



**WORK BOOK
CUM**

QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS

ENGLISH

CLASS - XII

SCIENCE



**SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES
RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRI)
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
BHUBANESWAR**

**Work Book
cum
Question Bank with Answers**

ENGLISH

**CLASS-XII
(Science)**

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RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRI)
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
BHUBANESWAR**

2020

FOREWORD



An innovative education program has been initiated by ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha for the students appearing in +2 Science and Commerce examination pursuing studies in the ST & SC Development Department Schools (EMRS & HSS) to ensure quality education at +2 level.

In this regard it is to mention that an Academic Performance Monitoring Cell (APMC) has been set up in SCSTRTI to monitor the Training and Capacity Building of Teachers of SSD Higher Secondary Schools and Ekalabya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) to enhance quality education for better performance of the students appearing +2 Science and Commerce examination. This effort by APMC will certainly help the students to equip themselves for appropriate answering the question in the examination in an efficient manner.

In order to materialize the effort, the best of subject experts of the state have been roped into formulate self-contained and self-explanatory "Work book cum Questions Bank with Answers" as per the syllabi of CHSE, Odisha. They have tried to make the material as far as activity based and solution based as possible. This novel effort is first of its kind at +2 level in Odisha.

I would like to extend my thanks to Prof. (Dr.) A.B. Ota, Advisor-Cum-Director and Special Secretary, SCSTRTI and the team of Subject experts for their sincere effort for bringing out the study materials in quick time.

Hope, these study materials will be extremely useful for the students appearing the +2 examination in Science and Commerce of our SSD Schools.

Ranjana Chopra
Principal Secretary
ST & SC Development Department
Govt. of Odisha

PREFACE



The ST and SC Development Department, Government of Odisha, has initiated an innovative effort by setting up an Academic Performance Monitoring Cell (APMC) in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) to monitor the Training and Capacity Building of teachers of SSD Higher Secondary Schools and Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and to ensure quality education of students studying at +2 level under the administrative control of the ST & SC Development Department. This innovative programme is intended to ensure quality education in the Higher Secondary Level of the schools of the ST & SC Development Department.

Since the introduction of +2 Science and +2 Commerce stream by the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Odisha, there was a great demand to cater to the needs of the students appearing the +2 Examination. But no organisation or institute has taken the initiative to fulfil the needs of the students appearing the +2 examination. Realizing the necessities and requirements of students to perform better and secure better marks in the examination and proper pattern of answering the question in a scientific way, the APMC under the banner of SCSTRTI has taken the initiative for the first time in Odisha to prepare Questions Banks in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, IT, English & Odia of the Science Stream and all the disciplines of the Commerce stream in line with the Syllabus of the Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE).

These questions banks are first of this kind in Odisha, as per syllabi of CHSE and are self contained and self explanatory. The subject expert, who are the best in their respective subjects in the state have been roped in for the exercise. They have given their precious time to make the question banks as activity based and solution based as possible.

I take this opportunity to thank all the subject experts of different subjects for rendering help and assistance to prepare the question banks within a record time. I hope, this material will be extremely useful for the students preparing for the +2 examination in different subjects of Science & Commerce streams.

Prof. (Dr.) A.B. Ota
Advisor cum Director & Special Secretary
SCSTRTI, Govt. of Odisha

ENGLISH (2nd Year) Syllabus**UNIT-I : PROSE**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| i. My Greatest Olympic Prize | Jesse Owens |
| ii. On Examinations | Winston S. Churchill |
| iii. The Portrait of a Lady | Khushwant Singh |
| iv. The Magic of Teamwork | Sam Pitroda |
| v. Development of Polio Vaccines | Bonnie A. M. Okonek and Linda Morganstein |

UNIT-II : POETRY

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| i. Daffodils | William Wordsworth |
| ii. The Ballad of Father Gilligan | William Butler Yeats |
| iii. A Psalm of Life | Henry W. Longfellow |
| iv. Television | Roald Dahl |
| v. Money Madness | D. H. Lawrence |

UNIT-III : NON-DETAILED STUDY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| i. The Doctor's Word | R. K. Narayan |
| ii. The Nightingale and the Rose | Oscar Wilde |
| iii. Mystery of the Missing Cap | Manoj Das |
| iv. The Monkey's Paw | W. W. Jacobs |
| v. My Mother | Charlie Chaplin |
| vi. Stay Hungry Stay Foolish | Steve Jobs |

UNIT-IV : WRITING SKILLS

- i. Interpreting Graph, Charts, Tables and diagrams etc.
- ii. Reporting Events and Business matters
- iii. Note-making and summarizing
- iv. Extended Writing

UNIT-V : GRAMMAR

- i. Revision of 'Tense Pattern's and 'Modal Verbs'
- ii. Conditionals
- iii. The Passive
- iv. Direct and Reported Speech
- v. Interrogatives
- vi. Phrasal Verbs

QUESTION PATTERN OF CHSE**Full Mark : 100****Time : 3 Hrs.****1. Reading Comprehension**

- (a) Prescribed Prose Pieces.
(5 questions to be answered each carrying 2 marks) 10 marks
- (b) Prescribed Poems
(5 questions to be answered each carrying 2 marks) 10 marks
- (c) Prescribed Extensive Reading Texts 10 marks
(2 questions to be answered carrying 5 marks each;
only global inferential and evaluative questions to be
set on a passage of about 250 words)
- (d) Unseen Prose Passage
(5 questions including inferential ones, carrying 2 marks each) 10 marks

2. Reading - related skills

- (a) Vocabulary skills (to be tested on the unseen passage) 5 marks
- (b) Information Transfer (70 words) 5 marks
(Converting non-Verbal information into verbal form)
- (c) Dictionary/Reference skills 5 marks

3. Writing Skills

- (a) Report Writing (200 words) 10 marks
- (b) Guided Note making on a given passage 7 marks
- (c) Summarizing on the same passage 8 marks
- (d) Essay writing (250 words - on given outlines) 10 marks

- 4. Grammar in Context** 10 marks

CHSE QUESTION PAPERS WITH ANSWERS**2019 to 2017****2019 (A)****ENGLISH (SCIENCE) SET-A****Full Marks : 100****Time : 3 hours***The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Answer all questions.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**Questions requiring short answers must be answered serially.***1. Read the following extracts from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:**

- (a) I continued in this unpretentious situation for nearly a year. However, by being so long in the lowest form I gained an immense advantage over the cleverer boys. They all went on to learn Latin and Greek and splendid things like that. But I was taught English. We were considered such dunces that we could learn only English. Mr. Somervell—a most delightful man, to whom my debt is great was charged with the duty of teaching the stupidest boys the most disregarded thing—namely, to write mere English. He knew how to do it. He taught it as no one else has ever taught it. Not only did we learn English parsing thoroughly, but we also practised continually English analysis. Mr. Somervell had a system of his own. He took a fairly long sentence and broke it up into its components by means of black, red, blue and green inks. Subject, verb, object; Relative Clauses, Conditional Clauses, Conjunctive and Disjunctive Clauses! Each had its colour and its bracket. It was a kind of drill. We did it almost daily. As I remained in the Third Fourth three times as long as anyone else, I had three times as much of it. I learned it thoroughly. Thus I got into my bones the essential structure of the ordinary British sentence—which is a noble thing. And when in after years my schoolfellows who had won prizes and distinction for writing such beautiful Latin poetry and pithy Greek epigrams had to come down again to common English, to earn their living or make their way, I did not

feel myself at any disadvantage. Naturally I am biased in favour of boys learning English. I would make them all learn English, and then I would let the clever ones learn Latin as an honour, and Greek as a treat. But the only thing I would whip them for would be for not knowing English. I would whip them hard for that.

Questions:**[2x5=10]**

- (i) Which students were taught only English?
- (ii) What is the writer's opinion about Mr. Somervell as a teacher?
- (iii) What part of the English grammar did the writer learn from Mr. Somervell?
- (iv) How did the writer score over the clever class fellows in after years?
- (v) What is the only thing the writer would whip his class fellows for?
- (b) Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!

Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act, act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead !
Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sand of time;
Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.
Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

Questions: [2x5=10]

- (i) Why does the poet prefer the 'Present' to the 'Past' and 'Future' ?
 - (ii) What do the lives of great men remind us?
 - (iii) How do the examples of great men help a person in distress?
 - (iv) What does the poet mean when he says, "Let us then be up and doing"?
 - (v) What does the poet tell his readers about the importance of labor?
2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words.

Suddenly she spread her brown wings for flight, and soared into the air. She passed through the grovelike a shadow, and like a shadow she sailed across the garden. In the centre of the lawn was standing a beautiful Rose-tree, and when she saw it, she flew over to it, and lit upon a spray.

"Give me a red rose," she cried, "and I will sing you my sweetest song."

But the Tree shook its head.

"My roses are white," it answered; "as white as the foam of the sea, and whiter than the snow upon the mountain. But go to my brother who grows beneath the student's window, and perhaps he will give you what you want."

So the Nightingale flew over to the Rose-tree that was growing beneath the student's window.

"Give me a red rose," she cried, "and I will sing you my sweetest song."

But the Tree shook its head.

"My roses are red," it answered, "as red as the feet of the dove, and redder than the great fans of coral that wave and wave in the ocean-cavern. But the winter has chilled my veins, and the frost has nipped my buds, and the storm has broken my branches, and I shall have no roses at all this year."

"One red rose is all I want," cried the Nightingale, "only one red rose! Is there no way by which I can get it?"

"There is a way," answered the Tree; "but it is so terrible that I dare not tell it to you."

"Tell it to me," said the Nightingale, "I am not afraid."

"If you want a red rose," said the Tree, "you must build it out of music by -moonlight, and stain it with your own heart's-blood. You must sing to me with your breast against a thorn. All night long you must sing to me, and the thorn must pierce your heart, and your life-blood must flow into my veins, and become mine."

"Death is a great price to pay for a red rose," cried the Nightingale, "and Life is very dear to all. Yet Love is better than Life, and what is the heart of a bird compared to the heart of a man?"

So she spread her brown wings for flight, and soared into the air. She swept over the garden like a shadow, and like a shadow she sailed into her tree.

Questions: [5x2=10]

- (a) What did the Rose-tree growing beneath the student's window tell the Nightingale to do in order to get the red rose?
- (b) Why did the Nightingale decide to get a red rose at the cost of her life?

3. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The world is full of different organisms all fighting for survival. At one end of the scale are men; at the other, a very simple form of life-bacteria. These tiny organisms, which can only be studied through a microscope, consist of one cell only. A cell is the tiniest structure which can exist on its own, each one having a 'brain' inside it which contains programmed information. Using the information as a guideline the cell can carry out all the functions that are necessary for life. Because bacteria

are very small and composed of one cell only, they can easily squeeze through gaps into the complex tissues of a large animal such as man, where they may in some circumstances cause disease. But such a resting place is by no means safe. The human body makes every attempt to get rid of the troublesome stranger and in about 99 times out of every 100 the larger body succeeds admirably, that is to say, disease is the exception rather than the rule.

Bacteria vary tremendously and have a great ability to adapt themselves to circumstances. It is this quality which enables them to develop resistance to some antibiotics, like penicillin, and so defeat our attempts to overcome them. Fortunately, our own system is also able to adopt whatever drugs are given; it is always the body's own resources that beat the enemy in the end. Man's skill in evading infection is very often not to his credit at all, for many bacteria prefer to keep well out of human's way and remain free living in the open air. Others live in complete harmony inside the body tissues taking care not to disturb their protector, so that the body which shelters them is never provoked sufficiently to retaliate and expel them.

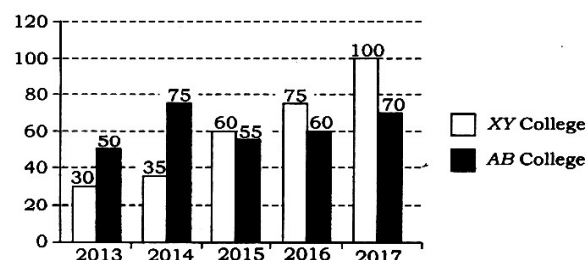
Questions: [2x5=10]

- (a) What are bacteria?
 - (b) How do bacteria enter the tissues of a large animal?
 - (c) Why does the writer say that disease is an exception, rather than the rule?
 - (d) How do the bacteria adapt themselves to various circumstances?
 - (e) Why do some bacteria live in complete harmony inside body tissues?
4. (a) Find the words in the passage in Q. No.3, which mean the following: [1x3=3]
- (i) The state of continuing to live or exist
 - (ii) To fight back
 - (iii) Peaceful existence and agreement

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own: [1X2=2]

- (i) to squeeze through
- (ii) to get rid of

5. The bar chart given below shows the pass percentage of two colleges during the period 2013-2017. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the information in the bar chart. [5]



6. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'mark'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below: [5]

Meanings:

- (a) To give mark or grade
- (b) To pay attention to
- (c) Spot on the body
- (d) To write or draw
- (e) To celebrate

Sentences:

- (i) I saw a horse with a white mark on its head.
- (ii) Prices are marked on the goods.
- (iii) There will be trouble over this, mark my words.
- (iv) I hate marking exam papers.
- (v) We organized a ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the war.

7. Write a report in about 200 words on the miseries of senior citizens in India for its publication in the newspaper. 10

OR

As the Secretary of the Science Society of your institution, write a report, in about 200 words to be submitted to the Head, on the science exhibition recently held.

8. Make notes, in outlines form, on the main ideas of the passage given below: [7]

Education plays a significant role in complete growth and all-round development of the child. Pre-primary education is very important for the child as it is the first lesson in its life. Preschools offering the pre-primary education are flourishing all over the country. They offer good basic education as well as help to make the child more independent and confident. The parents can rely on the preschools for all-round development of the children. The pre-primary education of the child generally begins at home through parents and grandparents. But, the picture is changing rapidly. It is not possible in nuclear families. Today, both the parents are working and busy with career. Hence, they prefer to send their children to preschools for pre-primary education. The preschools are safe and have a cheerful atmosphere. The children tend to learn more rapidly due to interaction with other children. The preschools can be the best option for the parents. Preschool is the best place for the kids to gain the basic lessons of life. The children come across several learning and playing activities in preschools. The chief advantage of preschool is that it helps the children to overcome the separation anxiety; it helps the child to become more confident and independent. The child adjusts himself to spend some hours in the school. Due to continuous communication with other children, the child improves in language skills and vocabulary. The education in preschools helps to improve the creative abilities of the child. The preschool prepares the child for higher schools. Various learning activities in preschools help the child to improve the self-help qualities such as maintaining cleanliness, dressing up, eating food themselves, etc. The children learn some basic etiquette including sharing toys and food, exchanging greetings, identifying the

possessions, etc. The children are taught hygienic habits. The game activities in preschools help to develop the muscles of children.

9. Summarize the passage in Q. No. 8, using the notes you have made. [8]
10. Write an essay, in about 250 words, on any one of the following, developing the outlines given: [10]
- (a) Advancement of Technology
[Introduction-advancement of modern science and technology - technology in everyday life - technology for a better future - disadvantage or misuse of technology - conclusion]
- (b) Empowerment of Women in India
[Introduction - place of women in Indian society - education of women - women's participation in politics, sports and other fields - conclusion]
11. Rewrite the passage given below after correcting all the errors in it: [10]

Every country in the world want rapid economic development today. Some economists tells us that it is possible to remove poverty and make everyone prosperous, provide we adopt the right economic policies. The key to prosperity, we are also told, lies in rapid and large-scale industrialisation: setting up more factories which will churn out an endless stream of consumer good-products to make life more pleasant; motor cars to carried us in comfort and at high speed along smooth super highways; air conditioners to keeps us cool in summer, television sets which will keep us informed as well as entertain and so on. It is believed that as more and more consumers buy the goods that these factories will produce, more and more workers find employment in them; and as their levels of income rise, they will, in their turn create a farther demand for yet !pore goods. In this way, everyone becomes rich. There are no limits to economical growth and prosperity.

ANSWERS 2019 (A)

- 1.(a) (i) Which students were taught only English?
... stupid stents
- (ii) What is the writer's opinion about Mr. Somervell as a teacher?
... a most delightful man, his duty was teaching English to the stupidest boys
... he was very good at his teaching English
- (iii) What part of the English grammar did the writer learn from Mr. Somervell?
... structure of the English sentence, parsing, subject, verb, object, clause analysis, such as analysis of Relative Clauses, Conditional Clauses, Conjunctive and Disjunctive Clauses
- (iv) How did the writer score over the clever class fellows in after years?
... while earning a living after his studies he had the advantage of the knowledge of English
- (v) What is the only thing the writer would whip his class fellows for?
... for not knowing English
- (b) (i) Why does the poet prefer the 'Present' to the 'Past' and 'Future'?
... because past is dead and buried, future however is uncertain ... we are living in the present which is at hand
- (ii) What do the lives of great men remind us?
... to make our lives sublime so that as we die we shall leave behind our footprints on the sand of time
- (iii) How do the examples of great men help a person in distress?
... like a forlorn and shipwrecked sailor making other distressed sailors learn from his example of courage to sail over the sea to safety
- (iv) What does the poet mean when he says, "Let us then be up and doing"?
... the poet advises us to be active and busy and not to procrastinate
- (v) What does the poet tell his readers about the importance of labor?
... labour is important so far as we learn to labour and wait for the results
- 2.(a) What did the Rose-tree growing beneath the student's window tell the Nightingale to do in order to get the red rose?
... the Tree suggests a terrible way to get a red rose ... she has to produce it out of music by moonlight, and colour it with her own heart's-blood ... she has to press her breast against a thorn and sing her song ... she has to sing all night ... the thorn must pierce her heart and her life-blood must flow into the veins of the Tree to produce a red rose
- (b) Why did the Nightingale decide to get a red rose at the cost of her life?
... because she thinks that love is superior to life ... the heart of a man is more precious than the heart of a bird ... she values the young student's love and life more than her own life
- 3.(a) What are bacteria?
... are tiny organisms ... can only be studied through a microscope ... consist of one cell only

- (b) How do bacteria enter the tissues of a large animal?

... bacteria are very small organisms ... they are composed of one cell only ... so they can easily squeeze through gaps into the complex tissues of a large animal

- (c) Why does the writer say that disease is an exception, rather than the rule?

... human body fights bacteria that cause diseases and is successful in about 99 times out of every 100 to expel them ... so ...

- (d) How do the bacteria adapt themselves to various circumstances?

... they are born with a great ability to adapt themselves to new circumstances ... so ...

- (e) Why do some bacteria live in complete harmony inside body tissues?

... because they take care not to disturb the body tissues that protect them so that the body which shelters them is never sufficiently provoked to hit back and expel them

- 4.(a) (i) The state of continuing to live or exist - survive

(ii) To fight back - retaliate

(iii) Peaceful existence and agreement - harmony

- (b) (i) to squeeze through - The Guest has to squeeze through the crowd to garland the statue.

(ii) to get rid of - We should get rid of bad company.

5. The bar chart shows the percentages of pass of XY College and AB College for five years from 2013-2017. In 2013, percentage of pass of XY College is 30% and that of AB College is 50%. The same trend continued

in 2014 when percentage of pass of XY College is 35% and that of AB College is 75%. From 2015 to 2017, the trend reversed. Percentage of pass of XY College is 60% and that of AB College is 55% in 2015, percentage of pass of XY College is 75% and that of AB College is 60% in 2016, and in 2017, all the students of XY College passed whereas only 70% of students of AB College could pass.

6. (a) To give mark or grade - (iv) I hate marking exam papers.
 (b) To pay attention to - (iii) There will be trouble over this, mark my words.
 (c) Spot on the body - (i) I saw a horse with a white mark on its head.
 (d) To write or draw - (ii) Prices are marked on the goods.
 (e) To celebrate - (v) We organized a ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the war.
7. Write a report in about 200 words on the miseries of senior citizens in India for its publication in the newspaper.

Answer Key

Senior Citizens in Misery

..... (Name), Staff Correspondent

Bhubaneswar/Jan. 02 - After a lifetime of working, raising families, and contributing to the success of our nation in countless ways, senior citizens deserve to live a retired life with dignity.

Our attitude towards senior citizens in India is sad -- we rarely try to emotionally connect --- the one thing every senior citizen, man or woman, craves for is a little love and attention --- they would gladly and graciously ride into the sunset of their lives.

The reality is harsh --- we hear stories almost daily on how an ageing mother, a father and sometimes both have been abandoned by their son or daughter --- the very people spent sleepless nights when we were ill as children --- Besides disrespecting and ignoring elders, some people abuse the seniors

The problem today is that some people don't have the time because of pressure of work. --- The wife is busy trying to cope with work at office or at home. --- The children are busy at school and with homework.

... heartening that the government and NGOs extend help...

OR

As the Secretary of the Science Society of your institution, write a report, in about 200 words to be submitted to the Head, on the science exhibition recently held.

Answer Key

To

The Head, Science Society

---- College, ---

Science Exhibition on Campus

..... (Name), Secretary, Science Society

A science exhibition was held --- (5 Ws - WHAT, WHY, WHEN and WHERE along with WHO was invited as the Chief Guest) --- the principal inaugurated --- panel of judges who inspected the exhibition --- description of stalls put up by different departments ---

Special attraction of the exhibition --- visitors like parents, guardians and invitees --- success story ---

Closing of the exhibition

Valedictory function ... distribution of prizes ... vote of thanks

8. The Role of Pre-primary Education
 - (a) Generally pre-primary education of the child begins at home
 - (b) But the picture is changing rapidly today because
 - i. there are no grandparents in nuclear families
 - ii. both the parents are working and busy with career
 - (c) Today parents prefer to send their children to preschools because
 - i. it is best place for the kids to gain the basic lessons of life
 - ii. The atmosphere is safe and cheerful
 - iii. it helps the children overcome separation anxiety
 - iv. it helps the child become more confident and independent
 - v. it prepares the child for higher schools
 - (d) Preschool is necessary for children because
 - i. the child can both learn and play here
 - ii. the child tends to learn more rapidly due to interaction with other children
 - iii. the child fast develops vocabulary and language skills
 - iv. the child develops self-help qualities like maintaining cleanliness, dressing up, eating food without help
 - v. the child learns basic etiquettes like sharing toys and food, exchanging greetings, identifying the possessions
9. The Role of Pre-primary Education

Generally pre-primary education of the child begins at home. But the picture is changing rapidly today because there are no grandparents to teach the child in nuclear families and both the parents are working and busy with career. Today parents prefer to send

their children to preschools because it is the best place for the kids for the basic lessons of life. The atmosphere is safe and cheerful. It helps the child overcome separation anxiety. It helps the child become more confident and independent finally, it prepares the child for higher schools. Preschool is necessary for children because the child learn here while playing. The child tends to learn more rapidly due to interaction with other children. The child develops vocabulary and language skills fast. The child develops self-help qualities like maintaining cleanliness, dressing up, eating food without help. Finally, the child learns basic etiquettes like sharing toys and food, exchanging greetings, identifying the possessions.

10.(a) Advancement of Technology

Introduction

The rate of technological advancement is increasing with time --- society is looking forward to developing easier ways to live and lengthen their lives -- The impact of technology in modern life is immense ---

Advancement of modern science and technology

... in medicine and health care ---X Ray, CT Scan, Ultrasound, MRI scan, antibiotics,

.... in communication - satellite, cell phone, computer, internet

... in agriculture ... tractors, agricultural tools, fertilizer, increased production and supply of food

... in education ... smart classroom, tablets and laptops, smart whiteboards for visual illustration in the classroom, use of internet for long distance learning, Wi Fi

... in forecasting weather, rain, storm, cyclones, controlling calamities

Technology in everyday life

... television for entertainment... kitchen equipment ... gym for fitness

Technology for a better future

Technology has brought about efficiency and quality in the manufacturing sector ... There has been tremendous improvement in the field of health ... the average age of people has increased ... the mortality rate has also declined considerably.

Disadvantages or misuse of technology

Misuse of nuclear power --- Electronic gambling or offences --- cyber crimes ---drug abuse

Conclusion

... technological advancement has affected human life both positively as well as negatively ... not only life has become easy and comfortable, there are also indications of several threats to life and society in the future due to use and misuse of modern technology.

(b) Empowerment of Women in India

Introduction

Empowerment of women is the process for women to redefine gender roles ... the principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles ... the Constitution equality to women ...

Place of women in Indian society

Women are vulnerable and marginalized ... they are subject to domestic violence, rape, trafficking, witch-hunting, acid attacks ... they are not well represented in most sectors ... representation is less in politics, business, service sector ... shut out of the formal financial system ... very few women have

valuable assets to their name ... more than half of the work done by women in India is unpaid or paid less than men ... they control only negligible amount of land ... women face great physical insecurity in India ... the rate of crimes against women in India is high ...

Education of women

Education is a potential area of focus ... it helps to bridge the gap between skills and jobs ... enables access to decent work for women ... vocational and technical training, life skills and financial literacy programmes for women would help them develop marketable skills and better decision-making abilities ... enhancing women's access to the internet and ICT can link women to job and business opportunities ...

Women's participation in politics, sports and other fields

There is inequality between men and women in any and every field, be it politics, sports, education or jobs at the corporate level... perception of women remains negative ... Social stigmas often keep women from viewing themselves as physically powerful, proficient and self-governing individuals ... participation in politics, sporting activities, participation in service sector, government jobs enables women to live a life of dignity. New age sportswomen like P. V. Sindhu, Sakshi Malik, Sania Mirza in Tennis, Mary Kom in Boxing and Saina Nehwal in Badminton, Duti Chand in athletics are glorious sports persons ...

Conclusion

Empowerment women means empowering the nation, strengthening the economy and revitalizing the society ... it enhances both the quality and the quantity of human resources

... Government of India seeks to empower women ... Criminal laws against sati, dowry, female infanticide and foeticide, eve teasing, rape, immoral trafficking and other offences relating to women have been enacted in addition to civil laws ... for financial empowerment, MUDRA scheme supports micro and small enterprises ... women entrepreneurs account for about 78 percent of the total number of borrowers under MUDRA. ... direct benefit transfers under the Jan Dhan Yojana ... National Commission for Women (NCW) has been constituted for protecting women's rights ... the year 2001 was declared as the Year of Women's Empowerment by the Government of India.

11. Rewrite the passage given below after correcting all the errors in it: [10]

Every country in the world wants rapid economic development today. Some economists tell us that it is possible to remove poverty and make everyone prosperous, provided we adopt the right economic policies. The key to prosperity, we are also told, lies in rapid and large-scale industrialisation: setting up more factories which will churn out an endless stream of consumer good-products to make life more pleasant; motor cars to carry us in comfort and at high speed along smooth super highways; air conditioners to keep us cool in summer, television sets which will keep us informed as well as entertained and so on. It is believed that as more and more consumers buy the goods that these factories have produced, more and more workers will find employment in them; and as their levels of income rise, they will, in their turn create a further demand for yet more goods. In this way, everyone becomes rich. There are no limits to economic growth and prosperity.

2018 (A)

ENGLISH (SCIENCE) SET-A

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Answer all questions.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**Questions requiring short answers must be answered serially.*

1. Read the following extracts from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

- (a) As the years rolled by, we saw less of each other. For some time she continued to wake me up and get me ready for school. When I came back, she would ask me what the teacher had taught me. I would tell her English words and little things of Western science and learning, the law of gravity, Archimedes' principle, the world being round, etc. This made her unhappy. She could not help me with my lessons. She did not believe in the things they taught at the English school and was distressed that there was no teaching about God and scriptures. One day I announced that we were being given music lessons. She was very disturbed. To her, music had lewd associations. It was the monopoly of harlots and beggars and not meant for gentlefolk. She said nothing but her silence meant disapproval. She rarely talked to me after that.

When I went up to University, I was given a room of my own. The common link of friendship was snapped. My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation. She rarely left her spinning wheel to talk to anyone. From sunrise to sunset she sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers. Only in the afternoon she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows. While she sat in the verandah breaking the bread into little bits, hundreds

of little birds collected round her creating a veritable bedlam of chirrupings. Some came and perched on her legs, others on her shoulders. Some even sat on her head. She smiled but never shoo'd them away. It used to be the, happiest half-hour of the day for her.

Questions:

[2x5=10]

- (i) What did the grandmother do every morning and what did she ask the writer after his return from school?
- (ii) Why could not the grandmother help the writer with his lessons at the city school?
- (iii) Why did the lessons at the English school distress the grandmother?
- (iv) Why was she disturbed about music lessons at the English school?
- (v) What were the three ways in which the grandmother spent her days when the author went to University?
- (b) The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee;
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed-and gazed-but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Questions:**[2x5=10]**

- (i) How does the poet feel looking at the daffodils?
- (ii) What happens to the poet when he lies on his couch?
- (iii) What does the poet feel when he remembers the sight of the daffodils?
- (iv) When does the poet write the poem - beside or off the lake?
- (v) Mention the two moods of the poet.

2. **Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words.**

What degree of feeling she had for my father I never knew, but whenever she spoke of him it was without bitterness, which makes me suspect she was too objective to have been deeply in love. Sometimes she would give a sympathetic account of him, and at other times talk of his drunkenness and violence. In later years, whenever angry with me she would ruefully say:

"You'll finish up in the gutter like your father".

What other facts besides drinks were involved I do not know, but a year after my birth my parents separated. Mother did not seek alimony. Being a star in her own right, earning twenty-five pounds a week, she was well able to support herself and her children. Only when ill fortune befell her did she seek relief; otherwise, she would never have taken legal steps. She had been having trouble with her voice. It was never strong and the slightest cold brought on laryngitis, which lasted for weeks; but she was obliged to keep working, so that her voice grew progressively worse. She could not rely on it. In the middle of singing, it would crack or suddenly disappear

into a whisper and the audience would laugh and start booing. The worry of it impaired her health and made her a nervous wreck. As a consequence, her theatrical engagements fell off until they were practically nil.

Questions:**[5x2=10]**

- (a) What is the mother's attitude towards Charlie's father?
- (b) Why did his mother's theatrical engagements fall off?

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

If you do not use your arms or your legs for some time they become weak, when you start using them again, they become strong. Everybody knows this, yet there are many people, who do not seem to know that the memory works in the same way. When someone says that he has a good memory, he really means that he keeps his memory practice by exercising it regularly consciously or unconsciously. When someone else says that his memory is poor, it means that he has not given it enough opportunity to become strong. The position is exactly the same as that of two persons, one of whom exercises his limbs and the other sits in a chair all day.

If a friend complains that his hands are weak, we know that it is his fault. But if he tells us that he has a poor memory, we consider him unlucky. Few of us realize that it is just as much his own fault as if it was his arms or legs- that were weak. Not all of us can become extremely strong or extremely clever; but all of us can, if we have ordinary bodies and brains, improve our strength and our memory by the same means-practice.

Have you ever noticed that people, who cannot read or write, usually have their memories better than those who can? Why is this? Of course, those who cannot read or write have to remember things; they cannot write them down in their notebooks. They have to remember dates, time, names, songs and stories, so their memory is constantly being exercised. Those who want to have a good memory have to learn this lesson from the humble and the illiterate.

Questions:**[5 x 2=10]**

- (a) What happens when one's limbs remain unused for some time?
- (b) Why do some people have good memory power?
- (c) Who is to be blamed for lack of memory power and why?
- (d) Who are considered to have strong memory power?
- (e) Suggest a suitable title for the above passage.

4.(a) Find the words in the passage in Q. No.3, which mean the following: [1x3=3]

- (i) Aware, deliberately/internationally
- (ii) A chance to do something on occasion.
- (iii) One who cannot read or write.

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own: [1x2=2]

- (i) same way
- (ii) as if

5. The table below shows the day/night temperature at four different places in Odisha in the month of December 2017 soon after the unseasonal rains. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the information in the table: [5]

Place	Day Temperature	Night Temperature
Bhubaneswar	19°C	15°C
Balasore	23°C	18°C
Rourkella	15°C	11°C
Daringbadi (Kandhamal)	06°C	-1°C

6. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'poor'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below: [5]

Meaning:

- (a) No money
- (b) Not as good as it could be
- (c) Used to show pity for someone because they are so unhappy.
- (d) Not good at doing something
- (e) Someone who is ill or sick for a long period.

Sentences:

- (i) He is a poor public speaker.
- (ii) Poor kid, he's had a rough day.
- (iii) Her family was so poor they could not afford to buy her new clothes.
- (iv) My grandparents are both in rather poor health.
- (v) Poor sanitation can lead to the spread of diseases.

7. On behalf of the NSS unit of your college, draft a report in about 200 words on the campaign regarding the awareness of using helmets by commuters on the occasion of 'Road Safety Week' to be submitted to the Principal. [10]

OR

Write a report, in about 200 words, on the mushrooming of street food and its harmful effects in your town for publication in the local newspaper.

8. **Make notes, in outlines form, on the main ideas of the passage given below:** [7]

We do not realize adequately to what extent our minds are moulded by the books we read, especially in youth. We have several means by which we acquire knowledge today - the radio, the cinema, the newspaper and we also have television, but reading of books is the most ancient and the most effective of them all. We are never alone when we have books for our companion. A great writer has said that religion is what a man does with his loneliness. It is not merely religion but art and literature, scientific discovery and technological invention that are the outcome of what a man does with his loneliness. In the modern world we like the society and companionship of friends. When we have a little leisure, we run to parties, clubs or other social activities. We are afraid to be alone with ourselves, afraid to stand and stare, much less to sit and think. We are happy with others, not with ourselves. All the evils of the world arise from the fact that men are unable to sit still in a room.

Reading a book gives us the habit of solitary reflection and true enjoyment. At present there is lowering of standards on all fronts. The leaders who fail in their sense of duty mislead their followers. The root of the illness is the human individual. Literature has the supreme functions of raising the quality of human beings.

When we read great classics, our minds are coloured with their thoughts. Great books foster the psychological health of the reader. They give us moral contentment.

9. **Summarize the passage in Q. No. 8, using the notes you have made.** [8]

10. **Write an essay, in about 250 words, on any one of the following, developing the outlines given:** [10]

- (a) Achievements of Modern Science

Introduction - the onward march of human progress - science today - its effect in daily life - in the field of biology and agriculture - its evil aspects - conclusion.

- (b) Pollution and Mankind

Introduction-reasons behind pollution-pollution in atmosphere, water, food and in agricultural products-nuclear pollution-danger to mankind - conclusion

11. **Rewrite the passage given below after correcting all the errors in it:** [10]

Once a lion was enjoy a nap in his den. A mouse came out in its hole in the den. It start frisking about. In so doing it leap upon the lion's face. The lion's sleep disturbs. He wake up furious. He caught the mouse and had been killed it, but the mouse entreated "Your Majesty, I humbly beg your pardon, I'm a poor and little subject of you. But a tiny creature as I am, I shall be of some help to you in time. So, please let me go," The lion laughed aloud for this, but he release the mouse all the same.

ANSWERS 2018 (A)

- 1.(a) (i) What did the grandmother do every morning and what did she ask the writer after his return from school?
... every morning she used to wake the writer up and get him ready for school
... she wanted to know what the teacher had taught him
- (ii) Why could not the grandmother help the writer with his lessons at the city school?
... because she had no idea of the writer's lessons ... the writer learnt English words, little things of Western science, the law of gravity, Archimedes' principle, ...
- (iii) Why did the lessons at the English school distress the grandmother?
... because there was no lesson about God and religious scriptures
- (iv) Why was she disturbed about music lessons at the English school?
... because to her, music had vulgar associations ... it was not meant for gentlefolk but the monopoly of harlots and beggars
- (v) What were the three ways in which the grandmother spent her days when the author went to University ?
... she spent her days by spinning, reciting prayers and feeding the sparrows with little bits of bread
- (b) (i) How does the poet feel looking at the daffodils?
... cheerful among the delightful daffodils
- (ii) What happens to the poet when he lies on his couch?
... the sight of delightful daffodils flashed upon his inward eye
- (iii) What does the poet feel when he remembers the sight of the daffodils?
... his heart is filled with pleasure ... his heart leaps up in joy like the dancing daffodils
- (iv) When does the poet write the poem - beside or off the lake?
... off the lake ... at his home in solitude
- (v) Mention the two moods of the poet.
... vacant and pensive moods ... the first is calmness of mind and the other is thoughtful
2. (a) ... Charlie heard about his father from his mother ... his parents were separated a year after his birth ... whenever his mother spoke of his father there was little bitterness ... he suspected that she was too objective to have been deeply in love ... sometimes she would give a sympathetic account of him ... at other times she talked of his drunkenness and violence... his mother did not seek alimony until ill fortune befell her
- (b) Why did his mother's theatrical engagements fall off ?
... his mother was having trouble with her voice because of laryngitis ... it was never strong but lasted for weeks ... she had to keep working ... her voice grew progressively worse ... in the middle of singing her voice would crack or suddenly disappear into a whisper ... the audience would laugh and booed her ... she was worried and became a nervous wreck ... so....
3. (a) What happens when one's limbs remain unused for some time?
... limbs become weak

- (b) Why do some people have good memory power?
... because these people keep their memory practice by regular exercise
- (c) Who is to be blamed for lack of memory power and why?
... the person himself who lacks memory
... because he has not improved his memory by practice
- (d) Who are considered to have strong memory power?
... people, who cannot read or write
- (e) Suggest a suitable title for the above passage.
... Key to Good Memory / Improving Memory Power
- 4.(a) (i) Aware, deliberately/internationally - consciously
(ii) A chance to do something / an occasion - opportunity
(iii) One who cannot read or write - illiterate
- (b) (i) the same way - All lefthanders hold the cricket bat in the same way.
(ii) as if -- The poor man looks as if he had not taken any food for ages.
5. The table presents the day and night temperatures at Bhubaneswar, Balasore, Rourkella and Daringbadi in Kandhamal district of Odisha in the month of December 2017 soon after the unseasonal rains. The day temperature at Bhubaneswar is 19°C and at night it is 15°C. Maximum day temperature at Balasore is 23°C and the minimum night temperature is 18°C. The Maximum temperature at Rourkella is 15°C and the lowest is 11°C. Daringbadi in Kandhamal district records the lowest temperature readings. The maximum is 06°C during the day and the minimum is -1°C at night.
6. (a) No money -
(iii) Her family was so poor they could not afford to buy her new clothes.
(b) Not as good as it could be -
(v) Poor sanitation can lead to the spread of diseases.
(c) Used to show pity for someone because they are so unhappy.
(ii) Poor kid, he's had a rough day.
(d) Not good at doing something -
(i) He is a poor public speaker.
(e) Someone who is ill or sick for a long period. -
(iv) My grandparents are both in rather poor health.
7. On behalf of the NSS unit of your college, draft a report in about 200 words on the campaign regarding the awareness of using helmets by commuters on the occasion of 'Road Safety Week' to be submitted to the Principal.

Report Format

- i) **Address**
- ii) **Heading:** A descriptive title which is expressive of the contents of the report.
- iii) **By line:** Name of the person writing the report. It is generally given in the question. Remember, you are not supposed to mention your personal details in your answer.
- iv) **Opening paragraph (introduction):** It may include the '5 Ws' namely, WHAT, WHY, WHEN and WHERE along with WHO was invited as the chief guest.
- v) **Account of the event in detail:** The proper sequence of events that occurred along with their description. It is the main paragraph and can be split into two short paragraphs if required.
- vi) **Conclusion:** This will include the description of how the event ended. It may include quote excerpts from the Chief Guest's speech or how the event did wind up.

Answer Key

To

The Principal
 ---- College, ---
 Road Safety Week
 (Name)

Millions lose their life and millions get injured in road accidents globally ... mainly, due to lack of awareness about traffic rules or a behavior of flouting them ... to make people more aware of the traffic rules and to persuade them to follow rules while on road ... the Road Safety Week was observed ... (when) by ... (who). The theme of the road safety week was "Sadak Suraksha: Jeevan Raksha."

The program was initiated by (Guest) who addressed the students ... discussed the role students in following road safety rules and sensitizing pedestrians, riders and drivers ... participants discussed issues of rash driving, drunken driving, road rage with special mention about the use of helmet by bike riders ... discussed the immediate causes and traumatic effects of impulsive behavior of the people on roads.

A group of volunteers assisted the traffic police at important squares of the city ... pointed out to riders the importance of using helmet while riding a bike on the roads ... the aim of these activities was to convince people not to take traffic rules for granted ... students were sensitized to the issue of road safety so as to make them responsible road users.... the safety week inspired students to remember :

"Safety is not just a slogan, it's a way of life."

Valedictory Address to the students on the close of the week

OR

Write a report, in about 200 words, on the mushrooming of street food and its harmful effects in your town for publication in the local newspaper.

Answer Key

Growing Menace of Fast Food Consumption in the City

..... (Name), Staff Correspondent

Bhubaneswar/Jan. 02 - Good health is the prime necessity of everybody ... health is wealth... for a healthy life we need a healthy diet and healthy habits ... the fashion of eating junk food is increasing day by day in the city ...

Indian fast food includes Alloo-tikki, Bhelpuri, Panipuri, Paav-bhaji, Chat, Pakora, Samosa, Kachaudi, Chole-Bhature, Idli, Dosa, Uttapam etc. ... are traditionally prepared by deep frying in fat ... young men prefer McDonald's cheeseburgers, French fries, chicken and soft drinks ... Domino's Pizza ... high demand of Non-Vegetarian fast food is mostly fulfilled by the one and only brand name KFC (Kentucky Fried Chicken).

Junk food is oily and lack dietary fibers ... high in bad cholesterol and causes heart and liver damage ... causes sleeping disorders, chronic diseases such as obesity, hormonal imbalances, heart diseases, high blood pressure, diabetes, etc.

Parents should be very much conscious of the eating habits of their kids ... should train their kids to develop healthy eating habits ... make them know about the differences between healthy and junk foods

8. Usefulness of Reading Great Books
 - (a) means of acquiring knowledge today
 - i. the radio, the cinema, the newspaper, television,
 - ii. best of all reading books
 - (b) Leisure time activities in the past religion, art and literature, scientific discovery and technological invention
 - (c) modern leisure time activities:
 - i. companionship of friends in parties or clubs
 - ii. social activities

- (d) all are afraid
- to be alone
 - stand and stare
 - to sit and think
 - happy with others, not with ourselves
- (e) Usefulness of reading books
- develops the habit of solitary reflection
 - means of true enjoyment
 - great classics colour our thoughts
 - great books foster our psychological health
 - give us moral contentment

9. Usefulness of Reading Great Books

Reading great books is a common means of acquiring knowledge today besides the radio, the cinema, the newspaper, television. In the past people enjoyed their leisure time through religious activities, art and literature, scientific discovery and technological invention. Today, people enjoy companionship of friends in parties or clubs and social activities. All are afraid to be alone, stand and stare, to sit and think but happy with others, not with themselves. Reading a book gives us the habit of solitary reflection and true enjoyment. Great classics colour our thoughts, foster our psychological health and give us moral contentment.

10. Write an essay, in about 250 words, on any one of the following, developing the outlines given:

(a) Achievements of Modern Science

Introduction

We live in the age of science ... can see the wonders of science around us... Science has made our life easy and comfortable... We cannot think of our modern life without science.

The onward march of human progress

Science has taken huge strides during the last 4-5 decades... Achievements of science, scientific discoveries and inventions have been really fantastic and wonderful. ... It has been pushing human civilization forward with a terrific speed in every walk of our lives. ...

Life without science and its various boons is unthinkable.

Science today

... has opened new floodgates of progress, development and achievements ... Satellite communication has ushered in an unprecedented revolution in information technology... Fax, E-mail, video-conferencing, smart phones, etc., are now very common things ... radio, television, lights, fans, electric iron, kitchenware, mills, factories ... Information technology has entered into the era of internet, worldwide web, highway and super highway... discovery of atomic energy and its increasing use has been one of the greatest achievements of modern science.

Its effect in daily life

Science has revolutionised our life in the field of energy, agriculture, entertainment, medicine, armament, space, computer application, communication, transportation, and so on has helped man conquer diseases, distance, space and the forces of nature... has made life easy, convenient, comfortable, better and more meaningful.... has made many dreams come true ... has helped in understanding and solving the mysteries of nature...

In the field of biology and agriculture

Science has lessened human sufferings ... has found out the new ways of health and life... has given eyes to the blind, hearing to the deaf, legs to the lame ... kidney, liver, even heart is being transplanted to prolong life ... Penicillin, X-ray, biopsy and ultra-sonography, E.C.G, CT Scan, MRI Scan are some of the wonders of medical science ... An ugly person can appear beautiful with the help of plastic surgery.

Science has done wonders in the field of agriculture ... Farmers use scientific farm tools for cultivation and grow more crops, fruits and foods ...

Its evil aspects

Inventions of science are responsible for causing mass damage and destruction as well ... hydrogen bomb, nuclear bomb, fighter planes, missiles, can cause heavy damage and destruction at far-off places ...

Conclusion

inventions of science are both constructive and destructive ... have made the life of human beings easy and comfortable ... have posed great challenges to human life ... It is up to human beings how they utilise the wonders of science

(b) Pollution and Mankind

Introduction

Pollution whether of air, water, sound, radioactive etc. has become a matter of concern today ... is the existence of contaminants in the environment that cause adverse changes in the environment ... can occur naturally or can be caused due to human activities.

Reasons behind pollution

major causes of environmental pollution ... population explosion, rapid industrialization deforestation, urbanization, scientific and technological advancements

Pollution in atmosphere, water, food and in agricultural products

air pollution is due to burning of fossil fuels, vehicle emissions, factory exhaust ... water is polluted by sewage, garbage and liquid waste of households, agricultural lands and factories discharged into drains, lakes and rivers without treatment ... sound pollution is caused by high intensity of sound produced by machines in various industries ... agricultural machinery, household utilities, transportation, public address and alarm systems, social events like worship, parties, DJ music ... Construction works, blasting,

stone crushing, bulldozing, welding, automobile repair activities, quarrying ... soil pollution results from disposal of solid and semi solid wastes from agricultural practices and from insanitary habits micro organisms enter the food chain or water and create health hazards

Nuclear pollution

Nuclear explosions and nuclear tests pollute air ... spread radioactive materials into the air ... radioactive pollution may cause cancers, abnormal births and mutations

Danger to mankind

Pollution has several adverse effects on animals, plants, environment, ecosystem and human beings ... causes different types of diseases ... air pollution causes allergies, asthma lung cancer and bronchitis radioactive pollutants cause respiratory problems, paralysis cancer ... noise pollution can lead to deafness anxiety stress increase in the rate of heartbeat and other health problems.

Conclusion

Pollution is a global issue ... Public education and awareness of the relationship between pollution and human health is a key ... encourage people to stop pollution ... Let us protect the water we drink, the air we breathe, and the soil we use to grow our food.

11. Once a lion was enjoying a nap in his den. A mouse came out of its hole in the den. It started frisking about. In so doing it leapt upon the lion's face. The lion's sleep was disturbed. He woke up furiously. He caught the mouse and would have killed it, but the mouse entreated "Your Majesty, I humbly beg your pardon, I'm a poor and little subject of yours. But a tiny creature as I am, I shall be of some help to you in time. So, please let me go," The lion laughed aloud for this, but he released the mouse all the same.

2017 (A)

ENGLISH (SCIENCE) SET-A

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Answer all questions.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**Questions requiring short answers must be answered serially.*

1. Read the following extracts from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

- (a) I first went to Harrow in the summer term. The school possessed the biggest swimming-bath I had ever seen. It was more like the bend of a river than a bath, and it had two bridges across it. Thither we used to repair for hours at a time and bask between our dips eating enormous buns on the hot asphalt margin. Naturally it was a good joke to come up behind some naked friend, or even enemy, and push him in. I made quite a habit of this with boys of my own size or less. One day when I had been no more than a month in the school, I saw a boy standing in a meditative posture wrapped in a towel of the very brink. He was no bigger than I was, so I thought him fair game. Coming stealthily behind, I pushed him in, holding on to his towel out of humanity, so that it should not get wet. I was startled to see a furious face emerge from the foam, and a being evidently of enormous strength making his way by fierce strokes to the shore, I fled, but in vain. Swift as the wind my pursuer overtook me, seized me in a ferocious grip and hurled me into the deepest part of the pool.

Questions: [2x5=10]

- (i) How does the writer describe the swimming-bath?
- (ii) How did the boys enjoy their time at the bath?
- (iii) What kind of joke did the boys have at the bath?

- (iv) What did the writer do to the boy standing in a meditative posture?
- (v) What was the reaction of the boy?
- (b) The old priest Peter Gilligan
Was weary night and day;
For half flock were in their beds,
Or under green sods lay.
Once, while he nodded on a chair,
At the moth-hour of eve.
Another poor man sent for him,
And he began to grieve.
"I have not rest, nor joy, nor peace,
For people die and die".
And after cried he, 'God forgive !
My body spake, not I!'

Questions: [2x5=10]

- (i) Why was Peter Gilligan weary?
- (ii) What does the poet say about the old father's flocks?
- (iii) Why was father upset?
- (iv) What did the old priest complain of?
- (v) Why did Peter beg God's forgiveness?

2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

Today, standing over a bed, the doctor felt that he himself needed someone to tell him soothing lies. He mopped his brow with his kerchief and sat down in the chair beside the

bed. On the bed lay his dearest friend in the world : Gopal. They had known each other for forty years now, starting with their kindergarten days. They could not of course, meet as much as they wanted, each being wrapped in his own family and profession.

Occasionally, on a Sunday, Gopal would walk into the consulting room, and wait patiently in a corner till the doctor was free. And then they would dine together, see a picture, and talk of each other's life and activities. It was a classic friendship standing over, untouched by changing times, circumstances, and activities.

In his busy round of work, Dr. Raman had not noticed that Gopal had not called in for over three months now. He just remembered it when he saw Gopal's son sitting on a bench in the consulting hall, one crowded morning. Dr. Raman could not talk to him for over an hour. When he got up and was about to pass on to the operation room, he called up the young man and asked, "What brings you here, sir?" The youth was nervous and shy. "Mother sent me here."

"What can I do for you?"

"Father is ill..."

Questions: [5x2=10]

- (a) How does the writer describe the friendship between Dr. Raman and Gopal?
- (b) How did Dr. Raman come to know about Gopal's illness?

3. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

When I go into a stranger's library, I wander round the bookshelves to learn what sort of person the stranger is, and when he comes in, I feel that I know the key to his mind and the range of his interests. A house without

books is a characterless house; no matter how rich is its owner. These only tell you whether he has a lot of money, but the books tell you whether he has got a mind as well.

It is not the question of money that we do not buy books. I repeat that the books are the cheapest as well as the best part of the equipment of a few dollars. Nearly all the best literature in the world is at your command at two dollars a volume. For hundred dollars you can get a library of fifty books. Even if you do not read them yourself, they are a priceless investment for your children. What delight is like the revelation of books - the sudden impact of a matter-spirit, the sense of a window flung wide open to the universe? It is the adventures of the mind, the joy of which does not pass away, that give the adventure of life itself beauty and fragrance.

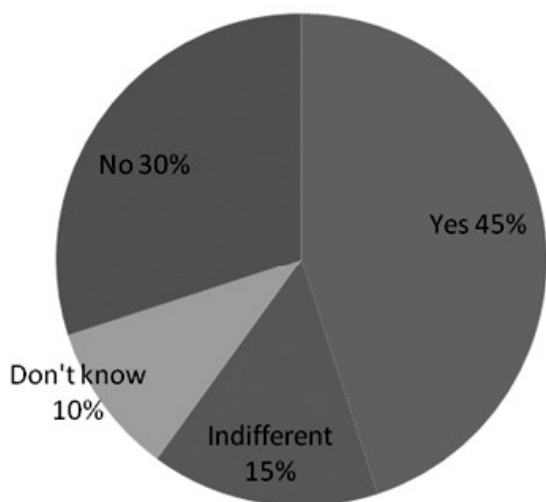
Questions: [2x5=10]

- (a) Why does the writer wander round the bookshelves when he goes to stranger's house?
- (b) What can books tell you about a stranger?
- (c) Why is one delighted when one reads a good book?
- (d) Why does the writer think that books are a 'priceless investment'?
- (e) Why does adventure of mind not pass away?

4.(a) Find the words in the passage in Q.No. 1, which mean the following: [1x3=3]

- (i) Feeling of great pleasure/satisfaction
- (ii) effect or influence
- (iii) pleasant smell
- (b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own: [1x2=2]
 - (i) A lot of
 - (ii) Pass away

5. The pie chart below shows the result of an opinion poll among 100 residents of Bhubaneswar on the issue of eviction of slum dwellers from the roadside. Write a paragraph, in about 70 words, using the information in the chart. [5]



6. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'present'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below. [5]

Meanings

- (a) To be felt strongly or remembered for a long time
- (b) Happening or existing now
- (c) To give something to someone
- (d) To cause something to happen
- (e) Gift

Sentences:

- (i) One of my students gave me a beautiful painting as a present.
- (ii) Slippery floors in the work area present a hazard to the employees.
- (iii) The memory of her father's death is still present in her mind.
- (iv) He presented me a shawl on my birthday.
- (v) What is your present address?

7. Write a report, in about 200 words, on the Road Safety Week organized by NSS volunteers and NCC cadets of your college to be submitted to the Principal. [7]

OR

Draft a report, in about 200 words, for an English newspaper on campus indiscipline during college election in your district.

8. Make notes, in outline form, on the main ideas of the passage given below: [6]

One of the striking developments in contemporary society is the growing sense of self-assertion among women. On the surface all seems well as women increasingly occupy positions of equality. Indicators, such as the number of women who drive their own cars, show that they are gaining in self-confidence and status. Many men help in house-work and often look after children. The docile, subservient housewife is increasingly a vanishing species. Almost all younger women and many older ones now wear trousers, particularly the popular jeans. From a distance it is often difficult to tell whether an individual is a male or female. The younger generation, particularly those who are now in their teens, are growing up in the new culture. When they establish their families, there may be fewer problems. In the mean time, there is a serious social and psychological disruption in the different strata of modern societies. The markedly affected are those engaged in intellectual and professional activities. In the rural areas and among the poorer classes, the old order is changing slowly but in the upper and middle class, the transition is rapid.

Women's self-assertion has proceeded the farthest in the United States and in European countries. The American tradition of individuality provides the basis on which anyone, irrespective of race and sex, can assert his or her claim to equality. As an individual, no woman can be denied equal rights with any other.

9. Summarize the passage in Q.N0.6, using the notes you have made. [7]
10. Write an essay, in about 250 words, on anyone of the following, developing the outlines given: [10]
- (a) Internet: A Wonderful Gift of Science
[Introduction - usefulness for education - entertainments - information - abuses - conclusion]
- (b) Trees in the Service of Man
[Introduction - benefits of trees - effective in control of soil erosion, climate - how it is useful to our eco-system-conclusion.]

11. Rewrite the passage given below after correcting all the errors in it: [1x15=15]

A big fat hen lived of a farmyard in a village. A dove also lived in a large tree besides the same farmyard. Soon both of them became good friends. They use to meet every evening to share their thoughts. One day, the hen seen by fox. He enters the farmyard secretly and was able to catch the hen. The clever fox put the hen in a sack, carried it at his back and the hen started crying aloud in protest. The dove heard the crying of the hen from the top of the trees. She at once realised that the hen fell in danger. The dove thought off an idea to save her friend. She went ahead and lay on the path motionless as of she was dead. The fox put his sack down at the wayside and went near the dove. In the meantime, the hen managed to escape, and hide behind the 'dead' dove, he surprised to see that the dove quickly flew away. In the evening the dove met the hen at the farmyard and the two began to laugh for the foolishness of the fox.

ANSWERS 2017 (A)

- 1.(a) (i) How does the writer describe the swimming-bath?
... the biggest swimming-bath the writer had ever seen ... more like the bend of a river than a bath ... it had two bridges across it
- (ii) How did the boys enjoy their time at the bath?
... used to spent hours at the bath ... basked between their dips in water ... enjoyed buns on the hot asphalt margin while drying up
- (iii) What kind of joke did the boys have at the bath?
... came up behind some naked friend, or even enemy, ... pushed him into water to enjoy the fun
- (iv) What did the writer do to the boy standing in a meditative posture?
... pushed him into water holding on to his towel out of humanity, lest it should not get wet
- (v) What was the reaction of the boy?
... emerged furiously from foamy water ... swam to the shore with fierce strokes ... chased the fleeing narrator and overtook him ... caught hold of him in a ferocious grip ... hurled him into the deepest part of the pool.
- (b) (i) Why was Peter Gilligan weary?
... because he was attending the sick and the dead day and night doing his priestly duties
- (ii) What does the poet say about the old father's flocks?
... half of the people of his parish were either sick or dead
- (iii) Why was father upset?
... because he was resting on a chair one evening as he was very much tired while a sick man sent for him for his service
- (iv) What did the old priest complain of?
... that he had neither rest, nor joy, nor peace but only work day and night
- (v) Why did Peter beg God's forgiveness?
... because he realised that he was neglecting his duties
- 2.(a) How does the writer describe the friendship between Dr. Raman and Gopal?
... had been friends for forty years since their Kindergarten days ... because of the demands of their family and profession, they could not meet each other very often ... occasionally, Gopal would visit Dr. Raman on a Sunday ... they would dine together, see a picture, and share their feelings ... they had a unique and lasting friendship
- (b) How did Dr. Raman come to know about Gopal's illness?
... one morning Dr. Raman was busy with his patients ... he saw Gopal's son sitting on a bench in the consulting hall ... after an hour when he was going to the operation room, he asked his friend's son about the purpose of his visit and came to know about Gopal's illness from him

- 3.(a) Why does the writer wander round the bookshelves when he goes to stranger's house?
... to learn what type of person the stranger is ... to know the range of his interests
- (b) What can books tell you about a stranger?
... whether the stranger has got a mind besides money
- (c) Why is one delighted when one reads a good book?
... books reveal the impact of matter-spirit
... open a window to the universe
- (d) Why does the writer think that books are a 'priceless investment'?
... a 'priceless investment' for children because they can be immensely benefitted by the knowledge the books have stored for them
- (e) Why does adventure of mind not pass away?
...because the adventures add beauty and fragrance to life
- 4.(a) (i) Feeling of great pleasure/satisfaction - delight
(ii) effect or influence - impact
(iii) pleasant smell - fragrance
- (b) (i) A lot of - A lot of money has been spent to build the bridge across the river.
(ii) Pass away - The old man passed away after a brief illness.
5. The pie chart shows the result of an opinion poll among 100 residents of Bhubaneswar on the issue of eviction of slum dwellers from the roadside ... 45% of residents supported the issue ... 30% opposed it ... 15% remained indifferent ... 10% had no idea of what to say. It shows that the majority of people supported the issue.
- 6.(a) To be felt strongly or remembered for a long time - (iii) The memory of her father's death is still present in her mind.
- (b) Happening or existing now - (v) What is your present address?
- (c) To give something to someone - (iv) He presented me a shawl on my birthday.
- (d) To cause something to happen - (ii) Slippery floors in the work area present a hazard to the employees.
- (e) Gift - (i) One of my students gave me a beautiful painting as a present.
7. Write a report, in about 200 words, on the Road Safety Week organized by NSS volunteers and NCC cadets of your college to be submitted to the Principal.

Answer Key

To

The Principal
..... College,
Road Safety Week
..... (Name)

Millions lose their life and millions get injured in road accidents globally ... mainly, due to lack of awareness about traffic rules or a behavior of flouting them ... to make people more aware of the traffic rules and to persuade them to follow rules while on road ... the Road Safety Week was observed ... (when) by ... (who). The theme of the road safety week was "Sadak Suraksha: Jeevan Raksha."

The program was initiated by (Guest) who addressed the students ... discussed the role students in following road safety rules and sensitizing pedestrians, riders and drivers ... participants discussed issues of rash driving, drunken driving, road rage with special mention about the use of helmet by

bike riders ... discussed the immediate causes and traumatic effects of impulsive behavior of the people on roads.

A group of volunteers assisted the traffic police at important squares of the city ... pointed out to riders the importance of using helmet while riding a bike on the roads ... the aim of these activities was to convince people not to take traffic rules for granted ... students were sensitized to the issue of road safety so as to make them responsible road users.... the safety week inspired students to remember :

"Safety is not just a slogan, it's a way of life."

Valedictory Address to the students on the close of the week

OR

Draft a report, in about 200 words, for an English newspaper on campus indiscipline during college election in your district.

Answer Key

Indiscipline on the Campus

xxx (place)/ xxx (date) - Elections to Students' Union across colleges in the state will be held on --- Higher Education Department has notified the schedule for filing of nomination papers, 'What I stand for?' meeting ... polling hours and counting of votes, declaration of election results and oath taking

Meanwhile pre-poll violence escalated at --- College, ... there is tension in the city --- hooganism has increased ... as the election date approaches violent outbursts between groups supported by student outfits affiliated to political parties are on the increase ... candidates popular among students are being bullied ... tearing up of posters, lewd comments aimed at a candidate and covert smear campaigns against aspirants often snowball into rampant altercations ...

The Principal may cancel elections if the situation goes beyond his control and demands law and order problem on the campus, sources said.

8. Self-assertion among Women
 - (a) Modern women are independent
 - i. women increasingly occupy positions of equality
 - ii. they drive their own cars
 - iii. they wear jeans trousers
 - (b) women are no longer docile and subservient housewives
 - (c) Change is visible
 - i. The teens are growing up in the new culture.
 - ii. among the rural poor the old order is changing slowly
 - iii. transition is rapid in the upper and middle class
 - (d) Women's self-assertion has been fast in the United States and Europe

9. Self-assertion among Women

Self-assertion among women is growing in the contemporary societies. Women are increasingly occupying positions of equality. They are attaining self-confidence and status. They are no longer docile and subservient housewives. Teenagers are growing up in the new culture. They are wearing jeans trousers. It is hard to tell from a distance whether an individual is a male or female. There is a serious social and psychological disruption in the modern societies. Among the rural poor the old order is changing slowly but the change is rapid in the upper and middle class. However, women's self-assertion has been faster in the United States and Europe.

10.(a) Internet: A Wonderful Gift of Science

Introduction

Science with its fabulous inventions has empowered man. Everything from making a pin to a rocket is the gifts of science ... the most advanced scientific invention is the internet ... internet is a worldwide digital network which provides a wide array of information alongside communication provisions ... Internet surfing is very easy... available in all major villages, towns, cities of almost every country ... introduction of broadband and advanced mobile telecommunication technologies like 3G, 4G, and VoLTE, the speed of internet service has increased tremendously. A person can get the latest news about the world in a matter of few seconds.

Usefulness for education

Because of the internet education is no longer confined to the campus ... nor shaped mainly by academic community and faculty, libraries and manuscripts ... students and teachers are no longer are required to travel to a classroom to meet or verbally discuss topics face to face. Smart phones, laptops and computers with internet facilities have teaching - learning easy... information can be accessed easily by teachers and students and shared in no time

Entertainment

... utility of Internet in the field of entertainment cannot be undermined... we can visit various video sites and watch movies, serials, live telecasts of matches, entertainment programmes and live chatting at our convenient time.

Information

... newspapers, magazines and journals of the world are available on the Internet ... we can buy e-books and read online ... a single mobile device like the tablet can make

available thousands of books at fingertip ... electronic mode of communication is the most exciting ... we can send an E-mail (Electronic Mailing to all the corners of the world ... we can chat with our friend and relatives using any one of the chatting software ... connect with old friends on social networking sites like face book. Twitter, instagram ... share pictures with our loved ones ... even make business deals ... Net-Banking is wonderful as online banking ... no need to go to the bank... e-commerce is a comfortable means for buy things not going to the marketplace ... Flipkart, Amazon are famous ... we can simply browse several products and buy online through mobile internet ... mobile wallet is the latest means of e-commerce ... we can pay an amount into our mobile wallet ... can use to make online payment such as bill payments, recharges, etc.

Abuses

abuse of the internet includes Cyber-crime, use of computers in criminal activity.... Cyber-bullying, use of the internet to bully and intimidate ... fake ids and profiles over the internet may cause psychological disturbances

Conclusion

Internet is the technology of future. In the times to come, offices would be managed at distant places through Internet. However, abuse of internet must be kept in mind.

(b) Trees in the Service of Man

Introduction

Trees are Nature's bounty. There are flowering trees, which bear blossoms, and non-flowering ones, which do not bloom. There are evergreen trees. There are also deciduous ones which may shed their leaves during a particular season. Trees make landscapes beautiful. Trees are invaluable to man and life on earth.

Benefits of trees

Trees have supported and sustained life on earth. Trees have furnished living beings with two essentials of life - food and oxygen. They provide additional necessities such as shelter, medicine, and tools. Trees contribute to the environment by providing oxygen, improving air quality, climate amelioration, conserving water, preserving soil, and supporting wildlife. Trees, shrubs and turf also filter air by removing dust and absorbing other pollutants. After trees intercept unhealthy particles. They have a wide variety of practical and commercial uses. Wood was the very first fuel, and is still used for cooking and heating by about half of the world's population. Trees provide timber for building construction, furniture manufacture, tools, sporting equipment, and thousands of household items. Wood pulp is used to make paper. Today, the value of trees continues to increase as their role expands to satisfy the needs of modern lifestyles.

Climate control

Trees control climate by moderating the effects of the sun, rain and wind. Leaves absorb and filter the sun's radiant energy, keeping things cool in summer. Trees also preserve warmth by providing a screen from harsh wind. In addition to influencing wind speed and direction, they shield us from the downfall of rain and hail. Trees also lower the air temperature and reduce the heat intensity of the greenhouse effect by maintaining low levels of carbon dioxide.

Effective in control of soil erosion

Far reaching roots of trees hold soil in place and fight erosion. Trees absorb and store rainwater which reduce runoff and sediment deposit after storms. This helps the ground water supply recharge, prevents the transport of chemicals into streams and prevents flooding.

How it is useful to our eco-system

Trees, both above and below ground, are essential to the eco-systems. Animals, birds and insects eat leaves, flowers, fruits and nectar for nourishment. A lot of living creatures call trees their home.

Conclusion

Trees are both beautiful and majestic. Most of us react to the presence of trees with a pleasant, relaxed, comfortable feeling. The sentimental value of a special tree is simply immeasurable. In fact, many people plant trees as living memorials of life-changing events. It is for the strong bonds with trees that people and organizations across the globe plant and protect trees from the dangers of modern development.

11. A big fat hen lived in a farmyard in a village. A dove also lived in a large tree beside the same farmyard. Soon both of them became good friends. They used to meet every evening to share their thoughts. One day, the hen was seen by a fox. He entered the farmyard secretly and was able to catch the hen. The clever fox put the hen in a sack, carried it on his back and the hen started crying aloud in protest. The dove heard the crying of the hen from the top of the trees. She at once realised that the hen had fallen in danger. The dove thought of an idea to save her friend. She went ahead and lay on the path motionless as if she was dead. The fox put his sack down by the wayside and went near the dove. In the meantime, the hen managed to escape, and hid behind the 'dead' dove, he was surprised to see that the dove was quickly flying away. In the evening the dove met the hen at the farmyard and the two began to laugh at the foolishness of the fox.

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**PROSE****My Greatest Olympic Prize**

1. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow :

It was the summer of 1936. The Olympic Games were being held in Berlin. Because Adolf Hitler childishly insisted that his performers were members of a "master race," nationalistic feelings were at an all-time high.

I wasn't too worried about all this. I'd trained, sweated and disciplined myself for six years, with the Games in mind. While I was going over on the boat, all I could think about was taking home one or two of those gold medals. I had my eye especially on the long jump. A year before, as a university student, I'd set the world record of 26 feet 8 1/4 inches. Everyone kind of expected me to win that Olympic event hands down.

I was in for a surprise. When the time came for the long-jump trials, I was startled to see a tall boy hitting the pit at almost 26 feet on his practice leaps! He turned out to be a German named Luz Long. I was told that Hitler had kept him under wraps, evidently hoping he would win the jump.

I supposed that if Long won, it would add some new support to the Nazis' Aryan-superiority theory. After all, I am a Negro. A little hot under the collar about Hitler's ways, I determined to go out there and really show Der Führer and his master race who was superior and who wasn't.

Questions :

- (i) 'I wasn't too worried about all this'- What does "this" refer to?
 - (ii) Why did everyone expect the author to win the long jump easily?
 - (iii) What was the surprise that awaited the author in Berlin?
 - (iv) What was the Aryan-superiority theory of the Nazis?
 - (v) Why was the author determined to beat Luz Long?
2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

An angry athlete is an athlete who will make mistakes, as any coach will tell you. I was no exception. On the first of my three qualifying jumps, I leapt from several inches beyond the take-off board for a no-jump. On the second jump, I was even worse. "Did I come 3000 miles for this?" I thought bitterly. "To fail in the trials and make a fool of myself?"

Walking a few yards from the pit, I kicked disgustedly at the ground. Suddenly I felt a hand on my shoulder. I turned to look into the friendly blue eyes of the tall German long jumper. He had easily qualified for the finals on his first attempt. He offered me a firm handshake.

"Jesse Owens, I'm Luz Long. I don't think we've met." He spoke English well, though with a German twist to it.

"Glad to meet you," I said. Then, trying to hide my nervousness, I added, "How are you?"

- (i) What does a coach say about an angry athlete?
- (ii) What were the results of the first two qualifying jumps for Owens?
- (iii) Why did Owens kick the pit?
- (iv) Who offered Owens a firm handshake?
- (v) How did Long speak introduce himself to Owens during the trials?

3. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

That night I walked over to Luz Long's room in the Olympic village to thank him. I knew that if it hadn't been for him I probably wouldn't be jumping in the finals the following day. We sat in his quarters and talked for two hours - about track and field, ourselves, the world situation, and a dozen other things.

When I finally got up to leave, we both knew that a real friendship had been formed. Luz would go out to the field the next day trying to beat me if he could. But I knew that he wanted me to do my best - even if that meant my winning.

As it turned out, Luz broke his own past record. In doing so, he pushed me on to a peak performance. I remember that at the instant I landed from my final jump - the one which set the Olympic record of 26 feet 5 1/4 inches - he was at my side, congratulating me. Despite the fact that Hitler glared at us from the stands not a hundred yards away, Luz shook my hand hard - and it wasn't a fake "smile with a broken heart" sort of grip, either.

You could melt down all the gold medals and cups I have, and they wouldn't be a plating on the 24-carat friendship I felt for Luz Long at that moment.

I realised then, too, that Luz was the epitome of what Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, must have had in mind when he said, "The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part. The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well."

Questions:

- (i) When did the writer and Long realize that they had become friends?
- (ii) What landmark did the writer achieve in the Olympic Games?

- (iii) Why has Luz Long been called a fine example of Coubertin's ideal?
- (iv) Who was Coubertin? What was his ideal?
- (v) What do you think was the greatest Olympic Prize for the writer?

On Examinations

4. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

I had scarcely passed my twelfth birthday when I entered the inhospitable regions of examinations, through which for the next seven years I was destined to journey. These examinations were a great trial to me. The subjects which were dearest to the examiners were almost invariably those I fancied least. I would have liked to have been examined in history, poetry and writing essays. The examiners, on the other hand, were partial to Latin and mathematics. And, their will prevailed. Moreover, the questions which they asked on both these subjects were almost invariably those to which I was unable to suggest a satisfactory answer. I should have liked to be asked to say what I knew. They always tried to ask what I did not know. When I would have willingly displayed my knowledge, they sought to expose my ignorance. This sort of treatment had only one result: I did not do well in examinations.

This was especially true of my Entrance Examination to Harrow. The Headmaster, Dr. Welldon, however, took a broad-minded view of my Latin prose: he showed discernment in judging my general ability. This was the more remarkable, because I was found unable to answer a single question in the Latin paper. I wrote my name at the top of the page. I wrote down the number of the question "I". After much reflection I put a bracket round it thus ("I"). But thereafter I could not think of anything

connected with it that was either relevant or true. Incidentally there arrived from nowhere in particular a blot and several smudges. I gazed for two whole hours at this sad spectacle: and then merciful ushers collected my piece of foolscap with all the others and carried it up to the Headmaster's table.

Questions:

- (i) Why does the writer consider examinations a great trial to him?
- (ii) Which subjects did the writer like the most? Which subjects did the examiners favour?
- (iii) What reason does the writer give for his not doing well in examinations?
- (iv) How did the writer fare in his Latin paper at the Entrance Examination to Harrow?
- (v) "I gazed for two whole hours at this sad spectacle." - What was the sad spectacle for the writer?

5. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

I have been fortunate to see a good deal more of him, in times when three years' difference in age is not so important as it is at school. We were afterwards to be Cabinet colleagues for a good many years. It was thought incongruous that while I apparently stagnated in the lowest form, I should gain a prize open to the whole school for reciting to the Headmaster twelve hundred lines of Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome' without making a single mistake. I also succeeded in passing the preliminary examination for the Army while still almost at the bottom of the school.

This examination seemed to have called forth a very special effort on my part, for many boys far above me in the school failed in it. I also had a piece of good luck. We knew that among other questions we should be asked to draw from memory a map of some country or other.

The night before by way of final preparation I put the names of all the maps in the atlas into a hat and drew out New Zealand. I applied my good memory to the geography of that Dominion. Sure enough the first question in the paper was: 'Draw a map of New Zealand.'

Questions

- (i) "three years' difference in age is not so important as it is at school" - How does the writer prove it?
- (ii) How did the writer fare at school?
- (iii) How did he win a prize at school?
- (iv) What was the writer's noteworthy achievements at school?
- (v) How did the writer prepare himself for the preliminary examination for the Army?

The Portrait of a Lady**6. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:**

My grandmother, like everybody's grandmother, was an old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her. People said that she had once been young and pretty and had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing-room. He wore a big turban and loose-fitting clothes. His long white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked at least a hundred years old. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children. He looked as if he could only have lots and lots of grandchildren. As for my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part and we treated it like the fables of the Prophets she used to tell us.

She had always been short and fat and slightly bent. Her face was a criss-cross of wrinkles running from everywhere to everywhere. No, we were certain she had always been, as we had known her. Old, so terribly old that she could not have grown older, and had stayed at the same age for twenty years. She could never have been pretty; but she was always beautiful.

Questions:

- (i) "... that was hard to believe" - What was hard for the writer to believe?
- (ii) How did the grandfather look in his portrait?
- (iii) What kind of a person did the grandfather appear in his portrait?
- (iv) What was 'absurd and undignified' about the grandmother?
- (v) How does the writer describe his grandmother?

7. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

My grandmother and I were good friends. My parents left me with her when they went to live in the city and we were constantly together. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready for school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song while she bathed and dressed me in the hope that I would listen and get to know it by heart. I listened because I loved her voice but never bothered to learn it. Then she would fetch my wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink pot and a reed pen, tie them all in a bundle and hand it to me. After a breakfast of a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it, we went to school. She carried several stale chapatties with her for the village dogs.

My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the

temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures.

Questions:

- (i) How did the grandmother take care of the writer during his childhood?
- (ii) Which study materials did the grandmother hand over to the writer before going to school?
- (iii) What was the writer's breakfast before going to school?
- (iv) What did the priest teach the children at school?
- (v) What did the grandmother do when the children were taught by the priest?

8. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

When I decided to go abroad for further studies, I was sure my grandmother would be upset. I would be away for five years, and at her age one could never tell... But my grandmother could. She was not even sentimental. She came to leave me at the railway station but did not talk or show any emotion. Her lips moved in prayer, her mind was lost in prayer. Her fingers were busy telling the beads of her rosary. Silently she kissed my forehead, and when I left, I cherished the moist imprint as perhaps the last sign of physical contact between us.

But that was not so. After five years I came back home and was met by her at the station. She did not look a day older. She still had no time for words, and while she clasped me in her arms, I could hear her reciting her prayer. Even on the first day of my arrival, her happiest

moments were with her sparrows whom she fed longer and with frivolous rebukes.

In the evening, a change came over her. She did not pray. She collected the women of the neighbourhood, got an old drum and started to sing. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum and sang of the home-coming of warriors. We had to persuade her to stop to avoid overstraining. That was the first time since I had known her that she did not pray.

Questions:

- (i) How did the grandmother see the author off at the railway station?
- (ii) What memory of the grandmother did the writer cherish during his stay abroad?
- (iii) How did she receive him when he came back home from abroad?
- (iv) What were her happiest moments on the first day of his arrival?
- (v) How did she celebrate his return in the evening?

The Magic of Teamwork**9. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:**

Lack of teamwork and co-operation is one of the most serious problems affecting progress in all areas of India and wherever Indians work worldwide. The key problem in India is always implementation, not lack of policies. We have great policies and ideas about how to do things, but we severely lack teamwork.

When the Japanese came to work in India to develop the Maruti Suzuki car, a joke went around that one Indian was equal to 10 Japanese: Indians were very smart, capable and dedicated individuals. But 10 Indians were

equal to 1 Japanese: Indians lacked team spirit and co-operation. What makes matters even worse is our "crab" mentality - if someone is trying to climb higher and achieve more, the others just drag him down. The signal that the others send out is, "I wouldn't do it; I wouldn't let you do it; and if by chance you start succeeding, we will all gang up and make sure that you don't get to do it."

The question is: Where does this attitude come from, and how do we recognize and handle it? Part of the problem is our cultural background. We've had feudal and a hierarchical social system in which whoever is senior supposedly knows the best. This was fine in earlier times when knowledge and wisdom were passed on orally; but in modern society, there is no way that one person can know everything. Today, you may find that a young computer-trained person has more answers for an accounting problem than a senior accountant has. Until we understand how best to leverage this diversity of experience, we will not be able to create and fully utilize the right kind of teams.

Questions:

- (i) What is the key problem that affects India's progress?
- lack of policies or lack of implementation or lack of teamwork
- (ii) What was the joke about the Indian and Japanese workers at the Maruti Suzuki Company?
- (iii) What is the 'crab mentality'?
- (iv) Why was the feudal and hierarchical social system fine in earlier times?
- (v) How can the right kind of teams be created?

10. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

When I was working in C-DOT (400 employee size company), if someone had not been doing well, I used to tell the person directly to his face in a general meeting. The employees said that was insulting and they should be pulled aside individually to be told of the inefficiency. But in today's world, you cannot afford to do that every time. Besides, I figured that criticizing someone in a meeting was for the benefit of all present, and everyone could learn from that individual's mistakes. It was then that I learned how Indians do not differentiate between criticizing an idea and criticizing an individual.

So, in a group, if you tell someone that his idea is no good, he automatically takes it personally and assumes that you are criticizing him. No one can have a good idea everyday on every issue. If you disagree with my idea, that does not mean that you have found fault with me as a person. Thus, it is perfectly acceptable for anyone to criticize the boss - but this concept is not a part of the Indian System. So from time to time, it is important for an organization's Chief Executive to get a report on the psychological health of the firm. How do people in the team feel? Are they stable? Confident? Secure? Comfortable? These are the key elements of a team's success. For a boss to be comfortable accepting criticism from subordinates, he must feel good about himself. Self-esteem is a key prerequisite to such a system being successful.

Questions:

- (i) How did the writer deal with someone who had been doing badly?
- (ii) How did the employees react to such public criticism?
- (iii) What did the writer learn from the reaction of the employees?

- (iv) What is not a part of the Indian system?
- (v) What would help a boss to be comfortable accepting criticism from subordinates?

11. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

Diversifying tasks increases workers' self-esteem and motivation and makes them team players. Now, even If I call him for work in the middle of the night, he is ready - because I respect him for what he does. Team Interactions unfortunately, when good teams do get created, almost invariably fall apart. In our system today, it is very difficult to build teams because nobody wants to be seen playing second fiddle. It is very hard in India to find good losers. Well, you win some and you lose some. If you lose some, you should move on! You don't need to spend all your time and energy of different cultural backgrounds, religions, ethnicities and caste groups - a fertile ground of diversity in the workplace. We should actually be experts in working with diversity. But it can only happen when we get rid of personal, caste and community interests.

There could be a 40-year-old CEO with a 55-year-old VP. It has nothing to do with age; capability and expertise are what counts. But you don't yet see these attitudes taking hold in India. Managers in the US corporate environment who work with Indians - and in fact, with Asians in general - need to recognize that these individuals have a tendency to feel that they are not getting recognition or are not being respected.

Questions:

- (i) How is diversifying tasks in corporate governance helpful?
- (ii) Why is it very difficult to build teams in Indian system today?

- (iii) What does the writer mean by 'a fertile ground of diversity in the workplace'?
- (iv) What matters much for a senior position?
- (v) What is the tendency of the senior Indian managers ?

12. Read the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow:

There could be a 40-year-old CEO with a 55-year-old VP. It has nothing to do with age; capability and expertise are what counts. But you don't yet see these attitudes taking hold in India. Managers in the US corporate environment who work with Indians - and in fact, with Asians in general - need to recognize that these individuals have a tendency to feel that they are not getting recognition or are not being respected. It must be realized that these individuals have lower self-esteem to begin with and therefore have to be pampered and encouraged a little more because they need it. This makes them feel better and work better. There is no substitute for Teamwork. Teamwork is key to corporate and national governance, and to get anything done.

The fundamental issues are respect for others, openness, honesty, communication, willingness to disagree, resolution of conflict, and recognition that the larger goal of the team as a whole is above individual or personal agendas. Don't be afraid of pressure. Remember that pressure is what turns a lump of coal into diamond.

Questions:

- (i) What matters much for a senior position?
- (ii) What type of individuals have lower self-esteem?
- (iii) How should the seniors treat employees with lower self-esteem?
- (iv) How does the writer view teamwork?
- (v) What are the fundamental ideals in corporate environment?

Development of Polio Vaccines

13. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Roosevelt was determined not to let this major illness get the best of him. He not only continued his illustrious political career, resulting in his well-documented and long term Presidency of the United States, but he went on to spearhead the fight against polio, increasing public awareness of the deadly disease and promoting research. Although polio never devastated large numbers of the population like the plague or influenza, it was a frightening, highly contagious disease that attacked both the poor and rich and arose in terrifying outbreaks which seemed impossible to stop in spite of advances in medicine.

Through the first half of this century, basic hygiene methods and knowledge had advanced tremendously. For the first time in civilization, people came to expect good health instead of merely hoping for it. But, polio still attacked, and children were the most vulnerable. Many can remember seeing, in the early 1950s, heartbreaking posters of children on crutches or in iron lungs, the cumbersome mechanical aids which helped those whose lungs were paralyzed to breathe. Lacking a vaccine, parents throughout the country panicked, keeping their children from schools and other public facilities.

Questions:

- (i) What was the highest position that Roosevelt had achieved in his political career?
- (ii) How did he spearhead the fight against polio?
- (iii) Why was polio a deadly disease?
- (iv) Who are the most vulnerable to polio?
- (v) Why were parents in the early 1950s afraid of sending their children to schools?

14. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Ironically, before the 1900s, immunity was acquired primarily during infancy because sanitation conditions were poor and efforts at sewage and water treatments were primitive. Babies were frequently exposed to polioviruses. These infants did not contract the disease because their mothers' antibodies were passed on to them through breast-feeding. The babies then developed their own antibodies to the virus.

Paradoxically, when sanitation improved, infants were no longer exposed at an age when they were protected, so they did not develop antibodies to the viruses. Consequently, when they were exposed to the virus in later childhood and adulthood, they were at risk to contract polio.

This understanding about the nature of polio grew through painstaking research over the first half of the twentieth century, much of it funded by the March of Dimes, a grassroots organization founded with the help of President Roosevelt. The organization decided to enlist the services of a respected researcher who was certain he could find a safe vaccination.

Questions:

- i. When was immunity acquired before the 1900s?
- ii. How did babies develop immunity against polio before the 1900s?
- iii. How did babies have antibodies to polioviruses?
- iv. Why were children and adults at risk to contract polio?
- v. How could researcher understand the nature of polio?

15. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Dr. Jonas Salk had begun his medical research career studying immunology. In 1947, while at

the University of Pittsburgh, he began his research on poliovirus. His research was greatly helped in 1949, when a method of growing poliovirus in cell culture, instead of having to use primarily monkeys for research, was discovered. Salk needed to find a way to process the viruses so that they were less infectious, before using them in a vaccine. In 1952, Salk was the first to develop a successful vaccine using a mixture of the three types of virus, grown in monkey kidney cultures. He developed a process using formalin, a chemical that inactivated the whole virus.

What followed was massive testing of the vaccine in clinical trials in the United States and parts of Canada, begun in 1954. The scope of the trials was unprecedented in medical history. The results were dramatic. Cases of polio fell spectacularly in the vaccinated test groups. In 1955, the government quickly granted permission for the vaccine to be distributed to the children of our country. But, there was a problem with the original Salk vaccine. The vaccine actually induced 260 cases of poliomyelitis, including 10 deaths. The problem was traced to incomplete inactivation of some virus particles, which was soon corrected. Since then the vaccine has been highly effective, with a 70 - 90% protection rate.

Questions:

- (i) What method did Jonas Salk use to develop polio vaccine?
- (ii) How did Salk develop a successful vaccine?
- (iii) What did clinical trials of the vaccine in the US and Canada reveal?
- (iv) How was the first polio vaccine accepted?
- (v) What was the problem with the original Salk vaccine?

ANSWERS**PROSE**

1. (i) ... Adolf Hitler's claim that his performers were members of a "master race"
- (ii) ... because he had set the world record of 26 feet 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in long jump as a university student in 1935 just one year before the Olympic games
- (iii) ... a tall German boy named Luz Long hitting the pit at almost 26 feet during the long-jump trials ... he was trained secretly to win the long jump event in Olympics
- (iv) ... Aryans are a superior race and Germans as Aryans belong to this 'master race'
- (v) ... because he wanted to prove Nazis' Aryan-superiority theory wrong by winning the gold medal in long jump ... to show Hitler that the Germans are not superior to others
2. (i) ... An angry athlete will make mistakes
- (ii) ... Owens failed to qualify
- (iii) ... because he was disgusted with himself for his failure at the trials for long jump
- (iv) ... Luz Long, the tall German long jumper, ... he qualified at the trials for long jump in his first attempt
- (v) ... that he was Luz Long...he thought that they had not met earlier
3. (i) ... on the night when the writer walked over to Luz Long's room in the Olympic village to thank him ... after they talked for two hours - about track and field, ourselves, the world situation, and a dozen other things ...
- (ii) ... he set the Olympic record of 26 feet 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in long jump
- (iii) ... because he believed in sporting spirit that Coubertin had in mind ... he inspired his rival to win
- (iv) ... founder of the modern Olympic Games ... The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well.
4. (i) ... because he did not like to be examined in the subjects which the examiners liked the most
- (ii) ... history, poetry and writing essays ... Latin and mathematics
- (iii) ... he blames the examiners ... they asked him such questions to which he could not suggest a satisfactory answer ... they invariably asked questions on the areas he did not know, and ignored the topics he knew ... they sought to expose his ignorance
- (iv) ... he was unable to answer a single question in the Latin paper ... wrote his name at the top of the page ... wrote down the number of the question and put a bracket round it - ("I").
- (v) ... a blot and several smudges on his answer sheet as a few drops of his tears fell on it
5. (i) ... Amery who was senior to him by three years at school later in public life became his Cabinet colleague for a good many years
- (ii) ... was almost at the bottom of the school
- (iii) ... by reciting twelve hundred lines of Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome' without making a single mistake

- (iv) ... successfully passed the preliminary examination for the Army
- (v) ... he prepared himself to draw a map of New Zealand that was asked in the exam
6. (i) ... that his grandmother had once been young and pretty and had even had a husband
- (ii) ... he had a big turban and loose-fitting clothes ... his long white beard covered the best part of his chest ... he looked as if a hundred years old
- (iii) ... he did not appear like a person who would have a wife or children but he could only have lots of grandchildren
- (iv) ... that she used to play games as a child.
- (v) ... she was short and fat and slightly bent ... her face was wrinkled ... she looked terribly old and looked the same for twenty years ... she had never been pretty but she was always beautiful
7. (i) ... they were constantly together ... she used to wake him up in the morning, bathe him and dress him ... she sang her morning prayer so that the writer could get it by heart ... she served him breakfast, got his study material ready ... accompanied him to school
- (ii) ... a wooden slate washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink pot and a reed pen, tied all in a bundle
- (iii) ... a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it
- (iv) ... the alphabet and the morning prayer
- (v) ... sat inside the temple reading the scriptures
8. (i) ... she neither spoke nor showed any emotion ... her lips moved in prayer ... her fingers were busy telling the beads of her rosary ... she silently kissed the writer's forehead
- (ii) ... grandmother's kiss on his forehead when he left for abroad ... the moist imprint which was the last sign of physical contact between them
- (iii) ... she met him at the station ... she clasped him silently in her arms reciting her prayer
- (iv) ... the time she spend in feeding the sparrows
- (v) ... She did not pray... She collected the women of the neighbourhood, got an old drum and started to sing ... she thumped the drum for several hours and sang of the home-coming of warriors
9. (i) ... lack of lack of teamwork and co-operation among workers ... lack of implementation of policies.
- (ii) ... one Indian was equal to 10 Japanese in smartness, capability and dedication ... but 10 Indians were equal to 1 Japanese due to their lack of team spirit and co-operation
- (iii) ... if someone is trying to climb higher and achieve more, the others just drag him down
- (iv) ... because in earlier times when knowledge and wisdom were passed on orally and the senior most was supposed to know the best
- (v) ... by trying to understand how best we can leverage diversity of experience at work place

10. (i) ... used to tell the person directly to his face in a general meeting
(ii) ... that it was insulting to them ... they should be personally told of their inefficiency
(iii) ... that Indians do not differentiate between criticizing an idea and criticizing an individual
(iv) ... criticising the boss
(v) ... he must feel good about himself ... understand the psychological health of the firm and the key elements of a team's success
11. (i) ... increases workers' self-esteem and motivation and makes them team players
(ii) ... because nobody wants to be seen playing second fiddle
(iii) ... diverse cultural backgrounds, religions, ethnicities and caste groups
(iv) ... capability and expertise
(v) ... they need recognition and respect
12. (i) ... capability and expertise
(ii) ... who feel that they are not getting recognition or are not being respected
(iii) ... they should pamper and encourage these employees a little more so that they can feel better and work better
(iv) ... there is no substitute for Teamwork ... Teamwork is key to corporate and national governance
(v) ... respect for others, openness, honesty, communication, willingness to disagree, resolution of conflict, and the larger goal of the team as a whole
13. (i) ... Presidency of the United States of America
(ii) ... by spreading public awareness of polio and promoting research on its prevention and cure.
- (iii) ... a highly contagious disease ... it attacked both the poor and the rich ... when it broke out it seemed impossible to stop
(iv) ... children
(v) ... because there were no vaccines to prevent children from contacting polio
14. (i) ... primarily during infancy
(ii) ... by being frequently exposed to polioviruses as sanitation conditions were poor and primitive
(iii) ... their mothers' antibodies were passed on to them through breast-feeding ... they developed their own antibodies as they grew up
(iv) ... because of improved sanitation they were not exposed to polioviruses and did not develop antibodies to them
(v) ... through painstaking research over the first half of the twentieth century funded by the March of Dimes
15. (i) ... growing poliovirus in cell culture
(ii) ... using a mixture of the three types of virus, grown in monkey kidney cultures ... he used formalin, a chemical that inactivated the whole virus
(iii) ... that cases of polio fell spectacularly in the vaccinated test groups
(iv) in 1955, the US government quickly granted permission for the vaccine to be distributed to the children
(v) ... incomplete inactivation of some virus particles

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**POETRY****Daffodils**

1. **Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow :**

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

Questions:**[2x5]**

- (i) What does the poet compare himself to in the 1st line? Which figure of speech is used here?
- (ii) Where did the poet come across the daffodils?
- (iii) What resemblance does he find between the daffodils and the stars on the Milky Way?
- (iv) Quote the line which is similar in meaning with "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."
- (v) What is the rhyme scheme in the first stanza? Is the rhyming pattern similar in the second stanza?

2. **Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:**

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:

A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:

I gazed-and gazed-but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,

They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Questions:

- (i) What is the similarity between the stars and the daffodils?
- (ii) Where did the poet see the daffodils?
- (iii) What impact did the dancing daffodils have on the poet?
- (iv) 'In such a jocund company;' -What constituted the 'jocund company'?
- (v) 'They flash upon that inward eye' - What does 'inward eye' imply?

3. **Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:**

Upon the time of sparrow-chirp
When the moths came once more;
The old priest Peter Gilligan
Stood upright on the floor.

'Mavrone, mavrone! the man has died
While I slept on the chair';
He roused his horse out of its sleep,
And rode with little care.

He rode now as he never rode,
By rocky lane and fen;
The sick man's wife opened the door:
'Father! you come again!'

Questions:

- (i) When did the old priest wake up?
- (ii) 'Mavrone, mavrone!' - What does this expression mean? Why does the priest feel sad?
- (iii) How did the priest reach the sick man's house?
- (iv) 'Father! you come again!' - Who said this? Why did she say so?
- (v) What is the rhyme scheme in the first stanza? Is it the same for all other stanzas?

4. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

He rode now as he never rode,
By rocky lane and fen;
The sick man's wife opened the door:
'Father! you come again!'

'And is the poor man dead?' he cried.
'He died an hour ago.'

The old priest Peter Gilligan
In grief swayed to and fro.

'When you were gone, he turned and died
As merry as a bird.'

The old priest Peter Gilligan
He knelt him at that word.

'He Who hath made the night of stars
For souls who tire and bleed,
Sent one of His great angels down
To help me in my need.

'He Who is wrapped in purple robes,
With planets in His care,
Had pity on the least of things
Asleep upon a chair.'

Questions:

- (i) "Father! you come again!" Who says this and why?
- (ii) Why did the old priest sway to and fro?
- (iii) What made the old priest kneel down?
- (iv) How did God help the old priest?
- (v) Who does the 'the least of things' refer to?

5. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
'Dust thou art, to dust thou returnest',
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today.

Questions :

- (i) What does the expression "mournful numbers" mean?
- (ii) Which 'soul' is dead?
- (iii) What is not the goal of life?
- (iv) Which line alludes to the Bible?
- (v) What is not our destined way of life?

6. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
'Dust thou art, to dust thou returnest',
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act, - act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Questions :

- (i) What does the poet tell us about life?
- (ii) What does the poet say about the soul?
- (iii) How does the poet distinguish between art and time?
- (iv) What does the poet ask us not to be and what does he want us to be?
- (v) What does the poet tell us about the future and the past?

7. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Questions :

- (i) What do the following lines suggest?
But to act, that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today
- (ii) Which line makes a comparison between art and time?

- (iii) What does the expression 'muffled drums' imply?
- (iv) The speaker highlights life's difficulties when he says life is like ...
- (v) What does the speaker want us to be?

8. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

The most important thing we've learned,
So far as children are concerned,
Is never, NEVER, NEVER let
Them near your television set --
Or better still, just don't install
The idiotic thing at all.

In almost every house we've been,
We've watched them gaping at the screen.
They loll and slop and lounge about,
And stare until their eyes pop out.

(Last week in someone's place we saw
A dozen eyeballs on the floor.)

They sit and stare and stare and sit
Until they're hypnotised by it,
Until they're absolutely drunk
With all that shocking ghastly junk.

Questions:

- (i) What is the most important thing we have learnt?
- (ii) Which is a still better option?
- (iii) What does the poet watch in every house?
- (iv) How do children act while watching TV?
- (v) What does the poet say about what is shown on TV?

9. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

The most important thing we've learned,
So far as children are concerned,
Is never, NEVER, NEVER let
Them near your television set --
Or better still, just don't install
The idiotic thing at all.

In almost every house we've been,
We've watched them gaping at the screen.
They loll and slop and lounge about,
And stare until their eyes pop out.

(Last week in someone's place we saw
A dozen eyeballs on the floor.)

They sit and stare and stare and sit
Until they're hypnotised by it,
Until they're absolutely drunk
With all that shocking ghastly junk.

Questions :

- (i) What important thing does the poet say about children and the television?
- (ii) How do children spend their time with the television?
- (iii) How does he make humor to give his message?
- (iv) How do the children behave while watching the TV?
- (v) How does TV become a harmful addiction for children?

Money Madness

10. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

Money is our madness, our vast collective madness.

And of course, if the multitude is mad the individual carries his own grain of insanity around with him.

I doubt if any man living hands out a pound note without a pang;
and a real tremor, if he hands out a ten-pound note.

We quail, money makes us quail.
It has got us down; we grovel before it in strange terror.

And no wonder, for money has a fearful cruel power among men.

But it is not money we are so terrified of it is the collective money-madness of mankind.

For mankind says with one voice: How much is he worth?

Has he no money? Then let him eat dirt, and go cold. -

Questions :

- (i) What characterises madness for money?
- (ii) How does a person feel when he has to part with money?
- (iii) How does the poet express the power of money?
- (iv) What are human beings really afraid of?
- (v) What is a man's worth without money?

For mankind says with one voice: How much is he worth?

11. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and give short answers to the questions that follow:

For mankind says with one voice: How much is he worth?

Has he no money? Then let him eat dirt, and go cold. -

And if I have no money, they will give me a little bread so I do not die,
but they will make me eat dirt with it.

I shall have to eat dirt, I shall have to eat dirt if I have no money. It is that that I am frightened of.

And that fear can become a delirium.

It is fear of my money-mad fellow-men.

We must have some money
to save us from eating dirt.

Questions :

- (i) What do people say about a man's worth?
- (ii) What does the poet mean by "dirt"?
- (iii) How do money-mad men treat men-without-money?
- (iv) What does a man without money fear?
- (v) Why does the poet say "We must have some money"?

ANSWERS**POETRY**

1. (i) ... with a solitary piece of cloud floating high above the hills and vales in the sky ... simile
- (ii) ... under the trees by the side of the lake
- (iii) ... daffodils stretched in a never ending line like the stars shining continuously on the milky way ... daffodils dancing and fluttering in the breeze looked like the twinkling stars
- (iv) ... "Tossing their heads in sprightly dance."
- (v) ... a b a b cc ... the first line rhymes with the third and the second with the fourth ending with a rhyming couplet ... yes
2. (i) ... both of them continuously shine and twinkle ... stars stretch in a never-ending line on the Milky Way, and daffodils bloom along the margin of the bay
- (ii) ... along the margin of a bay
- (iii) ... he was delighted in the company of delightful daffodils
- (iv) ... the presence of the delightful daffodils with the poet
- (v) ... visual imagination ... colourful vision of the daffodils appear in the poet's mind's eye
3. (i) ... at dawn when sparrows were chirping and moths were flying about
- (ii) ... Alas! ... an expression of sorrow ... because the sick man had died when he was asleep
- (iii) ... he woke up his horse ... rode recklessly over rocky lane and fen
- (iv) ... the sick man's wife ... she was surprised to see the priest again
- (v) ... a b c b ... yes
4. (i) ... the sick man's wife ... because she was surprised to see the father again
- (ii) ... because he was sad ... he came to know that the sick man had died one hour before his arrival
- (iii) ... kelt down to pray and express his gratitude to God who had come in disguise to bless the poor dying man
- (iv) ... God had allowed the tired old priest a little rest and sent one of his great angels in the guise of the priest to bless the poor dying man
- (v) ... as poor a thing in God's creation as the old priest Peter Gilligan
5. (i) ... sorrowful songs
- (ii) ... that slumbers
- (iii) ... death
- (iv) ... 'Dust thou art, to dust thou returnest'
- (v) ... enjoyment or sorrow
6. (i) ... life is real and earnest ... death is not the end of life
- (ii) ... soul is imperishable ... the body that houses the soul is born from dust and it returns to dust after its dissolution
- (iii) ... art is eternal ... it survives beyond time ... time is passing very swiftly ... every moment we are moving towards death as if marching to the beats of funeral drums
- (iv) ... not to exist meekly like dumb cattle in battle field of life ... to fight the battle of life like a heroic warrior
- (v) ... past is dead and gone ... therefore it should be ignored ... future must not be trusted in spite of its pleasant promises

7. (i) Life is about making progress.
(ii) "Art is long, and Time is fleeting"
(iii) ... advancing death
(iv) ... A field of battle
(v) ... a hero in the battle of life
8. (i) ... children should not be allowed to watch TV ... the idiot box
(ii) ... not to install a TV at home
(iii) ... children passionately gaping at the TV
(iv) ... loll, slop, and lounge about ... they stare at the TV until their eyes pop out
(v) ... shocking, ghastly junk
9. (i) ... children should not be allowed to watch the television ... it is better not to install a T V set a at home
(ii) ... children stare at the TV screen lazily until their eyes tire out
(iii) ... he humourously says that last week a dozen eye balls were seen lying on the floor in someone's place
(iv) ... children relax in an idle manner and stare continuously at the TV screen
- (v) ... children are hypnotized by the nonsense passed off to them by the television as entertainment
10. (i) ... vast collective madness
(ii) ... a pang of pain ... a real shudder
(iii) ... money has a fearful cruel power ... it makes mankind fear it with strange terror ... human beings are its victims
(iv) ... the collective money-madness of mankind
(v) ... he has no worth ... he suffers miseries of life
11. (i) ... people ask what a man's worth is in terms of money ... how much money he owns
(ii) ... abuse or great misery suffered by the poor
(iii) ... they give a little bread to them to eat so that they can live ... they ill treat the men-without- money
(iv) ... dishonor by eating 'dirt'
(v) ... to save us from eating dirt ... to escape dishonour

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**NON-DETAILED STUDY****The Doctor's Word**

1. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

People came to him when the patient was on his last legs. Dr. Raman often burst out, "Why couldn't you have come a day earlier?" The reason was obvious, visiting fee twenty-five rupees, and more than that people liked to shirk the fact that the time had come to call in Dr. Raman; for them there was something ominous in the very association. As a result, when the big man came on the scene it was always a quick decision one way or another. There was no scope or time for any kind of wavering or whitewashing. Long years of practice of this kind had bred in the doctor a certain curt truthfulness; for that very reason his opinion was valued; he was not a mere doctor expressing an opinion but a judge pronouncing a verdict. The patient's life hung on his words. This never unduly worried Dr. Raman. He never believed that agreeable words ever saved lives. He did not think it was any of his business to provide unnecessary hope when as a matter of course Nature would tell them the truth in a few hours. However, when he glimpsed the faintest sign of hope, he rolled up his sleeve and stepped into the arena: it might be hours or days, but he never withdrew till he wrested the prize from Yama's hands.

Questions :

- (i) Why did the patients visit Dr. Raman only when they were hopeless?
- (ii) What impression of Dr. Raman do you get from the passage?

2. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer each question in about 70 words :

"Oh!" the doctor exclaimed. "You are exerting yourself too much. You must be quieter." He felt idiotic to be repeating it. "How fine it would be," he reflected, "to drop the whole business and run away somewhere without answering anybody any question! "The patient clutched the doctor's wrist with his weak fingers and said, "Ramu, it is my good fortune that you are here at this moment. I can trust your word. I can't leave my property unsettled. That will mean endless misery for my wife and children. You know all about Subbiah and his gang. Let me sign before it is too late. Tell me. . . ."

"Yes, presently," replied the doctor. He walked off to his car, sat in the back seat and reflected. He looked at his watch. Midnight. If the will was to be signed, it must be done within the next two hours, or never. He could not be responsible for a mess there; he knew too well the family affairs and about those wolves, Subbiah and his gang ... But what could he do? If he asked him to sign the Will, it would virtually mean a death sentence and destroy the thousandth part of a chance that the patient had of survival. He got down from the car and went in. He resumed his seat in the chair. The patient was staring at him appealingly. The doctor said to himself, "If my word can save his life, he shall not die. He will be damned."

Questions :

- (i) What was Gopal upset about?
- (ii) Why did Dr. Raman decide to tell a lie?

Nightingale and the Rose**3. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:**

"The Prince gives a ball to-morrow night," murmured the young Student, "and my love will be there. If I bring her a red rose she will dance with me till dawn. If I bring her a red rose, I shall hold her in my arms, and she will lean her head upon my shoulder, and her hand will be clasped in mine. But there is no red rose in my garden, so I shall sit lonely, and she will pass me by. She will dance only with others, and my heart will break."

"Night after night have I sung of love," thought the Nightingale, "and what I sing of, he suffers - what is joy to me, to him is pain. Surely Love is a wonderful thing. It is more precious than emeralds, and dearer than fine opals. Pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it, nor is it for sale in the marketplace. It may not be purchased from the merchants, nor can it be weighed out in exchange for gold."

"The musicians will play upon their stringed instruments," said the young Student, "and my love will dance to the sound of the harp and the violin. She will dance so lightly that her feet will not touch the floor, and the courtiers in their gay dresses will throng round her. But with me she will not dance, for I have no red rose to give her"; and he flung himself down on the grass, and buried his face in his hands, and wept.

"Why is he weeping?" asked a little Green Lizard, as he ran past him with his tail in the air.

"Why, indeed?" said a Butterfly, who was fluttering about after a sunbeam.

"He is weeping for a red rose," said the Nightingale.

"For a red rose?" they cried; "how very ridiculous!"

But the Nightingale understood the secret of the Student's sorrow, and she sat silent in the oak-tree, and thought about the mystery of Love.

Questions:

- (i) Why did the young student pine for a red rose?
- (ii) How does the nightingale wonder at the mystery of love?

4. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

The young Student was still lying on the grass, where she had left him, and the tears were not yet dry in his beautiful eyes.

"Be happy," cried the Nightingale, "be happy; you shall have your red rose. I will build it out of music by moonlight, and stain it with my own heart's-blood. All that I ask of you in return is that you will be a true lover, for Love is wiser than Philosophy, though he is wise, and mightier than Power, though he is mighty. Flame- coloured are his wings, and coloured like flame is his body. His lips are sweet as honey, and his breath is like frankincense."

The Student looked up from the grass, and listened, but he could not understand what the Nightingale was saying to him, for he only knew the things that are written down in books.

But the Oak-tree understood, and felt sad, for he was very fond of the little Nightingale who had built her nest in his branches.

"Sing me one last song," he whispered; "I shall feel very lonely when you are gone."

So the Nightingale sang to the Oak-tree, and her voice was like water bubbling from a silver jar.

When she had finished her song the Student got up, and pulled a note-book and a lead-pencil out of his pocket.

"She has form," he said to himself, as he walked away through the garden - "but has she got feeling? I am afraid not. In fact, she is like most artists; she is all style, without sincerity. She would not sacrifice herself for others. She thinks merely of music. Still, it must be admitted that she has some beautiful notes in her voice. What a pity it is that they do not mean anything, or do any practical good." And he went into his room, and lay down on his little wooden bed, and began to think of his love; and, after a time, he fell asleep.

Questions:

- (i) How does the nightingale characterise love?
- (ii) What does the student write about the nightingale in his notebook?

5. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

And when the Moon shone in the heavens the Nightingale flew to the Rose-tree, and set her breast against the thorn. All night long she sang with her breast against the thorn, and the cold crystal Moon leaned down and listened. All night long she sang, and the thorn went deeper and deeper into her breast, and her life-blood ebbed away from her.

She sang first of the birth of love in the heart of a boy and a girl. And on the top-most spray of the Rose-tree there blossomed a marvellous rose, petal following petal, as song followed song. Pale was it, at first, as the mist that hangs over the river - but the Tree cried to the Nightingale to press closer against the thorn. "Press closer, little Nightingale," cried the Tree, "or the Day will come before the rose is finished."

So the Nightingale pressed closer against the thorn, and louder and louder grew her song, for she sang of the birth of passion in the soul of a man and a maid.

And a delicate flush of pink came into the leaves of the rose, like the flush in the face of the bridegroom when he kisses the lips of the bride. But the thorn had not yet reached her heart, so the rose's heart remained white, for only a Nightingale's heart's-blood can crimson the heart of a rose.

And the Tree cried to the Nightingale to press closer against the thorn. "Press closer, little Nightingale," cried the Tree, "or the Day will come before the rose is finished."

So the Nightingale pressed closer against the thorn, and the thorn touched her heart, and a fierce pang of pain shot through her. Bitter, bitter was the pain, and wilder and wilder grew her song, for she sang of the Love that is perfected by Death, of the Love that dies not in the tomb.

And the marvellous rose became crimson, like the rose of the eastern sky.

Questions:

- (i) Give an account of the Nightingale's efforts to get a red rose?
- (ii) What is the effect of each of her songs?

6. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

And at noon the Student opened his window and looked out.

"Why, what a wonderful piece of luck!" he cried; "here is a red rose! I have never seen any rose like it in all my life. It is so beautiful that I am sure it has a long Latin name"; and he leaned down and plucked it.

Then he put on his hat, and ran up to the Professor's house with the rose in his hand.

The daughter of the Professor was sitting in the doorway winding blue silk on a reel, and her little dog was lying at her feet.

"You said that you would dance with me if I brought you a red rose," cried the Student. "Here is the reddest rose in all the world. You will wear it to-night next your heart, and as we dance together it will tell you how I love you."

But the girl frowned.

"I am afraid it will not go with my dress," she answered; "and, besides, the Chamberlain's nephew has sent me some real jewels, and everybody knows that jewels cost far more than flowers."

"Well, upon my word, you are very ungrateful," said the Student angrily; and he threw the rose into the street, where it fell into the gutter, and a cart-wheel went over it.

"Ungrateful!" said the girl. "I tell you something: you are very rude; and, after all, who are you? Only a Student. Why, I don't believe you have even got silver buckles to your shoes as the Chamberlain's nephew has!" And she got up from her chair and went into the house.

Questions:

- (i) What does the student do with the red rose?
- (ii) How does the professor's daughter receive the student's gift of the red rose?

Mystery of the Missing Cap

7. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

Sri Moharana was a well-to-do man. His had the only pukka house in an area of twenty villages. Whitewashed on the eve of India achieving independence, the house shone as a sort of tourist attraction for the folks of the nearby villages. They stopped and looked at it whenever they passed by, for none could overlook the symbolism in this operation that

had been carried out after nearly half a century. Sri Moharana had a considerable reputation as a conscientious and generous man. He was an exemplary host with two ponds full of choice fish and a number of well cared for cows. He was a happy villager.

Came independence. As is well-known, the ancient land of India has had four major castes from time immemorial. But during the days immediately preceding independence, a new caste was emerging all over the country of patriots. The 15th of August 1947 gave a big boost to their growth. In almost every village, beside the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras a couple of patriots came into being. It was observed that the small fisheries of Sri Moharana were often exercised in honour of these new people. And observers began to notice that Sri Moharana himself was fast becoming a patriot. As I found out later, he had even nursed the ambition to become a Member of the State Legislature.

Questions:

- (i) What impression of Sri Moharana do you get from the passage?
- (ii) What does the narrator say about the patriots in the passage?

8. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

At last the big day came. The minister got down from his jeep when it entered the very first welcome arch on the outskirts of the village. There he was profusely garlanded by Sri Moharana but was requested to re-enter the jeep as he destination was still a furlong away. But the minister smiled and made some statement which meant that great though destiny had made him, he loved to keep his feet on the ground! At that Moharana and his friends looked ecstatic.

While hundreds applauded and shouted Babu Virkishore ki jai and bharat mata ki jai, etc. the elephantine minister plodded through the street to the embarrassment of the poor, naked earth, it seemed.

And I still remember the look of Sri Moharana when the minister's long round arm rested on his shrunken neck - a look which I have seen only once or twice later in life in the faces of dying people who have lived a contented and complete life. Sri Moharana's look suggested: 'What more, what more, O my mortal life, could you expect from the world? My, my!'

All the people - even invalids - for many of whom it was the experience of a lifetime - were alternately shouting slogans and gaping. We the half - naked, pot-bellied, uncivilised children, walked parallel to the minister at a safe distance and could not help feeling extremely small and guilty.

At Sri Moharana's house the minister and his entourage were treated to tender-coconut juice, followed by the most luxurious lunch I had ever seen, with about twenty dishes around the sweetened, ghee - backed rice.

Questions :

- (i) How does the narrator describe the Minister's reception in the village?
- (ii) How did Sri Moharana entertain his guests?

9. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

I returned home pensive. But before long I heard a suppressed yet excited noise. Crossing into Sri Moharana's compound I saw the minister's P.A. flitting about like a butterfly and heard his repeated mumbling, "Mysterious, mysterious !" The minister was obviously inside the cabin. But nobody dared go in. Sri Moharana stood thunderstruck, as did the

other patriots. The Public Relations Officer was heard saying, "The Hon'ble Minister does not mind the loss of the cap so much as the way it disappeared. Evidently there is a deep-rooted conspiracy. The gravity of the situation can hardly be exaggerated. In fact, I fear, it may have devastating effects on the politics of our country."

I could see Sri Moharana literally shaking. He was sweating like an ice-cream stick, so profusely that I was afraid, at that rate he might completely melt away in a few hours.

When I saw Sri Moharana's condition, the conflict within me, as to whether I should keep the knowledge of the mystery a secret or disclose it, was resolved. I signalled him to follow me, which he eagerly did. A drowning man will indeed clutch at a straw.

Questions:

- (i) How did the minister's officials react to the disappearance of the cap?
- (ii) How did Sri Moharana feel about the loss of the cap?

10. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

Sri Moharana smiled mysteriously. The minister nodded his big, clean head which glowed like a satellite. Sri Moharana resumed, 'You all are dying to know what happened to the cap. Isn't that so ? Yes, yes, naturally. You are dying. Well, it is like this : a certain nobleman of our area has taken it away. Why? Well, to preserve it is as a sacred memento. He was obliged to take it away secretly because otherwise the Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries and Fine Arts, who is a burning example of humility, would never have permitted our friend the nobleman to view the cap as anything sacred !'

Sri Moharana stopped and brought out of his pocket a handkerchief full of coins and, holding it before the audience, said, "Well, ladies and gentlemen, our friend the nobleman has requested me to place this humble amount of one hundred and one rupees at the disposal of the Hon'ble Minister for some little use in his blessed life's mission, the service of the people, through fish and fine arts."

Sri Moharana bowed and handed over the money to the minister who, with a most graceful gesture, accepted it. Applause and words of wonder and appreciation broke out like a hurricane. Even the 'minister and Sri Moharan clapped their hands. Then, of course, the minister spoke for two and a half hours, drinking a glass of milk in between, at the end of which he declared that as a mark of respect to the unknown admirer of his, he had decided to remain bare-headed for that whole night although the good earth did not lack for caps and, in fact, a surge of caps had already tried to crown his undaunted head

Questions:

- (i) How did Sri Moharana explain the reason behind the missing of the cap?
- (ii) How did the minister react to Maharana's explanation

My Mother

11. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

I was hardly aware of a father, and do not remember him having lived with us. He too was a vaudevillian, a quiet, brooding man with dark eyes. Mother said he looked like Napoleon. He had a light baritone voice and was considered a very fine artist. Even in those days he earned the considerable sum of forty pounds a week. The trouble was that he drank too much, which Mother said was the cause of their separation.

It was difficult for vaudevillians not to drink in those days, for alcohol was sold in all theatres, and after a performer's act, he was expected to go to the theatre bar and drink with the customers. Some theatres made more profit from the bar than from the box office, and a number of stars were paid large salaries not alone for their talent but because they spent most of their money at the theatre bar. Thus many an artist was ruined by drink - my father was one of them. He died of alcoholic excess at the age of thirty-seven. Mother would tell stories about him with humour and sadness. He had a violent temper when drinking, and during one of his tantrums, she ran off to Brighton with some friends, and in answer to his frantic telegram: 'What are you up to? Answer at once!' she wired back: 'Balls, parties and picnics, darling!'

Questions:

- (i) What account of his father does the writer give?
- (ii) What does the passage tell us about the vaudevillians?

12. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

Half-way through, a shower of money poured on to the stage. Immediately I stopped and announced that I would pick up the money first and sing afterwards. This caused much laughter. The stage manager came on with a handkerchief and helped me to gather it up. I thought he was going to keep it. This thought was conveyed to the audience and increased their laughter, especially when he walked off with it with me anxiously following him. Not until he handed it to Mother did I return and continue to sing. I was quite at home. I talked to the audience, danced, and did several imitations including one of Mother singing her Irish march song ...

And in repeating the chorus, in all innocence I imitated Mother's voice cracking and was surprised at the impact it had on the audience. There was laughter and cheers, then more money-throwing; and when Mother came on the stage to carry me off, her presence evoked tremendous applause. That night was my first appearance on the stage and Mother's last.

When the fates deal in human destiny, they heed neither pity nor justice. Thus they dealt with Mother. She never regained her voice. As autumn turns to winter, so our circumstances turned from bad to worse. Although Mother was careful and had saved a little money, that very soon vanished, as did her jewellery and other small possessions which she pawned in order to live, hoping all the while that her voice would return.

Questions :

- (i) How did the narrator make his debut on the stage and how did audience respond to his performance?
- (ii) What idea of Mother's life do you gather when her career on the stage ended?

13. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:

She turned to religion, in the hope, I suppose, that it would restore her voice. She regularly attended Christ Church in the Westminster Bridge Road, and every Sunday I was made to sit through Bach's organ music and to listen with aching impatience to the Reverend F. B. Meyer's fervent and dramatic voice echoing down the nave like shuffling feet. His orations must have been appealing, for occasionally I would catch Mother quietly wiping away a tear, which slightly embarrassed me.

Well do I remember Holy Communion on one hot summer's day, and the cool silver cup containing delicious grape-juice that passed along the congregation - and Mother's gentle restraining hand when I drank too much of it. And how relieved I was when the Reverend closed the Bible, for it meant that the sermon would soon end and they would start prayers and the final hymn.

Since Mother had joined the church, she seldom saw her theatrical friends. That world had evaporated, had become only a memory. It seemed that we had always lived in wretched circumstances. The interim of one year seemed a lifetime of travail. Now we existed in cheerless twilight; jobs were hard to find and Mother, untutored in everything but the stage, was further handicapped. She was small, dainty and sensitive, fighting against terrific odds in a Victorian era in which wealth and poverty were extreme, and poorer-class women had little choice but to do menial work or to be the drudges of sweatshops. Occasionally she obtained work nursing, but such employment was rare and of short duration. Nevertheless, she was resourceful: having made her own theatrical costumes, she was expert with her needle and able to earn a few shillings dressmaking for members of the church. But it was barely enough to support us.

Questions:

- (i) Why did Charlie's mother turn to religion? How does Charlie remember the Holy Communion on one hot summer's day?
- (ii) Give an account of the suffering of Charlie's mother.

Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish**14. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions, each in about 70 words:**

I dropped out of Reed College after the first 6 months, but then stayed around as a drop-in for another 18 months or so before I really quit. So why did I drop out?

It started before I was born. My biological mother was a young, unwed college graduate student, and she decided to put me up for adoption. She felt very strongly that I should be adopted by college graduates, so everything was all set for me to be adopted at birth by a lawyer and his wife. Except that when I popped out they decided at the last minute that they really wanted a girl. So my parents, who were on a waiting list, got a call in the middle of the night asking: "We have an unexpected baby boy; do you want him?" They said, "Of course." My biological mother later found out that my mother had never graduated from college and that my father had never graduated from high school. She refused to sign the final adoption papers. She only relented a few months later when my parents promised that I would someday go to college.

And 17 years later I did go to college. But, I naively chose a college that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition. After six months, I couldn't see the value in it. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college was going to help me figure it out. And here I was spending all of the money my parents had saved their entire life. So I decided to drop out and trust that it would all work out OK. It was pretty scary at the time,

but looking back it was one of the best decisions I ever made. The minute I dropped out, I could stop taking the required classes that didn't interest me, and begin dropping in on the ones that looked interesting.

Questions:**[5x2=10]**

- (i) How did the foster parents of Jobs adopt him?
- (ii) Why did Jobs decide to dropout from college?

15. Read through the following extract from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow in about 70 words each:

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends' rooms, I returned coke bottles for the 5¢ deposits to buy food with, and I would walk the 7 miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple. I loved it. And much of what I stumbled into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on. Let me give you one example: Reed College at that time offered perhaps the best calligraphy instruction in the country. Throughout the campus every poster, every label on every drawer, was beautifully hand calligraphed. Because I had dropped out and didn't have to take the normal classes, I decided to take a calligraphy class to learn how to do this. I learned about serif and sans serif typefaces, about varying the amount of space between different letter combinations, about what makes great typography great. It was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture, and I found it fascinating.

Questions:

- (i) What difficulties did he face after he dropped out?
- (ii) Why did he decide to learn calligraphy?

ANSWERS**NON-DETAILED STUDY**

1. (i) ... because his consultation fee was very high ... he charged twenty five rupees as his visiting fees which the patients could not afford ... people also considered him ominous ... he always spoke the truth about the condition of the patients ... he never used pleasing words to give false hope to the patients if their condition was hopeless ... they feared him for his curt truthfulness ...
- (ii) ... Dr. Raman was a competent doctor ... he always made a smart diagnosis ... he never gave false hope to the patients if their condition was hopeless ... after examining the patient he always gave a fair judgment ... his judgment was like a final verdict on the patient's life ... he did not believe that pleasing words would save a patient's life ... patients were afraid of him for his unpleasant truth ... but he was a dedicated doctor ... whenever he sensed the faintest sign of a patient's survival, he would leave no stone unturned to save the patient's life
2. (i) ... Gopal was worried about his health ... he wished to settle the matters of his property before his death ... or else his wife and children would be in endless misery ... Subbiah and his gang would create problems for them
- (ii) ... Dr. Raman knew the family affairs of his friend very well ... Gopal had to sign the will within the next two hours ... the doctor would be responsible for a mess if the property was not settled ... he thought if he asked Gopal to sign the Will, it would mean a death sentence and destroy the chance of his survival ... the doctor reasoned if his word could save his friend's life, he should not die ... so he decided to tell a lie
3. (i) ... the young student was in love ... the girl he loved had promised to dance with him all night if he brought her a red rose ... if he offered her a red rose, he would hold her in his arms, and she would lean her head on his shoulder, and clasp his hand ... but there was not a single red rose in his garden ... he feared that without a red rose she would pass by him and dance with others ... so ...
- (ii) ... Nightingale has sung of love night after night ... the student has suffered the pangs of love ... Love is joy for the nightingale but pain for the young Student ... Love is a wonderful thing ... it is more precious than emeralds, and dearer than fine opals ... pearls and pomegranates cannot buy it ... it is not for sale in the marketplace ... it cannot be purchased from the merchants, nor can it be exchanged for gold ...
4. (i) ... Love is wiser than Philosophy ... mightier than Power ... the wings of love are Flame-coloured ... his body is coloured like flame His lips are sweet as honey ... his breath is like frankincense.
- (ii) ... as he cannot understand the Nightingale's words, he writes down about his doubts whether she has got feeling ... he adds that she like most

artists has style but lacks in sincerity ...
she would not sacrifice herself for others
... she thinks only of music and she has
sweetness in her voice ... he regrets that
her songs are without meaning and do
not have any practical use

5. (i) ... as the Moon shines, the Nightingale
flew to the Rose-tree ... presses her breast
against the thorn ... she sang all night with
her breast against the thorn ... the thorn
went deeper and deeper into her breast
... her life-blood flowed out .. she sang of
the birth of love in the heart of a boy and a
girl ... the birth of passion in the soul of a
man and a maiden ... the Love perfected
by Death

- (ii) ... the song of the innocent love of a boy
and a girl produced a marvellous rose on
the top-most branch of the Rose-tree with
petals as grey as the mist that hangs over
the river ... the song of the passionate love
of a man and a maiden changed the colour
of the petals into a delicate flush of pink
like the blushing face of the bridegroom
when he kisses the lips of the bride but
the heart of the rose was white ... the song
of the Love perfected by Death turned the
rose into crimson, like the rising sun

6. (i) ... he rushes off to the Professor's house
with the rose in his hand ... offers the rose
to his daughter ... asks her to wear it close
to her heart and dance with him while he
will be telling her how much he loves her
- (ii) ... she frowns ... she tells that the rose
will not suit her dress ... besides, the
Chamberlain's nephew has presented her
some real jewels which are far more costly
than flowers ...

7. (i) ... a well-to-do man ... a happy villager
... owned the only pukka house in an area
of twenty villages ... his house was a sort
of tourist attraction for the folks of the
nearby villages on the eve of independence
... a conscientious and generous man ...
an exemplary host ... a fast growing patriot
... nursed the ambition to become a
Member of the State Legislature

- (ii) ... patriots emerged as a new caste
during the days immediately preceding
independence, beside the Brahmins,
Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras ...
The 15th of August 1947 was a big
boost to the growth of patriots ... In
almost every village, a couple of patriots
came into being

8. (i) ... the minister came by a jeep to attend
the function ... he got down from his jeep
at the first welcome arch on the outskirts
of the village ... Sri Moharana offered him
a huge garland ... the minister preferred
to walk through the village ... hundreds of
people applauded and shouted Babu
Virkishore ki jai and bharat mata ki jai as
the minister proudly walked along the
street ... his long round arm rested on the
neck of Sri Moharana who looked happy
and contented ... people shouted slogans
... half-naked and pot-bellied children of
the village walked parallel to the minister
at a safe distance

- (ii) ... at his house Sri Moharana at first
entertained the minister and his party with
tender-coconut juice ... a luxurious lunch
followed ... there were twenty dishes
around the sweetened, ghee- baked rice
for lunch

9. (i) ... there was a stifled yet excited noise among the officials ... the minister's P.A. was mumbling, "Mysterious, mysterious !" ... The Public Relations Officer was baffled by the mysterious disappearance of the cap ... he said that it was a severe conspiracy against the minister ... the gravity of the situation troubled him ... he feared that the missing of the cap would have distressing effects on the politics of the country
- (ii) ... Sri Moharana was shocked ... he was literally shaking in fear ... he was profusely sweating like an ice-cream stick ... when the writer was going to give him a clue to the mystery of the missing cap his condition was like a drowning man clutching at a straw
10. (i) ... Sri Moharana said with a mysterious smile that a certain nobleman of their area had taken it away to keep it as a sacred memento ... the noble man had placed an humble amount of one hundred and one rupees at the hands of the Hon'ble Minister for some little use in the service of the people ... he had to take the cap secretly because as the minister was a modest person, he would not have allowed the nobleman to view the cap as sacred if he had begged for it
- (ii) ... the minister declared that as a mark of respect to the unknown admirer of his, he had decided to remain bare-headed for that whole night ... although the good earth did not lack caps ... and many admirers had already tried to crown his undaunted head
11. (i) ... he had not seen his father ... he did not live with them ... he was a stage artist ... he was a quiet and thoughtful person with dark eyes ... his mother said that he looked like Napoleon ... he was a very fine artist with deep grave voice ... in his days he earned forty pounds a week which was a substantial income ... his addiction to alcohol ruined his talent ... he had a violent temper when drinking ... he got separated from his wife ... he died at a young age of thirty-seven due to alcoholic excesses
- (ii) What does the passage tell us about the vaudevillians ?
- ... vaudevillians were easy victims of addiction to alcohol ... they were expected to drink with the customers at the theatre bar after a performance ... stars were paid large salaries not only for their talent but because they spent most of their money at the theatre bar ... many artists were ruined by alcoholic excesses
12. (i) ... the narrator's debut on the stage coincided with his Mother's last appearance ... it was an amusing debut ... half-way through his performance the audience showered money on the stage ... he stopped and picked up the money much to the amusement of the spectators ... the stage manager helped him to gather the money ... he walked off the stage and handed the money to his mother ... returned and continued to sing... talked to the audience, danced, and did several imitations including his mother Irish march song ... imitated Mother's voice cracking that made the audience laugh and cheer him ... more money-throwing followed

- (ii) ... mother's misfortune began with the end of her stage performance ... destiny had no pity on her ... she never regained her voice ... during winter circumstances changed from bad to worse ... the little money she had saved was soon spent ... she pawned her jewellery and other small possessions to live ... she always hoped against hope that her voice would return.
13. (i) ... she perhaps hoped that it would restore her voice ... she regularly attended Christ Church in the Westminster Bridge Road and listened to the Reverend F. B. Meyer's orations that moved her to tears ... at the church a cool silver cup with delicious grape-juice passed along the congregation ... Charlie drank too much of it ... his mother's gentle hand stopped him ... he felt relieved when the Reverend closed the Bible ...
- (ii) ... his mother lived a miserable life ... she seldom saw her friends of the stage ... theatre world became only a memory ... it was difficult for her to get jobs ... besides stage performance she did not know anything ... at times she got the job of nursing, but it was rare and of short duration ... as she was making her own theatrical costumes, she was an expert in stitching ... she managed to earn a few shillings making dress for members of the church to make their both ends meet
14. (i) ... his foster parents were on a waiting list for adopting him ... they got a call in the middle of the night with the offer of adopting him ... They immediately agreed ... his biological mother wanted to put him up for adoption by college graduates ... when she found out that his foster parents were not college graduates, she refused to sign the final adoption papers ... She agreed a few months later when his parents promised that he would someday go to college
- (ii) Why did Jobs decide to dropout from college?
- ... took admission in Reed College at the age of 17 ... it was an expensive college. ... all the savings of his parents were spent on his tuition fees ... after six months in college, he couldn't find the value of college education ... he dropped out ... he attended the classes that were interesting to him
15. (i) ... life was hard for him ... he didn't have a bed in the dormitory ... he slept on the floor in friends' rooms ... he returned coke bottles for 5 cents for an income ... he could not get good meals ... he had to walk seven miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple ...
- (b) ... because he had dropped out ... he didn't have to take the normal classes ... he noticed that every poster and every label on every drawer on the campus was beautifully hand calligraphed ... typography was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture ... he found calligraphy fascinating. ... at that time Reed College offered the best calligraphy instruction in the country

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**COMPREHENSION****1. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Successful sports professionals earn a great deal more than people in other important professions. Some people think that it is unfair. But it is not easy to achieve a high professional standard. Sportsmen often need to start the career from their childhood. They need rigorous training and perseverance to achieve a high physical and mental level. They need to sacrifice their leisure time and risk their physical health. For a world class achievement they also need to have talent, which only a few people possess. Moreover, they also risk abandoning their career due to a variety of reasons, such as unexpected injury or illness caused by high risk practice. The duration of the career peak, however, is very short, usually several years. The great incomes are reasonable rewards to the persistence, high risk and talented performance as well as national glory they achieve. It is not of course true that professionals in other fields are not so well paid. Eminent musicians, extraordinary dancers, outstanding artists and photographers have all high incomes. Other professionals like scientists, doctors, engineers, writers can have great incomes and lifetime honour by dint of their unique achievements. People ignore these facts perhaps because sports professionals too often shine in mass media and their incomes get much publicity. It is fair that successful sports professionals obtain a well paid career. This also encourages brilliant and talented people opt for sports as a profession.

Questions:

- (i) How do sportsmen achieve a high professional standard?
 - (ii) Why do sportsmen abandon their career?
 - (iii) How does the writer justify great incomes of sports professionals?
 - (iv) Who are the other professionals having high incomes?
 - (v) Why do people think that sports professionals have higher incomes?
2. (i) Find the expressions in the passage which mean the following:
(a) famous
(b) duration of a person's life
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
(a) by dint of
(b) opt for

3. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

With the invention of the television many forms of entertainment have been replaced. Lively programs like television serials and world news have removed from us the need to read books or newspapers or listen to radios. In fact, during the 1970s, when the television was first introduced, cinema theatres suffered great losses as many people chose to stay in the comforts of their homes to watch their favorite programs. The television provides entertainment, informs, educates and persuades and thus performs all functions of mass media. Indeed, the television brings the world into our house. By staying at home and pressing some buttons

we can access world happenings, weather forecasts, business news and be aware of welfare programmes of the government. Owning a television is extremely beneficial to working parents who are usually too busy or tired to take their kids out for entertainments. The family can sit together at home and watch their favorite programs. Television programs are a good source of learning for children as it is difficult for them to read books or newspapers at such tender age. They develop faster in language. As pronunciations by the newscasters, actors or actresses are usually standardized, young children watching TV programs learn the 'right' pronunciations too. However, we should not be too carried away by the advantages of the television and must have selective viewing to reconcile both the merits and demerits of owning a television.

Questions:

- (i) Which forms of entertainment have been replaced by the television?
 - (ii) How does the television perform the function of mass media?
 - (iii) How is television beneficial to working parents?
 - (iv) How are television programs helpful for children?
 - (v) How can we reconcile the merits and demerits of owning a television?
4. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- (a) amusement
 - (b) say in advance what is likely to happen
 - (c) helpful
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- (a) to be aware of
 - (b) at a tender age

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

A smoker can easily be identified in any group. Not only does he reek of stale smoke, he also has bad breath, much to the dread of non-smokers. However, the effects of smoking are far more fatal than the offensive smell associated with smokers. Cigarette smoke contains many toxic substances like carbon monoxide, nicotine and carcinogens that not only cause irreparable damage to the smoker, but also to those around him who inhale the smoke. Carbon monoxide reduces blood capacity to carry oxygen, thus causing fatigue and panting even with the slightest physical exertion. The lack of oxygen in the body acts as a catalyst that accelerates the aging process, causing wrinkles. Nicotine contained in cigarette smoke reduces the activity of the brain and nervous system. It also raises the risk of high blood pressure. Nicotine causes the contraction of blood vessels and decrease of blood supply. This ultimately leads to heart attacks. Smokers are at a higher risk of developing certain kinds of cancers because cigarette smoke contains carcinogens. Long-time smokers often develop cancers of the mouth, larynx and lungs. Smoking not only endangers the smoker himself but also those who inhale secondary smoke -- smoke exhaled by smokers. In view of the many dangers of smoking, more smoking cessation programs should be introduced to smokers.

Questions:

- (i) How can a smoker be identified in a group?
- (ii) What are the harmful contents of cigarette smoke?
- (iii) How does carbon monoxide harm the smoker?
- (iv) How is nicotine in cigarette smoke harmful?
- (v) Who are the victims of hazards of smoking?

6. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
(a) a feeling of great fear
(b) extremely unpleasant
(c) tiredness
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
(a) not only ... but also
(b) in view of

7. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

For many years, stress was regarded as an idle excuse of lazy employees for skipping work. Now, stress has finally made its way into medical books - and into company accounts too. More and more firms are realizing the effect of stress-related illnesses. The causes of stress are manifold. Just getting to work on time may be a major cause. At the workplace, stress can be caused by not having enough to do, not facing sufficient challenges or simply being in a job that does not suit the person. At the other end of the scale is overwork and job insecurity. There may also be ergonomic reasons for stress such as cramped working conditions, a faulty chair, a desk at the wrong height, a smoky office or defective air-conditioning.

Stress manifests itself in many ways. The most common symptoms are headaches, backaches, shortness of breath, skin disorders, heart palpitations, gastric problems and sleeping disorders. There is also poor concentration, poor memory and loss of self-confidence. Other major health problems such as depression, repetitive strain injury and heart problems may follow these symptoms.

All these symptoms give rise to inefficient work practices, increased medical leave and consequently loss of productivity. Companies are finally beginning to take notice and are starting to invest in their employees' health as a natural cost of doing business.

Questions:

- (i) How has people's idea of stress changed in course of time?
- (ii) What causes stress at the work place?
- (iii) What are the ergonomic reasons for stress?
- (iv) What are the health problems caused by stress?
- (v) Why are companies investing on their employees' health?
8. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
(a) of many different types
(b) to work too hard
(c) doing the same thing many time
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own :
(a) on time
(b) at the other end

9. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The New Year is the time for resolution. Most of us compile a formidable list of "do's and 'don'ts" on the New Year's eve. The same thing recurs year in and year out. Our wish list remains unfulfilled. Most of us fail in our efforts because our aspirations are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. 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 attempted to keep my resolution to myself. I limited myself to two modest ambitions, to do physical exercises 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 assiduously to the task. The daily exercise lasted only eleven minutes. I had to drag myself out of bed eleven minutes earlier than usual in the morning. After jumping about in the carpet and twisting my body into uncomfortable positions, I sat down at the breakfast table in an exhausted condition. My enthusiasm soon waned. The time I spent on exercises gradually diminished. Little by little the eleven minutes fell to zero by January 10. I argued that if I spent less time exhausting myself at exercises in the morning, I would keep my mind fresh for reading in the evening. I had to resist the hypnotizing effect of television and sit in my room for a few evenings with my eyes glued to 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.

Questions:

- (a) (i) Why do we fail in carrying out our 'New Year resolutions'?
- (ii) Why is it a basic mistake to announce our resolution to everybody?
- (iii) What were the writer's two modest resolutions? Why couldn't he carrying them out on New Year's Day?
- (iv) What excuse does the writer give for not doing exercises?
- (v) How did the writer fail to carry out his second resolution?
- (b) Find the words in the passage which mean the following :
- (i) Very difficult to deal with
- (ii) Very tired
- (iii) Intense and eager interest
- (c) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own :
- (i) Aware of
- (ii) Carry out.

10. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- (a) very difficult to deal with
- (b) danger
- (c) intense and eager interest
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own :
- (a) aware of
- (b) carry out

11. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind. We enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house. It must be treated with care. We must see that it sustains no damage. We cannot leave it carelessly, we cannot mark it, and we cannot turn down the pages. And then, some day, although this is seldom done, we really ought to return it.

We treat our own books with affectionate intimacy. Books are for use, not for show. We should own no book that we are afraid to mark up important lines or points, or afraid to place on the table, wide open and face down. A good reason for marking favourite lines in books is that it enables us to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly, and in later years, it is like visiting a forest where we once blazed a trail.

The bookshelves in one's own library should have no doors, glass windows, or keys so that the books in them should be accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. The knowledge that they are there in plain view is both stimulating and refreshing. Books are more varied in colour and appearance than any wallpaper. They are attractive in design. They have the prime advantage of being separate personalities, so that if we sit alone in our room in the firelight, we are surrounded with intimate friends. They inspire, encourage and guide us in diverse ways.

Questions :

- (i) Why can't we enjoy a borrowed book?
- (ii) What are the feelings of owning a book?
- (iii) Why do we mark lines in a book?
- (iv) Why should we keep our books in open shelves?
- (v) How are books considered our intimate friends?

12. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- (a) important
 - (b) inspiring and encouraging
 - (c) close and familiar
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own :
- (a) treat with care
 - (b) in diverse ways

13. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Happiness is normally associated with possession of wealth, which is why people all over the world toil and employ various means to earn and enhance their income. The poor often spend their lives in sorrow or bitterness over their lack of material wealth, or resign themselves to their fate. It need not be so. Money can certainly make life more comfortable and widen the range of opportunities available to a person for education, job training and employment, but it cannot buy happiness. It is observed that that good mental and physical health, someone to count on, job security and stable families are key factors in determining the wellbeing of individuals. At the community level, political freedom, strong social networks and absence of corruption are together more important than income for happiness. Partly reflecting is the fact that happiness ultimately is in the mind of a man. Mental health is the biggest single factor affecting happiness in any country. The poor usually despair over their fate when they focus on what they don't have and compare themselves with those better off than themselves.

Questions:

- (i) Why people all over the world work hard?
- (ii) How is money useful for a person?
- (iii) What are key factors for the well-being of an individual?
- (iv) What are the means of happiness at the community level?
- (v) Why are the poor unhappy?

14. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- (a) resign, (b) stable, (c) wellbeing
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own :
- (a) count on, (b) better off

15. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The streets are crowded with traffic even before the daybreak. Taxis are bringing tired people from the airport and the railway stations to the hotels. They hope to sleep for a few hours before their busy day in the big city begins. Trucks are bringing fresh fruits and vegetables into the city. Ships loaded with food and fuel are tied up at the dock. Towards morning the streets are quieter, but they are never deserted in the big city.

Soon it is morning in the big city. By eight o'clock the streets are filled again with people. Millions of people live in the big city. And millions of people who work in the big city live in the surrounding suburbs. Now the working people who live in the suburbs, the commuters, are hurrying out of railway stations, subways, buses and private cars. The people who live in the city are hurrying out of apartment houses. Everyone is in a hurry. Some stop only to drink a quick cup of coffee. There is no time for breakfast. Others stop to buy the morning paper. They read the headlines before they hurry on to the tall office building where they work.

The noise of traffic grows louder and louder as day advances. Trucks are loading and unloading. The early shoppers are stepping out of buses and cars. The policemen blow their

whistles again and again to stop the traffic or to hurry it along. Elevated trains are roaring overhead. Subways are rumbling below the ground. These are the noises of a city at work.

Questions :

- (i) Why don't city streets look deserted even before morning?
 - (ii) Why are big cities crowded?
 - (iii) How do people living in suburbs commute to the city?
 - (iv) How is life in the apartments in the morning?
 - (v) What makes up the noise of a city at work?
16. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- (a) outlying areas of a city
 - (b) daily travellers to places of work
 - (c) rush
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- (a) no time for :
 - (b) again and again

17. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Democracy is a grand success in India. It has struck deep roots in the Indian soil. For this, credit should go to the Indian people who have steadfastly upheld the democratic spirit. No doubt, there are certain negative factors which can derail the democratic process. Among such factors we have communalism, casteism, nepotism, illiteracy, slowness of the judicial process, corruption, haughtiness of the politicians and bureaucrats and the like. Sometimes we see that the votes are actually bought or even snatched by the bullies. Money and muscular power play a powerful role during the election time. However, during the election time, Indian people, judiciary, election commission, vigilance departments and some other powerful institutions are there to check all such malpractices. But the real credit should

go to the brave Indian people for showing so much patience and faith in the democratic institutions for over half a century.

Questions:

- (i) What do you think about the success of democracy in India?
 - (ii) Mention some of the negative factors that can derail the democratic process.
 - (iii) What are the malpractices done during the election time?
 - (iv) Point out a few powerful institutions that check malpractices during the election time.
 - (v) To whom should the real credit go and why?
18. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- (a) inability to read or write
 - (b) improper or illegal action
 - (c) a person who uses strength to intimidate the weak
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- (a) No doubt
 - (b) strike deep roots

19. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Gone are the days when Post Cards, Inland Letters and Envelopes brought us close to the heartbeats of our beloved ones. Now majority of Indians have access to telephone. Illiterate mothers talk to their sons in an alien land. A mobile phone can now function as a music system, a computer, a television and even as a credit card. Right from our home, we can book our rail ticket through the cell phone or the computer with the use of the internet.

Technology has revolutionized the health sector. Hospitals have a wide range of modern tools like Ultra Sound Scanning, CT scan, and MRI etc. which help in arriving at a proper diagnosis. But these tools have also created a great gap between the rich and the poor. The poor cannot afford these costly tests. As health

care is becoming a booming business, hospitals are forcing patients to go in for a series of tests which may not be necessary. Modern technology is misused by evil minds for their greed and avarice. Forgery, money laundering, stalking, disabling a system with virus have become common evil practices. Technology can be a boon and a bane too. It is left to human nature to use technology the way it likes.

Questions:

- (i) What are the modern devices of communication?
 - (ii) How is a mobile phone useful today?
 - (iii) "Technology has revolutionized the health sector." Explain.
 - (iv) How has technology created a gap between the rich and the poor?
 - (v) How do evil minds use technology?
20. (i) Find the words in the passage above which mean the following:
- (a) not educated,
 - (b) finding out the nature of an illness,
 - (c) extreme desire for wealth
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own.
- (a) with the use of
 - (b) arrive at

21. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Currency notes worth rupees 500 and 1000 ceased to be the legal tender in India from 9th of November 2016. This decision caused sensation in the whole country. People started counting the trash they had gathered for years legally or illegally. Some people tried to invest their dying currency in gold. Some exchanged old notes with the new ones. Some deposited the old cash at the bank. People with black money adopted unique methods for transforming their black money. Some deposited money in the accounts of their poor relatives and friends. Some enticed people with some percentage of money for exchange. All the people but those who were indulged in malpractices welcomed

the move. The new currency notes worth rupees 500 and 2000 replaced the old ones. The main objective of this move was to curb the black money, corruption and fake money menace. Demonetization will have far reaching impact on Indian society. The first impact shall be that people will have lower expenditure power. With that they will not be able to purchase luxurious things. There shall be no luxurious expenditures on marriages and other ceremonies. So the society will grow lesser materialistic and people more prudent.

Questions :

- (i) When did demonetisation of 500 and 1000 rupee notes take place in India?
 - (ii) What did people do with their old money?
 - (iii) What did people do with their black money?
 - (iv) What is the main objective of demonetisation?
 - (v) What will be impact of demonetization on Indian society?
22. (i) Find the words in the passage above which mean the following:
- (a) waste material
 - (b) illegal activity
 - (c) check
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- (a) indulge in
 - (b) black money

23. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Courage ordinarily is mental and moral strength to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear or difficulty. It is the firmness of mind and will in the face of danger or extreme difficulty. A person, who is mentally and physically strong, is normally found to be courageous. Courage is of two kinds: physical and moral. Physical courage depends upon one's physical strength. A weak person is rarely physically courageous. Physical courage is needed in the event of any adversity for bringing immediate relief or protection to the victim, as in the case of fire or

war. A person possessing physical courage may be able to save a victim from drowning or burning, by jumping courageously into the scene of accident. Moral courage belongs to an honest person. Even a physically weak person can have moral courage. It is really rare and found in one in a million. Courage not only means being brave and bold but it also means to express ourselves without any fear and to do what is right. Therefore, courage is something that is essential and very important in our life.

Questions:

- (i) What does courage ordinarily mean?
 - (ii) What kind of a person is normally courageous?
 - (iii) Why do we need physical courage?
 - (iv) What kind of a person is morally courageous?
 - (v) Why is courage essential in our life?
24. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
- (a) to endure
 - (b) unfavourable thing or event
 - (c) necessary
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- (a) in the event of (b) depend on

25. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

There is a new factor operating in the world of knowledge today. Knowledge is changing much faster today than ever before. We all know this. But we have not begun to understand its implications in terms of the practical job of a teacher. Till recently most teachers taught more or less the same things as they have learnt as students. This cannot be allowed now. By the time a teacher has taught for ten years much of what he learnt as a student, becomes outdated. A teacher is, therefore, unfit to teach unless he has the capacity and the habit of acquiring new knowledge all the time. This also means that it is not enough now to make

students memorise a certain amount of information. A good part of such information becomes outdated in no time. What students should be taught, in addition to a basic stock of information, is a habit of applying an active intelligence to new and emergent problems. If university education cannot do this it is not worth its name. We have only to look at the question set for the major examinations to be quite convinced that our universities do not even aim at doing it. The questions set do not attempt to test the capacity of students to think on their own to react to new problems.

Questions :

- (i) What is the new factor in the world of knowledge today?
 - (ii) When does knowledge become outdated?
 - (iii) When does a teacher become unfit to teach?
 - (iv) What is most important for a student to learn?
 - (v) What is the demerit of the present system of examination?
26. (i) Find expressions from the passage above which have the following meanings:
- (a) ability
 - (b) old-fashioned
 - (c) cleverness
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own :
- (a) by the time
 - (b) in addition to

27. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The aim of education is to draw out all the faculty of the young learner. It should develop in him intellectual and moral power, and strengthen him physically, mentally and spiritually. As a result he turns at the end of his college career a useful, patriotic, pious gentleman, who respects himself and respects those around him.

Education is a failure when it is simply cramming the learner's head with a lot of information poured into the head as into a basket, only to be poured out in the examination room, and the empty basket again carried into the world. It is not good education which, when a student has passed his examination, leaves him exhausted as to his body and overstrained as to his brain. When a boy goes out of his college, he should be full of life, full of vigour, full of energy, and full of delight in his young life to take up the burden of the work of the world. He should not be exhausted and overstrained when he has finished his educational career.

Questions:

- (i) What is the aim of education?
- (ii) What is the outcome of good college education?
- (iii) What kind of education is a failure?
- (iv) What sort of education is not good?
- (v) What should be the attitude of a young learner after he has finished his studies?

28. (i) Find the words in the passage above which mean the following:
- (a) nationalistic
 - (b) strength
 - (c) tired
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- (a) a lot of
 - (b) to take up

29. Read through the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Positive thinking in the workplace is extremely important. It is a mental attitude that expects good and constructive results. The managers of the business world must have positive thinking because when they find that work goes beyond expectation, they should look at it from a different perspective - one that concentrates on solutions rather than problems, in order to have the desired result.

However, it does not deny the existence of negative results or things beyond one's control. When a project does not go in the desired direction, a positive thinking person concentrates on solutions instead of the problem. But a person with negative thought has a natural tendency to point fingers at others when things do not go right. He tends to whine and complain instead of starting to work on a solution immediately. Positive thinkers live up to the challenge of the problem and commit themselves to seeking a solution to the problem. They do not dwell in unproductive activities.

What we think affects how we behave. When our thinking is positive, our attitude is positive and we transfer a feeling of energy and enthusiasm to those around us. People feel good towards us and are more willing to help us. It is, therefore, important for to have positive thoughts. Positive thinkers know that when things go bad or unexpected result occurs, it is only momentary. That positive result is achievable.

Questions :

- (i) What is positive thinking?
 - (ii) Why is positive thinking necessary for the managers of the business world?
 - (iii) How does a person with negative thoughts behave when things do not go right?
 - (iv) Why is it important to have positive thoughts?
 - (v) Why do positive thinkers feel that positive result is achievable?
30. (i) Find the words in the passage above which mean the following:
- (a) A piece of work planned to achieve an aim
 - (b) a way of solving a problem
 - (c) a strong feeling of excitement
- (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own:
- (a) to point fingers at
 - (b) instead of

ANSWERS**COMPREHENSION**

1. (i) ... start the career from their childhood ... have rigorous training and perseverance ... sacrifice their leisure time ... risk their physical health
- (ii) ... due to unexpected injury or illness caused by high risk practice
- (iii) ... they are reasonable rewards for their persistent, high risk and talented performance and achievement of national glory
- (iv) ... musicians, dancers, artists, photographers, scientists, doctors, engineers and writers
- (v) ... because their incomes get a lot of publicity
2. (i) (a) perseverance
(b) eminent
(c) lifetime
- (ii) (a) by dint of : By dint of hard work he could get the job of his dreams.
(b) opt for: He opted for tea when he was offered tea or coffee.
3. (i) ... reading books, reading newspapers, listening to the radio, visiting the cinema
- (ii) ... by providing entertainment, information and education ... by making us aware of world news, weather forecasts, business news and welfare programmes of the government
- (iii) ... they can sit together at home and watch their favorite television programs without taking their family out for entertainment
- (iv) ... television programs are a good source of learning for children ... they learn language faster and learn the 'right' pronunciations
- (v) ... by viewing selected programmes
4. (i) (a) entertainment
(b) forecast
(c) beneficial
- (ii) (a) to be aware of : We should be aware of dangers of overeating.
(b) at a tender age : She learnt singing at a tender age.
5. (i) ... he reeks of an offensive smell and has bad breath
- (ii) ... toxic substances like carbon monoxide, nicotine and carcinogens
- (iii) ... reduces blood capacity to carry oxygen ... causes fatigue even with the slightest physical exertion ... accelerating aging process
- (iv) ... reduces the activity of the brain and nervous system ... raises the risk of high blood pressure ... causes the contraction of blood vessels, decrease of blood supply and heart attack
- (v) ... both smokers and non-smokers who inhale smoke exhaled by smokers
6. (i) (a) dread
(b) offensive
(c) fatigue
- (ii) (a) not only ... but also : He is not only rich but also generous
(b) in view of : In view of the late hour, we shall have to put off the discussion
7. (i) ... earlier stress was considered as an idle excuse of lazy employees for skipping work ... presently stress has been in medical books - stress-related illnesses are becoming important in business organisations

- (ii) ... just getting to work on time ... not having enough to do ... not facing sufficient challenges ... the job that does not suit the person and job insecurity
- (iii) ... such as cramped working conditions, a faulty chair, a desk at the wrong height, a smoky office or defective air-conditioning
- (iv) ... headaches, backaches, shortness of breath, skin disorders, heart palpitations, gastric problems and sleeping disorders, poor concentration, poor memory and loss of self-confidence, depression, repetitive strain, injury and heart problems
- (v) ... to overcome inefficient work practices, increased medical leave and consequent loss of productivity caused by stress on staff
8. (i) (a) manifold (b) overwork, (c) repetitive
- (ii) (a) on time : If you are on time, you cannot miss the train.
- (b) at the other end : I pay the phone bill at the end of each month.
9. (a) (i) We fail in carrying out our New Year's resolutions because our aspiration are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. We also make fundamental error of announcing our resolutions to everybody.
- (ii) It is a fundamental mistake to announce our resolutions to everybody because we look more foolish when we slip back into our bad bold days.
- (iii) The writer's two modest resolutions were : doing physical exercise every morning & reading more in the evening. He could not carry them out on New Year day because he had to attend an overnight party on the New Year's Eve.
- (iv) The writer has to drag himself out of bed eleven times than usual in the morning. After jumping and twisting his body into uncomfortable positions, he sat down at the breakfast table. The time that he spends on exercises gradually diminishes and he does not carryout his resolutions.
- (v) The writer kept his mind fresh for reading in the evening. He had to resist the TV and sit for a few evenings with his eyes glued to a book. Feeling cold and lonely, he went down stairs and watched TV. Soon, he got back to his old habit of dozing off there. Thus, the failed to carryout his second resolution.
- (b) (i) Formidable
- (ii) Exhausted
- (iii) Hypnotizing
- (c) The Chief Minister is well aware of the problem of farmers. The army carries out the orders of the superior officer.
10. (i) (a) formidable, (b) pitfalls, (c)enthusiasm
- (ii) (a) aware of : We are aware of the examination programme.
- (b) carry out : The servant carried out his master's orders faithfully.
11. (i) ... because we are not free to use it freely ... we cannot mark important lines in it as we have to keep it carefully.
- (ii) ... we develop affectionate intimacy with it ... we can handle it freely, mark important lines and read it we desire
- (iii) ... they are our favourite lines ... we can remember significant sayings more easily, refer to them more quickly later
- (iv) ... the plain view of books is stimulating and refreshing
- (v) ... they inspire, encourage and guide us in diverse ways.

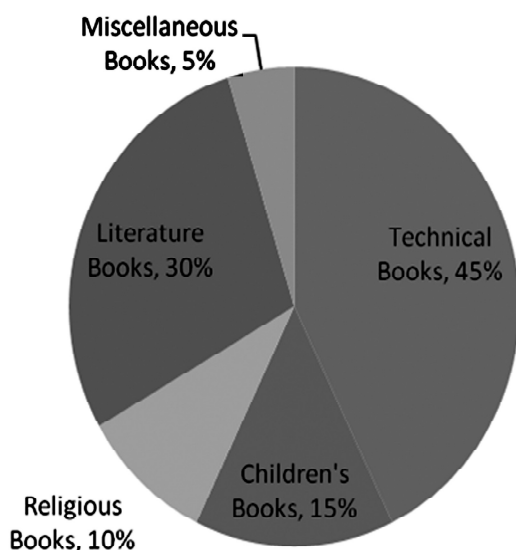
12. (i) (a) significant, (b) stimulating, (c) Intimate
 (ii) (a) treat with care : The wounded man was treated with care.
 (b) in diverse ways : We can solve the unemployment problem in diverse ways.
13. (i) ... because hard work is necessary to increase income to be happy.
 (ii) ... money can make life more comfortable ... it is a means of wider opportunities for education, job training and employment
 (iii) ... good mental and physical health, reliable companions, job security and stable families
 (iv) ... political freedom, strong social networks and absence of corruption from the community
 (v) ... because they are hopeless about what they don't have and compare themselves with people better off than themselves
14. (i) Find the words in the passage which mean the following:
 (a) resign, (b) stable, (c) wellbeing
 (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own :
 (a) count on : The whole team was counting on the captain, and he did not let them down.
 (b) better off : The family is better off when the boy has got a job.
15. (i) ... streets are crowded with traffic ... Taxis bring people from the airport and the railway stations to the hotels ... Trucks bring fresh fruits and vegetables into the city
 (ii) ... because millions of people live in big cities ... millions of people living in the suburbs work in the big city.
- (iii) ... by railway trains ... metro trains, buses and private cars
 (iv) everyone is in a hurry... there is no time for breakfast but a quick cup of coffee ... a quick look on the headlines of the morning paper
 (v) ... noise of traffic ...trucks loading and unloading ... shoppers stepping out of buses and cars .. policemen blowing their whistles again and again to stop the traffic or to hurry it along ... elevated trains roaring overhead ... subways rumbling below the ground
16. (i) (a) outlying areas of a city - suburb
 (b) daily travellers to places of work - commuters
 (c) rush - hurry
 (ii) (a) no time for : I have no time now for gossiping as my examination is very near.
 (b) again and again : The teacher pointed out my mistakes again and again with patience.
17. (i) ...a grand success in India ... it has struck deep roots in the Indian soil ... Indians have faithfully upheld the democratic spirit
 (ii) ... communalism, casteism, nepotism, illiteracy, slowness of the judicial process, corruption, arrogance of the politicians and bureaucrats
 (iii) ... buying and forcibly capturing votes
 (iv) ... people, judiciary, election commission, vigilance departments
 (v) ... brave Indian people who have patience and faith in the democratic institutions
18. (i) (a) illiteracy (b) malpractice (c) bully
 (ii) (a) No doubt : I have no doubt that he is honest.
 (b) strike deep roots: Democracy has struck deep roots in India.

19. (i) ... mobile phone, a computer, the internet
 (ii) ... functions as a music system, a computer, a television and as a credit card
 (iii) ... hospitals that provide health care use a wide range of modern tools like Ultra Sound Scanning, CT scan, and MRI etc. for proper diagnosis
 (iv) hospitals are forcing patients to go in for a series of tests which may not be necessary... the poor cannot afford them
 (v) ... misuse them for their greed and avarice ... use for forgery, money laundering, stalking, disabling a system with virus
20. (i) (a) illiterate (b) diagnosis (c) avarice
 (ii) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own.
 (a) with the use of : He opened the door with the use of a key.
 (b) arrive at : I never arrive at my office late.
21. (i) ...9th of November 2016
 (ii) ... tried to invest money in gold... exchanged old notes with the new ones.... deposited the old cash at the bank
 (iii) ... deposited money in the accounts of their poor relatives and friends ... offered percentage of money to exchange their cash
 (iv) ... to check black money, corruption and fake money menace
 (v) ... discourage luxurious expenditures on marriages and other ceremonies ... will make people more careful.
22. (i) (a) Trash (b) Malpractice (c) Curb
 (ii) (a) indulge in : She never indulges in gossip.
 (b) black money: Black money ruins the economy.
23. (i) ... mental and moral strength to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear or difficulty ... firmness of mind and will in the face of danger or extreme difficulty
 (ii) ... a person who is mentally and physically strong
 (iii) ... to bring immediate relief or protection to the victim in the event of any danger
 (iv) ... an honest man
 (v) ... because we need to express ourselves without any fear and to do what is right
24. (i) (a) withstand (b) adversity (c) essential
 (ii) (a) in the event of : My son will inherit my wealth in the event of my death.
 (b) depend on : We depend on farmers for food.
25. (i) ... knowledge is changing much faster today than ever before
 (ii) ... by the time a teacher has taught for ten years what he has learnt as a student
 (iii) ... if the teacher does not have the ability and the habit of acquiring new knowledge
 (iv) ... to develop the habit of applying an active intelligence to new and growing problems besides acquiring information
 (v) ... it does not test students' ability to think independently and respond to new problems cleverly
26. (i) (a) capacity (b) outdated (c) intelligence
 (ii) (a) by the time : By the time we reached the station, the train had left
 (b) in addition to : In addition to writing plays, Shakespeare had written poems.
27. (i) ... to draw out all the faculty of the young learner and develop in him intellectual and moral power, and strengthen him physically, mentally and spiritually.
 (ii) ... to transform a college student into a patriotic, pious gentleman, who respects himself and those around him.

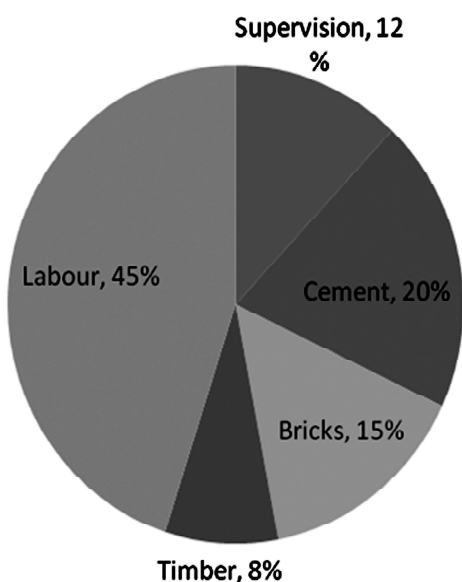
- (iii) ... the education that stuffs the learner's head with a lot of information
- (iv) ... the education that leaves a student physically exhausted and mentally overstrained
- (v) ... be full of delight in his young life and willing to take up the burden of the work of the world
28. (i) (a) patriotic (b) vigour (c) exhausted
- (ii) (a) a lot of : A lot people visited the fair.
- (b) to take up: We have to take up the responsibilities of the sick and the suffering.
29. (i) ... a mental attitude that expects good and constructive results
- (ii) ... because when work goes beyond expectation, they should concentrates on solutions rather than problems
- (iii) ... points fingers at others ... tends to whine and complain without working on a solution immediately
- (iv) ... because positive thoughts transfer a feeling of energy and enthusiasm and begets cooperation.
- (v) ... because they know that unexpected result is only temporary.
30. (i) (a) project, (b) solution, (c) enthusiasm
- (ii) (a) to point fingers at : We should not point fingers at when we are at fault.
- (b) instead of: He liked tea instead of soft drinks.

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**GRAPHS, CHARTS, TABLES**

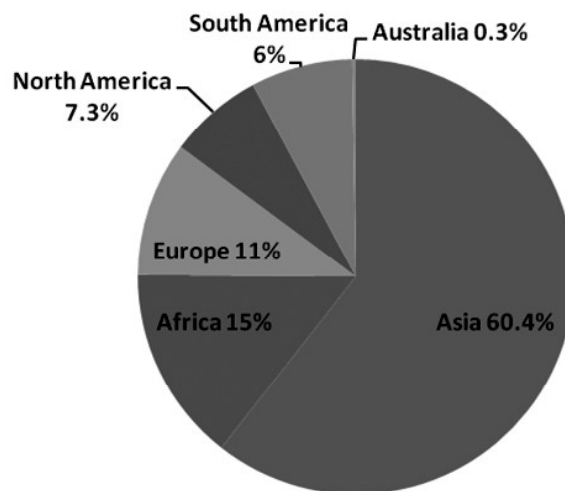
1. The following is a pie-chart on the types of books exhibited in a Book Fair at Angul in December, 2018. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the chart.



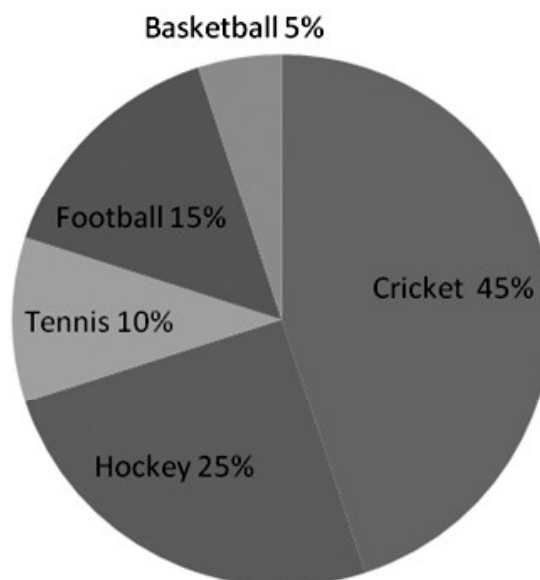
2. The following is a pie chart on the percentage of the total money spent on different items used for construction of an apartment at Jeypore. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the chart.



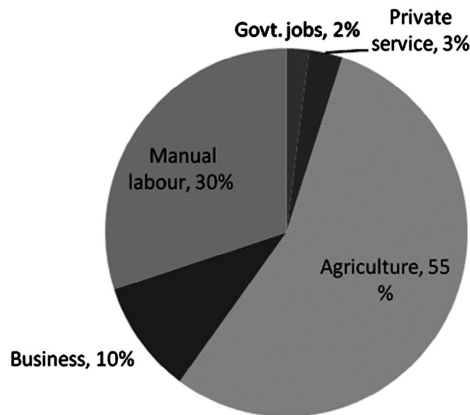
3. The pie chart below shows the percentages of the world population in each continent in 2018. Write a paragraph, in about 70 words, interpreting the data in the chart.



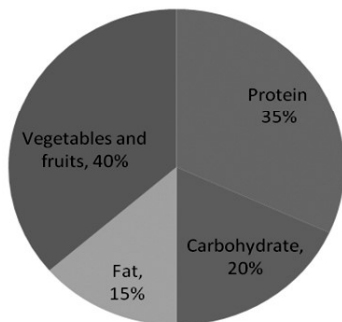
4. The pie chart given below shows the percentages of spending of a country on the development of various sports out of the total amount of Rs. 1000 crore provided for the purpose in 2017- 2018. Write a paragraph in about 70 words using the data in the table.



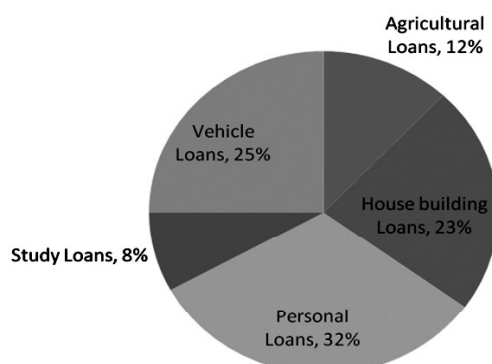
5. The pie-chart given below shows how the people of Mallikeswarpur, a village in the district of Kendrapara, earn their living. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the information contained in it:



6. The following is a pie chart on the various contents of healthy diet. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the chart.



7. The pie-chart given below shows the distribution of loans advanced by IDBI Bank, Kendrapara Branch during 2017-18. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the information contained in it.



8. The table below shows the sale of books on different literary genres on the first day of a Book Fair at Bhadrak. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the table.

Sl. No.	Types of Books	No. of Buyers (in thousands)	Total Price of books (Rs. in thousands)
1	Poetry	8500	12
2	Novel	12300	36
3	Drama	6700	13
4	Short Story	9800	14
5	Biography	5000	11

9. The table below shows the average price of gold ornaments at Cuttack during the months from November, 2017 to March, 2018. Write a paragraph interpreting the data in the table.

Sl. No.	Month	Price (per 10 grams)
1	November, 2017	₹ 32,000.00
2	December, 2017	₹ 31,000.00
3	January, 2018	₹ 32,400.00
4	February, 2018	₹ 33,000.00
5	March, 2018	₹ 32,200.00

10. The following table shows the utility a thirsty man gets as he consumes several glasses of soft drinks. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the information contained in it:

Sl. No.	No. of glasses	Units of utility
1	1 st	45
2	2 nd	15
3	3 rd	5
4	4 th	0
5	5 th	(-) 5

11. The following table shows the number and types of smart phones sold at Sambalpur during the Durga Puja holidays. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the information contained in the table.

Sl. No.	Types of phones	No. of phones
1	Samsung	2,448
2	Apple	1, 015
3	Nokia	2,331
4	Motorola	1,998
5	Spice	956

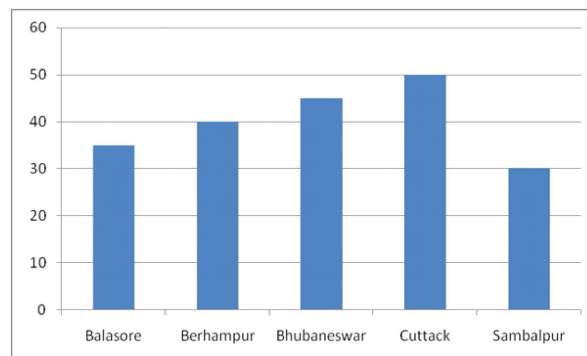
12. The following is a table on the average rainfall and the production of rice in Odisha from 2005 to 2006. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the table.

Year	Rainfall in Milimetres	Production of Rice in 1000 Tonnes
2005	125	750
2006	115	700
2007	204	1005
2008	173	850
2009	200	1000

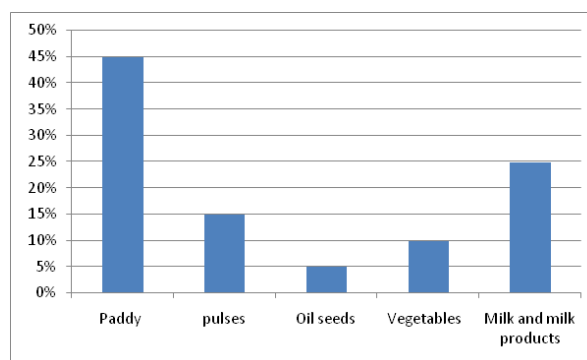
13. The following is a table on the medal tally of some countries at the recent Asian Games. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in the table.

Sl. No.	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1	China	85	114	90
2	Japan	76	70	52
3	India	25	51	62
4	Pakistan	15	41	23
5	Srilanka	11	23	40

14. The diagram below shows the approximate number of road accidents during 2018 in different cities of Odisha. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the data in it.



15. The following diagram shows what a marginal farmer of Odisha produces for his living. Write a paragraph in about 70 words interpreting the information contained in it:



ANSWERS**GRAPHS, CHARTS, TABLES**

1. The pie-chart shows various types of books exhibited in a Book Fair at Angul in December, 2018. 30% of these are books on literature, 45% are technical books, 15% are children books, 10% are religious books. Only 5% are on miscellaneous subjects. Technical books are the highest in number in the exhibition followed by the books on literature.
2. The pie-chart shows the percentage of the total money spent on different items used for construction of ... 45% of the total cost was on labour charges, 15% on ..., 8% on ..., 12% on ..., and 20% on ... The highest amount of money spent was on ... The lowest amount of money spent towards ...
3. The pie chart shows the percentages of the world population in each continent in 2018. ... 60.4% of the people of the world live in Asia, 15% in ... , 11% in ... , 7.3% in ... , 6% in ... and 0.3% in ... The highest percentage of the world population lives in ... The lowest in.....
4. The pie chart shows the percentages of money spent on the development of various sports of a country out of the total amount of Rs.1000 crore provided for the purpose in ... 45% of the money provided was spent on ..., 15% on ... , 10% on ..., 25% on ... and 5% on ... The highest amount of the money provided was Rs. 4500 crore and it was spent on ... The lowest
5. The pie chart shows how the people of ... earn their living. 55% of the population depends on ..., 30% on ... , 10% on ..., 3% on ... and 2% on ... The highest number of villagers depend on ... for their livelihood. The lowest
6. The pie chart shows the various contents of healthy diet. Protein constitutes ... % of the diet , Carbohydrate ... %, vegetables and fruits 20%, and 10% of the healthy diet is The highest percentage of the healthy diet is ... The lowest
7. The pie chart shows the distribution of loans advanced by ... Out of the total loans advanced ... constitute 23% ,32%, ... 8%, ... 12 % and ... 25% . The highest amount of money advanced as loans was towards ... The lowest
8. The table shows the sale of books on different literary genres on the first day of a Book Fair at 8500 people bought poetry books, purchased novels, ... plays, ... story books, and ... biographies.... Poetry books were sold for ? ..., novels for ? ..., dramas for ? ..., short story books for ? ..., and biographies for ? ... The highest amount of money was collected from the sale of novels ... The lowest
9. The table shows the average price of gold ornaments at ... during ... In November, 2017 gold ornaments sold for ? ... per 10 grams, ... Dec. for ? ..., in Jan. for ? ..., in Feb. for ? ..., and in March, 2018 for ? The highest price of gold ornaments was in ... The lowest

10. The table shows how much utility a thirsty man gets as he consumes several glasses of soft drinks. He gets ... units for the 1st glass of soft drinks, ... for the 2nd ... for the 3rd but for the 4th glass the utility is nil. He is completely satisfied. If he continues drinking, utility will be negative for the 5th glass. The highest utility is derived from the first glass of soft drinks and it declines for the subsequent glasses.
11. The table shows the number and types of smart phones sold at ... during ... 2448 Samsung phones, ... Apple phones, ... Nokia phones, Motorola phones and ... Spice phones were sold. The sale of ... was the highest and
12. The table shows the average rainfall and the production of rice in Odisha from 2005 to 2006. In 2005 the average rainfall was 125 Milimetres, in 2006 it was ..., in 2007 ..., in 2008 ..., and in 2009 ... In 2005 ... tons of rice were produced, in 2006 ... tons, in 2007 tons, in 2008 ... tons, and in tons. The table reveals that higher the rainfall, higher the rice production.
13. The table shows the medal tally of five different Asian countries at the recent Asian Games. China won ... medals, Japan, India ..., Pakistan ... and Srilanka China had the highest medal tally and the lowest ...
14. The diagram shows the approximate number of road accidents during 2018 in five different cities of Odisha. The number of road accidents in ... was 35, it was 40 in ..., 45, in ..., 50 in ... and 30 in The number of road accidents in Cuttack was more than all other four cities of Odisha.
15. The diagram shows what a marginal farmer of Odisha produces for his living. 45% of his produce is paddy, 15% ... 10% ... 5% 25% ... Most of his income comes from cultivation of paddy. The next best source of his income is from ...

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**DICTIONARY REFERENCE SKILL**

1. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'point': Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) an opinion on something
- (b) the purpose or aim
- (c) a unit of score in a game
- (d) to direct towards
- (e) to show fingers at

Sentences :

- (i) The Indian team got four points from the match.
- (ii) I don't see the point of doing the work again.
- (iii) You should not point at people.
- (iv) The writer has made several interesting points in his essay.
- (v) The needle of a compass points to the north.

2. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'beam'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) A wide and happy smile
- (b) A ray or shaft of light
- (c) A long piece of wood or metal used to support weight
- (d) To smile happily
- (e) To send radio or television signal

Sentences:

- (i) Live pictures of the function were beamed around the world.
- (ii) There are very strong beams in the oldest part of the house
- (iii) A beam of light flashed in front of her
- (iv) A beam of satisfaction appeared on his face.
- (v) She was beaming with pleasure

3. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'present'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) a railway engine connected to coaches
- (b) a line of animals moving together
- (c) to acquire a skill
- (d) to aim or point something at someone
- (e) A series of connected thoughts and events

Sentences:

- (i) The novel describes a train of events.
- (ii) Usha trained hard for the race.
- (iii) Did you come by train?
- (iv) The travellers used a train of camels to cross the desert.
- (v) When five guns trained on me, I was nervous.

4. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'scale'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) the size or extent of something
- (b) a range of numbers used for assessment
- (c) an instrument for weighing things
- (d) to climb to the top of something steep
- (e) to remove the coating

Sentences :

- (i) The vendor uses a pair of scales to measure potatoes.
- (ii) Ms. Paul was the first woman to scale Mount Everest.
- (iii) Phailin caused devastations on a large scale.
- (iv) They scale the fish before frying it.
- (v) The College makes use of a ten-point scale to evaluate students' performance.

5. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'suit'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) A set of clothes
- (b) The act of courting a woman
- (c) An outfit for a special activity
- (d) To be appropriate for; befit
- (e) To meet the requirements of; fit

Sentences :

- (i) The bright red colour suits the bride.
- (ii) The dashing girl jumped off the boat in a diving suit.
- (iii) This candidate does not suit our purpose.
- (iv) The bridegroom wore a white suit.
- (v) She was glad to accept his suit.

6. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'leave'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) to go away from someone or something
- (b) to stop doing something
- (c) to stop working for an organization
- (d) absence from work with permission
- (e) permission

Sentences :

- (i) She did not take our leave and went away.
- (ii) She went to her village on leave.
- (iii) She does not want to leave her mother.
- (iv) She has threatened to leave us half way through the work.
- (v) Leave the work for tomorrow.

7. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'drive'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings :

- (a) to move or control a vehicle
- (b) to inspire to do something
- (c) a journey by a vehicle
- (d) the ground between the house and the road
- (e) a great effort to achieve something

Sentences :

- (i) Midas was driven by greed for gold.
- (ii) He started a drive to amass gold.
- (iii) He drove his chariot to a temple.
- (iv) The drive from the palace to the temple took him a day.
- (v) He parked the vehicle on the drive to the inn.

8. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'ground'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) solid surface of the earth
- (b) a piece of land used for a particular purpose
- (c) reasons
- (d) to prevent a plane from flying
- (e) to impart good knowledge or training

Sentences:

- (i) The Air Force grounded the alien plane.
- (ii) The professor grounded his pupils in mathematics.
- (iii) The boy was excused on the grounds of his tender age.
- (iv) He slipped from the ladder and fell to the ground.
- (v) Cadets are marching to the parade ground.

9. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'figure'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) An amount expressed in numbers
- (b) The shape of the human body
- (c) To expect or think that something will happen
- (d) To appear or be included in something
- (e) To have a significant part or role in a situation

Sentences:

- (i) We figured that poverty would check our progress.
- (ii) My name did not figure in the list of finalists.
- (iii) The Manager earns a six-figure salary.
- (iv) The issue of nuclear policy figured prominently in the talks.
- (v) I could see two tall figures in the distance.

10. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'deposit'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) to leave something somewhere
- (b) to put money in a bank
- (c) a layer formed under the ground
- (d) a payment, especially into a bank account:
- (e) money used as security

Sentences :

- (i) There is a heavy deposit of coal in the river basin.
- (ii) To open a Bank account, we need to make a minimum deposit of Rupees 500.00.
- (iii) Where can I deposit this bag of rice?
- (iv) The candidate lost his security deposit in the election.
- (v) I deposited Rupees 200.00 in my account this morning.

11. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'grant'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) To allow an official request
- (b) To assume that something is true
- (c) To believe something as true
- (d) To fulfill a wish
- (e) Monetary assistance

Sentences:

- (i) The holy man granted only one wish of the visitor.
- (ii) The college received a grant of one crore from the government.
- (iii) I take his words for granted.
- (iv) The peon was granted leave for a week.
- (v) I grant that my son wastes money on friends.

12. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'cover'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) To place a thing on something to hide it.
- (b) to spread over the surface of something.
- (c) to include
- (d) a place that provides shelter from bad weather.
- (e) Outside of a book or a magazine.

Sentences :

- (i) Her face was on the cover of every magazine.
- (ii) Every one ran for cover when it started to rain.
- (iii) Snow covered the ground.
- (iv) She covered her face with her hands.
- (v) The survey covers all aspects of the business.

13. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'drain'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) Pipe for carrying away water or sewage
- (b) cause of weakening or loss
- (c) to cause to flow away
- (d) to become dry as a result of water flowing away
- (e) to lose strength or wealth by degrees

Sentences :

- (i) This extra expenditure is a drain on his purse.
- (ii) The country was drained of its man-power by war.
- (iii) There is a foul smell as the drain is leaking.
- (iv) This field drains into the river.
- (v) A channel is cut to drain water from the fields.

14. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'say'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- (a) to suppose; assume
- (b) opinion to influence a decision
- (c) to utter aloud
- (d) to express in words
- (e) to indicate; show

Sentences:

- (i) Please say what is in your mind.
- (ii) Let's say that the Chief Guest is not coming. Who will give away the prizes?
- (iii) The clock says half past two.
- (iv) The children said, "Good morning".
- (v) We had no say in the sale of our mother's house.

15. A dictionary gives the following meanings for the word 'trust'. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence given below:

Meanings:

- a. strong faith
- b. responsibility
- c. an arrangement to manage property by one or more persons
- d. to have confidence in
- e. to depend on

Sentences:

- (i) I cannot trust with so much of money
- (ii) Can I trust you to post this letter?
- (iii) A child usually has perfect trust in its mother.
- (iv) Dr. Das holds a position of great trust.
- (v) The temple is managed by a trust.

ANSWERS**DICTIONARY REFERENCE SKILL**

1. (a) (iv) The writer has made several interesting points in his essay.
(b) (ii) I don't see the point of doing the work again.
(c) (i) The Indian team got four points from the match.
(d) (v) The needle of a compass points to the north.
(e) (iii) You should not point at people.
2. (a) (iv) A beam of satisfaction appeared on his face.
(b) (iii) A beam of light flashed in front of her
(c) (ii) There are very strong beams in the oldest part of the house
(d) (v) She was beaming with pleasure
(e) (i) Live pictures of the function were beamed around the world.
3. (a) (iii) Did you come by train?
(b) (iv) The travellers used a train of camels to cross the desert.
(c) (ii) Usha trained hard for the race.
(d) (v) When five guns trained on me, I was nervous.
(e) (i) The novel describes a train of events.
4. (a) (iii) Phailin caused devastations on a large scale.
(b) (v) The College makes use of a ten-point scale to evaluate students' performance.
(c) (i) The vendor uses a pair of scales to measure potatoes.
(d) (ii) Ms. Paul was the first woman to scale Mount Everest.
(e) (iv) They scale the fish before frying it.
5. (a) (iv) The bridegroom wore a white suit.
(b) (v) She was glad to accept his suit.
(c) (ii) The dashing girl jumped off the boat in a diving suit.
(d) (i) The bright red colour suits the bride.
(e) (iii) This candidate does not suit our purpose.
6. (a) (iii) She does not want to leave her mother.
(b) (v) Leave the work for tomorrow.
(c) (iv) She has threatened to leave us half way through the work.
(d) (ii) She went to her village on leave.
(e) (i) She did not take our leave and went away.
7. (a) (iii) He drove his chariot to a temple.
(b) (i) Midas was driven by greed for gold.
(c) (iv) The drive from the palace to the temple took him a day.
(d) (v) He parked the vehicle on the drive to the inn.
(e) (ii) He started a drive to amass gold.
8. (a) (iv) He slipped from the ladder and fell to the ground.
(b) (v) Cadets are marching to the parade ground.
(c) (iii) The boy was excused on the grounds of his tender age.
(d) (ii) The professor grounded his pupils in mathematics.
(e) (i) The Air Force grounded the alien plane.
9. (a) (iii) The Manager earns a six-figure salary.
(b) (v) I could see two tall figures in the distance.
(c) (i) We figured that poverty would check our progress.
(d) (ii) My name did not figure in the list of finalists.
(e) (iv) The issue of nuclear policy figured prominently in the talks.

10. (a) (iii) Where can I deposit this bag of rice?
(b) (v) I deposited Rupees 200.00 in my account this morning.
(c) (i) There is a heavy deposit of coal in the river basin.
(d) (ii) To open a Bank account, we need to make a minimum deposit of Rupees 500.00.
(e) (iv) The candidate lost his security deposit in the election.
11. (a) (iv) The peon was granted leave for a week.
(b) (iii) I take his words for granted.
(c) (v) I grant that my son wastes money on friends.
(d) (i) The holy man granted only one wish of the visitor.
(e) (ii) The college received a grant of one crore from the government.
12. (a) (iv) She covered her face with her hands.
(b) (iii) Snow covered the ground.
(c) (v) The survey covers all aspects of the business.
(d) (i) Her face was on the cover of every magazine.
(e) (ii) Every one ran for cover when it started to rain.
13. (a) (iii) There is a foul smell as the drain is leaking.
(b) (i) This extra expenditure is a drain on his purse.
(c) (iv) This field drains into the river.
(d) (v) A channel is cut to drain water from the fields.
(e) (ii) The country was drained of its manpower by war.
14. (a) (ii) Let's say that the Chief Guest is not coming. Who will give away the prizes?
(b) (v) We had no say in the sale of our mother's house.
(c) (i) Please say what is in your mind.
(d) (iv) The children said, "Good morning".
(e) (iii) The clock says half past two.
15. (a) (iii) A child usually has perfect trust in its mother.
(b) (iv) Dr. Das holds a position of great trust.
(c) (v) The temple is managed by a trust.
(d) (ii) Can I trust you to post this letter?
(e) (i) I cannot trust with so much of money

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**REPORT WRITING****Format of a newspaper report**

- i. **Headline :** A descriptive title which is expressive of the contents of the report.
- ii. **By line :** Name of the person writing the report along with the designation. It is generally given in the question. Remember, the candidate is not supposed to mention his/her personal details in the answer.
- iii. **Place and date of reporting**
- iv. **Opening paragraph:** It includes expansion of the headline. It needs to be short as it is a general overview of the report.
- v. **Account of the event in detail:** It is generally written in two parts: First, complete account of what happens in its chronological sequence (preferably) and second, any steps by the Govt/ NGO.
- vi. **Concluding paragraph:** your observation.
- v. **Account of the event in detail :** The proper sequence of events that occurred along with their description. It is the main paragraph and can be split into two short paragraphs if required.
- vi. **Conclusion :** This will include the description of how the event ended. It may include quote excerpts from the Chief Guest's speech or how the event did wind up.

Questions**Format of a magazine report**

- i. **Address**
- ii. **Heading:** A descriptive title which is expressive of the contents of the report.
- iii. **By line :** Name of the person writing the report. It is generally given in the question. Remember, you are not supposed to mention your personal details in your answer.
- iv. **Opening paragraph (introduction):** It may include the '5 Ws' (WHAT, WHY, WHEN and WHERE along with WHO was invited as the Chief Guest).
1. As a news reporter, draft a report on the sufferings of the slum dwellers of your city to be published in an English newspaper.
2. The students of your college have visited a place of historical importance under the guidance of a senior member of the staff. As a team leader write a report on the visit to be published in the college magazine.
3. You are the Assistant Manager of a business organization. You have been asked by the management to prepare a report on the living condition of the labourers of your factory living in the labour colony. Write a report.
4. You had been travelling by a bus when a speeding truck from the opposite side collided with your bus. You escaped with minor bruises but many passengers were severely injured. As a news reporter, write a report on it for your newspaper.
5. A programme on 'Keep the Environment Clean' has been organised by the college in a village nearby. Write a report on it to be published in your college magazine.

6. As a news reporter, you have visited a village which had been devastated by a herd of elephants. Write a report on the extent of loss of lives and property for your newspaper.
7. On receiving complaints from students, the Principal of your college has asked you to submit a report on the functioning of the college library. As the Vice-Principal write a report.
8. As a news reporter, you have visited a coastal town of Odisha badly affected by the recent cyclone. Write a report on the extent of loss of lives and property for your newspaper.
9. An exhibition-cum sale of various seeds and saplings was organised by the Botany Department of your college. There was an overwhelming response from public. As the Coordinator, prepare a report for your college magazine.
10. Blown by a sudden gale an old Neem tree standing by the road side suddenly came crashing down on the pavement and the road. The traffic came to a standstill. As a news reporter, write a report on the chaotic traffic scene for your daily.
11. You have been sent to cover the first day of a famous fair of Odisha. As a staff correspondent of The Times of India prepare your report.
12. A group of students of your college visited a village to distribute saplings of fruit bearing trees the poor villagers. As the leader of the group, write your report to be published in your college magazine.
13. As a Staff Correspondent, write a report on the rise in prices of essential commodities in Odisha for your newspaper.
14. As a student representative, write a report on the achievements of students of your college during the current academic session to be presented on the Annual Day.
15. As a staff reporter, write a report for your newspaper on the sufferings of people in a flood affected area.

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**NOTE MAKING AND SUMMARISING**

- 1. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:**

Cyclone Phailin smashed into the coastline of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh on 12 November 2013. In Odisha, rain and storm flooded vast areas of farmland and ripped apart tens of thousands of mud-and-thatch homes, uprooted trees and electric poles but surprisingly, only 15 people have been reported dead. Early warnings which started five days before the arrival of the storm, the pre-positioning of food rations and packaged drinking water in shelters, and the orderly and sometimes forceful evacuation of close to one million people saved many lives. As Phailin approached, authorities cancelled the holidays of civil servants during the popular Dussehra festival, deployed disaster response teams with heavy equipment and positioned helicopters and boats for rescue and relief operations. Trains and flights were cancelled, roads barricaded and control rooms set up. Satellite phones and generators were dispatched to the heads of districts to ensure that they remained in contact with the state capital. The army, navy and air force were put on standby. Power and telecoms companies were instructed to be ready to restore damaged infrastructure as soon as possible after the storm. Efforts to save people's livelihoods were also taken. Specific warnings were given to fishermen not to venture out to sea and to put their boats in safe places while farmers were advised to harvest their standing crops. It's nothing short of a miracle that so many lives could be saved.

- 2. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:**

There are a lot of people who dream of having two things in their lives, money and success. But people who earn a lot of money may not be successful and people who are successful may not be rich. We have to first of all think from what they get all this money. Is it just thrift or deceit? We cannot regard people who peddle arms or plunder others by using force as successful because they harm humanity. On the other hand, medical researchers or scientists who spend their lifetime on studies are successful people because their findings can save a lot of lives and help a lot of people to survive but they are seldom rich. There are some people who effectively earn a lot of money and are successful at the same time. But this success is not related to money they earn but related to their achievements. For example, an entrepreneur can earn a lot of money and he is a very successful person. His success does not have any relation with the money he earns but with the contributions he makes to improve his country and help the citizens to have a good life. However, we have to understand that earning a lot of money cannot absolutely lead to success but success can lead in most cases to earning a lot of money.

- 3. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:**

All books are divisible into two classes, the books of the hour, and the books of all time. Mark this distinction-it is not one of quality only.

It is not merely the bad book that does not last, and the good one that does. It is a distinction of species. There are good books for the hour, and good ones for all time; bad books for the hour, and bad ones for all time. I must define the two kinds before I go further.

The good book of the hour, then, - I do not speak of the bad ones - is simply the useful or pleasant talk; of some person whom you cannot otherwise converse with, printed for you. Very useful often, telling you what you need to know; very pleasant often, as a sensible friend's present talk would be. These bright accounts of travels; good-humoured and witty discussions of questions; lively or pathetic story-telling in the form of novels; firm fact-telling, by the real agents concerned in the events of passing history; - all these books of the hour, multiplying among us as education becomes more general, are a peculiar characteristic and possession of the present age; we ought to be entirely thankful for them, and entirely ashamed of ourselves if we make no good use of them.

4. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

The earthquake in San Francisco shook down hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of walls. The fire that followed burned up hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property. Not in history has a modern city been so completely destroyed by an earthquake. San Francisco is gone. Nothing remains of it but memories. Its industrial section is wiped out. Its business section is wiped out. Its social and residential section is wiped out. The factories and warehouses, the great stores and newspaper buildings, the

hotels and the palaces are all gone. Remains only the fringe of dwelling houses on the outskirts of what was once San Francisco.

On Wednesday morning at a quarter past five came the earthquake. A minute later the flames were leaping upward. There was no opposing the flames. There was no organization, no communication. The streets were humped into ridges and depressions, and piled with the debris of fallen walls. The steel rails were twisted. The telephone and telegraph systems were disrupted. And the great water-mains had burst. Within an hour after the earthquake the smoke of San Francisco's burning was a bright tower visible a hundred miles away. And for three days and nights this tower swayed in the sky, reddening the sun, darkening the day, and filling the land with smoke.

5. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage given below:

Reading light articles, whether they be satirical, comic or just humorous, relieves the boredom of work-a-day world. Some pieces may even tickle one's brain cells. It is said that if we laugh for ten minutes we will be in better position to put up pain for two hours. Laughter is a good antidote to stress and tones up the system. While laughing facial muscles instruct the brain to 'feel good' regardless of how we feel. Laughter deepens breathing, improves blood circulation, speeds up the process of tissue healing and stabilizes many body functions. In short, it acts as a power drug with no side effect. Researchers state that laughter stimulates production of beta-endorphins, natural painkillers in the body and improves digestion. Those who laugh are less prone to digestive disorders and ulcers.

Some people in France have made it a career. One can hire a 'jovialist' who cracks jokes and laughs and promises to make one dissolve in helpless laughter. However, although laughing is a good exercise for toning up the muscles, laughing at others' expense is in bad taste and is to be avoided. Secondly, laughing with food in mouth is dangerous as the foodstuff can get into the windpipe and may choke the digestive system. Eating, any way is a serious business to be trifled with by any jocular diversion. Laughter comes best when it is free of nuisance, whether it is constricting food or necessary to humour the boss.

6. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage given below:

Fashion is a term commonly used to describe a style of clothing worn by a large number of people in a country. However, popular styles of furniture, homes and many other products are also fashions. The kinds of art, music, literature and sports that many people prefer can also be fashions. Thus, a fashion reflects a form of behaviour accepted by most people in a society.

A fashion remains popular for a few months or years and then another fashion takes its place. A product or activity is in fashion or is fashionable during the period of time that many people in society accept it. After a time, however, the same product or activity becomes old-fashioned when the majority of people no longer accept it. A clothing style may start as a fashion, but its use becomes a custom if it is handed down from generation to generation.

A fashion that quickly comes and goes is called a fad. The majority of people do not accept fads. Some people may become involved in faddish behaviour because fads get a lot of publicity.

7. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage given below:

Success is never constant. We believe that success once earned should be permanent but success should be constantly reviewed. Experts say there are several ways to make hard work enjoyable. Firstly, one should think of work as a challenge and not a burden. Doing something really well, however humble the task, is of greater value than undertaking a grand project and doing a mediocre job of it. The second trait required to make work enjoyable is to approach whatever one is doing, as if he is tackling it for the first time. Thirdly, one should follow the 'as if' principle. If work is converted into a game, it becomes enjoyable. Fourthly, one should keep track of progress towards present goals and take pride in accomplishments. To succeed in the long run, we need to give ourselves a regular feedback and positive reinforcement. Fifthly, it is necessary to keep the end result in sight. During World War II, parachutes were being produced on a mass scale by women tailors who were spending hours over sewing machines doing the same dull, boring and tiring work. Everyday the chief-in-charge used to say, "Remember that your parachutes may be used by your husband, brother or son. Every stitch is a life saving operation." The tailors understood and did their best.

8. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

In our high-tech world the mobile phone has come to play a very crucial role. It is seen in the hands of the old and the young alike. It has intruded into homes of the poor. Even the

beggars are seen operating the cell phones. The mobile has become highly popular because it is handy and useful as an effective means of communication. It is also used for sending SMSs, e-mails and net surfing. Some mobile phones come with FM radios and cameras. Thus, they add to unheard of services and listening pleasure. Some mobile phone companies are in the process of providing video services, too. But the mobile phone, like any other invention, can be misused. It does not go well with driving as it can lead to fatal accidents. Criminals use it for illegal activities. Students waste a lot of their time on their cell phones in chatting, listening to songs and sending messages without concentrating on their studies.

9. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage given below:

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions, so the work done at the time is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and the exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do and is not tempted to hurry over any part. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before the timely hour when he goes to bed. He gets to sleep several hours before

midnight, at the time when sleep is most refreshing, and after a sound night's rest rises early next morning in good health and spirit for the labours of a new day.

10. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

Man, by nature, loves traveling. He has inborn curiosity to know the unknown, see the unseen and feel what he has never felt. Poets and writers realize the value of travel and go out to other lands in search of novel experiences. That travel broadens the mind cannot be denied. Those who remain within the confines of their homes are cut off from the outside world. As a result, they develop a narrow outlook on life. But those who travel come into contact with various types of people whose ways of life are completely different from theirs. They see things with their own eyes and have a better understanding of the affairs of the world. The impressions that they receive while they travel remain fresh in their minds for many years, and all false impressions and ideas are removed from their minds. Thus, they are able to see things in their proper perspective and make correct judgments and decisions. And being able to make correct decisions is a valuable part of education. The presence of a great variety of books, newspaper, the radio, television and browsing the internet today obviates the need for travel to acquire knowledge. One would study in the comfort and privacy of one's own home and absorb all the knowledge that one desires. But there are many things which books cannot describe effectively. They have to be seen and felt. Therefore, travel is an important means of education.

11. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

Human life is beset with lots of difficulties. Therefore, every normal man should try to avoid them as much as possible and live a peaceful life. It is wiser to avoid a disease by following a healthy regimen of life than to contract it, and then seek remedies. Therefore, prevention is better than cure. Besides saving money and energy, it saves man from many anxious moments. Man is different from the lower animals by his power of reasoning. He can figure out the difficulty and adopt means to avoid it. It would be foolishness to wait for difficulties, and then try to overcome them. Instead of awaiting and facing the troubles, it is better to be on the safe side. Life is short. If a large part of it is taken up in inviting troubles and then curing them, man cannot manage to live a life worth the name. Therefore, man should try to prevent troubles and difficulties in every aspect of life.

12. Make notes, in outline form, on the main ideas of the passage given below:

Technology, as the name suggests, is the study of techniques. Today technology has been advancing in leaps and bounds. In fact, each and every aspect in our life is dominated by some technology. Technology has become a part and parcel of our life. We have completely become dependent on technology. For example, calculator was developed for making difficult calculations easy. But today, calculators are used for simple calculations. Even calculators which were not once allowed in entrance examinations are allowed now. Agreed that the calculator gives the correct answer but then this reduces the thinking

capability of the man. Man has refrained from doing mental arithmetic. This is, thus, acting as a bane. It is true that technology has been helpful to us in various ways. Computer has been the most outstanding invention ever made by man. Today computers are helpful in a number of ways. One gets information about anything on the earth within seconds using internet. Because of this one does not read books and does not give serious thoughts to anything. Human thinking is, therefore, deteriorating. Advancement of technology may turn man into Frankenstein.

13. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

Plastic bags are commonly seen in the market. These bags are available in various sizes and are very useful while shopping. These are light and inexpensive. This is why these are being widely used. However, it is important to understand that use of plastic bags is harmful for the environment. Unlike the cloth and paper bags, plastic bags are non-biodegradable. The waste plastic bags lead to pollution. Since these are extremely light they are easily blown by the wind and scatter far and wide. They do not only pollute our towns and cities but even enter the oceans and become a threat for the marine life. It is a challenge to dispose them off. Used plastic bags stay in the environment for years and contribute to land and water pollution. Therefore, many countries have banned the use of these bags. These countries have replaced plastic bags with paper bags or reusable cloth bags. The government of India has also banned the use of plastic bags in many states. Every individual must take it as his responsibility to stop the use of these bags to make our environment cleaner.

14. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

While planning a trip to Puri one should not miss a date with Balukhand Sanctuary. The place is known for its serene beaches and turtle-nesting sites near the mouth of the Devi river, black bucks and numerous other animals and plant species. The sanctuary is just 15 kilometres from Puri and 20 kilometres from the Sun Temple at Konark. While taking on a long ride from Puri to Konark along the Marine Drive, one would be driving through the Balukhand Wildlife Sanctuary. The wilderness, the wild sea and the casuarinas forests along the Marine Drive make the perfect holiday destination. One can enjoy the sight of the Bay of Bengal from marine till Chandrabhaga, a holy place and popular picnic spot near Konark. The sanctuary has flora that include casuarinas, anacardium, polanga, neem, tamarind, and karanja. Trekking inside the sanctuary is an experience of a lifetime. Many natural yet temporary water bodies keep on forming, disappearing and changing tracks depending upon the tidal influences of the sea and Nuanai and Kushabhadra rivers that pass through the sanctuary area. The sanctuary established in 1984, covers an area of 72 square kilometres, and shelters black bucks, spotted deer, monkeys, stripped hyena, jackal, horseshoe crabs, various monitors, reptiles and variety of birds. It is a nesting ground for the endangered Olive Ridges and green sea turtles. Though spotted deer are in the sanctuary; the sighting of blackbuck is the major attraction here. And if one drives slowly;

one has every chance of sighting a jackal, water monitor or spotted deer trying to hide in Casuarinas along the road.

As Puri Township is adjacent to the western boundary of the sanctuary; free movement of vehicles near the area keep disturbing the wild inhabitants. A lot of boards have been put up reminding visitors the presence of wild animals nearby asking them not to disturb the wild inhabitants.

15. Make notes in outline form on the main ideas of the passage below:

It is only a very methodical man, I imagine, who can always remember to take the medicine his doctor has prescribed for him. This is the more surprising because medicine should be one of the easiest things to remember. As a rule, it is supposed to be taken before, during or after meals, and the meal itself should be a remainder or it. The fact remains, however, that few but the moral giants remember to take their medicine regularly. Certain psychologists tell us that we forget things because we wish to forget them, and it may be that because of their antipathy to pills and potions that many people fail to remember them at appointed hour. This does not explain, however, how it is that a lifelong devotee of medicines like myself is as forgetful of them as those who take them most unwillingly. The very idea of a new and widely advertised cure-all delights me. Yet, even if I have the stuff in my pockets, I forget about it as soon as the hour approaches at which I ought to swallow it. Chemists make their fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take.

ANSWERS**NOTE MAKING AND SUMMARISING****1. Cyclone Phailin**

- (a) Date - 12 November, 2013, Place - Coastline of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Damages caused
- flooded vast areas of farmland
 - smashed tens of thousands of mud-and-thatch houses
 - killed 15 people
 - uprooted trees and electric poles
- (c) Precautions taken by the Government
- evacuation of people in the cyclone hit areas
 - storage of food and drinking water in shelters
 - cancellation of holidays of civil servants
 - deployment of disaster response teams with equipment, helicopters and boats
 - cancellation of trains and flights
 - supply of satellite phones and generators to heads of districts
 - army, navy and air force put on standby
 - warnings to fishermen and farmers
 - instructions to power and telecom men to be ready

Summarize the passage above basing on the notes you have made.

Cyclone Phailin

On 12 November 2013, Cyclone Phailin smashed into the coastline of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. It caused a lot of damage to the coastal Odisha. Vast areas of farmland were flooded. tens of thousands of mud-and-thatch houses were smashed. A number of trees and electric poles were uprooted. 15 people were killed. The Government of Odisha was alert. To minimize the loss, immediate

steps were taken for evacuation of people in the cyclone hit areas, storage of food and drinking water in shelters, cancellation of holidays of civil servants, deployment of disaster response teams with equipment, helicopters and boats, cancellation of trains and flights, supply of satellite phones and generators to heads of districts, army, navy and air force put on standby, warnings to fishermen and farmers. Instructions were issued to power and telecom men to be ready.

2. Money and Success

- (a) People dream of money and success
- (b) Rich but not successful
- arms peddler
 - terrorists
- (c) Successful but not rich
- medical researchers
 - scientists
- (d) Both successful and rich entrepreneurs
- (e) How is money related to success:
- earning money cannot lead to success
 - success may lead to earning a lot of money

Summarize the above passage basing on the notes you have made.

Money and Success

A lot of people dream of having money and success. But money and success seldom go together. For example, arms peddlers and terrorists are rich but not successful because they harm humanity. Medical researchers and scientists are successful but not rich. Only entrepreneurs are both successful and rich if they contribute to improve the country and help the citizens to have a good life. Thus, we see earning money cannot lead to success but success may lead to earning a lot of money.

3. Good Use of Books

- (a) Two kinds of books
- (i) good books for the hour, and good ones for all time
 - (ii) bad books for the hour, and bad ones for all time
- (b) The good book of the hour
- (i) bright accounts of travels
 - (ii) good-humoured and witty discussions of questions
 - (iii) lively or pathetic story-telling as in novels
 - (iv) firm fact-telling as in history
- (c) We should make good use of good books.

Summarize the passage above basing on the notes you have made.

Good Use of Books

There are two kinds of books - good and bad. Some books are good for the hour, and some are good for all time. Some books are bad for the hour, and some are bad for all time. The good books of the hour present bright accounts of travels, good-humoured and witty discussions of questions, lively or pathetic story-telling as in novels and firm fact-telling as in history. We should make good use of these books.

4. The Earthquake in San Francisco

- (a) On Wednesday morning an earthquake shook San Francisco
- (b) It devastated
- industrial section
 - business section
 - social and residential section
 - factories and warehouses
 - great stores and newspaper buildings
 - the hotels
 - the palaces

- (c) Fire destroyed
- steel rails
 - telephone and telegraph systems
 - great water-mains
- (d) Smoke
- looked like a bright tower swaying in the sky
 - reddened the sun
 - darkened the day
 - filled the land with smoke
- (d) Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

Summarize the passage above basing on the notes you have made.

The Earthquake in San Francisco

The Earthquake that hit San Francisco devastated industrial section, business section, social and residential section, factories and warehouses, great stores and newspaper buildings, the hotels and the palaces of the city. Fire erupted and destroyed steel rails, telephone and telegraph systems and great water-mains. Hundreds of millions of dollar worth of property was destroyed.

5. Usefulness of Laughter

- (a) Laughter
- is a good antidote to stress and tones up the system
 - stabilizes many body functions - deepens breathing, improves blood circulation, speeds up the process of tissue healing
 - acts as a power drug with no side effect
 - stimulates production of beta-endorphins
 - improves digestion
 - a good exercise for toning up the muscles,
- (b) The French hire a 'jovialist' to make them laugh.
- (c) Laughing at others' expense is bad taste

Summarize the passage above basing on the notes you have made.

Usefulness of Laughter

Laughter is a good antidote to stress and tones up the system. It stabilizes many body functions - deepens breathing, improves blood circulation, speeds up the process of tissue healing. It acts as a power drug with no side effect. It stimulates production of beta-endorphins and improves digestion. It is a good exercise for toning up the muscles. Therefore, the French hire a 'jovialist' to make them laugh. However, laughing at others' expense is bad taste.

6. Fashion

(a) Fashion is reflected in

- styles of clothing
- popular styles of furniture, homes etc.
- art, music, literature and sports
- a form of behaviour accepted by most people in a society

(b) Popularity of fashion

- It is short lived
- It is changing
- It starts as a fashion
- It may become a custom

(c) A fad is a fleeting fashion

Summarize the passage above using the notes you have made.

Fashion

Fashion is reflected in styles of clothing, popular styles of furniture, homes etc., in art, music, literature and sports and in a form of behaviour accepted by most people in a society. Popularity of fashion is short lived as fashion always changes. What starts as a fashion and may become a custom if it is handed down from generation to generation. A fleeting fashion is called a fad.

7. Success is never constant

(a) Ways to make hard work enjoyable

- think of work as a challenge and not a burden
- do every task, however humble, well
- approach every task as if it is being tackled for the first time
- convert every work into a game
- keep track of present goals
- take pride in accomplishments

(a) Clue to success:

- regular feedback
- keeping the end result in sight
- example : women tailors making parachutes during World War II

Summarize the passage using the notes you have made.

Success is never constant

Success is never constant but hard work is enjoyable. To make hard work enjoyable, we should think of work as a challenge and not a burden, do every task, however humble, well and approach every task as if we are tackling it for the first time. We should also convert every work into a game. Moreover, we should keep track of present goals and take pride in our accomplishments. Clue to success lies in regular feedback and in keeping the end result in sight. For example, women tailors making parachutes during World War II always remembered that their parachutes might be used by their husband, brother or son.

8. A Mobile Phone

(a) Merits

- handy and useful
- an effective means of communication
- means of sending SMSs, e-mails and net surfing
- means of entertainment with FM radios and cameras

(b) Demerits

- drivers using it cause fatal accidents
- criminals use it for illegal activities
- students waste a lot of their time

Summarize the passage using the notes you have made.

A Mobile Phone

The mobile phone plays a very crucial role in the modern world. It is popular with the rich and the poor. Its merits are it is handy and useful, an effective means of communication, for sending SMSs, e-mails and for net surfing, for entertainment with FM radios. It is also used as a camera for taking photographs. It is not without demerits. Drivers using it while driving cause fatal accidents. Criminals use it for illegal activities. Students waste a lot of their time in chatting, listening to songs and sending messages without concentrating on their studies.

9. Benefits of Early Rising

(a) Advantages of early rising

- it gives us good start to our day's work
- the work done at the time is generally well done as the mind is fresh

(b) Advantages for the early riser

- he can do more work than other men
- he finds time to take some exercise
- he need not hurry over any part of his work
- he has a long interval of rest in the evening
- he can get several hours' of sleep before midnight
- he rises early next morning in good health and spirit

Summarize the passage using the notes you have made.

Benefits of Early Rising

Early rising has several advantages. It gives us good start to our day's work. the work done at the time is generally well done as the mind is fresh. An early riser can do more work than other men. He finds time for exercise. He need not hurry over any part of his work. He has a long interval of rest in the evening. He can get several hours' of sleep before midnight. He rises early next morning in good health and spirit.

10. Benefits of Travelling

(a) A valuable part of education

- one of the means to satisfy curiosity for the unknown
- broadens the mind and removes narrow outlook on life
- offers opportunity for direct contact with places, people and affairs

(b) Substitutes for travelling

- books, newspaper, the radio, television and the internet

(c) These are poor substitutes for travelling

Summarize the passage using the notes you have made.

Benefits of Travelling

Man has natural love for traveling. Travelling is a valuable part of education. It is one of the means to satisfy curiosity for the unknown. It broadens the mind and removes narrow outlook on life. It offers opportunity for direct contact with places, people and affairs. Reading books and newspaper, listening to the radio and watching the television and browsing the internet poor substitutes for travelling. Poets and writers realize the value of travel and go out to other lands in search of novel experiences.

11. Prevention is better than cure

- (a) Human life is beset with difficulties
- (b) It is wiser for man to avoid a disease
- (c) Prevention saves money, energy and anxious moments
- (d) It is foolish to wait for difficulties and try to overcome them
- (e) It is better to prevent them.

Summarize the passage using the notes you have made.

Prevention is better than cure

Human life is beset with difficulties. Man should try to avoid them to live a peaceful life. It is wiser for man to avoid a disease. It is said prevention is better than cure. Prevention saves money, energy and anxious moments. It is foolish to wait for difficulties and try to overcome them. It is better to prevent them.

Advancement of Technology

- (a) Technology from calculator to computer is essential today
- (b) Benefits of technology
 - i. calculator makes difficult calculations easy
 - ii. computer and internet are helpful for getting information
- (c) Demerits of technology
 - i. calculator reduces the thinking capability
 - ii. because of calculator mental arithmetic gets ignored
 - iii. because of computer and internet
 - reading of books ignored
 - serious thoughts neglected
 - human thinking deteriorates
- (d) Advancement of technology may turn man into Frankenstein.

Summarize the passage above using the notes you have made.

Advancement of Technology

Technology has become essential today. There are several benefits of technology. For example, calculator makes difficult calculations easy. Computer and the internet are helpful for getting information easily. But technology is not without demerits. For example, calculator reduces the thinking capability of man. He cannot do mental arithmetic. Because of computer and the internet man has ignored reading of books and serious thoughts. As a result, human thinking deteriorates. It is feared that because of advancement of technology may turn man into Frankenstein.

13. Use of Plastic Bags

- (a) Usefulness
 - i. light and inexpensive
 - ii. useful for shopping
- (b) Harmfulness
 - i. non-biodegradable
 - ii. pollutes land and water
 - iii. a threat to ecology

Remedy

- i. Replacing plastic bags with paper bags or reusable cloth bags
- ii. Banning the use of plastic bags

Summarize the passage using the notes you have made.

Use of Plastic Bags

Plastic bags of different sizes are commonly seen in the market. These bags are light and inexpensive and useful for shopping. But they are harmful for the environment because plastic is non-biodegradable, pollutes land and water and it is a threat to ecology. We can overcome the hazards of plastic by replacing plastic bags with paper bags or reusable cloth bags and by banning the use of plastic bags. Everyone must understand the responsibility of making the environment clean.

14. A Trip to Balukhand Sanctuary

- a. Location : 15 kilometres from Puri and 20 kilometres from the Sun Temple at Konark
- b. Major attractions : the Marine Drive, serene beaches and turtle-nesting sites near the mouth of the Devi river & black bucks
- c. Flora : casuarinas, anacardium, polanga, neem, tamarind, and karanja. Trekking inside the sanctuary is an experience of a lifetime. Many natural yet temporary water bodies
- d. Fauna : black bucks, spotted deer, monkeys, striped hyena, jackal, horseshoe crabs, various monitors, reptiles, variety of birds, Olive Ridleys and green sea turtles, spotted deer, jackal, water monitor.
- d. Cautions to passengers - visitors are advised not to disturb the wild inhabitants

Summarize the passage above based on the notes you have made.

A Trip to Balukhand Sanctuary

Balukhand Sanctuary is 15 kilometres away from Puri and 20 kilometres from the Sun Temple at Konark. Its major attractions are the Marine Drive, serene beaches, turtle-nesting sites near the mouth of the Devi river and black bucks. Trekking inside the sanctuary is an experience of a lifetime because of its flora and fauna. The sanctuary abounds in trees like casuarinas, anacardium, polanga, neem, tamarind, and karanja as well as animals like black bucks, spotted deer, monkeys, striped hyena, jackal, horseshoe crabs, various monitors, reptiles, variety of birds, Olive Ridleys and green sea turtles, spotted deer, jackal, water monitor. Visitors are advised not to disturb the wild inhabitants.

15. Forgetfulness

- (a) It is easy to remember to take medicines because they are taken
 - i. before meal
 - ii. during meal
 - iii. after meal
- (b) Still people forget to take medicine because
 - i. they want to forget them
 - ii. they dislike pills
- (c) But the narrator is not an exception as
 - i. he is a lifelong devotee of medicines
 - ii. he forgets to take medicines as soon as the hour approaches
- (d) Chemists make fortunes out of medicines people forget to take.

Summarize the passage above based on the notes you have made.

Forgetfulness

It is a fact that people forget to take medicines. But it is easy to remember to take medicines because they are taken either before meal or during meal or after meal. Still people forget to take medicine perhaps because they want to forget them or they dislike pills. The narrator is not an exception. He is a lifelong devotee of medicines, yet he forgets to take medicines as soon as the hour approaches. Therefore, chemists make fortunes out of medicines people forget to take.

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**ESSAY WRITING****1. Rising Prices of Essential Commodities**

(Dimension of the problem - reasons of price rise - effects of price rise - government efforts to hold the price line - conclusion)

Price rise is not just an economic concept but it is also a political tool. It is often used by the opposition parties to launch attack on the ruling government. But in case of price rise of essential commodities like cereals, pulses, edible oil, milk, eggs, spices, tea, fruits and vegetables, the poor are most severely affected.

Both demand and supply factors are responsible for rise in prices of essential commodities. Increasing population is itself a major cause of rising demand. Changing food habits due to change of seasons, festivities, ceremonies and celebrations push the demand for goods. Poor harvest, poor storage and transportation can result in the short supply of commodities. Factors like low productivity, natural calamities, wars, evil motives of dishonest businessmen, smuggling, hoarding and black marketing may also create scarcity of goods. As a result, prices of essential commodities rise.

All sections of the society suffer. People living below the poverty line and wage earners struggle to make ends meet. The middle class are the worst hit. They are the salaried class. Their salaries are unable to keep up with the increase in prices. As a result, the gap between the haves and the have-nots increases day by day.

Price control is a government mandate. Government has significant role in regulating

price and distribution to maintain smooth economy in nation. Minimum or maximum prices for specific goods are set by the government to manage the affordability of the goods. Steps of the Government towards development of agriculture, elimination of hoarders and black marketers can eliminate artificial scarcity.

While price hikes are inevitable in an economy, uncontrolled or badly controlled increases hit the population of a country hard. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor widens. Price rise lowers the general standard of living and causes mass unrest. In order to have a stable and prosperous nation it is necessary for the government to exercise some measure of control over price hikes.

2. Friendship

(Necessity of a friend - qualities of a good friend - duties towards a friend - conclusion)

Man cannot live all alone. He needs someone to share his joys and sorrows. It is the friend who can stand by him through thick and thin. Generally friendship occurs between people of same age. Some people successfully carry their childhood friendship for whole life. Friendship may get a setback due to the misunderstanding, demands of family or job.

Honesty is easily one of the most significant qualities of a friend. A person should tactfully speak the truth, instead of lying to keep his friend happy in the short term. Good friends should try to be clear about their intentions. However, a friend should never be cruel or abusive in

speaking the truth. Honesty leads to trust and absolute confidence. In the good company of a loyal friend, one gets motivation to do any hard work in life and pass bad times cheerfully.

Friendship is an everlasting bond that demands love, trust, and sacrifices. It is a mutual relationship in which people expect selfless support and motivation from their true friends. Henry Clerval's self-sacrificing support for Victor in Mary Shelley's novel *Frankenstein* is an example of true friendship. Clerval goes beyond his limits to assist Victor in sickness and difficult times. The last important quality of a friend is forgiveness. Forgiveness can help friends overcome disagreements or fights and resolve misunderstandings. It can make a friendship stronger.

A person should reciprocate care and compassion of his friend. It is necessary that he should be sincere, honest, caring, understanding, selfless and loyal to his friend.

True friendship is a feeling of love, sharing and caring. It is a feeling that someone understands and appreciates us as we are without any exaggeration, flattery and pretensions. It gives a feeling that we are 'wanted' and that we are 'someone' and not a faceless being in the crowd.

3. Hazards of Deforestation

(Introduction - causes of deforestation - consequences of deforestation - preventive measures - conclusion)

Deforestation is the demolition of the forests by the human beings. In the last century, our earth was covered with the forests everywhere. But now-a-days only a small forest cover exists. Deforestation is one of the big environmental and social issues around the globe.

Increasing human population and the growing needs of man for land for agricultural, industrial, residential, commercial and such other purposes involve permanent forest removal. Humans are cutting plants for building houses and household materials, for fuel, paper, match-sticks, for agricultural expansion, for livelihood. Of course, humans aren't totally to blame for this whole thing. Natural disasters such as wildfires, hurricanes, landslides, tsunamis and earthquakes can cause forest depletion.

Deforestation increases greenhouse gas emissions, disrupts the water cycle, increases soil erosion and decreases the natural beauty of an area. Human life and health is affected by climate imbalance, increasing global warming, soil erosion, floods, biodiversity extinction, decreasing level fresh oxygen and increasing carbon dioxide gas and many more.

Deforestation is very necessary stop in order to run the life as usual in better way. The best solution to deforestation is to curb the felling of trees by employing a series of rules and laws to govern it. There should be simple and easy ways to make common people aware about the causes and effects of deforestation. Population should be controlled to lessen the need of forests cutting. Whenever any plant is cut, there should be rules for replanting the plants in the place of old one.

Trees have been around for millions of years, even longer than humans. They give life, food and shelter to every human being and animal. They provide oxygen for people to breathe and absorb carbon dioxide and pollutant gases that harm human health and the atmosphere. They reduce heat by providing shade. Let us plant a tree to combat deforestation.

4. Your Ideal Sports Person

(Importance of sports - the sports person you like - his/her achievements - why you like him/her - conclusion)

Sports contributes significantly to a healthy lifestyle. Sports leads to a well balanced mental and physical growth and tones up muscles and strengthen bones. For the growing children, sports play a very essential part in developing their body and mind.

My favorite sports person is Mahendra Singh Dhoni. He is one of the most popular cricketers and one of the most successful cricket captains in the world. Born in Jharkhand he was passionate about sports. Soon, he started impressing people around with his wicket keeping styles and aggressive batting and made it into junior and senior state team. His talent and consistency got him into a place in the national team.

M.S Dhoni soon became the permanent wicket keeper batsman for India. He won many matches for India and was an excellent finisher. He was selected to lead team India in 2007. Under the leadership of M.S Dhoni, India was the top team in Test ranking for eighteen months starting December 2009, won the World Cup in 2011 and the World Twenty-twenty under his captaincy debut in 2007.

Dhoni has been the recipient of many awards. He was selected as the ICC One day International Player of the Year award in 2008 and 2009. He won prestigious Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award, Padmasri and Padmabhooshan Awards. The Indian Territorial Army conferred the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel to Dhoni on 1 November 2011. He is the second Indian cricketer after Kapil Dev to receive this honour.

I like MS Dhoni because he is a role model for all youngsters. He always demonstrates how to handle pressure situation and earned the name Captain Cool. He is one of the fastest wicket keepers in the world. His helicopter shot which he often uses in twenty-twenty matches is amazing.

5. Life in the Village

[Introduction - advantages - disadvantages - urban influence - conclusion]

Introduction

Villages are known for their beautiful natural surroundings. People in villages lead a simple life and are content with whatever little they have. There is a close bond of trust, love and cooperation among the rural folks.

Advantages

Peaceful life : Villages offer a peaceful environment. People in villages don't seem to be participating in the mad race to reach the top. They are satisfied with what they have and lead a peaceful life. There is no din and bustle of city life here.

Less Pollution : There is little environmental pollution here. The air is clean without smoke and other pollutants.

Socialization: People in villages are very social. They value and respect each other. They visit one another quite often and celebrate all the occasions together. Children grow in an ambience of love and affection and the elderly people don't feel lonely as in the cities.

Disadvantages

Lack of civic amenities: Many villages lack the basic amenities such as electricity, piped clean drinking water, sanitation facility, medical facilities and means of transport.

Poor educational facilities: Many villages do not have good schools. People are unable to afford to send their children to cities for education. They have to be content with facilities available to them.

Gender Inequality: There is intense gender inequality in the villages. Women are mostly confined to the household chores and are not allowed to express their opinion on any matter.

Urban influence: Of late villages have lost their pristine glory. Many villages have become semi urban. People have access to smart phones, internet facilities, most other things of the city.

Conclusion

The government is taking initiative to develop the villages so that life there can become more comfortable. Many welfare programme like Integrated Rural Development, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana and National Old Age Pension Scheme have been introduced to help improve village life.

6. An Ideal Citizen

[Introduction - decent manners - disciplined habits - positive attitude - helpfulness - duties for the nation - conclusion]

7. Environment Pollution

(Introduction - causes of pollution - consequences of pollution - preventive measures - conclusion)

8. India of Your Dreams

(present day India - your idea of national glory - your dreams of social, political, economic, scientific prosperity - conclusion)

9. Educating the Girl Child

Neglected girl child - an educated girl educates a family - ensures family health - adds to wealth of a family - need of education without gender bias

10. The Triumph of Technology

Faster advancement in technology - dependence on technology in everyday - advantages of technology - disadvantages of technology - conclusion

11. Corruption in Public Life

[What corruption is - sources - causes - consequences - possible remedy]

12. Global Warming

[What it is - causes - effects - preventive measures - conclusion]

13. Advertisements

[Purpose of ads - types of ads - merits - demerits - commercial value - conclusion]

14. An Evening on the Beach

[enjoyment of leisure - trip to the beach - scenic beauty - special attraction - conclusion]

15. Television: A wonderful Gift of Science

[Introduction - how TV works - medium of entertainment - role of TV in education - conclusion]

QUESTIONS (SCIENCE)**CORRECTION GRAMMATICAL ERRORS****1. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:**

Recently I visited a city which is famous by a castle. The castle was build in the eleventh century and remained important for several century. As I toured the castle, I wondered how could they build such a monument. Once the industrial era began, castles were sideline. If we will go to a modern city, we can see tall buildings, factories and temples. Massive blocks of shops and offices have spring up to reflect the power of trade. Most people who enter into the city today visit the shopping malls. One of the predominant interest of the modern man is shopping. So the buildings he owns reflects his interests.

2. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

On a afternoon in Autumn Robert was travelling all alone. There was tall trees on either side of the road. Leaves on the trees was turned yellow. He reached a point where the road diverged by two. He wondered which way he will take. He looked down one path as far as he should see. It was disappeared behind a bush. The other was covered by grass. He decided that he will save the other road for another day. He did not know where he would have arrived if he chose the other way.

3. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:

Bunty was sound asleep when he was awaken by a loud noises. He said to himself, "Something must wrong." He quickly put into his t-shirt and a pair of jeans, and rushes out of the house.

There were a huge crowd opposite his room. He saw that Mr. Om's house was in fire. He made a urgent call to the fire station. Mr. and Mrs. Om was out but their young daughter Bobli was trap inside the house.

4. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

One of the many source of revenue for the country is tourism. We have a lot of tourist attraction, from beautiful beaches and cool mountain retreats. People from foreign countries must be expose to what we could offer. We can do this in holding exhibitions overseas. The mass media too can play a important role. The media offer a alternative mode of advertise the country to the world. If tour operators will offer attractive packages, tourists will be definitely lure. Foreign people should be offer a glimpse into our culture and tradition.

5. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:

A bus used to halt in a particular stop everyday. One day a unusually robust man boarded the bus. The conductor went up to him and holds out his hand for the fare. The man simply said, "Sambit Sharma need no ticket". The conductor, who was lean and weak, was scare. He thought, "I would certainly collapse, if this man would land a blow on me." So he went back to his seat quiet. The next day the conductor said, "The bus will not leave, if you will not pay up". The man said, "Cool down" and took out a pass in his pocket. He was entitle to travel on that bus without a ticket.

6. Rewrite the passage given below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

A man stopped in a flower shop. He wanted to send some flower to his mother. His mother was lived two hundred kilometres away. As he got out off his car, he noticed that a young girl is sobbing outside the flower shop. He said to her, "What was the matter with you?" She said, "I want to buying a red rose for my mother. But I only have a ten-rupees note with me and a rose cost twenty rupees." The man smiled and said, "If you will stop crying, I'll buy you a rose."

7. Rewrite the passage given below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

King Minos lived at a lovely island called Crete. He had everything a king could possibly wanted. He had a awful monster as a pet. The monster live in the heart of a maze. King Minos attacked Athens and captured some Athenian to feed the monster. King of Athens figured if he had a strong navy, he should save Athens. He offer King Minos a deal. He wrote, "If you will not attack Athens for 9 years, I will send 7 boys and 7 girls for the monster". Prince Theseus told his father that he was go to Crete as the seventh son of Athens. He would kill the monster and ended the terror.

8. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:

Prince Theseus told his father that he is going to Crete as the seventh son of Athens. He would killed the monster and end the terror. In Crete, when Princess Ariadne was saw Theseus, she was fallen in love with him. Late that night,

Ariadne sent a message to Theseus to meeting her. She gave him an wonderful sword and a ball of thread. She said, "Tie one end to a post near the entrance and let the ball unrolled as you enter into the maze." Theseus found the monster in the maze and slay him. He followed the thread back to the entrance, where Ariadne was waited for him.

9. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:

Once there was a trader who is a great miser. He played an unique trick on all his servants. When a boy applied for work as a domestic help, he would say, "If you will fail to do what I say, you will be dismiss". The boy had to work in trial for a month. None of the servant would last a month because the work would be very difficult. Ultimately, the servants would lost his job without getting any wages. In this way the trader get his work done without payment. All the servants were angry upon him and planned to taught him a lesson.

10. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:

Orpheus was a outstanding musician of ancient Greece. When he played on the lyre, his music charm even the animals. He lived happy with his wife Eurydice. One day Eurydice died with snakebite. Orpheus was overcame with grief. He travelled to the Underworld to bringing Eurydice back to life. He entertain King of the Underworld by his music. The King let Eurydice went on one condition. The King said, "If you will look back before reaching the earth, you will lose Eurydice again."

11. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:

Water is vital with all known forms of life. All life on earth depend on water. It is mostly find in oceans, reservoirs, in the air as vapor, and below the ground. Scarcity of clean water is a acute problem. We need water in household use, food production and livelihoods. Increasing demands on safe water leads to its scarcity. In the name of development water sources are defile. When we build dams across rivers, we will curb flow of water. Ten years ago people laughed for the idea of selling drinking water. But today, purified water is a million dollars industry.

12. Rewrite the passage given below correcting all the grammatical errors in it:

A stranger asked the knight "Why you look so sad?" The knight said that one day he come across an wonderful lady in a meadow. She had as beautiful as a fairy's child. He was fallen in love with her in first sight. She looked at him as if she loves him. He placed her in the back of his horse and rode all day while she was sing a fairy's song. She fed him with honey and said, " How madly am I in love with you!".

13. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:

A group of visitors reached at the sea beach of Gopalpur. They were simply baffle by the beauty of the beach. The sun was go down the western horizon then. One of the visitor exclaimed, "What a excellent scene!" She said that the tiny red crabs look wonderful. Her friend said that they could not disturb the

crabs. Someone said, "Can you tell me what do they call this fish?" The fisherman said, "This fish known as star fish." He said that he has a lot of them in his boat.

14. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:

"What you are looking for, granduncle?" said the boy to an old man who was walk slowly with a stick in his hand. The old man said that "I am looking for my lost years". The boy was amuse and peered at the old man. The old man looked as if he was not eaten for years. "If you will come with me, I shall give you something to eat", the boy said. The old man smiled and said, "May God blesses you, my child!" He was follow the boy to his house. The boy's mother feeded the old man to his heart's content. The old man thanked the mother and said that her son will prosper in life.

15. Rewrite the passage below correcting all the grammatical errors:

One day a certain woman visited a doctor and said that her son has been suffering from fever for two days. The doctor said, "How old he is"? She said that only he was seven. The doctor wrote down the prescription after he checked the boy's temperature. The mother said, "My son is afraid by injections." The doctor smiled and said, "If the boy will take plenty of water, he will soon get well." The mother was relieve. She said to her son, "You did not listen my words. If you would not have drenched in the rains, you would not have caught cold. You may thank the doctor uncle".

ANSWERS

CORRECTION GRAMMATICAL ERRORS

1. Recently I visited a city which is famous **for** a castle. The castle was **built** in the eleventh century and remained important for several **centuries**. As I toured the castle, I wondered how **they could** build such a monument. Once the industrial era began, castles **were sidelined**. If we **go** to a modern city, we can see tall buildings, factories and temples. Massive blocks of shops and offices have **sprung up** to reflect the power of trade. Most people who enter the city today visit the shopping malls. One of the predominant **interests** of the modern man is shopping. So the buildings he owns **reflect** his interests.
2. On **an** afternoon in Autumn Robert was travelling all alone. There **were** tall trees on either side of the road. Leaves on the trees **had turned** yellow. He reached a point where the road diverged **into** two. He wondered which way he **would take**. He looked down one path as far as he **could** see. It **disappeared** behind a bush. The other was covered **with** grass. He decided that he **would save** the other road for another day. He did not know where he would have arrived if he **had chosen** the other way.
3. Bunty was sound asleep when he was **awakened** by a loud **noise**. He said to himself, "Something **must be** wrong." He quickly put **on** his t-shirt and a pair of jeans, and **rushed** out of the house. There **was** a huge crowd opposite his room. He saw that Mr. Om's house was **on** fire. He made **an** urgent call to the fire station. Mr. and Mrs. Om **were** out but their young daughter Bobli was **trapped** inside the house.
4. One of the many **sources** of revenue for the country is tourism. We have a lot of tourist attractions from beautiful beaches **to** cool mountain retreats. People from foreign countries must be **exposed** to what we **can** offer. We can do this **by** holding exhibitions overseas. The mass media too can play **an** important role. The media offer an alternative mode of **advertising** the country to the world.
- If tour operators **offer** attractive packages, tourists will be definitely **lured**. Foreign people should be **offered** a glimpse into our culture and tradition.
5. A bus used to halt **at** a particular stop everyday. One day **an** unusually robust man boarded the bus. The conductor went up to him and **held** out his hand for the fare. The man simply said, "Sambit Sharma **needs** no ticket". The conductor, who was lean and weak, was **scared**. He thought, "I would certainly collapse, if this man **landed** a blow on me." So he went back to his seat **quietly**. The next day the conductor said, "The bus will not leave, if you **do not pay** up". The man said, "Cool down" and took out a pass **from** his pocket. He was **entitled** to travel on that bus without a ticket.
6. A man stopped **at** a flower shop. He wanted to send some **flowers** to his mother. She **was living** two hundred kilometres away. As he got out **of** his car, he noticed that a young girl **was sobbing** outside the flower shop. He said to her, "What **is** the matter with you?" She said, "I want **to buy** a red rose for my mother. But I only have a **ten-rupee** note with me and a rose **costs** twenty rupees." The man smiled and said, "If you **stop** crying, I'll buy you a rose."
7. King Minos lived **on** a lovely island called Crete. He had everything a king could possibly **want**. He had **an awful** monster as a pet. The monster **lived** in the heart of a maze. King Minos attacked Athens and captured some Athenians to feed the monster. King of Athens figured if he had a strong navy, he **could** save Athens. He **offered** King Minos a deal. He wrote, "If you **do not attack** Athens for 7 years, I will send 7 boys and 7 girls for the monster". Prince Theseus told his father that he **was going** to Crete as the seventh son of Athens. He would kill the monster and **end** the terror.
8. Prince Theseus told his father that he was **going** to Crete as the seventh son of Athens. He **would** kill the monster and end the terror. In Crete, when Princess Ariadne saw Theseus,

she **fell** in love with him. Late that night, Ariadne sent a message to Theseus to **meet** her. She gave him a wonderful sword and a ball of thread. She said, "Tie one end to a post near the entrance and let the ball **unroll** as you **enter** the maze." Theseus found the monster in the maze and **slew** him. He followed the thread back to the entrance, where Ariadne was waiting for him.

9. Once there was a trader who **was** a great miser. He played a unique trick on all his servants. When a boy applied for work as a domestic help, he would say, "If you **fail** to do what I say, you will be **dismissed**". The boy had to work **on** trial for a month. None of the **servants** would last a month because the work was very difficult. Ultimately, the servants would **lose** his job without getting any wages. In this way the trader **got** his work done without payment. All the servants were angry **with** him and planned to **teach** him a lesson.
10. Orpheus was **an** outstanding musician of ancient Greece. When he played on the lyre, his music **charmed** even the animals. He lived **happily** with his wife Eurydice. One day Eurydice died **of** snakebite. Orpheus **was overcome** with grief. He travelled to the Underworld **to bring** Eurydice back to life. He **entertained** King of the Underworld **with** his music. The King let Eurydice **go** on one condition. The King said, "If you **look** back before reaching the earth, you will lose Eurydice again."
11. Water is vital **for** all known forms of life. All life on earth **depends** on water. It is mostly **found** in oceans, reservoirs, in the air as vapor, and below the ground. Scarcity of clean water is **an** acute problem. We need water **for** household use, food production and livelihoods. Increasing demands on safe water **lead** to its scarcity. In the name of development water sources **are defiled**. When we build dams across rivers, we **curb** flow of water. Ten years ago people laughed **at** the idea of selling drinking water. But today, purified water is a million **dollar** industry.
12. A stranger asked the knight "Why **do you look** so sad?" The knight said that one day he **had come** across a wonderful lady in a meadow. She **was** as beautiful as a fairy's child. He **fell** in love with her **at** first sight. She looked at him as if she **loved** him. He placed her on the back of his horse and rode all day while she was **singing** a fairy's song. She fed him with honey and said, "How madly **I am** in love with you!"
13. A group of visitors **reached** the sea beach of Gopalpur. They were simply **baffled** by the beauty of the beach. The sun **was going** down the western horizon then. One of the **visitors** exclaimed, "What **an** excellent scene!" She said that the tiny red crabs **looked** wonderful. Her friend said that they **should** not disturb the crabs. Someone said, "Can you tell me what they **call** this fish?" The fisherman said, "This fish **is known** as star fish." He said that he **had** a lot of them in his boat.
14. "What **are you** looking for, granduncle?" said the boy to an old man who **was walking** slowly with a stick in his hand. The old man said, "I am looking for my lost years". The boy was **amused** and peered at the old man. The old man looked as if he **had** not eaten for years. "If you **come** with me, I shall give you something to eat", the boy said. The old man smiled and said, "May God **bless** you, my child!" He **followed** the boy to his house. The boy's mother **fed** the old man to his heart's content. The old man thanked the mother and said that her son **would** prosper in life.
15. One day a certain woman called on a doctor and said that her son **had been suffering** from fever for two days. The doctor said, "How old **is** he"? She said that only he **had** seven. The doctor wrote down the prescription after he **had checked** the boy's temperature. The mother said, "My son is afraid **of** injections." The doctor smiled and said, "If the boy **takes** plenty of water, he will soon get well." The mother was **relieved**. She said to her son, "You did not **listen to** my words. If you **had** not drenched in the rains, you would not have caught cold. You **should** thank the doctor uncle".

