

## English Question Bank(Class-12<sup>th</sup>)

Year 2016-2024

### COMPREHENSIVE PASSAGE

(2016)

#### A. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

(i) The old lady was glad to be back at the block of flats where she loved. Her shopping had tired her and her husker hat grows heavier with every step of the way home. In the lift her thoughts were on lunch and a good rest, but when she got out at her own floor, both were forgotten in her sudden discovery that her front door was open. She was thinking that she must reprimand her daily mail the next morning for such a monstrous piece of negligence, when she remembered that she had gone shopping after her maid had left and she had turned both the keys in their locks. She walked slowly into the hall and at once noticed that all the room doors were open, yet following her regular practice she had shut them before going out. Looking into the drawing room, she saw a scene of confusion over her writing desk.

(ii) It was as clear as daylight then that burglars had forced an entry in her absence. Her first impulse was to go round all the rooms looking for the thieves, but then she decided that at her age it might be more prudent to have some one with her, so she went to fetch the porter from the basement. By this time her legs were beginning to tremble, so she sat down and accepted a cup of very strong tea, while she telephoned the police. Then her composure regained, she was ready to set off with the porter's assistance to search for any intruders who might be still lurking in her flat.

(iii) They went through the rooms, being careful to touch nothing, as they did not want to hinder the police in their search for fingerprints. The chaos was inconceivable. She had lived in the flat for thirty years and was a veritable magpie at branding, and it seemed as though everything she possessed had been tossed out and turned over and over. At least sorting out the things she should have discarded years ago was now being made easier for her. Then a police inspector arrived with a constable and she told them of her discovery of the ransacked flat. The inspector began to look for fingerprints, while the constable checked that the front door locks had not been forced, thereby proving that the burglars had either used skeleton keys or entered over the balcony.

(iv) There was no trace of fingerprints, but the inspector found a dirty red bundle that contained jewellery which the old lady said was not hers. So their entry into this flat was apparently not the burglar's first job that day and they must have been disturbed. The inspector then asked the lady to try to check what was missing by the next day and advised her not to stay alone in the flat for a few nights. The old lady thought that he was a fussy creature, but since the porter agreed with him, she rung up her daughter and asked for her help in what she described as a little spot of bother

#### (a) Answer the following questions briefly:

- (i) Why did the old lady feel glad to be back at her flat?
- (ii) Why was the old lady surprised to find her front door open?
- (iii) What made her realize that burglars had entered the flat?

(iv) Why did she go to the basement?

(v) What did the police inspector find while searching for fingerprints?

**(b) Find the words in the above passage which convey a similar meaning as the following: 1x3**

(i) Enormous (Part-1)

(ii) Disorder (Para 3)

(iii) Indication (Para-4)

### **C. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are already widely used in industry and in universities. Now there is hardly any sphere of human life where computers have not been pressed in service of man. We are heading fast towards a state when a computer will be as much a part of man's daily life as a telephone or a calculator.

(ii) Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of science. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of inter-related data in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents. They work accurately and at high speed. They save research work that has taken years of hard work. This whole process by which machines can be used as work for us has been called 'Automation'. In the future, automation may enable human beings to enjoy more leisure than they do today. The coming of automation is bound to have important social consequences.

(iii) Some years ago, an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could think. There is no possibility that human beings will be controlled by machines. Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performances, they need detailed instructions from human beings to be able to operate. They can never lead independent lives or rule the world by taking decisions of their own.

(iv) Sir Leon said that in the future, computers would be developed which would be small enough to be carried in one's pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain valuable information. Computers could be plugged into a wireless network and could be used like radios. For instance, people going on holiday could be informed about weather conditions. Car drivers could be given an alternative route, when there is a traffic jam. It will also be possible to make translating machines. This will enable people who do not share a common language to talk to other languages without any difficulty or to read foreign publications.

(v) It is impossible to assess the importance of a machine of this sort, for many international misunderstandings are caused simply due to our failure to understand each other. Computers will also be used in ordinary public hospitals. By providing a machine with a patient's system, a doctor will be able to diagnose the nature of his illness. Similarly, machines could be used to keep a check on a patient's health record and bring it up to date. Doctors will, therefore, have immediate access to great many facts which will help them in their work. Bookkeepers and Accountants could be relieved of dull clerical work, for the tedious task of compiling and checking lists of figures could be done entirely by machines. Computers will also be able to tell the exact age of man is going to live with the help of his blood picture. Computers are the most efficient servant man has ever had and there is no limit to the way they can be used to improve our lives.

**(a) Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (i) Why does the writer call computers one of the greatest advances in modern technology ?
  - (ii) What is automation?
  - (iii) How does automation help human beings?
  - (iv) Though computers are capable of learning from the mistakes and improving on the performance, they will never be able to place man. Why?
  - (v) What can computers self ws with the help of blood picture?
- (b) Find words in the passage which convey the similar meaning as the following:
- (i) estimate (Para-5)
  - (ii) complex (Par-2)
  - (iii) monotonous (Para-5).

**(2017)**

**SECTION- A**

**A. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

1. How often one hears children wishing they were grown-ups, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.
2. Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child-things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. A child finds pleasure in playing in the rain, or in the snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains: he is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are; he is continually being told not to do things or being punished for what he has done wrong. His life is therefore not perfectly happy.
3. When the young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free from the discipline of school and parents; but at the same time, he is forced to accept responsibilities. He can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes, and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break, the laws of his parents, he must go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of seeing himself make steady progress in his job and of building up for himself his own position in society.
4. Old age has been thought of worst age to be in, but it is not necessary for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come wisdom and the ability to help others with advice wisely. The old can have the joy of seeing their children making progress in life, they can watch their grand children growing up around them; and perhaps best of all, they can, if their life has been a useful one feel the happiness of having come through the battle of life safely and of having reached a time when they can lie back and rest, leaving others to continue the fight.

**Questions:**

- (a) (i) Who does the author think is the happiest person?
- (ii) What are good things in life for a child?

- (iii) Why is a child's life not perfectly happy?
- (iv) What are the advantages of being old?
- (v) What responsibility does a young man have that a child does not have?
- (vi) What should come with the old age?

**(b) Find the words in the passage which mean the same as given below: 1×3=3**

- (i) "Tough (Para-2)
- (ii) Development (Para-3)
- (iii) Insight (Para-4)

**B. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

1. Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Pune and other cities are not today what they used to be or were sixty years ago. Most of these cities have grown vertically and horizontally beyond recognition. There has been an amazing growth of population in all these cities and most of these cities have served and have been serving as centres of great opportunities, providing a higher standard or quality of life than the vast neglected countryside. There has been a steady migration of people from smaller towns and villages to all these cities.

2. Delhi, for instance, was a small, but elegant city, but after partition it started growing enormously with refugees from Pakistan settling down in different parts of the city and setting up minor and major business enterprises, contributing to all the overall economic growth of the city. What started as a ripple, soon took the form of a flood, and lakhs of people started migrating not only to Delhi, but also to Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and other cities as these offered them jobs and the basic means of living. Many of them took up jobs in the Government or joined the flourishing factories or other big enterprises. Millions of poor living in the villages across the country also found in the cities opportunities for survival when they found they could no longer survive in their villages because of unemployment, under-employment, persistent failure of crop and other discouraging factors.

3. The poor who migrated to the cities built up their own huts and makeshift tents wherever they could possibly find open land on the periphery of the cities, near drains and sewers, under flyovers, near the railway tracks, etc. The urban poor became a class by themselves offering a wide variety of services as carpenters, masons, plumbers, cobblers, suppliers of milk, buyers of junk, scrap and old newspapers, rickshaw-pullers, press-walas, domestic help labourers in construction work, hawkers and the like. In a city like Mumbai, more than half the population lives in slums or other unauthorised structures. The other half of the city the upper and middle strata treat the slum dwellers as encroachers who have defiled and disfigured the cities. All the same, they recognise that these urban poor have been serving the city dwellers in one way or the other and they cannot probably do without them in the hectic day-to-day life they are leading.

4. Now comes the question. Can you deny the poor the right to live in the cities? If the city belongs to the rich and the middle-class people as much as to the poor, don't the civic authorities, the corporation, the municipality or the city development authority, have a duty to provide for the minimum needs of these citizens-like housing, sanitation, drinking water supply, medical care, access to education, etc.? Do they cease to be citizens of the country just because of poverty?

5. A big demolition drive is now on in Mumbai razing to ground all unauthorized constructions including slums. Beyond doubt, slums are an ugly sore in the city. It has become a permanent wart on a beautiful

city. But what is the alternative? Slums proliferate just because the poor migrant has no other place to live in. Can't the government and the civic authorities provide low-cost, but decent accommodation for the poor who come to work in the cities?

6. It should be the motto of the government to see that no rural family migrates to the city for want of the facilities that the city provides and the villages don't. Slums are the backlash of rural poverty. If rural India flourishes, urban India too flourishes. The best way to get rid of slums is to take care of the villages.

### Questions:

- (a) (i) What is amazing about the big cities of India?
- (ii) What changes were noticed in Delhi after partition?
- (iii) Why did the villagers shift to big cities?
- (iv) Where do most of the poor people live in Mumbai?
- (v) Why do slums proliferate in big cities?
- (vi) What should be the motto of the government?

### (b) Find the words from the passage which convey the similar meanings as given below: 1-3-3

- (i) Wonderful (Para-1)
- (ii) Graceful (Para-2)
- (iii) Intruders (Para-3)

### C. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:(2016-B)

1. Trees are the most useful gift of nature to man. Without trees, it would be a bleak world. Without them, life would be impossible. Now let's see what trees do for us. Men in olden days used wood for making their homes, rafts, canoes and weapons. They used it as fuel to cook and to keep themselves warm. In addition to wood, man was dependent on trees for many other things also. He got from them fruits and nuts for his food. Leaves of the palm and other trees were used for thatching roofs. The bark and leaves of trees were used for clothing. A number of medicines, dyes, tanning materials and spices were obtained from trees.

2. In present times also, man is no less dependent on trees. He has, no doubt, invented many things that can take place of wood. He has begun to use concrete, steel, glass and plastics in place of wood. But even then the demand for the wood has increased vastly. For example, we need lots and lots of wood for making paper, cardboard and packing cases.

3. Trees are invaluable for another reason also. They supply us with oxygen without which no life would be possible. There is oxygen in the air but it is being constantly used up and turned into carbon dioxide. When animals breathe and things burn, oxygen is consumed, carbon dioxide is produced. The green leaves of the trees absorb this carbon dioxide with the help of sunlight, they break it into carbon and oxygen. The carbon is used by green leaves to make starch. The oxygen is released back into the air.

4. Trees also help to cool atmosphere. The leaves of the trees give out a lot of water vapours. It helps to cool the air. When rain clouds pass through the cool air they condense and come down as rain. That is why there is greater rainfall over places where we have thick forests.

5. Trees are man's best friends. They are God's greatest gift to him. They are invaluable wealth of a nation. It is our sacred duty to protect them and look after them well. For every tree that is cut down,

we must plant at least two new trees and take care of them. If we do not care for trees, they too will stop caring for us. And then imagine what will happen!

**Questions:**

- (a) (i) What would happen if there were no trees?
- (ii) How did men in olden days make use of trees?
- (iii) What different things have been invented to take place of wood?
- (iv) How do trees treat the carbon dioxide produced by us?
- (v) How do trees help to cool the atmosphere?
- (vi) What is our sacred duty?

**(b) Find the words in the above passage which have the same meaning as each word/phrase given below:** 1x3=3

- (i) Extremely useful (Para-3)
- (ii) Substance used to change the colour of things (Para-1)

**(2018-A)**

**A. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) It was Rousseau who said that truth was no road to fortune. The fact is that no road to fortune is possible without real truth. There may be a few material gains with lies, but the loss in terms of personal peace of mind and values to our children is so great that the material benefit becomes aberration. (ii) What is the truth? Is it what our elders tell us? Or is it what is written in books? Or is it what religion teaches us? It could be in these three; but then these may also be source of lies. An alcoholic father would sing virtues of alcohol; a lazy mother would glamorize gossip and endless spending of time. And one religion may say that all other religions are telling lies. How does one establish the truth? First, all of us, even those who claim to discard material wealth, seek it. (iii) We must seek undiluted joy in earth, which is constant and enduring, and not something which is transient. This may appear difficult to those who lack ability. They would find life a bed of thorns. But to the truly creative and functional this life is a constant bed of roses. The Bhagwat Gita has talked of the virtues of "Karma", which has unfortunately been given some terribly anti-life definitions. "Karma" means creativity and disciplined hard work in every dynamic that we live in, in order to remove the lies from truth we must measure any fact against the above parameters; not as per our prejudices, but as per rational and intellectual evaluation.

(a) Answer the following questions in 2-3 lines each:

- (i) What did Rousseau say about truth? 2
- (ii) What is constant on the earth? 2
- (iii) What do we lose due to lies? 1
- (iv) To whom life is a bed of roses? 1
- (v) What does "Karma" mean? 1

(b) Find words from the passage which mean as the following:

- (i) physical (para1)
- (ii) good features (para2)
- (iii) temporary (para3)

3x1=3

**B. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the space agency of the Government of Republic of India headquartered in the city of Bengaluru. Its vision is to "harness space technology for national development", while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration.

(ii) Formed in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) established in 1962 by the efforts of independent India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his close aide and scientist Vikram Sarabhai. The establishment of ISRO thus institutionalised space activities in India. It is managed by the Department of Space, which reports to the...

(PSLV) for launching satellites into polar orbits and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for placing satellites into geostationary orbits. These rockets have launched numerous communications satellites and earth observation satellites. Satellite navigation systems like GAGAN and IRNSS have been deployed. In January 2014, ISRO successfully used an indigenous cryogenic engine in a GSLV-D5 launch of the GSAT-14.

(iv) ISRO sent one lunar orbiter, Chandrayaan-1. on 22 October 2008 and one Mars orbiter, Mars Orbiter Mission, which successfully entered Mars orbit on 24 September 2014, making India the first nation to succeed on its first attempt, and ISRO the fourth space agency in the world as well as the first space agency in Asia to successfully...

(a) Answer the following questions in 2-3 lines each:

(i) Where is the headquarter of ISRO and what is its vision? 2

(ii) When was ISRO established and with whose efforts? 2

(iii) What are the functions of PSLV and GSLV? 1

(iv) When Chandrayaan-I was launched? 1

(v) What is the record that ISRO set? 1

**(b) Find from the passage words which mean as the following:**

(i) following (para 1)

(ii) direction finding (para 3)

(iii) progress (para 4)      3x1=3

**C. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**(2023-C)**

(i) Do we know the difference between knowledge and wisdom? Is there a need to know the difference between them? Are we well equipped to handle the vagaries of existence with what is known to us? Knowledge means all that we acquire from what we read, hear or see. Wisdom means the ability to choose from what is available to us and then use it for our own benefit. Today, the world has started talking about the value based education. What does it mean? In simple terms it means two things. First, it accept that current education has badly let down.

(ii) Secondly, it lays stress on values, and hence wisdom, instead of mere knowledge. How do we acquire this value based education ? The answer becomes simple if we need. We need education only to make

us live better and more joyously. Once we know this we must add only those things in education which achieve this aim. The dictum that "a healthy mind can exist only in a healthy body" is a time tested one. Schools, thus become sources of healthy bodies too.

(iii) This can best be achieved by yoga because games are beyond our financial capabilities. Yoga is very beneficial. It occupies so little space, and can be done without the least bit of fuss. One wonders why schools have not adopted it as a mandatory subject at all levels.

**(a) Answer the following questions in 2-3 lines each:**

- (i) What does knowledge mean? 2
- (ii) What does wisdom mean? 2
- (iii) What does value based education convey? 1
- (iv) Why, according to the writer, do we need education? 1
- (v) Why is yoga ideal for schools? 1

**(b) Find from the passage words which mean as the following:**

- (i) prepared (para 1)
- (ii) merrily (para 2)
- (iii) obligatory (para 3) 3x1=3

**(2019)**

**A. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three-layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the cure, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important under modern conditions. Workers need to rewind, we renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in other words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

(ii) Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled "Learning to Be prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall

(iii) In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifelong education is being discussed only on recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means much more than some simple rearrangement to the present organisation of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programmes for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. All these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organisations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programmes, health services, etc.



**(A) Answer the following questions**

**(i) According to the author, educational planning should attempt to**

- (a) decide a terminal point to education
- (b) train the people at the core
- (c) fulfil the educational needs of everyone.
- (d) encourage conventional schools and colleges

**(ii) According to the author, the concept of "lifetime education" is**

- (a) Not practical
- (b) Not desirable
- (c) In vogue in advanced countries
- (d) Still in formative stages.

**(iii) According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?**

- (a) Education is a one-time process.
- (b) All people can be educated as per their needs.
- (c) Discussions on lifelong learning should continue for some more time.
- (d) Present educational planning is very much practical.

**(iv) In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence, "The writing is already on the wall"?**

- (a) The signs of change are already visible.
- (b) Everything is uncertain now a-days.
- (c) It is a mysterious process.
- (d) You cannot change the future.

4x1=4

**(B) Answer the following questions briefly:**

(i) Who can be benefitted from Open University programmes?

(ii) What does the UNESCO report assert?

3x1=3

(iii) What should be the basis for credentials?

**(C) Find out word for each in the above passage which means the same as the following:**

(i) oversee (Para 1)

(ii) identifications (Para 2)

(iii) fundamental (Para 3)

3x1=3

**B. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow**

(i) Civilization has not succeeded so far, in creating an environment suitable to mental and moral activities. I activities of mankind. The low intellectual and spiritual value of most human beings is due largely to deficiencies of their psychological atmosphere. The supremacy of matter and the dogmas of industrial religion have destroyed culture, beauty and morals. The immense spread of newspaper, cheap literature, radios and cinemas has contributed only to the degeneration of culture. Unintelligence is becoming more and more general, in spite of the course given in schools, colleges and universities. School children and students form their minds on the silly programmes of public entertainments. Social environment instead of favouring of intelligence, opposes it with all its might.

(ii) Moral sense is almost completely ignored by modern society. We have, in fact, suppressed its manifestation. All are imbued with irresponsibility. Those who discern good and evil, who are

industrious and provident, remain poor and are looked upon as morose. The woman who has several children, who devotes herself to their education instead of her own career, is considered weak-minded. If a man saves a little money for his wife and the education children, this is of his taken by the Government and distributed to these who have been reduced to want by their own improvidence and the short-sightedness of manufacturers, bankers and economists. Artists and men of science supply the community with beauty, health and wealth. They live and die in poverty. Robbers enjoy prosperity and peace. Gangsters are whom used children by politicians admire and respected respected by judges. They are the heroes produced at the cinema and imitate in their games A rich man has every right. He may discard his aging wife, abandon his old mother to penury, rob those who have entrusted their money to him, without losing the consideration of his friends. Sexual morals have been cast aside. Psychoanalysts supervise men and women in their conjugal relations. There is no difference between wrong and right, just and unjust. No o Ministers have one makes any objection to their presence. rationalised realised religion. They basis. But they do not succeed in destroyed its mystical have succeed in attracting modern men. In their half-empty churches, they vainly preach a weak morality. They are content with the part of policemen, helping in the interest politicians, they flatter the app to preserve the framework of present society. Or, like politicians, they flatter appetites of the crowd.

(iii) Men are powerless against such psychological attacks. They necessarily yield to the influence of their group. If one lives in the company of fools or criminals, isolation is the only hope of salvation. But where will the inhabitants of the new city find solitude? Said Marcus Aurelius, No retreat is more peaceful or less troubled than that encountered by man in his own soul. But we are not capable of such an effort. We cannot fight out social surroundings victoriously.

**(i) Choose the correct option to answer the following questions:**

**(i) According to the writer, the civilization has so far failed**

- (a) To bridge the gap between the affluent and the indigent.
- (b) To create a climate of peace and adjustment for coexistence of diverse religions and faiths.
- (c) To shape human life along spiritual lines.
- (d) To create an environment congenial to the growth of mental and moral activities of mankind.

**(ii) What is being rejected almost completely in the modern society?**

- (a) The acquisitive tendency
- (b) The thieving habit
- (c) Social sense
- (d) Moral sense.

**(iii) Which of the following does the author not imply in the passage?**

- (a) Men have lost power to fight with attacks of moral degeneration.
- (b) Peace and prosperity is enjoyed by robbers.
- (c) The industrious and faithful remain poor.
- (d) Man's social sense has to be encouraged and strengthened.

**(iv) What and how much consideration, according to the writer, do the artists and men of science receive from society?**

- (a) They are given the required respect and regard.
- (b) What they actually receive from society in terms of material benefit is far short of their contribution.
- (c) They are given moral and material benefit in far greater quantity than they really deserve.
- (d) They are given higher position of authority in life. 4x1=4

**(B) Answer the following briefly:**

- (i) Who enjoy, according to the author, protection and respect from those in power and courts?
- (ii) 'A rich man has every right': What does it mean?
- (iii) Who was the philosopher who recommended to seek peace within? 3x1=3

**(C) Find out word for each in the above passage which means the same as the following:**

(i) Shortages (Para-1)

(ii) Neglected (Para-2)

(iii) Seclusion (Para-3)

3x1=3

**C. Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follow:**

(i) Class and caste can be dysfunctional in societies, even though they do not result in overt conflict. Class systems of whatever degree of rigidity are systems that distribute privilege and power unequally among people. Equality of opportunity to achieve these is a cultural ideal in some societies, but even here class differentiations often make its attainment impossible.

(ii) The most serious consequence of class differentiation is that it makes difficult the fullest use of human resources. The discovery, recruitment and training of functionally important talent, is extensively hampered when access to the opportunities of developing capacities is limited by class restrictions. The loss of undiscovered talent or its inefficient use to societies is incalculable. In addition, strong class crystallisation may even destroy talent completely. The competition for position often leads to difficulty within classes. Capable persons have been eliminated when they have stood in the way of the grasp for power. Purges within the upper classes, as in some revolutions, have ruthlessly destroyed talent. Here is no way of calculating what societies lose through undiscovered, undeveloped, unused, or destroyed talent resulting from caste of class differences and conflict. Our imagination assures us that they are tremendous.

(iii) Class and caste organisations concentrate power in the controlling classes. Decision making is their function, and their decision usually are made to uphold the order that supports them in their controlling position. Since they identify their own values as the valid ones for the whole society, social change is difficult to achieve. The land- owning political control has made it impossible to initiate reforms which would improve the lot of the peasants. The peasants are held in positions of complete and almost hopeless dependence upon the controlling classes. Counterparts of this inequitable distribution of power may be found among industrial societies. Revolution has often been the only method of destroying such imbalances because ruling classes usually do not willingly surrender privilege and power, especially in rigidly stratified societies.

**(A) Choose the correct option to answer the following questions:**

**(i) The main thrust of this passage is on:**

- (a) Advantages of class and caste system in a society.
- (b) Use of human resources.
- (c) Power concentration.
- (d) Class and caste-based dis-advantages.

**(ii) Which of the following statements is true about a class system?**

- (a) Human resources are fully utilised.
- (b) It generates social equality.
- (c) There is no competition.
- (d) It is exceedingly uncongenial to the development of talents.

**(iii) By human resources the author means:**

- (a) Natural resources
- (b) Various type of human beings
- (c) Human talents
- (d) Goods and services produced by human beings.

**(iv) In a class system what is the fate of talented people seeking merit?**

- (a) All-out encouragement by the ruling class.

- (b) No problem of competition.
- (c) Ruthless elimination.
- (d) Allotment of position according to their merit.

**(B) Answer the following briefly:**

- (i) Why is social change not easy to achieve according to the passage?
  - (ii) What is the purpose of the decision making by the controlling classes?
  - (ii) What do people do when ruling classes do not willingly surrender privileges and power?
- (C) Find out word for each in the above passage which means the same as the following:
- (a) Inflexibility (Para-1)
  - (b) Abolished (Para 2)
  - (c) Disparities (Para 3)

3x1-3

**(2020)**

**A. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :- (i)**

Youth in any country form its backbone. It is on youth's shoulder that the responsibility for change, progress and innovations lies. Youth are starry eyed full of idealism and bubbling with energy to honestly fight for cause. Every age suffers from the conservation of its elders. It is the youth only who have the necessary courage and initiative in break the taboos and crippling practices. Mao Tung of China realised the latent power and dedication of the youth of his country. He, therefore entrusted them with cultural Revolution-a movement intended to weed out deadwood in the parry, who stood for status quo. Again in our own country, our youth played a significant role in the freedom struggle and made considerable sacrifices

(ii) But, unfortunately, since the attainment of independence, the youth in the country have been going adrift. They have not been associated with the contemporary national problems.

(iii) We are well aware of the extensive damage that is being done to the fabric of our national structure by the parochial thinking along caste and communal lines. It is time, we shed partisan prejudices and worked jointly for the progress of the country

(iv) Another nagging problem that India faces today is that of population explosion. In a country, where every minute a child is born, all planning is bound to come to naught. All economic progress is certain to be nullified by the increase in population. With-ever increasing mouths to feed, the government's efforts to strengthen the economic situation have yielded poor results.

(v) Another important task that the youth can successfully undertake is to eliminate the curse of dowry. Dowry is responsible for a large number of deaths of innocent married girls and harassment of the parents of marriageable daughters. The youth both boys and girls should take pledge not to give and accept dowry. Also, they can force their parents to stop this undesirable practice.

**(A) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statement given below with the help of options that follows:**

**(i) The youth in any country are**

- (a) Starry-eyed
- (b) Full of idealism
- (c) Bubbling with energy
- (d) All the above.

**(ii) The Cultural Revolution of China aimed at**

- (a) maintained the status quo
- (b) obeying the orders of Mao Tung
- (c) removing the deadwood in the party
- (d) attaining independence.

**(iii) What can cause an extensive damage to national fabric?**

- (a) Parochial thinking along caste and communal lines
- (b) The partisan Prejudices
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) All working jointly for national development.

**(iv) The nagging problem that India faces today as per the passage:**

- (a) The high death rate
- (b) The un-controlled birth rate
- (c) Population progress
- (d) Economic Progress.

**B) Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (i) What is responsibility of the youth?
- (ii) What is wrong with the youth today!
- (iii) What does Indian Society expect of the youth?

3×1-3

**(C) Find from the above passages words which convey the similar meaning as the following:**

- (i) Independence (Para 1)
- (ii) Remove (Para 5)
- (iii) Development (Para 4)

**B. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) It was Rousseau who said that truth was no road to fortune. The fact is that no road to fortune is possible without real truth. There may be a few material gains with lies, but the loss in terms of personal peace of mind and values to our children is so great that the material benefit becomes an aberration.

(ii) What is the truth? Is it what our elders tell us? Or is it what is written in books? Or is it what religion teaches us? It could be in these three, but then these may also be source of lies. An alcoholic father would sing virtues of alcohol, a lazy mother would glamorize gossip and endless spending of time. And one religion may say that all other religions are telling lies. How does one establish the truth? First, all of us, even those who claim to discard material wealth, seek it.

(iii) We must seek undiluted joy in earth, which is constant and enduring, and not something which is transient. This may appear difficult to those who lack the ability. They would find life a bed of thorns. But to the truly creative and functional, this life is a constant bed of roses. "The Bhagwad Gita" has talked of the virtues of "Karma" which has unfortunately been given some terribly anti-life definitions. 'Karma' means creativity and disciplined hard work in every dynamic that we live in. In order to remove the lies from truth, we must measure any fact against the above parameters, not as per our prejudices, but as per rational and intellectual evaluation.

**(A) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements given below with the help of options that follows:**

**(i) Telling lies may**

- (a) get us a few material gains
- (b) make us lose peace of mind
- (c) cause loss of values to children
- (d) all the above

**(ii) What has been told about religion?**

- (a) It may be a source of lies also
- (b) It teaches absolute truth
- (c) It is beyond questions
- (d) It teaches us to hate material gains.

**(iii) Which of the statements is not true, according to the passage?**

- (a) An alcoholic father, sings virtues of alcohol.
- (b) A lazy mother would glamorise gossip.
- (c) One religion may call other religions bundles of lies.
- (d) All of us are against acquiring material wealth.

**(iv) To the really creative man, this life is**

- (a) a bed of thorns
- (b) a constant bed of roses
- (c) a constant sorrow
- (d) a life worth living

**(B) Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (i) What does "Karma" mean?
- (ii) What is constant on the earth?
- (iii) What did Rousseau say about truth?

3×1-3

**(C) Find from the above passage words which convey the similar meaning as the following:**

- (i) Physical (Para-1)
- (ii) Good Features (Para-2)
- (iii) Temporary (Para-3)

4×1-4

**C. Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follow:**

(i) All round development of man is the aim of education. It should train not only the head, but also the hands and the heart. But our present system of education has miserably failed to achieve this aim. It suffers from many grave defects. It was founded by the British for their convenience, Lord Macaulay was the father and founder of this system. He wanted it to produce clerks to help the British in running their administration. It must be changed and overhauled.

(ii) The greatest defect in our present system of education is that it is too theoretical. An educated man has only bookish knowledge. He knows nothing about practical things. He finds that his education has not made him fit to do any useful work for his society.

(iii) The present system of education does not teach us the dignity of labour. A student is not taught or trained to do things with his hands. Manual or physical labour finds no place in education. Educated

young men are fit only to be clerks in office. They look down upon manual labour. They consider it below their dignity to work with their hands in fields or factories.

(iv) Vocational education is the need of the hour. We need more technicians, engineers and doctors. But, the number of vocational institutions-Engineering and Medical colleges, Polytechnics and ITI's is limited. A large number of young men and women, who can do well as technicians are deprived of technical or vocational training.

**(A) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements given below:**

**(i) The true aim of education is**

- (a) Training of the head
- (b) Training of the heart
- (c) All round development of man
- (d) Training of the body

**(ii) The need of the present system of education is**

- (a) Infrastructure
- (b) Vocational education
- (c) Teaching faculty
- (d) Physical education

**(iii) Many young men and women are deprived of vocational education because of**

- (a) lack of trained technical teachers
- (b) poor wages of technicians
- (c) shortage of vocational institutions
- (d) the old system of education in India

**(iv) Lord Macaulay's aim was---**

- (a) to produce only clerks to help in the administration
- (b) all round development of the Indian students
- (c) to train the head and heart of the Indian students
- (d) to continue the old system of education in India 4×1-4

**(B) Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (i) What do you mean by all round development?
  - (ii) Who founded the present system of education?
  - (iii) What is the greatest defect of our present system of Education? 3×1-3
- (C) Find from the above passage words which convey the similar meaning as the following:
- (i) Serious (Para-1)
  - (ii) Fault ( Para-2)
  - (iii) Done with one's hands (Para-3) 3×1=3

**2021**

**A. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :**

Prafulla Chandra Ray was born on 2 August 1861 in the district of Jessore, now in Bangladesh, close to the birth place of Madhusudan Dutt, widely regarded as the Milton of Bengal. It was the best of times and the worst. The British had by now perfected their role as masters and British values permeated the

Indian upper classes to the very last detail like table manners. That of course, was not the worst of the British influence. What was far more demeaning to the educated Indians and there were several was the fact that senior government positions were closed to them. Being forfeited of one's right in one's land of birth would become the rallying point for the Indian intelligentsia in the years to come. Ray's father Harish Chandra Ray, a man of learning and taste, was closely associated with the cultural and intellectual leaders of the time and exerted great influence on his son. Ray had his early schooling in the village school founded by his father but soon his father shifted to Calcutta and at the age of nine, little Prafulla set eyes for the first time, on the bustling city that would be his home for many years to come. He was filled with wonder at the ever-changing sights and sounds the city seemed to change moods ever so often! His formal schooling was interrupted due to illness but that did not affect his education.

**(A) Choose the correct option to answer the following questions:**

**i) The British perfected their role as masters because:**

- a) They had enslaved Indians.
- b) They showed that they were superior.
- c) They were hated by the upper classes
- d) upper class Indians accepted them as role model

**ii) Prafulla Chandra Roy was greatly influenced by:**

- a) his brother
- b) his cousin
- c) his father
- d) his uncle

**iii) Prafulla Chandra's illness could not stop his:**

- a) schooling
- b) learning
- c) routine
- d) sportsman spirit

**iv) Intelligentsia here means:**

- a) intelligent animals
- b) intel television
- c) intelligent people
- d) a special detergent

**(B) Find the words from the given choices that have the same meanings:**

1) Influence :

- a) aspect
- b) effect
- c) defect
- d) delete

**ii) Intellectual :**

- a) thoughtful
- b) close
- c) brave
- d) great

**iii) Formal:**



- a) precise
- b) ordinary
- c) normal
- d) informal.

**B. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

I have often thought it would be a blessing if each human being was stricken blind and deaf for a few days at some time during his adult life. Darkness would make him more appreciative of sight, silence would teach him the joy of sound. Now and then I have tested my seeing friends to discover what they see. Recently I asked a friend, who had just returned from a long walk in the woods, what she has observed. "Nothing in particular," she replied. How was it possible I asked myself to walk for an hour through the woods and see nothing worthy of note. I, who cannot see find hundreds of things to interest me through mere touch I feel the delicate symmetry of leaf. I pass my hands lovingly about the smooth skin of a silver birch or the rough, shaggy bark of a pine. In spring I touch the branches of trees hopefully in search of a bud, the first sign of awakening nature after her winter's sleep. Occasionally if I am fortunate and place my hand gently on a small tree and feel the happy quiver of a bird in full song. At times my heart cries out with longing to see all these things. If I can get so much pleasure from mere touch, how much more beauty must be revealed by sight

**A Choose the correct option to answer the following questions:**

**i) What would make one's blindness more appreciative of sight?**

- a) Blackness
- b) Darkness
- c) Whiteness
- d) Joyfulness.

**ii) What would silence teach one's deafness?**

- a) Joy of music
- b) Joy of voice
- c) Joy of sound
- d) Joy of speaking.

**iii) Where did her friend go?**

- a) in a village
- b) in a city
- c) in a town
- d) in a wood.

**iv) How could she find hundreds of things?**

- a) by mere touch
- b) by voice
- c) by sound
- d) by listening.

**b) Find the words from the given choices that have same meanings:**

**i) Delicate:**

- a) coarse
- b) coastal
- c) fragile
- d) rigid.

**ii) Shaggy:**

- a) slack
- b) sleek

- c) polite
- d) branchy.

**iii) Revealed:**

- a) hidden
- b) refused
- c) close
- d) disclose.

**C. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :**

The first important traveller of India was a Greek named Megasthenes. He lived here for a number of years and wrote about our country and people in 'Indika', his book. About 2400 years ago, Seleukos, a general of Alexander the great, tried to recapture the territories, "once held by his master but afterwards was conquered by Chandragupta Maurya in 305 B.C. The defeated Seleukos sent Megasthenes as his ambassador to the court of Chandragupta. The numerous trees that grew in India attracted his attention. The banyan tree whose branches grew downwards and took root particularly attracted him. About the people of India he says them tall and slim. Most people wore a white cotton dress, which contrasted their dark complexion. In his time, people wore gaily coloured clothes, and gold ornaments. Megasthenes undoubtedly admired the Indian character. He says that the Indians behave like gentlemen and orderly manner. They just follow their customs and traditions. In business they took a man at his word.

**(A) Choose the correct option to answer the following questions:**

**1) The writer of 'Indika' is**

- a) Megasthenes
- b) Seleukos
- c) Alexander
- d) None of these.

**ii) Whose ambassador was Megasthenes in the court of Chandragupta Maurya ?**

- a) Chandragupta Maurya
- b) Seleukos
- c) Alexander
- d) All of the above

**iii) How did Indians decorate themselves in Chandragupta's time?**

- a) with gaily coloured clothes and gold ornaments.
- b) wore cotton dress
- c) wore Dhoti-Kurta
- 4) None of the above.

**iv) What did Megasthenes admire most?**

- a) The Indian character
- b) Indian roads
- c) The Indian rivers
- d) Indian trees.

**b) Find the words from the given choices that have same meanings:**

**i) Territories:**

- a) areas
- b) oceans
- c) rivers
- d) trees.

**ii) Numerous:**

- a) some
- b) a few
- c) many
- d) all

**iii) admired:**

- a) watched
- b) praised
- c) lived
- d) observed

**(2022)**

**A. Read the given passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**(2023-A)**

(1) The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the space agency of the Government of Republic of India headquartered in the city of Bengaluru Its vision is to harness space technology for national development', while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration.

(2) Formed in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research established in 1962 by the efforts of independent India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his close aide and scientist, Vikram Sarabhai. The establishment of ISRO thus institutionalised space activities in India. It is managed by the Department of Space, which reports to the Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

(3) ISRO built India's first satellite, Aryabhata, which was launched by the Soviet Union on 19th April, 1975. It was named after the Mathematician Aryabhata. In 1980, Rohini was to become the first satellite to be placed in orbit by an Indian-made launch vehicle SLV-3. ISRO subsequently developed two other rockets: the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for launching satellites into polar orbits and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for placing satellites into geostationary orbits. These rockets have so far launched numerous communication satellites and earth, observation satellites. Satellite navigation systems like GAGAN and IRNSS have been deployed. In January, 2014, ISRO successfully used indigenous cryogenic-engine in a GSLV. D5 launch of the GSAT-14.

(4) ISRO sent one lunar orbiter. Chandrayaan-1, on 22nd October, 2008 and one Mars orbiter Mars Orbiter Mission, which successfully entered Mars orbit on 24th September, 2014, making India the first nation to succeed in its first attempt, and ISRO the fourth space agency in the world as well as the first space agency in Asia to successfully reach Mars orbit. Future plans include the development of GSLV Mk III, development of a reusable launch vehicle, human spaceflight, further lunar exploration, interplanetary probes, a solar spacecraft mission, etc. On 18th June, 2006, ISRO successfully set a record with a launch of 20 satellites in a single payload, one being a satellite from Google. On 15th February, 2017, ISRO launched 104 satellites in a single rocket (PSLV-C37) and created a World record.

**(A) Choose the correct option to answer the following questions:**

**(i) The full form of ISRO is:**

- (a) Independent Science Research Organisation
- (b) Indian Space Organisation Research
- (c) Indian Science Organisation Refreshing
- (d) India's Scientific Organisation Research

**(ii) The Headquarters of ISRO is situated in:**

- (a) Bengaluru
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Chennai.

**(iii) India sent Chandrayaan-1 on:**

- (a) 22nd October, 2008
- (b) 22nd September, 2014
- (c) 18th June, 2016
- (d) 15th February, 2017.

**(iv) The name of the First Satellite to be placed in orbit by an Indian-made launch vehicle was:**

- (a) Aryabhata
- (b) Rohini
- (c) Chandrayaan
- (d) Gaganyaan.

**(B) Find the words from the given choices that have the same meanings: 3x1-3**

**(i) development:**

- (a) space
- (b) communication
- (c) progress
- (d) agreement.

**(ii) established:**

- (a) settled
- (b) unstable
- (c) deployed
- (d) launched.

**(iii) attempt:**

- (a) entered
- (b) try
- (c) create
- (d) orbit.

**B. Read the given passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(1) Education is a Fundamental requirement for the development of a Society and for achieving the full human potential for promoting national development. The whole world is passing through a rapid change in the knowledge landscape.

(2) On 29th July, 2020 the New Education Policy was announced by HRD Minister, Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank. To formulate a new education policy, a committee of experts was framed under the chairmanship of 'ISRO Chief K. Kasturirangan and approval was also given to change the name of Ministry of Human Resource Development to Ministry of Education. This New Education Policy, 2020 will replace to 34 year old National Education Policy, 1986. The New National Education Policy has been

launched to provide accessible, equitable and affordable education to all without any discrimination and irrespective of their Socio-economic background.

(3) The objective of the New Education Policy, 2020 is to make India a global knowledge superpower. The NEP, 2020 also proposes that all Universities and Colleges aim to be multi-disciplinary by 2040. This policy will boost employment in the country and fundamental change in our education system. It focuses on critical thinking, experiential learning, interactive classroom, integrated pedagogy and competency based learning. If investments are made in the education system and all States co-operate to meet the aspirations outlined in policy, India will be able to take advantage of its young generation. Through a strong education system, India will take a big step towards establishing itself as a knowledge superpower.

(4) The policy states that 85% of a child's brain development occurs before the age of 6. Thus early childhood learning is a top priority. This early education and care will include flexible, multi-disciplinary, multi-level, play based, activity based and discovery based learning.

(5) The present system of 10+2+3 will be replaced by a new 5+3+3+4 curriculum structure. Now, children in the age group of 3 to 8 years will spend 5 years for the foundation stage in preschool education and classes 1st and 2nd grade. Three years will be spent in the preparation phase in classes 3rd to 5th. In class 6th to 8th further 3 years will be spent in middle stages. There will be four years in the secondary stage for classes 9th to 12th.

**(A) Choose the correct option to answer the following questions: 4x1-4**

**i) The Chairman of National Education Policy, 2020 Committee was:**

- (a) K. Kasturirangan
- (b) Mahesh Chandra Pant
- (c) Govind Prasad Sharma
- (d) Najma Akhtar.

**(ii) The new name of Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry is:**

- (a) Ministry of Commerce
- (b) Ministry of Space
- (c) Ministry of Education
- (d) Ministry of Social Justice.

**(iii) The objective of NEP, 2020 is:**

- (a) to boost employment in the country
- (b) to make India a global knowledge superpower
- (c) to make fundamental change in our education system
- (d) All the above.

**(iv) The model of NEP 2020 will be:**

- (a) 10+2+3
- (b) 5+3+3+4

- (c) 5+4+3+3
- (d) 4+3+5+3.

**(B) Find the words from the given choices that have the same meanings: 3×1-3**

**(i) discrimination:**

- (a) Separation
- (b) Aspiration
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Establish.

**(ii) Fundamental:**

- (a) advanced
- (b) basic
- (c) integrated
- (d) advantage.

**(iii) Priority:**

- (a) inferiority
- (b) competency
- (c) preference
- (d) formality.

**C. Read the given passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(1) While there is no denying that the world loves a winner it is important that you recognise the sign of stress in your behaviour and be healthy enough to enjoy your success. Stress can strike anytime that may leave you unaware of its presence in your life. There are some individuals who accept competition in a healthy fashion. There are others who collapse into weeping wrecks before an exam or on comparing mark sheets and finding that their friend has scored better.

(2) Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes Psycho-socio stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.

(3) Stress has a different meaning depending on the stage of life you are in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress to a child. An adolescent who fails in an examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult, the loss of his/her companion, job or professional failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.

(4) A study shows that stress and accidents will cause far more deaths in near future. And these accidents are also an indicator of Psycho-social stress in a fast moving society. Other stress disorders are ulcers, hypertension and neuro-disorders including insomnia in modern societies. When stress crosses the threshold, it deteriorates an individual's performance capacity. It results chronic fatigue in which a person feels lethargic and not easily motivated to achieve anything. This may make a person mentally undecided, confused and accident prone.

(5) The best technique is self-control. This arises by having faith in oneself, on the usefulness of the job he/she is doing. Some of the stress modifiers or busters are diet and massage from naturopathy, food supplements and herbs, hobbies and relaxation techniques, homeopathy and modern medicine. Physical exercises and dance movements are excellent stress modifiers.

**(A) Choose the correct option to answer the following questions: 4x1=4**

**(i) Whenever there is change in external environment, it leads to:**

- (a) competition
- (b) stress
- (c) imbalance
- (d) demands.

**(ii) Stress disorders are:**

- (a) Ulcers
- (b) Hypertension
- (c) Neuro-disorders
- (d) All the above.

**(iii) When stress crosses the threshold, it deteriorates:**

- (a) the performance of an individual
- (b) confusion
- (c) accident
- (d) None of the above.

**(iv) Excellent stress modifiers are:**

- (a) Dance movements
- (b) Physical exercises
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above.

**(B) Find the words from the given choices that have the same meanings: 3x1=3**

**(i) recognise:**

- (a) imbalance
- (b) perceive
- (c) resources
- (d) collapse.

**(ii) reprimand:**

- (a) rebuke
- (b) depend
- (c) disorder
- (d) exposure.

**(iii) deteriorate:**

- (a) supplement
- (b) technique
- (c) decay
- (d) humidity.

**(2023)**

**B. Read the given passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) Stones can have a mesmerising effect and you can see pink sandstone come alive at Akshardham Temple built on the bank of the River Yamuna in Delhi. Inaugurated by the President of India on November 6, 2009, the temple is an example of traditional architecture in the modern day.

(ii) The enormous and sprawling campus rolls out over 100 acres and was built over five years at a cost of ₹200 crore. It took over 7,000 craftsmen and artisans from all over the world to carve and construct this beautiful piece of architecture working day and night. The artisans can still be seen chipping at the sculptures using traditional Chisel and Hammer to carve their intricate designs. It took over 300 million man-hours to create this unique temple that offers not just a place of worship, but also attracts the international visitors. There is also a musical fountain that comes alive at sundown. The fountain sways to chants from the Hindu scriptures and Vedic prayers and changes its colours with the mood of the music it dances to.

(iii) The Akshardham temple is dedicated to the Hindu Gods Laxmi-Narayan, Shiv-Parvati, Radha Krishna and Sita-Ram and another 20,000 idols of disciples, carved both inside and on the outside of the temple walls. A 12 minute boat ride in a cave like hall introduces the visitor to the various dimensions of Indian culture, as they existed 10,000 years ago. Life size and life-like idols frame either side of the water body with a pre-recorded commentary playing that explains the significance of each setting. Visitors would be astonished to learn that many amazing medical and scientific discoveries were made in India even before the world knew about them. For example, plastic surgery was performed for the first time in the world, in India. The concept of 'zero' also originated in the same country. Astronomy and the understanding and prediction of eclipses, medical procedures, and weaponry making were among the many other firsts in India.

(iv) The main monument stands 141 feet high, 316 feet wide and 270 feet long. It has 239 ornately-carved pillars and nine domes. An 11-foot tall statue of Lord Swaminarayan towers highest, along with statues of other duties. The entire monument rises on the shoulders of 148 huge elephants along with other birds and animals that tell fables highlighting moral values. These are further explained in words carved as small slabs of stone alongside. The temple also has carrying of 869 peacocks surrounded by exquisite arches.

**(A) Choose the correct option to answer the following questions: 4x1=4**

**(i) The Akshardham Temple in Delhi**

- (a) is built of Pink sandstone
- (b) is situated on the bank of the Yamuna
- (c) was inaugurated by the president of India
- (d) All the above.

**(ii) The enormous campus.....**

- (a) is spread over more than 100 acres
- (b) was given its present shape by 7000 craftsmen
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) the Craftsmen worked only during the day.

**(iii) The Boat ride in the cave-like hall makes the visitor.....**

- (a) realize the various aspects of Indian culture
- (b) dumb founded
- (c) pay heavily
- (d) pay for repeat ride.

**(iv) What was discovered originally in India?**

- (a) The principles of astrology
- (b) The concept of zero
- (c) Making of fire arms
- (d) Both (a) and (c).



**(B) Find from the passage words which mean the same as the following: 3x1=3**

- (a) Spread over a large area (Para ii)
- (b) Different types of weapons (Para iii)
- (c) Extremely beautiful or delicate (Para iv).

**(2024)**

**A. Read the given passages carefully and answer the questions that follow**

(i) One of the main reason why wrong ideas and useless practices can grow Among primitive tribes today as was the case too in prehistoric times, there is hardly any scientific knowledge, everything is mysterious. The sun rises and sets and the moon changes but people have no idea why, or what as the relation of the heavenly bodies to the Earth. No knows anything about the natural causes of rain or drought, storms or Earthquakes. famine or disease.

ii) Then, everything is put down to mysterious influences, magic, or by good and bad spirits Such ideas cannot very well be called superstition as long as no better explanation is available, But the reasons may show that they are false and finally, when scientific knowledge demonstrates the way by which things really work, the ideas of magic or spirit influencer can be seen to be mere superstitions

(iii)So, as science progresses, superstition ought to grow less. On the whole, that is true. But it is surprising how superstitions linger on. If we are tempted in look down on savage tribes and other nations for holding sucks ideas, we should remember that even today, among the most civilized nations, a great many equally rapid superstitions exist and are believed in by a great many people. It is worth making a list of the superstitions which you know about.

(iv) Same people will not sit down thirteen at the cable: others will not light there cigarettes one match, or do not like to start anything important on a Friday, or refuse to walk under a ladder, many people boy charms and talismans because they think they will bring them hack Perhaps you yourself are inclined to believe in some of these idea! Try to find out if there is really anything in any of them, and what reasons there may be for people believing them.

**(A) On the basis of your reading of the passage complete the following statements by choosing the correct options**

**(i) What is the main reason for the growth of wrong ideas and useless practices among primitive tribes and prehistoric times!**

- (a) Scientific knowledge
- (b) Mystery
- (c) Magic or spirit influence
- (d)Lack of Education.

**(ii) How does scientific knowledge affect superstition ?**

- (a) It makes them grow more
- (b) It has no effect
- (c) It demonstrates that they are false
- (d) It confirms their validity.

**(iii) Why do superstitions linger on, even as science progresses ?**

- (a) People are stubborn
- (b) People are not exposed to scientific knowledge

- (c) People like to hold on to tradition
- (d) All of the above
- (iv) What should one do if they find themselves inclined to believe in superstitions
  - (a) Ignore it
  - (b) Research and find out if there is any truth to it
  - (c) Believe in it blindly
  - (d) Encourage others to believe in it.

**(B) Answer the following questions briefly**

- (i) What is the Relationship between the heavenly bodies and the Earth, according to primitive tribes and prehistoric people?
- (ii) What causes Natural phenomena such as rain, drought, worms, Earthquakes, Famine, or Disease according to primitive tribes and prehistoric people?
- (iii) How does the belief in charms and talismans differ from scientific explanations ?

**(C) Find the words from the given choices that have similar meanings as**

**(i) Ignorance:**

- (a) darkness
- (b) competence
- (c) innocence
- (d) blindness

**(ii) Linger:**

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| (a) Halt | (b) dawdle |
| (c) run  | (d) stop.  |

**(iii) Refuse:**

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| (a) sense | (b) assets   |
| (c) deny  | (d) property |

**B. Read the given passages carefully and answer the questions that follow**

(i) New Year is the time for resolution. Mentally, at least most of us could compile formidable lists of do's and don't. The same old favourites treat year in and year out with monotonous regularity. We resolve to get up early each morning, eat healthy food, exercise, be nice to people we don't like, and find more time for our parents. Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments are beyond attainment. If we remain deep-rooted bars, it is only because we have so often experienced the frustration that results from failure. Most of us fail in our efforts, at self-improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out.

(ii) We also make the fundamental error of announcing our resolution to everybody so that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our bad old ways. Aware of these pitfalls, this year I stumped so keep my resolutions to myself I limited myself to two modest ambitions. To do physical exercise every morning and to read more in the evening. An overnight party on New Year's Eve provided me with a good excuse for not carrying out either of these new resolutions on the first day of the year, but on the second, I applied myself diligently to the task. The daily exercise lasted only eleven minutes and I proposed to do them early in the morning before anyone had got up.

(iii) The self-discipline required to drag myself out of bed eleven minutes earlier than usual was considerable. Nevertheless, I managed to creep down into the living room for two days before anyone found me out. After jumping abs on the carpet and twisting the human frame into uncomfortable positions, I sat down at the breakfast table in an exhausted condition. It was this that betrayed me. The

next morning the whole family trooped into watched performance. That was really unsettling but I fended off the taunts and jibes of the whole family good humouredly and soon everybody got used to the idea.

(iv) However, my enthusiasm waned. The time I spent at exercises gradually diminished. Little by little the eleven minutes fell to zero. By January 10th, I was back on where I had started from I argued that if I spent less time exhausting myself se exercises in the morning, I would keep my mind fresh for reading when I got homework. Resisting the hypnotising effect of television, I sat, in my room for a few evenings with my eyes glued so a book. One night, however, feeling cold and lonely, I went downstairs and sat in front of the television pretending to read. That proved to be my undoing, for I soon got back to the old bad habit of dozing off in front of the screen. I will haven't given up my resolution to do more reading. In fact, I have just bought a book entitled "How to Read a Thousand Words a Minute' Perhaps is will solve my problem, but I just have not had time to read it.

**(A) On the basis of your reading of the passage complete the following statements by choosing the correct options:**

**(i) What were the writer's two resolutions?**

- (a) Physical exercise in the morning
- (b) Read more in the evening
- (c) Both and (a) and (b)
- (d) Not to make more resolutions.

**(ii) How much time did the daily exercise last initially?**

- (a) 10 minutes
- (b) 11 minutes
- (c) 5 minutes
- (d) 8 minutes

**(iii) How many days did the narrator continue his resolutions?**

- (a) 8 days
- (b) 9 days
- (c) 10 days
- (d) 7 days

**(iv) Which book did the narrator buy?**

- (a) How to read a thousand words a minute?
- (b) How to be a good wader?
- (c) How to be firm on your resolutions
- (d) The importance of exercising

**(B) Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (i) Do we really follow New Year's resolutions?
- (ii) Have you ever made New Year's resolutions?
- (iii) What should be the title of the passage?

**(C) Find out the word for each in the above passage which means the same as the following:**

- (i) Familiarity with (para i)
- (ii) Manifesting (para ii)
- (iii) Have furry winks (para iv)

### **C. Read the given passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) India has over 35,000 institutions of higher education, a number that is one of the largest institutes in the World. The central and state universities together still comprise a substantial percentage of them. However, over the next decade or two, this is likely to shift towards private institutions as more and more Indians decide to get a higher education. India today is a rapidly changing country, which is markedly different from what it was 20 years ago when it started on a new path to liberalisation. With a large number of companies in the other hemisphere outsourcing jobs to India, the country has virtually become the world's back office. This has also spurred the demand for quality graduates in multiple disciplines. With the number of middle-class Indians swelling the requirements of careers changing and a new breed of young Indians leading the clamour for a World-class education at home. India education sector is also changing rapidly

(ii) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India is still a little less than 15 percent. This varies from region to region. With 60 percent of this huge population under the age of 25, the demand for higher education is set to grow. The Government is responding to these requirements by establishing more AIIMS and IIT across states, but given the states' limited resources, there remains a certain limit to the Government's spending on education. In these circumstances, the rapidly increasing demands of Indians on the education sector can be met only when the private sector invests heavily in the field. And this is something it is already doing,

(iii) According to a McKinsey report on Indian demography, 590 million people will live in Indian cities by 2030, almost twice the current US population. There will be 91 million urban homes by 2030 in India, as against 20 million today. A large number of rural residents would be shifting base to urban centres, giving up their age-old family profession of farming and cultivation in favour of new avenues for their children. This creates a never-before seen demand for higher education in India. This is where the role of the private sector will be and is proving to be crucial. It is not just the numbers that are increasing. Another major shift is in the demand for quality. More globally-exposed Indians are today asking why a greater number of Indian educational institutions cannot provide world-class education, comparable to prestigious foreign institutions.

(iv) Consequently, not only are more and more private universities and colleges emerging everywhere but also there is an increasing consciousness among education providers that quality education is what young Indians are looking for. Private universities are also breaking new paradigms in education by offering wide options of learning to modern and developing new mechanisms of learning. The cracking techniques and the quality of learning have also been transformed. Indian institutions today are working to cater to a growing international clientele of students who are looking for new pastures to get an education. Some prestigious today also attract foreign students to the country, with their state-of-the-art infrastructure and world-class education. It is time the Government recognises the role of the private sector education in building a sound future of India.

**(A) On the basis of your reading of the passage complete the following statements by choosing the correct options:**

**(i) How many institutions of higher education are there in India?**

- (a) 350000 institutions of higher education
- (b) 35000 institutions of higher education
- (c) Over 35000 institutions of higher education

(d) None of these.

**(ii) India is changing rapidly, which is markedly different from**

(a) What it was 22 years ago

(b) What it was 200 years ago

(c) What it was 21 years ago

(d) What it was 29 year ago

**(iii) What is the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India?**

(a) a little more than 15 percent

(b) 1 little less than 15 percent

(c) a little less than 25 percent

(d) None of the above.

**(i) As per Mckinsey's report on Indian demography, how many people will live in Indians cities by 2030?**

(a) 509 Million people

(b) more than 500 Million people

(c) more than 590 Million people

(d) 590 Million people

**(B) Answer the following questions briefly:**

(i) What are the requirements of careers changing in India?

(ii) How is the Government responding to the requirements of higher education?

(iii) What role can the private sector education play in the future?

**(C) Find the words for each in the above passage which means the same as the following :**

**(i) Liberalisation**

(a) Discomfort

(b) Relaxation

(c) Freedom

(d) Separation.

**(ii) Clamour**

(a) Calm

(b) Hush

(c) Lull

(d) Outcry

**(iii) Paradigm**

(a) Counter

(b) Converse

(c) Prototype

(d) Probability

## NOTE- MAKING PASSAGE

**2016**

**A. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The first Olympics was held at Olympia In Greece in 776 BC. The prestige and glory of the Olympic spread far and wide. With the advent of christianity the games lost their importance, as it was believe that they encouraged pagan worship in temples built to honor the Greek gods. It was Theodosius who ordered dental destruction of the Olympia sanctuary temples and other

structures in the year 394 A.D., which ended the era of the ancient Olympic games. It was due to the effort of Baron de Coubertin that the modern Olympics of the modern era began 1896 and were held every four years except the two World Wars. The international Olympic Committee was in 1894. It had 15 representatives including Coubertin. The first Olympic medal was won by America's James Connolly in jump. The Marathon was the most important ever and was won by a Greek named Spiridon Louis. Olympia is a small village situated near the west coast of the Peloponnese in Greece. It is noted for its archaeological ruins which are related to the worship of Greek Gods and the ancient Olympic stadium. The visitor is impressed by the grandiose ruins, which show foundations, remains of the temple Zeus, the Ionic columns, the altars and at that the site. Some of these objects are placed in the Archaeological museum. Another museum displays objects like stamps, photographs, documents, flags, maps and trophies belonging to modern Olympics. The games sought to bring various warring groups together in an atmosphere of friendly rivalry and competition. Some of the events included in the games were foot racing, wrestling, chariot-racing and horse-racing. The names of the victors along with the name of events would be recorded for posterity.

At the modern Olympic the sacred flame is lit at Olympia using sun power, by Greek maidens dressed in white. The event is presided over by a Greek priestess. The flame is then carried in a torch on the travel across nations. The importance of the Olympic movement has been recognised over centuries as it brings people together in a spirit of friendly competition.

**Questions:**

(a) On the basis of your reading of the passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Make use of suitable format. Also suggest a suitable title.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**B. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

- (i) How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world, there are high quality programmes that help us understand many fields of study, science, medicine, art and so on. Moreover television benefits very old people, who can't often leave the house as well patients in hospital
- (ii) On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. Of course it provides with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries people watch the boob-tube for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at a television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else,

including studying and sleeping. It is clear that the tube has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often negative

(iii) Recent studies show that after watching television only for thirty seconds, a person's brain relaxes the same way that it does just before the person falls asleep. Another effect of television is that seems to cause poor concentration.

(iv) Another disadvantage is that television often causes people to become dissatisfied with their live Real life does not seem as exciting to these people as the lives of actors on the screen. To many people, television becomes more real than reality and their own lives seem boring. Also many people get upset or depressed when they can't solve problems in real life as quickly as television actors seem to.

(v) Before a child is fourteen years old, he or she views eleven thousand murders on the tube He she begins to believe that there is nothing strange about fights, killings and other kinds of violence Many studies show that people become more violent after watching certain programmes. The may even do the things that they saw in a violent show

(vi) The most negative effect of the "boob-tube' might be people's addiction to it. People often feel strange and powerful need to watch television even when they don't enjoy it. Addiction to television screen is similar to drug or alcohol addiction. People almost never believe that they an addicted

### **Questions:**

(a) On the basis of your reading of the passage, make notes on it using headings and sub- headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Make use of suitable format. Also suggest a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

### **C. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) Good health is the sounds of body, mind and soul it is that condition in which the body and mind body and mind duly discharge their functions. Good health helps everyone to be creative and to work for the welfare of the society. He has to be, therefore, free from diseases, or if he suffers from disease, he needs treatment not only for the particular disease but for the whole beady, mind and soul. In other words, a doctor has to have a sound approach to the patients.

(ii) In these days of specialisation, doctors care a patient only for his immediate disease, treating isolation Such an approach goes against the old aphorism that "Prevention is better than cure De Hegde, provides insight into the overall causes of sample and serious diseases and describe the method of preventing them without having to take medicine but esercong, self control of food consumption,

smoking and intake of alcoholic drinks. He also advocates regular yoga exercise and meditation to keep fit, but at the same time warns against over indulgence

(iii)Hegde stresses the importance of laughter because laughter induces secretion of good catecholamines which are hormones produced by adrenal glands, they can be both beneficial and harmful. They are harmful when a person is angry, but beneficial if he laughs.

(iv) In these days of hectic life, full of stress, strain and emotions, everyone needs to lead a relaxed life. The best form of relaxation, according to Hegde, is sound sleep "Restful sleep at night will recharge our batteries for the following day's fruitful endeavour", he says. There is no use of laying on the bed and tossing without sleep. Under those circumstances it is better to read or engage oneself in some light mental activity which is useful. But never seek refuge in alcoholic drinks or pills for inducing sleep as these are not refreshing for an individual

(v)Society must be sympathetic to drug addicts to understand their problems and give help to them by motivating and keeping them busy. Alcoholic anonymous may help addicts kick their habit drug abuse and excess drinking. Hegde claims that cigarette smoking causes more premature deaths than all other "killers" put together. Ninety percent of cancer victims are heavy smokers The author stresses on the right type of diet and daily exercise for healthy living.

**Questions:**

(i) On the basis of your reading of the passage, make notes on it, use recognizable abbreviation wherever necessary.

(ii) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words

**2017**

**A. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Effective speaking depends on effective listening. It takes energy to concentrate on hearing and concentrate on understanding what has been heard. Incomplete listeners fail in number of ways. First they may drift. Their attention drifts from what the speaker is saying. Second, they may counter. They find counter arguments to whatever a speaker may be saying. Third, they compete. Then, they filter. They exclude from their understanding those parts of the message which do not readily fit in their own frame of reference. Finally, they react. They let personal feelings about speaker or subject override the significance of the message which is being sent.

What can a listener do to be more effective? The first key to effective listening is the art of concentration. If a listener positively wishes to concentrate on receiving a message, his chances of success are rich. It may need determination. Some speakers are difficult to follow, either because of voice



problems because of the form in which they send a message. There is then a particular need for the determination of a listener to concentrate on what is being said.

Concentration is helped by alertness. Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness. It is not simple physical fitness, but also positioning of the body, the limbs and the head. Some people also find helpful to their concentration if they held the head slightly to one side. One useful way for achieving this is intensive note taking, by trying to capture the critical headings and sub headings the speaker referring to.

Note-taking has been recommended as an aid to the listener. It also helps the speaker. It gives his confidence when he sees that listeners are sufficiently interested to take notes, the patterns of eye-contact when the note-taker looks up can be very positive, and the speaker's thinking is aided can see when a note-maker is writing hard and can then make effective use of pauses.

Posture too is important. Consider the compact made by a less-competent listener who pushes his chair backwards and slouch. An upright posture help a listener's concentration. At the same time, it is seen by the speaker to be a positive feature amongst his listeners. Effective listening skills have an impact on both the listener and the speaker.

**Questions:**

(a) On the basis of your reading of the passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Make use of suitable format. Also suggest a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**B. Read the following passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) Gandhiji was impressed by reading John Ruskin's *Unto This Last*. He translated it later in Gujarati entitling it *Sarvodaya*. This book brought great information in the life of Gandhiji as *Sarvodaya* became a great ideal of his life and philosophy. The broad outlines of this ideal were the following:

(a) That the good of an individual is contained in the good of all.

(b) That the lawyer's work has the same value as that of a barber in as much as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.

(c) That a life of a labourer, i.e., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman is a worth living

(ii) As a votary of non-violence, Gandhiji did not fully subscribe to the utilitarian concept of greatest happiness of the greatest number. He hoped that a votary of Ahimsa would zealously strive for the greatest good of all and may be ready to sacrifice his life gladly for attainment of ideal whereas a utilitarian would never sacrifice his life for the good of others. Hence, the ideal the greatest good of all is

superior to that utilitarian doctrine of the greatest good of the great number, the former being comprehensive enough to include in it the latter too

(iii) He believed that if the ideal of Sarvodaya could be realised, there would be true democracy which the highest and the humblest, the ruler and the ruled would be equal. This presupposes all are pool and part. So distinctions of caste and outcaste would vanish. There would be untouchables. The big capitalist and the toiling labourer would hold equal status. Every would earn her living by honest means and by the sweat of his brow.

(iv) There would be no distinction between intellectual and physical labour. People would abjure intoxicants of opium and liquor at their own will. There would be no exploitation of women. Every woman who is not a wife, would be respected as the mother, sister or daughter according her age. Swadeshi would be rule of life. A zealous spirit of sacrifice would imbue all of Everybody would be ready to sacrifice his life for the good of all and would never, think of taking the life of his fellow brethren.

#### **Questions:**

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage is about 80 words

#### **C. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) Every code of etiquette has contained these elements: Basic moral duties, practical rules which promote efficiency, and artificial, optional graces such as formal compliments so superiors their generosity and importance.

(ii) In the first category there is considerations for the weak and respect for age. Among the Egyptian the young always stood in the presence of older people. In England, until about a century ago young children did not sit in their parents presence without taking permission.

(iii) Practical rules are helpful in such ordinary occurrences of social life as making proper introduction at parties or other functions so that people can be brought to know each other. Before the invention of fork, etiquette directed that the fingers should be kept as clean as possible. Before the handkerchief came into common use, etiquette suggested that, after sporting, a person should rub the space unconspicuously underfoot.

(iv) Extremely refined behaviour, however, cultivated as an art of gracious living, has been characteristics only of societies with wealth and leisure, which admitted women as the social equals of men.

(v) In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a wealthy and leisured society developed an extremely complex code of manners, but the rules of behaviour of fashionable society had little influence on the daily life of the lower classes. Indeed, many of the rules, such as how to enter a banquet room or how to use a sword or handkerchief for ceremonial purposes were irrelevant to the way of life of the average working man, who spend most of his life outdoors or in his own poor hut and most probably did not have a handkerchief, certainly nor a sword, to his name.

(vi) Yet the essential basis of all good manners does not vary. Consideration for the old and weak and the avoidance of harming or giving unnecessary offence to others is a feature of all societies everywhere and at all levels from the highest to the lowest. You can easily think of dozens of examples of customs and habits in your own daily life which come under this heading.

### Questions:

(a) On the basis of your reading of the passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Make use of suitable format. Also suggest a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**2108**

### **A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) Together with 1991, the years of 1983, 1987, 1988 and 1989 have been measured to be the warmest six years in the last hundred years. The year 1991 was the second warmest year of the past century. The consequences of the rise in temperature is being felt all over the globe the findings of scientific research done in this field reveal that the temperature of the earth is likely to rise from 1-4°C to 5-8°C within a period of 100 years.

(ii) Unfortunately, the imbalance which we have created between our life and earth is already showing the signs of disasters in the form of flood, cyclones, landslides, tsunami, drought, etc. If the imbalance continues to rise, one day this will pose a question mark on the existence of this planet. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) which is an important constituent of environment is causing a warming effect on the earth's surface

(iii) It increases the evaporation of water into the atmosphere. Since water vapour itself is a greenhouse gas, this causes still more warming. The warming causes more water vapour to be evaporated. The CO<sub>2</sub> level is expected to rise in future due to ongoing burning of fossil fuels and land use change.

(iv) Trees play a significant role in the global carbon cycle. They are the largest land-based mechanism for removing carbon dioxide from the air. Deforestation is checking these positive processes. It is the second principle cause of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Deforestation is responsible for 25 per cent of all carbon emissions entering the atmosphere, by the burning and cutting of 34 million acres of trees each year.

(v). There is a close relation between global warming and population growth. Today the large population on earth is using the technologies which are destructive for the earth. Approximately, 80 per cent of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> increases are due to man's use of fossil fuels either in the form of coal, gas or oil.

(vi) Planting more trees and reducing timber cuts worldwide will help restore the imbalance. Secondly, we must follow on environmental policy of 'reduce, reuse, recycle', i.e., promoting the reuse of anything. Thirdly, the use of fuel-efficient vehicles should be promoted as these vehicles have lower emissions of harmful gases. Fourthly, every individual should be aware of the importance of the protecting environment.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, in points only using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary Supply a suitable title to it. 4

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

## **B. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) The benefits that many of us derive from weight training are diverse, but they can generally be placed into one of the conveniently defined categories: Wellness, self-esteem and mind-body fusion Remediation and alleviation of injury or conditions. The first category is about preventing disease, staying physically and mentally fit, longevity, building good body image, doing sport, socializing and having fun, which is where we are focused today

(ii) Just about all of the benefits on this list are supported by some scientific study by health or fitness professionals or decades of practical experience-or else are just plain obvious. Preventive health and the maintenance of a healthy lifestyle and body image are the core concepts in this category

(iii) Some people get such self-esteem and confidence out of body building. shaping and toning, and power lifting that many of the other benefits are almost secondary for them. It becomes a way of life and a satisfying one at that. Try these Top Ten Exercises. You know about this one Exercise of 30-60 minutes each day helps to keep weight in check, especially if combined with a healthy, energy-neutral diet. Weight training is an essential part of the mix, enhancing muscle strength, tone and bulk, while contributing to an efficient metabolism.

(iv) As you gain strength, joints and muscles work more efficiently together to increase your overall functionality in areas such as balance, flexibility, stamina and injury prevention. Weight training is heralding a revolution in the maintenance of functionality into older age; the muscle mass decline and the unsteadiness that goes with aging may not be as inevitable as once thought.

(v) Did you know that losing weight by calorie restriction alone can produce a decline in bone, mass and density? Weight training is the ideal companion for any weight loss program because it helps maintain bone density while you're dropping the excess fat. Muscle building and impact exercise strengthens bone when muscle and tendons interact with the bone at the attachment points, producing growth stimulation.

(vi) Moderate exercise and good sleep both enhance immune function. Put it all together with weight training and you have an extremely effective promoter of better health in all of these interconnected areas. "Wellness" is a catch-phrase for good health and being fit, energetic and resistant to disease. Regular, progressive weight training as part of an exercise ethic can improve your self-esteem, confidence and may help to prevent or even remedy depression.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, in points only using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary Supply a suitable title to it. 3

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

### **C. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) Currently most reading is either of the printed word from ink or toner on paper, such as in a book, magazine, newspaper, leaflet, or notebook, or of electronic displays, such as computer displays, television, mobile phones or e-readers. Handwritten text may also be produced using a graphite pencil or a pen. Short texts may be written or painted on an object. Often the text relates to the object, such as an address on an envelope, product info on packaging, or text on a traffic or street sign. A slogan may be painted on a wall. A text may also be produced by arranging stones of a different colour in a wall or road. Short texts like these are sometimes referred to as environmental print. Sometimes text or images are in relief, with or without using a colour contrast. Words or images can be carved in stone, wood, or metal, instructions can be printed in relief on the plastic housing of a home appliance, or myriad other examples.

(ii) A requirement for reading is a good contrast between letters and background (depending on colors of letters and background, any pattern or image in the background, and lighting) and a suitable font size. In the case of a computer screen, it is important to be able to see an entire line of text without scrolling.

(iii) The field of visual word recognition studies how people read individual words. A key technique in studying how individuals read text is eye tracking. This has revealed that reading is performed as a series of eye fixations with saccades between them. Humans also do not appear to fixate on every word in a text, but instead fixate to some words while apparently filling in the missing information using context. This is possible because human languages show certain linguistic regularities. The process of recording information to be read later is writing. In the case of computer and microfiche storage there is the separate step of displaying the written text. For humans, reading is usually faster and easier than writing. (U) Reading is typically an individual activity, although on occasion a person will read out loud for the benefit of other listeners. Reading aloud for one's own use, for better comprehension, is a form of intrapersonal communication in the early 1970s has been proposed the dual-route hypothesis to reading aloud, according to which there were two separate mental mechanisms, or cognitive routes, that are involved in this case, with output of both mechanisms contributing to the pronunciation of a written stimulus.

(iv) Reading to young children is a recommended way to instill language and expression, and to promote comprehension of text personalised books for children are recommended to improve engagement in

reading by featuring the child themselves in the story. Before the reintroduction of separated text in the late Middle Ages, the ability to read silently was considered rather remarkable.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, in points only using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary Supply a suitable title to it. 4

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 50 words.

**2019**

**A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The motives for writing autobiographies are various. Sometimes, as we have seen, the writer is tempted by a big cheque. In other cases he or she is conscious of having had an interesting life, and wishes the public to share the interest. Some men-especially Deans I regret to say, are Raconteurs, and so fond of their own stories that they do not like to think that they may perish with them. The relief of the Raconteur's family when the fifty-time old tale is at last fixed in black and white, and presumably done with, must be immense.

Others have a grievance and wish posterity to know why they were elbowed out of office, who was really responsible for the miscarriage of a military expedition, who was the real author of a literary or scientific discovery, and so on Classical scholars have admired the dignity of Thucydides in not giving his own story of the reverse at Amphipolis where he was commander.

Others again have left Memoirs which they intended or hoped would be published after their death, and in which they have inserted as much venom as they could, conscious that they themselves will not be able to be called to account, nor perhaps their victims to vindicate their reputation. I have no doubt that Creevy was one of these malicious diarists. there is evidence that he thought his hopes would be of great value hereafter. Some of the worst parts of the journal have of been printed and perhaps never will be. Mark Pattison's Memoirs were clearly intended to take a posthumous revenge upon the college which had passed him over; very improperly it must be said, for the headship, and on certain people in the University of Oxford whom he disliked.

Sometimes the autography seems to be prompted by sheer vanity. Vanity, unlike pride, is a rather amiable foible; a vain man is seldom unpopular, partly because he shows that he cares for the good opinions of others. But the vain man is essentially an actor. If he is not posing for others he struts and smirks to gratify himself. As an autobiographer he partially fails by telling too many lies.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only (use headings and sub-headings, if necessary). Use only recognisable abbreviations only, where necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**B. Read the passage carefully answer the questions that follow:**

I am always a little uncomfortable when I find myself unable to admire something which all the rest of the world admires or at least is reputed to admire. Am I, or is the world the fool? Is it the world's taste that is bad, or is mine? I am reluctant to condemn myself, and almost equally reluctant to believe that I alone am right. Thus, when all men and not the professors of English literature only, but Milton too and Wordsworth and Keats) assure me that Spenser is a great poet, I wonder what to do. For to me Spenser seems only a virtuoso, a man with the conjurors' trick of extracting perfectly rhymed stanzas by the hundred, out of an empty mind. Perhaps I am unduly prejudiced in favour of sense, but it has always seemed to me the poets should have something to say. Spenser's is the art of saying nothing, at length, in rhyme and rumbling metre. The world admires, but I cannot. I wish I could

Here at Agra I found myself afflicted by the same sense of discomfort. The Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders. My guide assures me that it is perhaps the most beautiful building in the world. Following his advice, we drove out to have our first look at the marvel by the light of the setting sun. Nature did its best for the Taj. The west was duly red and orange, and yellow, and finally, emerald green, grading into pale and flawless blue towards the zenith. Two evening stars, Venus and Mercury, pursued the sunken sun. The sacred Jamuna was like a sheet of silver between its banks. Beyond it the plain stretched greyly away into the vapours of distance. The gardens were rich with turf with cypresses, palms and peepul trees, with long shadows and rusy lights, with the noise of grasshoppers, the calling of enormous-owls, the indefatigable hammerings of a coppersmith bird. Nature, I repeat, did its best. But though it adorned, it could not improve the works of man. The Taj, even at sunset, reverberated upside down from tanks and river, even in conjunction with melancholy, cypresses-the Taj was a disappointment. (Aldous Huxley-"Agra")

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, (you can use heading/sub-heading if necessary). Use only recognisable abbreviations/short forms, wherever possible. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

### **C. Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follow:**

This is the age of the machine. Machines are everywhere, in the field, in the factory, in the home, in the street, in the city, in the country everywhere. To fly, it is not necessary to have wings, there are machines. To swim under the sea, it is not necessary to have gills, there are machines. To kill our fellowman in overwhelming numbers, there are machines. Petrol machines alone provide ten times more power than all human beings in the world. In the busiest countries, each individual has six hundred human slaves in his machines.

What are the consequences of this abnormal power? Before the war it looked as though it might be possible, for the first time in history, to provide food and clothing and shelter for the teeming population of the world-every man, woman and child. This would have been one of the greatest triumphs of science. And yet, if you remember, we saw the world crammed, full of food, and people hungry. Today, the larders are bare and millions starving. That's the war, you would say. When the

machine of peace once more begins to hum, are we going to see again more and more food, and people still hungry? For that's the way of science and the machine age-it produces the goods, it makes the goods, but avoids the consequences.

And is it not the machine age that gives us year by year more hours of leisure, but fails to teach us how to use them, gives us mechanical habits of mind and represses the spirit of adventure except along machine-made lines? We will need all our creative powers to think our way out of the social problems to which science has led us.

It is science that has given us the unexpected redistribution of the age- groups. Almost every year, some modern drugs add a little more to the average span of life, until the upper age-group is over-crowded. Who is to keep them? It will need some readjustment. And so science goes on raising its problems.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, (you can use heading/sub-heading if necessary). Use only recognisable abbreviations/short forms, wherever possible. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 50 words.

**2020**

**A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) How you can best improve your English depends on where you live and particularly on whether or not you live in an English speaking community. If you hear English spoken everyday and mix freely with English speaking people, that is on the whole, an advantage. On the other hand, it is often confusing to have the whole language, poured over you at once. Ideally, a step-by-step course should accompany or lead upto this experience. It will also help a great deal if you can easily get sort of English books in which you are interested.

(ii) To read a lot is essential. Read as many books in English as you can, not as a duty but for a pleasure. It is extensive and not intensive reading than normally helps you to get interested in extra reading and thereby improves your English.

(iii) Some people say that they cannot learn to speak a language better with the help of a book. To believe this is to believe that spoken language and the written language are quite different things. This is not so. There is a great deal in common between the two. In learning the patterns and vocabulary of the written form, we are learning to a considerable extent those of the spoken form 100.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it. 4

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

**B. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**



(i) Good health is the soundness of body, mind and soul. It is that condition in which the body and the mind duly discharge their functions. Good health helps one to be creative and to work for the welfare of the society. To be healthy one has to be, therefore, free from disease; or, if he suffers from disease, he needs treatment not only for the particular disease but for the whole body, mind and soul.

(ii) In these days of specialisation, doctors cure a patient only for his immediate disease, treating it in isolation. Such an approach goes against the old aphorism, that Prevention is better than cure. Dr. Hedge provides insight into the overall causes of simple and serious diseases and describes the method of preventing them without having to take medicine, but exercising, self-control on food consumption, smoking and intake of alcoholic drinks. He also advocates yoga exercises and meditation to keep fit, but at the same time warns against over-indulgence.

(iii) Hedge stresses the importance of laughter because laughter induces secretion of good catecholamines which are hormones produced by adrenal gland. They can be both beneficial and harmful. They are harmful when a person is angry, but beneficial if he laughs. For healthy living, "Laughter proves to be a great boon."

(iv) In these days of hectic life, full of stress, strain, and emotions, everyone needs to lead a relaxed life. The best form of relaxation is sound sleep. Restful sleep at night will recharge our batteries for the following day's fruitful endeavour.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

### **C. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Child labour has been sought in the country since the middle of the 19th century when factories first made an appearance. Since children in most industries provide the same productivity as adults, and in several cases even more, but at a far lower cost, they were soon recognised as a means to lower overheads and increase profits. However, as the industrial revolution progressed, gradually the people became aware of the torture they were subjecting their children to—both mentally and physically. But even as the country continued to progress at various levels, it lagged behind in terms of the wherewithal

and prosperity needed to take care of the new social relations which had sprung up with result that wages for workers were abysmally low and it was difficult for a family to survive on one man's wages. This is when human resources became the only true assets families had and every pair of working hands, including those of children, was engaged in earning livelihood.

And once child labour had made an appearance in the job market, employers ( soon began to prefer working children to working adults, for not only could they give the same output as an adult worker at a much lower cost but were also more nimble and agile and more amenable to discipline. The employers prefer children because their high profits depend largely on child labour.

It is indeed lamentable that poverty even compels parents and guardians to barter their children for money. A number of young children are sold by their parents or pledged as bonded labour.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**2021-22**

**A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Many animals are able to communicate with each other very well but none of them can talk as we do. That is animals cannot speak and therefore cannot use words. Birds cry out and make sounds that other birds understand. Smells, movements and sounds are used for communication by animals. They express joy or anger or fear through these. Human speech is a very complicated process, which no animal can perform. One reason is that it is a very special way we use a whole series of organs to produce the sounds we want to make when we utter words. The way our vocal cords are made to vibrate, the way the throat, mouth and nasal cavities are adjusted, the way the lips, teeth, lower jaw, tongue and palate are moved-just to make vowel sounds and consonant sounds, in something animals cannot do. They cannot produce a whole series of words to make a sentence. And there is another, perhaps more important reason, why animals cannot talk. Words are only labels for objects, actions, feelings, expressions and ideas. For example the word 'bird' is a label for a living flying object. Other words describe its colour, shape, flying and singing. Still other words would be used to tell what the speaker thinks or feel about the birds or its actions. For human beings. therefore the use of words means the use of labels or symbols and then, organizing them in a certain way to communicate something. This requires a degree of intelligence and logical thinking that no animals have.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**B. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of outside world. There are high quality programmes that help us to understand many fields of study, science, medicine, the arts and so on. Moreover television benefits very old people, who cannot often leave the house as well as patients in hospitals. It also offers non-native speakers the advantage of daily informal language practise. They can increase their vocabulary and practise listening.

On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. Of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries, people watch the 'blood tube' for a period of six hours, or more a day. Many children stare at television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else including studying and sleeping. It's clear that the tube has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often negative.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**C. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

There are two faults in conversation, which appear very different, yet arise from the same root, and are equally blameable, I mean, an impatience to interrupt others, and the uneasiness of being interrupted ourselves. The two chief ends of conversation are to entertain and improve those are among, or to receive those benefits ourselves; which whoever will consider, cannot easily run into either of these two errors; because when any man speaks in company, it is to be supposed he does it for his hearers sake, and not his own; so that common discretion will teach us not to force their attention if they are not willing to lend it not on the other side, to interrupt his who is possession, because that is in the grossest manner to give the preference to our own good sense.

There are some people, whose good manners will not suffer them to interrupt you but, what is almost as bad, will discover abundance of impatience, and lie upon the watch until you have done, because they have started something in their own thoughts which they long to be delivered of. Meantime, they are so far from regarding what passes, that their imaginations are wholly turned upon what they have in reserve, for it should slip out of their memory and thus they continue their invention, which might otherwise range over a hundred things full as good, and that might be much more naturally introduced.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**A. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(1) Effective speaking depends on effective listening. It takes energy to concentrate on hearing, what has been heard. Incomplete listeners fail in number of ways. Firstly, their attention drifts from what the speaker is saying. Secondly, they find counter-arguments to whatever a speaker is saying. Thirdly, they exclude from their understanding those parts of the message which do not readily fit in their own frame of reference. Finally, they let personal feelings about speaker or subject override the significance of the message which is being sent.

(2) The first key to effective listening is the art of concentration. If a listener positively wishes to concentrate on receiving a message, his chances of success are rich.

(3) It may need determination. Some speakers are difficult to follow, either because of voice problems or because of the form in which they send a message. Then there is a particular need for the determination of a listener to concentrate on what is being said.

(4) Concentration is helped by alertness. Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness. It is not simply physical fitness, but also positioning of the body, the limbs and the head. Some people also find it helpful to their concentration if they hold the head slightly to one side.

(5) Posture too is important. Consider the impact by a less competent listener who pushes his chair backwards and slouches. An upright posture helps.

## **B. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow :**

(1) Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract. It is an accommodation of interests. In matters which do not touch anybody else's liberty, of course, I may be as free as I like. If I choose to go the Strand in a dressing gown, with long hair and bare feet, who shall say me nay? You have liberty to laugh at me, but I have liberty to be indifferent to you. And if I have a fancy for dyeing my hair, or waxing my moustache or wearing a tall hat, a frock-coat and sandals or going to bed late or getting up early, I shall follow my fancy and ask no man's permission. I shall not enquire of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton. I may like mustard with my mutton. And you will not ask me whether you may be a Protestant or a Catholic, whether you may marry the dark lady or the fair lady, whether you may prefer Ella Wheeler Wilcox to Wordsworth or Champagne to Shandy-gaff.

(2) In all these and a thousand other details, you and I please ourselves and ask no man's leave. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, we can do what we choose, be wise or ridiculous, harsh or easy, conventional or odd. But directly we step out of that kingdom, our personal liberty of action becomes qualified by other people's liberty. I might like to practise on the trombone from midnight till four in the morning. If I went on to the top of a mountain to do it, I could please myself: but if I do it out in the streets, the neighbours will remind me that my liberty to blow the trombone must not interfere with their liberty to sleep in quiet. There are a lot of people in the world and I have to accommodate my liberty to their liberty.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**C. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follows:**

(1) Literacy in India is marked with a great amount of regional variation from one part to another. The regional variation in literacy levels in the country has resulted from the regional diversity in various social, cultural and economic attributes along with a marked difference in the historical experience of different regions.

(2) Both the timing and the pace of literacy transition have varied over space, as a result of which while some areas, particularly in the south, have reached a situation of near universal literacy, in others the transition still appears to be in its infancy.

(3) With regard to literacy level, Kerala occupies the first position in the country. Although, the State does not rank very high in terms of economic development, it has occupied a leading position in literacy transition in the country. Over 90 per cent of the population aged 7 years and above is literate in the State.

(4) With 94.20 per cent of the males and 87.86 per cent of the females as literate, the state reports very small gender gap in literacy rates. A very high literacy rate in the state can be attributed to a very long tradition of education facilities by its native rulers, Christian missionaries and British administrators. In the post independence period also, various state governments have accorded a very high priority to education, particularly at primary level.

(5) In the northern part of the country, high level of literacy can be seen in southern Himachal Pradesh and in the adjoining districts of Punjab and Haryana, and in some hilly districts of Uttarakhand. Bihar is the least literate state in the country. The illiteracy rate of Bihar is over 50 per cent. Marked with a feudal social structure, low level of urbanization and extreme poverty.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

**2023**

**A. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follows:**

(i) Whether work should be placed among the causes of happiness or among the causes of unhappiness may perhaps be regarded as a doubtful question. There is certainly much work which is exceedingly trouble some, and an excess of work is very painful. However, work is to most people less painful than idleness. There are all grades of work-from mere relief to causing troubles, up to the profoundest delights-according to the nature of the work and the abilities of the worker. Most of the work that most of the people have to do is not in itself interesting but even such work has certain great advantages. To begin with, it fills good many hours of the day without the need of deciding what one shall do. Most

people, when they are left free to fill their own time according to their own choice, are at loss to think anything sufficiently pleasant to be worth doing. And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling that something else would have been Pleasanter. To be able to fill leisure intelligently is the last product of civilization and at present very few people have reached this level. Moreover, the exercise of choice is in itself tiresome. Excepting people with unusual initiative, it is positively agreeable to be told what to do at each hour of the day, provided the orders are not too unpleasant. Most of the idle rich suffer unspeakable boredom as the price of their freedom from the hard work. At times, they may find relief by hunting big game in Africa or by flying around the world, but the number of such adventures becomes limited after the youth is past. Accordingly, the more intelligent rich men work almost as hard as if they were poor.

(ii) Work, therefore, is desirable-first and foremost as prevention from boredom-the boredom that a man feels when he has nothing to do; though uninteresting work is as bring as having nothing to do. With this advantage of work another is associated, namely that it makes holiday much more delicious when they come. Provided that a man does not have to work so hard as to diminish his vigour, he is likely to find far more rest and pleasure in his life than an idle man could possibly find. The other advantages of paid work and some of unpaid work are that the chances of success and opportunities for ambition are enhanced. In most kinds of work, success is measured by income.

(a) On the basis of above passage, make notes on subheadings. it using heading and Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

## **B. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) Dreams have always held a universal fascination. Some primitive societies believe that the soul leaves the body and visits the scene of dream. Generally, however, dreams are accepted to be illusions having much in common with day dream-the fantasies of our working life. When dreaming, however, one tends to believe fully in the reality of the dream world, however inconsistent, illogical and odd it may be.

(ii) Although most dreams apparently happen spontaneously, dream activity may be provoked by external influences. 'Suffocation' dreams are connected with the breathing difficulties of heavy cold, for instance. Internal disorders such as indigestion can cause vivid dreams and dreams of racing fire engines may be caused by the ringing of an alarm bell.

(iii)Experiments have been carried out to investigate the connection between deliberately inflicted pain and dreaming. For example, a sleeper pricked with a pin perhaps dreams of fighting a battle and receiving a severe sword wound, although the dreams are stimulated by the physical discomfort in the mind of the sleeper.

(iv) Superstitions and Magical Practices thrive on the supposed power of dreams to foxtel the future. Instances of dreams which have later turned out to be prophetic have often been recorded by some

men of highest intellectual integrity. Although it is better to keep an open mind on the subject, it is true that the alleged power of dreams to predict future events still remains unproved.

(v) Everyone knows that a sleeping dog often behaves as though he were dreaming, but it is impossible to tell what his whines and twitches really mean. By analogy with human experience, however, it is reasonable to suppose that at least the higher animals are capable of dreaming.

**C. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(i) The most frightening aspect of malnutrition is that it is likely to cause permanent damage to the brain. Experiments carried out on animals suggest that brain damage due to malnutrition is irreversible. This may not be true of human beings.

(ii) Nevertheless, known facts as well as results of tests conducted so far points to alarming conclusions. The human brain grows very fast. Three months before its birth, the child's brain weighs one fourth of the adult's brain. In one year, the brain of a child is already 66 percent of the weight of the adult brain. At four years, the brain weighs 99 per cent and at eight, the child's brain is the size of an adult's and there is no further increase. Quite obviously, the first four years are crucial for the development of the brain. And if the child suffers from malnutrition in this country, one need not wait for years to solve at least some aspects of the problem.

(iii) For instance, it was found that the addition of iodine in the lake water-salt consumed in the sub-Himalayan region would go a long way in controlling goitre. Again experiments made by the institute reveal that inexpensive green leafy vegetables are a good alternative to eggs and butter as a rich source of Vitamin A.

(iv) The institute has also carried out considerable research into fortification of various foods. Modern bread is a case in point. But since bread is beyond the means of the poor, the institute has found some items of mass consumption which can be strengthened with certain proteins and amino acids. Fortification of common salt is considered the most promising possibility.

(a) On the basis of above passage, make notes on it using heading and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it. 3

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 2

**2024**

**A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Well-being is not just the absence of disease or illness. It is a complex combination of person's physical, mental, emotional and social health factors. Well-being is strongly linked to happiness and life satisfaction. In short, it could be described as how one feels about oneself and one's life. Every aspect of one's life influences the state of one's well-being. Researches investigating

happiness have found the following factors that enhance a person's well being a network of close friends, an enjoyable and fulfilling career, enough money, regular exercise, nutritious diet, sufficient sleep, fun hobbies, and leisure pursuits, healthy self-esteem optimistic outlook, and so on.

The factors that influence one's well-being are interrelated. For example, a job provides not just money but purpose, goals, friendships, and a sense of belonging. Some factors also make for the lack of others, for example, a good marriage can compensate for a lack of friendship while religious belief may help a person to accept physical illness. Money linked well being because having enough money improves living conditions and increases social status. However various International studies have shown that it is the quality of our personal relationships, not the size of our bank balance, which has the greatest effect on our state of well-being. Believing that money is the key to happiness can also harm a person's well being

Understanding the well being of the population a very important. Meaning well being, however, in a population is difficult because the interpretation of well-being is as subjective how one feels about people's lives largely depends on the way one sees it. As the saying goes 'One person's problem is another person's challenge.'

Keeping track of a population's well-being helps Governments to decide on particular policies It also acts as an indicator for various populations trends. For example, knowing the average weekly income of a population helps to set the poverty line", which may then influence decisions on social welfare reforms. Well-being can be achieved through a variety of means. Some are as follows developing and maintaining strong relationships with family and friends, making regular time available for Social contact, trying to find work that is enjoyable and rewarding. rather than just working for the best pay, eating healthy, nutritious foods, doing regular physical activity, involving oneself in activities that interest the people, joining in local organisations or clubs that appeal, setting achievable goals and working towards them and trying to be optimistic and enjoying each day.

(a)On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and ( sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Use a format you consider suitable. Suggest a suitable title also.

(b)Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words

## **B. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow :.**

Effective speaking depend on effective listening. It takes energy to concentrate on hearing and to concentrate on understanding what has been heard. Incompetent listeners fail in a number of ways. First, they may drift. Their attention drifts from what the speaker is saying Second, they may counter. They find counter-arguments to whenever a speaker may be saying Third, they compete. Then, they filter. They exclude from their understanding those parts of the message which do not readily fit with their own frame of reference. Finally, they react. They let personal feelings about a speaker or subject override the significance of the message that is being sent.



What can a listener do to be more effective? The first key to effective listening is the Art of concentration. If a listener positively wishes to concentrate on receiving a message his chance of success are high. It may need determination. Some speakers are difficult to follow, either because of voice problems or because of the form in which they send a message. There is then a particular need for the determination of a listener to concentrate on what is being said.

Concentration is helped by alertness. Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness. It is not simply physical fitness, but also the positioning of the body, the limbs, and the head. Some people also find it helpful to their concentration if they hold their head slightly to one side. One useful way to achieve this is intensive note-taking, by trying to capture the critical headings and sub-headings the speaker is referring to. Note-taking has been recommended as an aid to the listener. It also helps the speaker. It gives him confidence when he sees that listeners are sufficiently interested to take notes, the patterns of eye contact, when the note-taker looks up, can be very positive, and the speaker's timing is aided he can see when a note taker is writing hard and can then make effective use of pauses.

Posture too is important. Consider the impact made by a less competent listener who pushes his chair backward and slouches. An upright posture helps a listener's concentration. At the same time, it is seen by the speaker to be a positive feature amongst his listeners. Effective listening skills have an impact on both the listener and the speaker.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and (sub-headings). Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Use a format you consider suitable. Suggest a suitable title also.

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words

### **C. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

An era's culture is eventually determined by its news. What is missed by those who track the news of that time is lost forever. We know nothing about Shakespeare's contemporaries even though some of them may have been great playwrights. We know nothing but how who came in with Babar, or around the same time, to love India and stayed back as rulers. Or the many soldiers of fortune who landed here during the time of the East India Company. A few, apart from avid historians, no one knows who led the Portuguese, Dutch, French into India or ran their empires here till they were dismantled. Why is that? Simple. The media of that time, known as historians, did not mention them.

We who consume news today see it as a fleeting experience. We observe a powerful image on TV, are moved by its impact or repelled by its horror, and move on. We read a headline today and can't even recall it tomorrow. Current news always drives out the old (often with ruthless cunning) and it's only when the media goes back in time to recall a particular story that we suddenly remember that, yes, there was something called HDW or Bofors that once shook up the cute man and held it in thrall for a decade. We are suddenly reminded that Congress leader LN Mishra was mysteriously killed in a bomb blast on a train and no one ever knew who killed him or where his secret millions vanished. Since I'm a journalist, I can tell you many such stories. There are others too, full of stories.

But, like news, the stories die with them. History only remembers what it chooses to, or what indelibly stamped on its pages. The rot is occasionally recalled as gossip. But it in gossip? Or is it truth that we are trying to forges so that we can move on and maker space in our hearts and minds for more recent news? Our memory, collective as well is individual, has limited rage and however many data cards we many insert, there's simply too much to absorb and the age that his on every morning is to large, so intimidating that w remember only a tiny fraction of it. It's that fraction which actually scares us by the possibility of impacting our lives.

The Gap between News and Entertainment was always sacrosanct. News was about facts. Entertainment was about imagination, fiction. To see them occupy the same media platforms today is scary for thou like me was have spent a lifetime pursuing facts in the search for news. Even the dividing line has blurred. What we outer shunned as preposterous lies slip in so casually today into out our news menu. It's fault that the fault fines have shifted, News has become just another consumable, another platform to commercially (and cynically) exploit. No, don't blame ne journalism and minds owners. They are only followings Global meshed the, for hence or for worse i meshing our sins an entirely forgettable chapter of history.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above page, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Use a format you consider a suitable title also.

(b) Write the summary of the passage.

## GRAMMAR

### Writing Skill

#### Draft an advertisement (Marks 4)

##### Year 2016

1. You are Naresh from Shimla. You plan to sell your Maruti 800. Draft a suitable advertisement in more than 50 words to be inserted in a reputed daily giving all necessary details of the car.

2. Your elder brother has completed his education. He is serving in a private school. He is to be married. Your parents are looking for a suitable match for him. Write an advertisement under the matrimonial columns. (2017)

3. You want to sell your old scooter. Draft a suitable advertisement, giving full details of the scooter to be published in a newspaper under the column- classified advertisement. (2011,18,19,22)

##### Year 2019

1. You are Rajni of Sive Colony, Chamba. You have lost your bag while travelling from Shimla to Chamba on Prem bus service. Draft a suitable advertisement in The lost and found columns of a newspaper giving full details of the bag.

2. Your parents have decided to get your sister married. Draft a suitable advertisement for matrimonial columns of a newspaper.

3. Draft an advertisement is not more than 50 words for Publication in the "To let" column of Hindustan Times giving all necessary detail. **(2015,17)**

#### **Year 2020**

1. You have lost your purse while travelling in a bus from Dharamshala to Kangra. Draft a suitable advertisement to be given in a local newspaper. **(2019,20)**

2. You want to sell the first floor of your newly constructed house. Draft an advertisement for Publication in the Indian Express under classified column.

3. You want to sell your old computer. Write a suitable advertisement to be published in the "for sale" column of a newspaper.

#### **Year 2021,2023**

1. You want to start a computer showroom. Draft an advertisement seeking a suitable building on rent. Your advertisement is to be published in the "Wanted on rent" column of a newspaper.

2. You want to hire accommodation for your new ready-made garments business in Dharamshala. Write our an advertisement for the same to be published in the classified columns of 'The Tribune'. **(2023)**

#### **Notices:- (Marks 4)**

1. Your school is celebrating its silver jubilee. Write a notice informing the student about the function and invite names from Student to participate in various activities. **(2017)**

2. You are Shravan /Sania as president of the excursion club of your school. You are organising an excursion to Delhi and Agra. Write a notice informing the student about the proposed excursion. Give all necessary details. **(2022)**

3. You are President of the cultural Society of your school. You are planning to organise a cultural programme. Write a notice for the school notice board inviting name of students willing to participate. **(2024, 2020,22,16)**

4. Your school is going to organise a debate competition on the occasion of golden jubilee celebration of your school. Write a notice informing the student about the competition. **(2018)**

5. You are Meena/ Munish of ANM International School. Your school is going to publish the annual magazine next month. Write a notice for your school notice board inviting Stories, poems, articles etc. from Student for Publication in the magazine. **(2018,22)**

6. You are Mohan/Radha of 35, Main Bazaar Solan. You have lost briefcase while travelling by bus from Laxmi Nagar to Netaji Park, Solan. Draft a short notice to be published in 'The Tribune' under the column, Lost and found. **(2017)**

7. Draft notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board inviting article sketches from students of all classes. **(2023)**

8. As President of student Council, write a notice in not more than 50 words, telling the students about tour and inviting their names for joining it. **(2022)**

9. Write a notice for the school notice-board, inviting volunteers for a one-day Blood Donation Camp organised by Distt. Red Cross Society at your school. **(2016)**

### **Notice ( Lost and Found) (Marks 4)**

1. You have lost your golden chain in the school. Write a short notice for The Lost and found notice board of your school. **(2018)**
2. You have lost your chemistry/English/ Physics textbook somewhere in the school. Write a notice for the lost and found notice board of your school. **(2018,22,23)**
3. You have found a watch in the school playground. Write a notice inviting its rightful owner to claim the watch after furnishing necessary detail about it. **(2024)**
4. You have lost a library book issued in your name. Write an appropriate description of the book and give the particulars of the bus you travelled by the day you lost it. Your written account should be suitable for a lost and found column of a local daily. **(2023)**

### **Reporting or Factual Description Topics. (Marks 6)**

1. 'Each one plant one' campaign was organised by your school to celebrate the one Mahaotsav day on 10th November this year. As the secretary of the Environment club, write a report on the celebration of your school magazine. **(2012, 15, 23)**
2. Write a report in about hundred words on "No Tobacco Day programme" organised by your school on 2nd October last week. **(2017, 18, 20, 21)**
3. You attended a seminar on the importance of blood donation organised by All India Institute of Medical Sciences Delhi. Write a report on the seminar. **(2019, 20)**
4. You are Rishita /Rohit a reporter of a newspaper write your report in about 125 words about a house on fire. You recently witnessed. **(2019)**
5. You are Anil or Muskan of GSSS Solan. Write a report in 125 words on the Independence Day celebrated in your school. **(2019)**
6. Write a report on the "Drug addiction among students" to be published in your school magazine. **(2017, 18)**
7. Write a report in about 125 words on "One day cricket match" played by your school against a local club. **(2021, 24)**
8. You joined an educational tour to historical place. Write a report on it. **(2018, 20)**
9. Your school celebrates annual prize distribution function. Write a report suitable to be published in your school magazine. **(2011, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20)**
10. Your school celebrated the teacher day on September 5th this year. Write a report on it to be published on it to be published in your school magazine. **(2010, 11, 16, 19, 21)**
11. Write a report on the 'Seven days special camp' organised by the NSS of your school. Write the report for the school magazine. **(2010, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19)**

### **Articles / Speech Writing. (Marks 6)**

1. The Evil of dowry system. **(2016, 20, 21, 23)**
2. The Evil of Drug addiction **(2016, 2019, 2022)**
3. The value of newspaper **(2015, 18)**
4. Value of Discipline **(2010, 11, 13, 16, 18, 22)**
5. Value of Games **(2011, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24)**
6. The role of school in shaping the future generation. **(2010, 14, 16, 23)**

7. The importance of computers in our future life. (2010, 15, 17, 21, 22)
8. Increasing population - a Grave threat to our civilization. (2011, 18)
9. Health is wealth. (2017, 20, 21, 22)
10. Importance of regularity and punctuality in student life. (2017, 23, 22)
11. The place of English in India. (2018)
12. Work is worship. (2017, 19, 20, 21)
13. Environmental Degradation. (2018, 20, 21, 22)
14. Save each drop of water. (2022, 2023)
15. Live and let live. (2020, 23)

## Letters and Applications ( Marks 6)

### 1 Business letter

- A. Replacement of defective washing machine, Damaged laptop. (Term-1,2022)

### 2.Applications

- A. Applications for the job of a Cashier .(2021,23)
- B. Applications for extra classes. (Term-1,2022,)
- C. Applications for post of teacher. (Term-1,2021,)
- D. Applications for remission of fine. (2015,Term-11,2022)
- E . Applications for the post of a clerk.(2019,Term-11,2022)
- F . Applications for the postponement of house examination.(2017)
- G. . Applications for the Postof a marketing manager.(2023)

### 3.Official letters

- A. Write a letter to superintendent of police of your district, complaining about poor Patrolling by the police in your area resulting in petty crime. (2015, 17, 22)
- B. Write a letter to the Police Commissioner, complaining about the increasing thefts in your area. (2012, 18)
- C. Write a letter to superintendent of police of your district, drawing the attention daylight robberies and thefts increasing in your town. (2010, 23)
- D. Write a letter to the President of Municipal Corporation of your city informing him about the poor condition of the road and street light in your locality.(2016, 20)
- E. Write a letter to the postmaster of your area complaining against the postman regarding irregular delivery of letters. (2009, 22)
- F. Write a letter to superintendent of police, Complaining about the menace of drug abuse and other unlawful activities going in your town. (2010, 23)
- G. Write a letter to the Sanitary Inspector of your area about the miserable sanitary condition of your locality. (2017, 18, 23, 22)
- H. Write a letter to superintendent of police, Complaining about the nuisance of loudspeaker in your area. (2016, 18)

### Letter to Editors (6 marks)

- A. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about the problem of unemployment in India. (2017)

- B. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting your views on Dowry system. (2014, 18, 19, 21)
- C. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views how discipline can be improved in educational institutions. (2014, 16, 20)
- D. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views on 'Rising Prices'. (2015, 16, 19, 20, 21)
- E. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about the evil of widespread corruption in India. (2013, 19, 21)

## Personal Letters (6 marks)

- A. Write a letter to your friend requesting him/her to spend the summer vacation in Manali. (2018, 20)
- B. Write a letter of condolence to your friend. (2019)
- C. Write a letter to your friend, asking him/her what he/she planned to do after 10+2. (2019)

## Book Flamingo

### Chapter 1 (The Last Lesson)

#### Short question answer ( 1 or 2 marks)

- Q. 1 What was Mr. Hamel going to question Franz about? (2024)
- Q. 2 What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day? (2018, 2019, Term-1, 2021, 2022)
- Q. 3 What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day? (2019, Term-1 2022)
- Q. 4 What had been put up on the bulletin board? (2018, Term-1 2021, 2022)
- Q. 5 What changes did the order from Berlin cause in school that day? (Term-1 2022)
- Q. 6 How did Franz feel about his teacher Mr. Hamel on learning that he is going away? (2019, 2024)
- Q. 7 How did Mr. Hamel say about the French language? (Term - 1, 2022)
- Q. 8 'Franz thinks' will they make them sign to German even the pigeon? What could this mean? (2024)

#### Long Question Answers. (6 marks)

- Q. 1 The people in this story suddenly realise how precious their language is to them? What shows you this? Why does this happen? (2018, Term 1, 2022)
- Q. 2 What changes did Franz notice on the way and about the school that day? (Term-1, 2021)
- Q. 3 On the basis of " The last lesson" give a brief character sketch of Mr. Hamel. (Term-1, 2021)

### Chapter 2 (Lost Spring)

#### Short Question Answers ( 1 or 2 marks)

- Q. 1 Who was Saheb? What was his full name ? What was the irony about his name? (2020-21)
- Q. 2 What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dump? Where is he and where has he come from? (2018, 19, 20)
- Q. 3 How does the author describe the area of Seemapuri ? (Term - 1, 2021)

- Q. 4 What explanation does the author give for the children not wearing footwear? (2016,19)
- Q. 5 Was Saheb happy working at the tea stall? Explain. (2018,Term-1,2021,22)
- Q. 6 What makes the city of Firozabad famous ? (2018,Term-1,2021,22)
- Q. 7 Who was Mukesh? What was his aim in life? (Term-1,2021,22)
- Q. 8 Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry? (2011,12,16,2020)
- Q. 9 How is Mukesh's attitude to his situation different from that of his family? (2019,20)
- Q.10 How did Mukesh realise his dream? (Term-1,2021)

#### Long Questions Answers (6 marks)

- Q. 1 What forces conspire to keep the worker in bangles industry of Firozabad? In poverty mention the hazard working in the glass bangles industry (Term-1,2021,22,24)
- Q. 2 Justify the title of the story "The Lost spring ". (2019,Term-1,2021)
- Q. 3 Compare and contrast the characters of Saheb and Mukesh? (2024)

### Chapter 3 (The Deep Water)

#### Short Question Answers:-(Marks 1 or 2)

- Q. 1 What is the Miss adventure that William Douglas be about? (2017, 22,24)
- Q. 2 Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water? (2014, 16,18,20,22,23,24)
- Q. 3 How did the instructor 'build a swimmer' out of Douglas? (2017, 22)

#### Long Question Answers (Marks 6)

- Q. 1 How did Douglas overcome his fear of water? (2010, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21)
- Q. 2 How does Douglas describe the panic that gripped him as he was almost drowned? What makes the description so vivid? (2009, 10, 19, 23)

### Chapter 4 (The Rattrap)

#### Short Question Answers ( 1 or 2 marks)

- Q. 1 From where did the peddler get the, idea of the world being a rat trap? (2022, 24)
- Q. 2 Did the peddler expect the kind of hospitality that he received from the crofter? (2019, 21, 22, 24)
- Q. 3 Why was the Crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler? (2012, 19, 20, 22)
- Q. 4 What made the peddler think that he had indeed fallen into a rat trap? (2012, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22)
- Q. 5 Why did the crofter show his 30 Kronor to the peddler? (2019, 21)
- Q. 6 Why did the iron master speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home ? (2010, 18, 19, 22)
- Q.7 Why did Edla still entertain the peddler even after she knew the truth about him? (2011, 21,22)
- Q. 8 Why did the peddler find himself as Captain von Stahle? (2020, 21, 22)
- Q.9 Why did the package left for Edla contain? (2022)

#### Long Question Answers(marks 6)

- Q. 1 How does the peddler the acts of kindness and Hospitality shown by the crofter the iron master and his daughter? (2016, 18, 22)
- Q. 2 What are the instances in the story that show that the character of the iron master is different from that his daughter in many ways? (2019, 22)
- Q. 3 What made the peddler finally change his way ? (2020, 21, 22 )

Q. 4 How does the metaphor of the rat trap serve so to highlight the human predicament? (2019, 20, 21, 22)

Q. 5 The story 'The Rat trap is both entertaining and philosophically. (2018)

## Chapter 5( Indigo)

### Short Question Answers (Marks 1 or 2)

Q. 1 Who was Raj Kumar Shukla? (2022)

Q.2 Why was Rajkumar Shukla been described as being resolute? (2018, 19, 22)

Q. 3 Why did Rajkumar Shukla tell Gandhiji about the land lord system in Bihar? (2023)

Q. 4 Why do you think the servants thought Gandhiji to be another peasant? (2017, 19, 20, 23)

Q. 5 List the places that Gandhiji visited between his first meeting with Shukla and his arrival at Champaran ? (2020, 21, 23)

Q. 6 Why did Gandhiji agree to a settlement of 25% refund to the farmer? (2017, 18, 22, 23)

Q. 7 What was the attitude of the average Indian in smaller localities towards advocates of 'home rule'? (2023)

Q. 8 How did the episode of the refund of compensation change the place change the plight the peasant? (2020, 21, 22)

### Long Question Answers (marks 6)

Q. 1 Who was Rajkumar Shukla ? How did he take Gandhiji to Champaran and why? (2023)

Q. 2 Why do you think Gandhiji consider the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?

(2017, 18, 21, 22)

Q.3 How do we know that ordinary people to contributed to the freedom movement? Answer the question with reference to the lesson , "Indigo". (2019, 23, 22)

## Chapter 6 ( Poets and Pancakes)

### Short Question Answers (marks 1 and 2)

Q. 1 What was pancake and what was it used for ? (2023)

Q. 2 What does the writer mean by 'the fiery misery' of those subjected to make up ? (2019, 20)

Q.3 What is the example of national integration that the author referred to in the makeup department? (2019)

Q. 4 What work did the office boy do in the Gemini studios? Why did he join the studio? What was he disappointed? (2018)

Q. 5 What does the author say about his own work at the studio? (2019)

Q. 6 Why was the office boy frustrated? Who did he show his anger on? (2020, 22)

Q. 7 Subbu is described as a many sided genius. List four office special abilities? (2017, 19)

Q. 8 Why was the legal advisor referred to as the opposite by others? (2020)

Q. 9 Why is the English man visit referred to as an unexplained mystery? (2018)

### Long Question Answers (marks 6)

Q. 1 What work did the office boy do in the Gemini studios? Why did he join the studios? Why was he disappointed? (2023)



Q. 2 Write a brief note on what you learn about Kothamangalam Subbu's character? (2017, 18, 19, 23)

## Chapter 7(The Interview (Part 1 and 2))

### Short Question Answers (Marks 1 and 2)

- Q. 1 What are some of the positive view on interview? (2017, 19, 20, 24)  
Q. 2 Why do more celebrity writers despise being interviewed? (2019, 23)  
Q. 3 What is the believe in some primitive culture about being photograph? (2023)  
Q. 4 What do you understand by the expression thumbprints on the windpipe? (2019)  
Q. 5 Who, in today world, is a chief source of information about personality? (2020, 22, 24)  
Q. 6 What is the reason for the use success of the novel "The name of the rose"? (2018)  
Q. 7 How does eco find the time to write so much? (2019, 21, 23)  
Q. 8 How does Umberto Eco compare himself as an academic and as a novelist? (2023)

### Long Question Answers ( Marks 6)

- Q. 1 How does Eco find the time to write so much ? (2019, 21, 23 )  
Q. 2 What light does Eco throw on his famous Novel, "The name of the rose"?( 2020, 22)

## Chapter 8(Going Places)

### Short Question Answers (Marks 1 or 2)

- Q. 1 Which country did Danny Casey play for? (2019, 24)  
Q. 2 Where was it most likely that the two girls would find work after school ? (2018, 20, 23)  
Q. 3 What were the option that Sophie was dreaming of? Why does Jansie discourage her from having such dreams? (2023)  
Q. 4 Why did Sophie wriggle when Geoff told their father that she had met Danny Casey? (2019)  
Q. 5 How does Sophie include her brother Geoff in her fantasy of her future ? (2022)  
Q. 6 Why did not Sophie want Jansie to know about her story with Danny ? (2023)  
Q. 7 Which was the only occasion when Sophie got to see Danny Casey in person? (2019)  
Q. 8 How would you describe the character of temperament of Sophie's father? (2023)  
Q. 9 What socio - economic background did Sophie belonged to? What are the indicators of her family financially status? (2023)  
Q. 10 What show that Sophie belonged to a poor family? (2023)

### Long Question Answers (marks 6)

- Q. 1 What idea do you form of Sophie character from the story ? (2023 )  
Q. 2 How would you describe the character and temperament of Sophie father? (2019)  
Q. 3 Sophie and Jansie were classmates and friend. What were the difference between them that show up in the story? (2017, 18, 19, 20)  
Q. 4 Sophie dreams and disappointment are on all in her mind discuss? (2019)

## Book (Vistas)

## Chapter 1(The third level)

### Short Question Answers (Marks 1 or 2)

- Q. 1 What does Third Level refer to? (2019, 20, 21)
- Q. 2 Do you think the Third Level was a medium of escape for Charlie? Why? (2019, 20, 21)
- Q. 3 What do you infer from Sam's letter to Charlie? (2021)
- Q. 4 The modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and stress. What are the ways in which we attempt to overcome them? (2018, 19, 20, 21, 22)
- Q. 5 Do you see an intersection of time and space in the story? (2019)
- Q. 6 How did the narrator Charlie get lost and reach the Third Level? (2017, 18, 20, 21)
- Q. 7 What is a first day cover? (2021, 22)
- Q. 8 What do you infer from Sam's letter to Charlie? (2019, 22)

#### Long Question Answers (Marks 6)

- Q. 1 Do you think the Third Level was the medium of escape for Charlie? Why? (2018, 20, 21, 22)
- Q. 2 Do you see an intersection of time and space in the story The Third Level? (2019, 22)

## Chapter 2(The Tiger King)

#### Short Question Answers (marks 2)

- Q. 1 Who is the tiger king? Why does he get that name? (2018, 19, 20, 21)
- Q. 2 What did the royal infant grow up to be? (2019, 20, 21, 22)
- Q. 3 What will the Maharaja do to find the required number of tigers to kill? (2019, 20, 22)
- Q. 4 What did the astrologer tell on the birth of tiger king? (2019, 21)
- Q. 5 What did the 10 day old child Prince say to the Astrologer? (2021)
- Q. 6 What did the chief astrologer say about the manner of the Tiger King's death? (2021)

#### Long Question Answers (marks 6)

- Q. 1 The story tiger king is a satire on the conceit of those in power. How does the author employ the literary device of dramatic irony in the story? (2018, 19, 20, 21)
- Q. 2 What is the author's indirect comment on subjecting innocent animals to the wilfulness of human beings? (2018, 19, 21)
- Q. 3 What did the Maharaja do to find the required number of tigers to kill when the Tigers became extinct in the Forest Pratibandpuram? (2018, 24)
- Q. 4 Describe in brief how death at last came to the tiger king? (2022)
- Q. 5 How did the hundred tiger take its revenge upon the Maharaja? (2022)

## Chapter 3 (Journey to the end of the earth)

#### Short Questions Answers (marks 2)

- Q. 1 What is Drake passage? How was it formed? (2021)
- Q. 2 How were the Himalayas formed? (2021, 22)
- Q. 3 How do geological phenomena help us to know about the history of human kind? (2017, 20, 21)
- Q. 4 What are the indications for the future of mankind? (2019, 20, 21, 22)
- Q. 5 What is unique and typical about Antarctica? (2021)
- Q. 6 Why does the author mean by journey to the end of the earth? (2019)

#### Long Question Answers (marks 6)

- Q. 1 Why is Antarctica the place to go to in order to understand the earth present, past and future? (2018, 19, 22)

- Q. 2 What were Geoff Green's reason for including high school student in the 'Students on Ice' expedition? **(2019, 21)**
- Q. 3 'Take care of small things and the big things will take care of themselves'. What is the relevance of this statement in the context of the Antarctic environment? **(2019, 20, 21)**

## Chapter 4 (Enemy)

### Short Questions Answers (marks 2)

- Q. 1 Who was Dr. Sadao? Where was his house? **(2018 19, 20, 22 )**
- Q. 2 Who was Hanna? Where had Sadao met her? **(2019, 22)**
- Q. 3 What did Dr. Sadao and his wife do with the enemy Soldier? **( 2019, 20)**
- Q. 4 "Why are we different from other Japanese? "Why did Hanna say this to her husband? **(2024)**
- Q. 5 Will Hana help the wounded man and wash him himself? **(2019, 22)**
- Q. 6 Will doctor Sadao be arrested on the charge of harbouring an enemy ? **( 2019, 20)**
- Q. 7 What will doctor Sadao do to get rid of the man? **(2016, 17, 19, 20)**

### Long Question Answers (marks 6)

- Q.1 Who was doctor's Sadao? Where was his house? Describe his early life and education? **(2018, 19, 22)**
- Q. 2 There are moment in life when we have to make hard choice this between our role as private individual and as citizen with the sense of national loyalty. Discuss with reference to the story, 'The enemy'. **(2018, 22)**
- Q. 3 Dr. Sadao was compelled by his duty as a doctor to help the enemy soldier. What made Hanna, his wife, sympathetic to him in the face of open defiance from the domestic staff. **( 2024)**
- Q. 4 Do you think the doctor final solution of the problem was the best possible one in the circumstances? **(2018).**

## Chapter 5 (On the face of it)

### Short Questions Answers (Marks 1 or 2)

- Q. 1 Who is Mr. Lamb? How does Derry get into his Garden? **(2018, 19, 21 23 )**
- Q.2 Do you think all this will change Derry attitude towards Mr. Lamb? **(2021)**
- Q. 3 Why had Derry come into the garden? **(2022, 23)**
- Q. 4 What did Mr. Lamb say to Derry when he saw him come into his Garden? **(2022)**
- Q. 5 Why does diary startle when he come into Lamb's garden? **(2022)**
- Q. 6 Why does Derry say people are afraid of him? **(2018, 20, 22)**
- Q. 7 What did Mr. Lamb se when Derry said that he wanted to go back? **(2022)**
- Q. 8 How does Derry say his face got burned? **( 2022, 23)**
- Q. 9 What does Derry hear people talking down stairs at his home? **(2022, 23)**
- Q. 10 What happen to Mr. Lamb in the end? **(2019, 21, 22, 23)**
- Q. 11 What is it that draw Derry towards Mr. Lamb in spite of himself? **(2019, 20, 21)**
- Q. 12 Do you think Mr. Lamb talk with Derry will change Derry's attitude towards life? **(2011, 18, 22)**

### Long Question Answers (Marks 6)

- Q. 1 What is it that draw Derry towards Mr. Lamb in spite of himself? **(2017, 20, 21 22, 23)**
- Q. 2 The actual pain of inconvenience caused by a physical impairment is often much less than the sense of alienation felt by the person with disability. What is the kind of behaviour that the person expect from other? Discuss with reference to the story 'On the Face of It'. **(2022)**

Q. 3 Will Derry get back to his old seclusion or will Mr. Lamb brief association effect a change in the kind of life he will lead in the future ?Elaborate. (2022)

## Chapter 6 (Memories of Childhood)

### Short Question Answers (Marks 1 or 2)

- Q. 1 How were the Indian girls dressed? (2018, 21, 22, 23)
- Q. 2 What did Zitkala-Sa do when she hear that they were going to cut her long heavy hair? ( 2022)
- Q. 3 How was Zitkala-Sa found from her hiding place? (2023)
- Q. 4 How was Zitkala-Sa long hair shingled? (2022)
- Q. 5 How did Zitkala-Sa feel after her long hair had been shingled? (2021, 21, 23)
- Q. 6 Who was Bama? (2018, 22)
- Q. 7 How much time did Bama take walking home from school? (2022, 23)
- Q. 8What was going on at the opposite corner when Bama came to her street one day? (2022)
- Q. 9Why did Bama want to laugh on seeing an elder of her street? (2022)
- Q. 10 On the basis of your reading of the chapter write about Zitkala-Sa and Bama? (2018, 20, 21)
- Q. 11 Why did the landlord man asked Bama's brother on which street he lived? (2022)

### Long Question Answers (marks 6)

- Q. 1 The two accounts that you read above our based on two distant cultures. What is the commonality of theme found in both of them? ( 2021, 24)
- Q. 2 It may take a long time for oppression to be resisted but the seeds of rebellion are sowed early in life. Do you agree that injustice in any form cannot escape being noticed even by children? (2022)
- Q. 3 Bama experience is that of a victim of the caste system. What kind of discrimination does Zitkala-Sa experience depict? What are their responses to their respective situation? (2021).
- Q. 4 What work did the office boy do in the Gemini studios? Why did he join the studios? Why was he disappointed? (2023)
- Q. 5 Write a brief note on what you learn about Kothamangalam Subbu's character? (2017, 18, 19, 23)

## Poetry Section

### Poem 1 (My Mother at Sixty Six)

Comprehensive Question Answers (marks 4)

Stanza 1(2017, 19, 20)

Driving from my parent home to Cochin last  
Friday morning, I saw my mother besides me,  
doze, open mouthed, her face ashen like that  
of a corpse and realise with pain  
hat she was old as she looked  
but soon put that thought away  
and looked out at young trees sprinting

- Q. 1 Name the poem and the poet.
- Q. 2 Where was the poet go in?
- Q. 3 Why did the poet put that thought away?

Q. 4 Explain 'trees sprinting'.

**Stanza 2**(2021)

**Put that thought away and looked out at young  
trees sprinting, the merry children's spilling  
out of their homes, but after the airport Security Check,  
Standing a few yards away, I looked again at her**

Q. 1 Name the poem and the poet .

Q. 2 What did the poet do after the security check ?

Q. 3 How did the poet put that painful thoughts away?

**Stanza 3**(2018, 19,20,21)

**I looked again at her wan, pale  
as a late winter's moon and felt that old  
familiar ache, my childhood's fear  
But all I said was, see you soon, Amma  
all I did was smile and smile and smile**

Q. 1 What was the old familiar ache?

Q. 2 Who said these words in the above stanza and to whom?

Q. 3 What does the poet smile signify?

Q. 4 What is childhood fear?

Q. 5 Why has the mother been compared to late winter's moon?

[Question Answers for 1 marks](#) (2021)

Q. 1 Who is the poet of "My mother at Sixty six"

Q. 2 Where does the poet lives?

Q. 3 Poet's mother's age is what ?

Q. 4 How did poet's mother's look ?

Q. 5 From where the poet is going to airport?

Q. 6 On which day poet is going to Cochin?

Q. 7 The mother in the poem has been compared to what ?

Q. 8 Who is sitting beside the poet?

Q. 9 The poet in "My mother at Sixty six says, her mother looked pale like a what?

[Short Question Answers for marks 2](#)

Q. 1 What is the kind of pain and ach that poet feels ? (2018-19 23 24)

Q. 2 Why are the young trees described as 'sprinting '? (2017-18)

Q. 3 Why has the mother being compared to the late winter moon? (2017, 19,20)

Q. 4 Why has the poet brought in the image of the merry children spilling out of their home? (2019)

## Poem 2 (Keeping Quite)

**Stanza 1**(Marks 4)(2016, 18,19,22)

**Now we will come to twelve  
and we will all keeps still.  
For once on the face of the Earth  
let's not speak in any language,  
let's stop for one second**

and not move or arm so much

Q. 1 Name the poem and the poet.

Q. 2 What does the poet ask us to do?

Q. 3 What does the poet not want us to do?

Q. 4 What does the poet mean by 'not move our arms so much'?

**Stanza 2** (2020, 22)

**Those who prepare green wars  
Wars with gas, wars with fire  
Victory with no survivors,  
Would put on clean clothes  
and walk about with their brothers  
in the shade doing nothing**

Q. 1 Name the poem and the poet.

Q. 2 What is meant by Green wars

Q. 3 Why would war mongers put on clean clothes?

Q. 4 Explain : "Victory with no survivors".

**Stanza 3** (2020)

**What I want should not be confused  
With total inactivity  
Life is what it is about.  
I want no truck with death  
If we were not so single minded  
about keeping our lives  
and for once could do nothing .**

Q. 1 Name the poem and the poet.

Q. 2 What does the poet want us not confused it with?

Q. 3 What would happen if we once could do nothing ?

Q. 4 What does he think about life?

**Stanza 3** (2018, 19, 22, 24)

**Perhaps the earth can teach us  
As when everything seems dead  
and later proves to be alive .  
Now I will count up to twelve  
and you keep quite and I will go**

Q. 1 Name the poem and the poet

Q. 2 What can the earth teach us?

Q. 3 What does the poet want us to do while he counts up to twelve?

Q. 4 Why does everything seem dead?

Q. 5 How does the Earth later prove to be alive ?

Q. 6 What will counting up to twelve and keeping still help us to achieve?

**Question Answers for 1 Marks** (2022)

Q. 1 Why does the poet ask us to count up to twelve and keep quiet ?

Q. 2 What would do the fisherman?

Q. 3 What kind of moment would it be?

Q. 4 Counting up to twelve and keeping still will help us to what ?

Q. 5 Why does the poet ask everyone not to speak any language in the poem "Keeping Quite " ?

**Question Answers for 2marks**

Q. 1 What will counting up to twelve and keeping still help us to achieve? (2019, 20, 22)

Q. 2 Do you think the poet advocates total inactivity and death? (2017, 18, 19, 20)

Q. 3 What is the sadness that the poet refers to in the poem? (2019, 22)

## Poem 3 (A Thing of Beauty)

**Stanza 1** for 4 marks(2018, 19, 22)

**A thing of beauty is joy for ever  
Its lovely ness increases, it will never  
Pass into nothingness; but will keep  
A bower quite for us, and a sleep  
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quite breathing .**

- Q. 1 Name the poem and the poet.
- Q. 2 How is the thing of beauty a joy forever ?
- Q. 3What has a thing of beauty been compared to?
- Q. 4 Does a beautiful thing lose its beauty?
- Q. 5 How can beauty' keep a bower quite for us ?
- Q. 6 What will never pass into nothingness and why?
- Q. 7What are the benefits of beautiful things for us?
- Q. 8 Write the opposite of 'beauty' and 'sweet'.

**Stanza 2** (2023)

**Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing  
A flowery band us to build us to the earth,  
Spite of despondence, of the in human dearth  
Of noble nature, of the gloomy days.**

- Q. 1 Name the poem and the poet.
- Q. 2 What binds us to the earth?
- Q. 3What dearth does the poet talk of?
- Q. 4What does the poet feel about human life on this earth?

Question answers for 1 and 2 marks

- Q. 1 List the things of beauty mentioned in the poem. (2020,23,24)
- Q. 2 List the things that cause suffering and pain. (2021, 22)
- Q. 3What makes human being love life inspite of trouble and suffering? (2018,19)
- Q. 4 Why is grandeur associate with the mighty death? (2018, 19)
- Q. 5How can you say that a thing of beauty is a joy forever ? (2020, 21)
- Q. 6What do you think is the message John keats wants to give through his poem, 'A thing of beauty'? (2019, 22)

## Poem 4( The Road side stand)

**Stanza 1**(2019)

**The little old house was out with the little new shed  
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,  
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,  
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,  
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flows supports  
The flowers of the cities from sinking and withering faint.**

- Q. 1Name the poem and the poet.
- Q. 2 Where had the roadside stand been setup?
- Q. 3 Explain : "The flower of cities'.
- Q. 4 What would not be fair to say and why ?
- Q. 5 What pathetic request did the roadside stand seem to be making?
- Q. 6 What is it that support of flower of cities from sinking and withering faints?

### Extract 2

The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead  
Or if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts  
At having the landscape marred with the artless paint  
Of signs that with N turned wrong and S turned wrong  
Offered for sale wild berries in wooden quarts

#### Questions (2020)

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. What does the polished traffic refer to? Explain.
3. What was wrong with the signs? What were they meant for?
4. What things were offered for sale?

### Extract 3

It is in the news that all these pitiful kin  
Are to be bought out and miserably gathered in  
To live in villages, next to the theatre and the more  
Where they won't have to think themselves anymore

#### Questions (2018)

1. Who have been referred to as 'pitiful kin'?
2. What is in the news?

#### Poem 4 (The Road side stand)

### Stanza 1 (2019)

**The little old house was out with the little new shed  
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,  
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,  
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,  
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flows supports  
The flowers of the cities from sinking and withering faint.**

- Q. 1 Name the poem and the poet.
- Q. 2 Where had the roadside stand been setup?
- Q. 3 Explain: "The flower of cities".
- Q. 4 What would not be fair to say and why?
- Q. 5 What pathetic request did the roadside stand seem to be making?
- Q. 6 What is it that supports the flower of cities from sinking and withering faints?

### Extract 2

### Stanza -2 (2020)

**The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead,  
Or if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts  
At having the landscape marred with the artless paint  
Of signs that with N turned wrong and S turned wrong  
Offered for sale wild berries in wooden quarts**

#### Questions (2020)

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. What does the polished traffic refer to? Explain.
3. What was wrong with the signs? What were they meant for?
4. What things were offered for sale?



### Extract 3 (2018)

**It is in the news that all these pitiful kin  
Are to be bought out and mercifully gathered in  
To live in villages, next to the theatre and the store,  
Where they won't have to think for themselves anymore**

#### Questions (2018)

1. Who have been referred to as pitiful kin'?
2. What is in the news?
3. Who will be bought out and from where?
4. How will it help them to be near the theatre and the store?
5. Explain: "Where they won't have to think for themselves.
6. Name the poem and its poet.

### Extract 4

**While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey,  
Swarms over their lives enforcing benefits  
That are calculated to soothe them out of their wits,  
And by teaching them how to sleep they sleep all day.  
Destroy their sleeping at night the ancient way.**

#### Questions (2023)

1. Who have been called 'greedy good-doers
2. What do beneficent beasts of prey do?
3. Why are benefits enforced on the poor?
4. What are the poor taught to do?

#### Questions Answers ( 1 or 2 marks)

1. What was the plea of the folk who had put up the road side ? (2017, 18, 20,23)
2. What is the childish longing that the poet refers to ? Why is it vain? ( 2019, 20)

## Poem – 5 Aunt Jennifer's Tigers

### Extract 1

**Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen ,  
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.  
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;  
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.**

#### Questions (2011, 16, 17, Board MQP 2018, Term-1, 2022)

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. Who are denizens of a world of green?
3. How do they pace?
4. Where are the tigers? What are they doing?
5. What do Aunt Jennifer's tigers do?
6. How do the tigers look
7. What are the tigers not afraid of?
8. In what sense can we say that these tigers are fearless?
9. Explain: ' sleek chivalric certainty'.

### Extract 2 ( 4 marks)

**Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through her wool  
Find even the ivory needle hard to pull  
The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band  
Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand**

Questions (2010, 18, 23, 2020-21)

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. Why do you think Aunt Jennifer's hands are fluttering through her wool?
3. Why is she finding the needle so hard to pull?
4. Explain: The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band".
5. What is Aunt Jennifer doing?
6. What sits heavily on Aunt Jennifer's hand?
7. What kind of a person do you think Uncle is?

OR

Questions (2016, 17, 2020-21)

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. What are Jennifer's fingers doing?
3. What sits heavy on Aunt Jennifer's hand?
4. What kind of a person do you think Uncle is?
5. What does she find hard?

Extract 3 (4 marks)

**When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie  
Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by  
The tigers in the panel that she made  
Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid.**

Questions (2013, 14, 15, 19, 2022, 2023-24)

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. Why are Aunt's hands terrified?
3. What will happen to her tigers after her death?
4. What does terrified hands signify?
5. Who had made the tigers and where?
6. What do the tigers represent?
7. What was Aunt mastered by?
8. What will her terrified hands be ringed with?

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 or 2 marks)

Q.1 How do 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the tigers' attitude

(2010, 12, 13, 18, 2018, 2020-21, 2025-24)

Q.2. Why do you think Aunt Jennifer's hands are fluttering through her wool in the second stanza? Why is she finding the needle so hard to pull

(2019)

Q.3. What is suggested by the image 'massive weight of Uncle's wedding band'?

(2011, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20)

Q.4 Do you sympathise with Aunt Jennifer? What is the attitude of the speaker towards Aunt Jennifer?

(2011, 17)