

Reading

Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

1. Read the text given below: (2024)

(1) Held every year on 21 May, UNESCO leads the celebration of World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development highlighting not only the richness of the world's cultures, but also the essential role of intercultural dialogue for achieving peace and sustainable development.

(2) A recent international emergency has proved the intrinsic value of the cultural and creative sector at generating social cohesion, educational resource or personal well-being in times of crisis. It has also underscored the sector's potential to generate economic growth, something which is too often underestimated.

(3) With the adoption in September 2015 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the United Nations, and the resolution on Culture and Sustainable Development adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2015, the message of the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development is more important than ever. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can best be achieved by drawing upon the creative potential of the world's diverse cultures and engaging in continuous dialogue to ensure that all members of society benefit from sustainable development.

(4) Bridging the gap between cultures is urgent and necessary for peace, stability and development. Cultural diversity is a driving force of development, not only with respect to economic growth, but also as a means of leading a more fulfilling intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual life. This is captured in the culture conventions, which provide a solid basis for the promotion of cultural diversity. Cultural diversity is thus an asset that is indispensable for poverty reduction and the achievement of sustainable development.

(5) At the same time, acceptance and recognition of cultural diversity in particular through innovative use of media and Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) are conducive to dialogue among civilizations and cultures, respect and mutual understanding.

(6) In 2001, UNESCO adopted the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. Next, in December 2002, the UN General Assembly, in its resolution 57/249,

declared May 21 to be the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, and in 2015, the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution on Culture and Sustainable Development, affirming culture's contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, acknowledging further the natural and cultural diversity of the world, and recognizing that cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development.

(7) The day provides us with an opportunity to deepen our understanding of the values of cultural diversity and to achieve the goals of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions adopted on 20 October, 2005.

Answer the following questions based on the above passage:

(i) Based on the reading and understanding of the above passage, list 2 points to describe the purpose of UNESCO leading the celebration of World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development.

(a) _____

(b) _____

Answer: i To highlight richness of world's cultures. To play essential role of inter-cultural dialogue for achieving peace and sustainable development.

(ii) Select the option that corresponds to the meaning of the following sentence from para (2).

The recent international emergency has proved the intrinsic value of the cultural and creative sector at generating social cohesion, educational resource or personal well-being in times of crisis.

(A) the real worth of cultural sector at generating social cohesion during pandemics

(B) the real worth of creative sector at undermining the social cohesion during an international emergency

(C) questioning the real worth of creative sector at generating education resource during an international emergency

(D) highlighting the real worth of cultural and creative sector at generating social cohesion and educational resource during an international emergency

Answer. (D) – highlighting the real world of cultural and creative sector at generating social cohesion and educational resource during an international emergency

(iii) Based on your reading of the passage, examine in about 40 words how Sustainable Development Goals can be achieved.

Answer. Draw upon creative potential of world's diverse cultures, engage in continuous dialogue to ensure that all members of society benefit from sustainable development.

A positive/appreciative/optimistic statement that highlights/emphasizes on the advantages of a cultural diversity rather than viewing it as a cause of undermining the situation/cultural diversity is dispensable for poverty reduction/cultural diversity important for sustainable development (any other relevant response for tone must be accepted)

(iv) What is the tone of the writer in the given line from paragraph (4)? Rationalise your response in about 40 words: "Cultural diversity is an asset."

Answer. A positive/appreciative/optimistic statement that highlights/emphasizes on the advantages of a cultural diversity rather than viewing it as a cause of undermining the situation/cultural diversity is dispensable for poverty reduction/cultural diversity important for sustainable development

(any other relevant response for tone must be accepted)

(v) The phrase 'bridging the gap' in paragraph (4) refers to :

- (A) widening the differences
- (B) connecting two disparate ideas
- (C) supporting the bridging
- (D) filling in the space between two connected things

Answer. (B) – 1 mark to be awarded to each child. There is error in the spelling of the word 'disparate' which changes the meaning of the word completely.

(vi) In sets a-e below, identify two sets of synonyms.

- a. richness and poverty
- b. intellectual and moral

- c. reduction and promotion
- d. essential and intrinsic
- e. urgent and crucial

Options:

- (A) a and c
- (B) b and e
- (C) d and e
- (D) b and d

Answer. (C) – (d & e) essential and intrinsic Urgent and crucial

(vii) Complete the sentence appropriately:

The Second Committee of UN General Assembly in 2015 adopted_____

Answer. The resolution on cultural and sustainable development, affirming culture's contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development.

(viii) Complete the following sentence:

_____is urgent and necessary for peace, stability and development.

Answer. Bridging the gap between culture

2. Read the extract given below: (2024)

(1) The National Education Policy 2020 proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of education, including the educational structure, regulations and governance, to create a new system which is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century students. According to the policy, by 2025, at least 50% of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to skill education, for which a clear action plan with targets and timelines are to be developed.

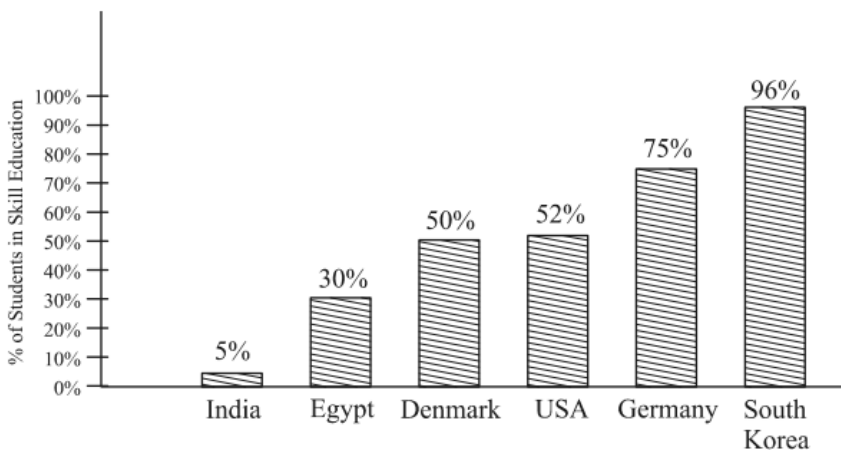
(2) The policy aims to overcome the social status hierarchy associated with skill education and integration of skill education into mainstream education in all educational institutions in a phased manner. Beginning with skill exposure at early ages in middle and secondary school, quality skill education will be integrated smoothly into school and higher education.

(3) Every child will learn at least one skill and is exposed to several more. This would lead to emphasizing the dignity of labour and importance of various vocations involving Indian arts and artisanship.

(4) The development of skill capacities will go hand-in-hand with the

development of 'academic' or other capacities. To achieve this objective, secondary schools will have to collaborate with Industrial Training Institutes (ITIS), Polytechnics, Local Industry, etc. Skill labs will also be set up and created in the schools in a Hub and Spoke model, which will allow other schools to use the facility. Higher education institutions will offer skill education either on their own or in partnership with industry and other institutions.

The Global Scenario of Students in Skill Education Sector.



For visually challenged students only:

Percentage of students in Skill Education in various countries is as follows:

India — 5%

Egypt — 30%

Denmark — 50%

USA — 52%

Germany — 75%

South Korea — 96%

Based on your understanding of the extract, answer the questions given below:

(i) Based on the reading of the extract, list 2 objectives of NEP 2020.

Answer. - Overcome social status hierarchy associated with vocational education.

- integration into mainstream education
- revision and revamping of all aspects of education
- aligning aspirational goals of 21st century with education system

(Any two points)

(ii) Fill in the blank with appropriate option from those given in the brackets, based on the understanding of paragraph (4).

The statement:

"The development of skill capacities will go hand-in-hand with the development of academic or other capacities" is a / an _____ (fact / opinion) because it is a / an _____ (subjective judgement/objective detail)

Answer. An Opinion/a subjective judgement (the combination has to be correct.) (1)

(No partial credit)

(iii) Select the option that corresponds to the meaning of the statement given below :

"According to the policy, by 2025, at least 50% of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to skill education."

- (A) Maximum 50% learners shall have exposure to technical education.
- (B) Minimum 50% learners shall have exposure to technical education.
- (C) Minimum 50% learners shall have exposure to skill education.
- (D) Maximum 50% learners shall have exposure to skill education.

Answer. (C) – minimum 50% learners shall have exposure to vocational education

(iv) Based on the understanding of the passage, complete the following statement appropriately:

The benefit of the hub and spoke model will be _____

Answer. It will allow other schools to use the facility of skill labs

(v) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word / phrase from paragraph (3):

Racism : condemn : _____ : respect

Answer. Dignity of labour/labour/artisanship

(vi) As per the Global Scenario which country has the maximum percentage of students in Skill Education and what can be the possible reason?

Answer. South Korea – any appropriate reason related to South Korea

(vii) Fill in the following blank choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given below:

As per NEP 2020, skill exposure will begin at _____

- (A) middle and secondary school
- (B) primary school
- (C) higher school
- (D) senior secondary school

Answer. (A) – middle and secondary school

(viii) Justify the statement - "The NEP will create an awareness and appreciation of Indian arts and artisanship."

Answer. any one relevant point from below -

- child will learn at least one skill
- understand dignity of labour
- appreciate Indian Arts & Artisanship

Unseen Passages

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (2023)

(1) Organic food is very popular these days. It can also be very expensive.

Some organic food costs twice as much as non-organic food. Parents of young children and even some pet owners, will pay high prices for organic food if they think it is healthier. But many others think organic food is just a waste of money.

(2) There is one main difference between organic and non-organic food.

Organic farms do not use agricultural chemicals such as pesticides that stop insects from damaging crops. In many countries, foods that claim to be organic must have special labels that guarantee they're grown organically.

(3) Some people think organic also means 'locally grown' and originally it was indeed true. But over a period of time organic farming has become a big business, with many organic foods now being grown by large agricultural companies that sell their products far from where they're grown. Processed food made with organic ingredients has also become more popular. At first, only small companies produced these products. But as demand overtook supply, big food companies that had been selling non-organic products for many years also began selling organic products.

(4) Is organic food safer and more nutritious? This is an important part of the

debate. Many farmers and consumers believe it is safer and more nutritious. They think agricultural chemicals can cause serious illnesses such as cancer, but there isn't much evidence proving this is true. However, recent studies have shown that eating organically-grown produce reduce your chances of developing heart diseases. Many doctors think it is more important to stop dangerous bacteria from contaminating foods. These bacteria can contaminate both organic and non-organic fruits and vegetables, and doctors recommend washing produce carefully before eating it. Meat, fish and chicken can also become contaminated so washing your hands before handling these foods is also very important. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below. (1 x 10 = 10)

(i) People are willing to pay high prices for organic food because

- (a) it is not easily available
- (b) it helps in weight loss
- (c) it is produced by small companies
- (d) it does not contain agricultural chemicals

(ii) Select the option that displays what the writer projects with reference to the following Is organic food safer and more nutritious? This is an important part of the debate.

- (a) denial
- (b) confirmation
- (c) caution
- (d) acceptance

(iii) Complete the following with a phrase from paragraph 3.

Opinion	Reason
Big food companies have started selling organic food products.	

(iv) The writer contrasts organic food to non-organic food. State one point of comparison between the two.

(v) Based on your reading of the text, list one benefit of eating organic food.

(vi) What connect does the writer draw between contamination of food and washing hands?

(vii) The writer says that people believe that it is safer and more nutritious to eat organic food. Select the reason for his sceptical view.

(a) the price decides the popularity

(b) there is no confirmed evidence

(c) it is tastier

(d) it is marketed by big food companies

(viii) Supply one point to justify the following: Some people think organic also means 'locally grown'.

(ix) Supply one method of how we can control the contamination of organic and non-organic food.

(x) List one factor that certifies food to be organic. Read the following passage carefully: (2023)

(1) According to a new study, a vast blanket of pollution stretching across South Asia is cutting down sunlight by 10 per cent over India, damaging agriculture, modifying rainfall patterns and putting hundreds of thousands of people at risk.

(2) It is said "Acids in the haze may, by falling as acid rain, have the potential to damage crops and trees. Ash falling on leaves can aggravate the impact of reduced sunlight on the Earth's surface. The pollution that is forming the haze could be leading to several hundreds of thousands of premature deaths as a result of higher levels of respiratory diseases".

(3) "The haze has cut down sunlight over India by 10 per cent (so far)- a huge amount! As a repercussion, the North-West of India is drying up," Prof. V. Ramanathan said when asked specifically about the impact of the

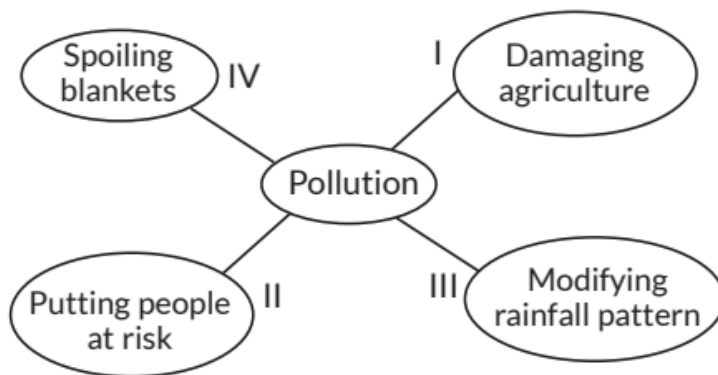
haze over India. He said, "We are still in an early stage of understanding of the impact of the haze".

(4) Prof. V. Ramanathan was asked whether the current droughts in most parts of India after over a decade of good monsoons was owing to the haze. He

said, "It was too early to reach a conclusion. If the droughts persist for about four to five years, then we would start suspecting that it may be because of the haze" India, China and Indonesia are the worst affected owing to their population density, economic growth and depleting forest cover. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below. (1 x 10 = 10)

(i) Infer one reason for the following based on the information in paragraph 1: In India rainfall patterns are changing.

(ii) The pollution spreading across South Asia is affecting India by Choose the correct option from the ones given below:



- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I, III and IV
- (c) II, III and IV
- (d) I, II and IV

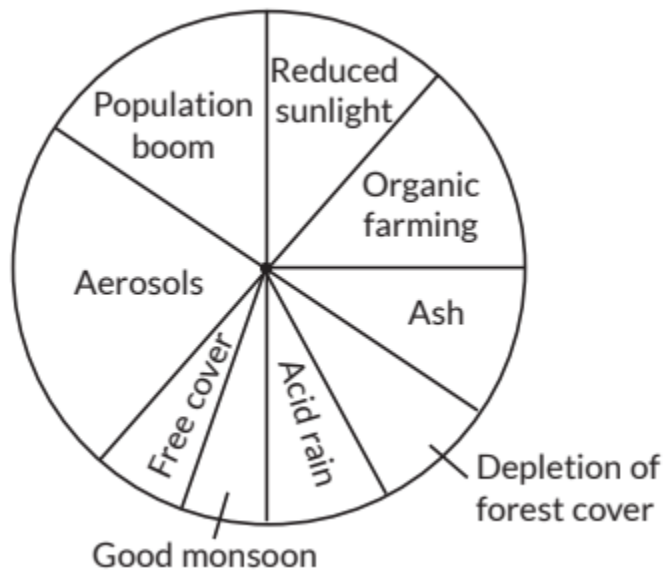
(iii) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/ phrase from paragraph 2

possibility:_____:: suspecting: doubting

(iv) Select the correct option to complete the sentence. droughts were caused by the haze.

- (a) Strong evidence suggested that
- (b) Past surveys confirmed that
- (c) There has not been enough time to determine that
- (d) Superstitious people believe that

(v) From the following pie chart, identify one reason each which does and does not contribute to weather disruption:



(vi) Fill in the blank by selecting the correct option. Ash falling on leaves can _____ the impact of reduced sunlight on the Earth's surface.

- (a) worsen
- (b) encourage
- (c) diminish
- (d) support

(vii) Substitute the word 'repercussion' with one word similar in meaning in the following sentence

paragraph 3.

The haze has cut down sunlight over India As a repercussion, the North-West of India is drying up.

(viii) List any two countries which are affected due to depleting forest cover.

(ix) Which of the following mean the same as 'persist' in 'droughts persist' as used in para 4?

- (a) destroying
- (b) halting
- (c) continue
- (d) blocking

(x) Select the option that titles paragraphs 1-4 appropriately with reference to information in the text.

- (a) 1. Impact of Pollution in South Asia
- 2. Effects of Acid Rain
- 3. Understanding Consequences of Haze
- 4. Debate over Droughts

- (b) 1. Impact of Droughts
- 2. Understanding Acid Rain
- 3. Effect of Haze
- 4. Debate over Pollution

- (c) 1. Impact of Pollution in South Asia
- 2. Effects of Acid Rain
- 3. Debate over Droughts
- 4. Understanding Haze

- (d) 1. Impact of Haze
- 2. Understanding Acid Rain
- 3. Debate over Pollution
- 4. Effect of Haze

3. Read the following passage carefully: (2023)

(1) Hiking is a great source of pleasure to us besides being beneficial for health. Once we leave the crowded streets of a city and go out for a walking tour away from the mad world, we really feel free. The open air has a bracing effect on the mind. The congestion of the city, the uproar and tumult, the intolerable noise of traffic, the hectic daily routine, all these are forgotten and the mind is at ease. We then feel like running, leaping, singing and laughing. We travel merrily mile after mile in the company of friends and associates.

(2) Hiking takes us in the midst of nature. The sight of waterfalls, flowers, streams, trees and bushes is pleasing. A connect is established between us and nature. Various sounds of nature, like the murmur of a brook or the song of a bird, acquire a new meaning and significance to us.

(3) You enjoy the beauty of nature. Minute observations like a snake casting its slough, a mouse peeping out of its hole, a squirrel leaping about on the branches of a tree, a bird flying past us, all these are noticed and they arouse

our interest. We have no business worries, no fear of the examinations, no anxiety about the home. We have leisure to stand, to walk and talk. It is more thrilling and pleasurable to hike in a mountainous region than in the plains. The excitement of climbing up to the top of a hill, the adventure of coming down a slope, the grandeur of sunset behind a mountain - All these sights lend a rare charm and interest to our journey.

(4) We walk along a zigzag motor road or cut across a mountain path in search of adventure. We may have bright sunny weather or might get caught in a shower of rain. We may look below us into the yawning chasm or up at the mountain peak. The feeling of unlimited freedom makes our hearts leap with joy.

(5) Hiking is one of the healthiest sports. It ensures a complete escape from the urgent and busy activities of life and therefore gives solace to our brain. It regains its lost energy and is able to do twice as much work as before.

(6) The fresh air, beautiful mountains, majestic trees, chirping sound of birds make one's mind and soul at peace with nature. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below. ($1 \times 10 = 10$)

(i) To go out for a walking tour is

- (a) to stroll
- (b) to ramble
- (c) to hike
- (d) to saunter

(ii) Why does the writer say that the mind is at ease when you hike?

- (a) because hiking is an inexpensive activity
- (b) because it brings families together
- (c) because of intolerable noise of traffic
- (d) because the depressing daily routine is forgotten

(iii) Complete the following with a phrase. The various sounds of nature acquire

(iv) Infer one reason for the following based on information in paragraph 2. A contact is established between us and nature.

(v) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word from paragraph 2.
aroma: cooking; fragrance:

(vi) Give one reason why it is a pleasure to hike in the mountains than in the plains.

- (a) because observation is sharpened
- (b) because of the excitement of climbing up and adventure of coming down
- (c) because it is leisure to stand, to walk
- (d) because of there are no worries

(vii) Hiking gives the brain, the rest it needs because

- (a) it is a short time activity
- (b) it is one of the healthiest sports
- (c) it makes us sleep peacefully
- (d) it is an escape from our busy schedule

(viii) List any two examples of minute observations you make while on a hike.

(ix) Supply one point to justify the following: Hiking gives us a feeling of unlimited joy.

(x) Substitute the word 'leap with joy' with one word similar in meaning in the following sentence from the passage. The feeling of unlimited freedom makes our hearts leap with joy.

4. Read the extract given below: (2023)

(1) Necessity is indeed the mother of invention. When areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. Why? Because a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir Government came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.

(2) Ladakh, a cold desert at an altitude of 3,000 - 3,500 metres above sea level, has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50 mm. Glaciers have always been the only source of water. Agriculture is completely dependent on glacier melt, unlike the rest of river/ monsoon-fed in India. But over the years, with increasing effects of climate change, rainfall and snowfall patterns have been changing, resulting in severe shortage and drought situations. Given the extreme winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to one harvest season.

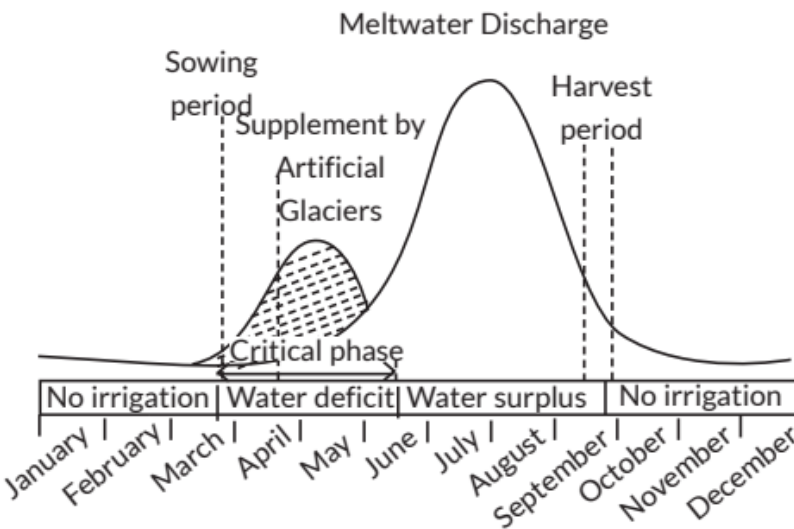
(3) It is located between the natural glacier above and the village below. The one closer to the village and lowest in altitude melts first, providing water

during April-May, the crucial sowing season. Further, layers of ice above melt with the increasing temperature, thus ensuring continuous supply to the fields. Therefore, farmers have been able to manage two crops instead of one. It costs about 1,50,000 and above to create glacier.

(4) Fondly called the glacier man, he has designed over 15 artificial glaciers in and around Leh since 1987. In recognition of his pioneering effort, he was conferred the Padma Shri by the President of India.

(5) There are a few basic steps followed while creating an artificial glacier. River or stream water at high altitude is diverted to a shaded area of the hill, facing north, where the winter sun is blocked by a ridge or a mountain range. At the start of the winter, i.e., in November, the diverted water is made to flow on sloping hills facing distribution channels. Stone embankments are built at regular intervals which impede the flow of water, making shallow

pools which freeze forming a cascade of ice along the slope. Ice formation continues for 3-4 months resulting in a large accumulation of ice which is referred to as an 'artificial glacier'.



Based on your understanding of the extract, answer the questions given below.
(1 x 10 = 10)

(i) Infer one reason for the following based on information in paragraph 1. Areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortage but life's didn't grind to a halt.

(ii) Select from the passage the appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

Agriculture is completely dependent on unlike the rest of river/monsoon-fed India.

- (a) rainfall pattern
- (b) climate change
- (c) glaciers melt
- (d) extreme winter conditions

(iii) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/phrase from paragraph 3. icing: cake :: layers:

(iv) Select the correct option to complete the following sentence. At the start of winter the diverted water is made to flow

- (a) on sloping hills facing distribution channels
- (b) on high altitude
- (c) on ice-cold water level
- (d) on mountain range

(v) From the chart, select the months of water surplus.

- (a) January, February
- (b) November, December
- (c) July, August, September
- (d) March, April

(vi) Fill in the blanks by selecting from the passage the correct option: The _____ have been the only source of water in areas in and around Ladakh.

- (a) glaciers
- (b) rivers
- (c) streams
- (d) water springs

(vii) The word 'located' in paragraph 3 means

- (a) found
- (b) found
- (c) situated
- (d) adapted

(viii) Write any two steps followed while creating the glaciers.

(ix) List one reason why artificial glaciers seem the best option.

(x) Select the most suitable title from the following for the passage.

- (a) Water Shortage
- (b) New Ways to Pool Water
- (c) Artificial Glacier
- (d) River Beds

5. Read the passage given below: (Term II, 2021-22)

Sifting through the sands of time

(1) When you're on the beach, you're stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds. Sand provides a mineral treasure-trove, a record of geology's earth-changing processes.

(2) Sand: as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.

(3) Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. It is one of the most common substances on Earth. And it is a major element in man-made items too - concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.

(4) What exactly is sand? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They have come from the erosion of rocks, or from the skeletons of marine organisms which accumulate on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.

(5) Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is a dazzling white, its grains may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum. On Pacific islands jet black sands form from volcanic minerals.

(6) Usually, the older the granules, the finer they are and the smoother the edges. The fine, white beaches, for instance, are recycled from sandstone

several hundred million years old. Perhaps they will be stone once more, in another few hundred million years.

(7) Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient whose uses are legion: but it has one vital function you might never even notice. Sand cushions our land from the sea's impact, and geologists say it often does a better job of protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any five questions from the six given below: ($5 \times 1 = 5$)

- (i) How is sand a 'treasure-trove'?
- (ii) How is sand both a pain and a pleasure?
- (iii) Name two man-made materials that contain sand.
- (iv) List the different shapes of sand.
- (v) What is the origin of white sand?
- (vi) In what ways are older granules different from recent granules?

6. Read the passage given below: (Term II, 2021-22)

Extraction and Purification of Drinking Water

(1) Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level - known as a water table - is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby.

(2) Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface. However, this

only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump.

(3) Some bottled water is advertised as 'purified' which means it has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure, this must be thrown away.

(4) For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis.

(5) The overall effects of UV light treatment are variable, however, which leaves many municipal water treatment processes relying on chlorination. Its powerful and comprehensive antimicrobial effect notwithstanding, chlorination is also extremely inexpensive and remains the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes. Many members of the public remain suspicious of water that has been treated with such a harsh chemical. Its ease of use and affordability has meant that chlorine often plays an important role in making tainted water supplies safe for consumption immediately after natural disasters have occurred. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any five questions from the six given below: (5×15)

- (i) Under what conditions does a natural spring emerge?
- (ii) What is a confined aquifer?
- (iii) What forms a flowing artesian well?
- (iv) Explain the term 'purified' water.

(v) How are pathogens treated?

(vi) Why is municipal water treated by chlorination?

7. Read the passage given below: (5 marks) (Term II, 2021-22)

(1) Milkha Singh, also known as The Flying Sikh, was an Indian track and field sprinter who was introduced to the sport while serving in the Indian Army. He is the only athlete to win gold in 400 metres at the Asian Games as well as the Commonwealth Games. He also won gold medals in the 1958 and 1962 Asian Games. He represented India in the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne, the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome and the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. He was awarded the Padma Shri, India's fourth- highest civilian honour, in recognition of his sporting achievements.

(2) The race for which Singh is best remembered is his fourth-place finish in the 400 metres final at the 1960 Olympic Games. He led the race till the 200 m mark before easing off, allowing others to pass him. Singh's fourth-place time of 45.73 seconds was the Indian national record for almost 40 years.

(3) From beginnings that saw him orphaned and displaced during the partition of India, Singh became a sporting icon in the country. In 2008, journalist Rohit Brijnath described Singh as "the finest athlete India has ever produced".

(4) He was disappointed with his debut performance at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics. "I returned to India, chastened by my poor performance in Melbourne. I had been so excited by the prospects of being part of the Indian Olympics team, but hadn't realized how strong and professional the competition would be. My success in India had filled me with a false sense of pride and it was only when I was on the track that I saw how inconsequential my talents were when pitted against superbly fit and seasoned athletes. It was then that I understood what competition actually meant, and that if I wanted to succeed on the international arena, I must be prepared to test my mettle against the best athletes in the world."

(5) Then he decided to make sprinting the sole focus of his life. "Running had thus become my God, my religion and my beloved." "My life during those two years was governed by strict rules and regulations and a self-imposed penance. Every morning I would rise at the crack of dawn, get into my sports kit and dash off to the track, where I would run two or three miles cross-country in the company of my coach."

(6) On how he pushed himself through the tough days of vigorous training. "I

practiced so strenuously that often I was drained of all energy, and there were times when I would vomit blood or drop down unconscious through sheer exercise. My doctors and coaches warned me, asked me to slow down to maintain my health and equilibrium but my determination was too strong to give up. My only focus was to become the best athlete in the world. But then images of a packed stadium filled with cheering spectators, wildly applauding me as I crossed the finishing line, would flash across my mind and I would start again, encouraged by visions of victory."

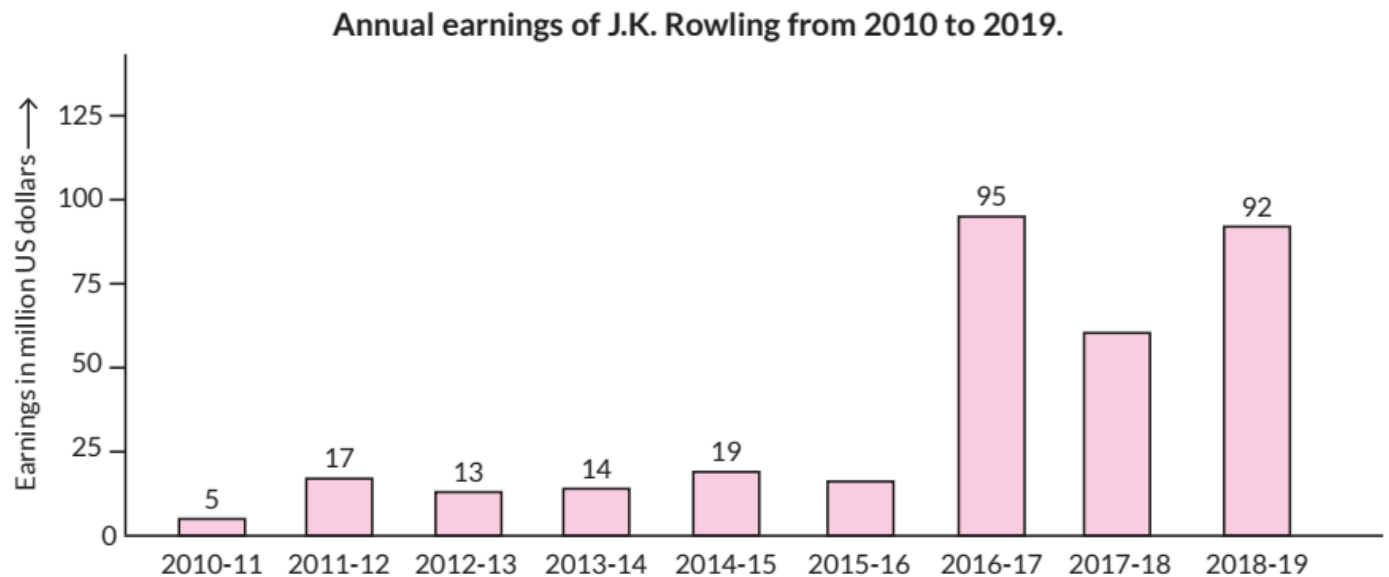
Based on your reading answer any five questions from the six given below:

- (i) What is Milkha Singh known as? What realization did Milkha Singh have when he was on the track during the Melbourne Olympics?
- (ii) List any two of Milkha Singh's achievements.
- (iii) What strict rules and regulations did Milkha Singh follow?
- (iv) State two consequences of his hard and strenuous practice.
- (v) What motivated Milkha Singh to become the best athlete in the world?
- (vi) Explain the phrase 'I would start again' in the last sentence.

8. Read the following excerpt from a Case Study. (5 marks) (Term II, 2021-22)
J.K. Rowling - A Journey

The story of Joanne Kathleen Rowling's near magical rise to fame is almost as well known as the characters she creates. Rowling was constantly writing and telling stories to her younger sister Dianne. "The first story I ever wrote down was about a rabbit called Rabbit." Rowling said in an interview. "He got the measles and was visited by his friends including a giant bee called Miss Bee. And ever since Rabbit and Miss Bee, I have always wanted to be a writer, though I rarely told anyone so. However, my parents, both of whom come from impoverished backgrounds and neither of whom had been to college, took the view that my overactive imagination was an amusing personal quirk that would never pay a mortgage or secure a pension." A writer from the age of six, with two unpublished novels in the drawer, she was stuck on a train when Harry walked into her mind fully formed. She spent the next five years constructing the plots of seven books, one for every year of his secondary school life. Rowling says she started writing the first book, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, in Portugal, where she was teaching English. At first, nobody wanted to publish Harry Potter. She was told that the plot was too complex. Refusing to compromise, she found a publisher. In 1997, Rowling

received her first royalty cheque. By book three, she had sky rocketed to the top of the publishing world. A row of zeroes appeared on the author's bank balance and her life was turned upside down. Day and night she had journalists knocking on the unanswered door of her flat. Rowling's quality control has become legendary, as her obsession with accuracy. She's thrilled with Stephen Fry's taped version of the books and outraged that an Italian dust jacket showed Harry minus his glasses. "Don't they understand that the glasses are the clue to his vulnerability."



On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer any five of the six questions given below.

- (i) Explain J.K. Rowling's 'near magical rise to fame.
- (ii) What reason did the publishers give for rejecting Rowling's book?
- (iii) What was the drawback of achieving fame?
- (iv) Why was Rowling outraged with the Italian dust jacket?
- (v) Find a word in the last para that means the same as 'insecure/helpless.
- (vi) According to the graph, how many years did it take Rowling to become very successful?

9. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the correct options from the given ones:
(Attempt any eight) (8 marks) (Term I, 2021-22)

- (1) Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found

for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of them and her own efforts to maintain discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it', often with the inference that she herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent force of an example. Children and servants were in this way taught to know their place.

(2) In the twentieth century, children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result. With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf, quite unsuitable for the young. Why should women accept their subordinate role? Why indeed? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers; and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

(3) What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the parent's authority over the children. The mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both. In bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself, in fact, of the means of discipline.

1. The title of this passage could be:

(a) Who is Responsible for Indiscipline Among Children?

- (b) Collapse of Discipline at Home
- (c) Place of Children and Servants at Home
- (d) Child Psychology

2. The writer :

- (a) seems to be a male chauvinist pig/an arrogant person.
- (b) takes a light-hearted approach to life.
- (c) is a disgruntled husband.
- (d) has his family's welfare at his heart.

3. Earlier, a wife was obedient to her husband:

- (a) so that she could discipline her children.
- (b) so that she could control her entire household.
- (c) as he was the bread winner.
- (d) as men are physically stronger than women.

4. Study the following statements:

- (i) Mother spent most of her time at home.
- (ii) Element of familiarity decreased her control over her children.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Only (i) is true and represents an assertion.
- (b) (ii) is false and follows the assertion in (i).
- (c) (i) is false, but represents an assertion.
- (d) (ii) is true and follows the assertion in (i).

5. Study the following statements:

- (i) Wife asserted her authority through her husband.
- (ii) Firm steps were taken by the wife in the name of her husband.
- (iii) Wife made the decisions and the husband took the blame. Choose the

correct option:

- (a) (i) and (ii) are true and (iii) is false.
- (b) (ii) and (iii) are true and (i) is false.
- (c) (iii) is true and follows the assertion in (ii).
- (d) (i) is true and follows the assertion in (iii).

6. Study the following statements:

- (i) It gives mothers more time to talk to children.
- (ii) Mothers had more freedom and more time.
- (iii) Mothers could discuss matters with their children.

(iv) In the twentieth century, families had fewer children.

Which event led to which?

- (a) (i) → (ii) → (iii) → (iv)
- (b) (ii) → (i) → (iv) → (iii)
- (c) (iv) → (ii) → (i) → (iii)
- (d) (iii) (iv) → (ii) → (i)

7. 'even the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf' The figure of speech used in this expression is:

- (a) Irony
- (b) Metonymy
- (c) Personification
- (d) Metaphor

8. The 'Bible' was unsuitable for the young as:

- (a) it was symbolic of religious authority.
- (b) it talked of male superiority.
- (c) the young did not like to believe in God.
- (d) the scientific temper goes against religious beliefs.

9. Study the following statements:

- (i) Now intelligent men and women have developed a comfortable relationship.
- (ii) Wives' fear of the husbands has turned into a feeling of mutual love.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (i) is right, but (ii) is wrong and (i) is the result of (ii).
- (b) (ii) is right, but (i) wrong and (ii) is the result of (i).
- (c) (i) and (ii) are both right and (ii) is the result of (i).
- (d) (i) and (ii) are both wrong and (i) is the result of (ii).

10. 'their role of infallible tyrant'

The phrase 'infallible tyrant' means a cruel person who:

- (a) sometimes fails.
- (b) never fails.

- (c) sometimes makes a mistake.
- (d) never makes a mistake.

10. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones: (Attempt any six) (6 marks) (Term I, 2021-22)

(1) Roads have a negative impact on chimpanzee populations that can extend for more than 17 km, a new report shows. A team led by the University of Exeter examined the impact of major and minor roads on wild western chimpanzee numbers in the eight African countries in which they live.

(2) Chimpanzee population density drops consistently from the edges of these areas to a lowest value at the roads. The situation in untouched areas is hard to assess because less than five percent of western chimpanzees' range is outside the 'road-effect zones' identified in the study.

(3) The human population in West Africa is growing rapidly, and chimpanzees face mounting pressure from the expansion of settlements and infrastructure. Previous research suggests that roads dramatically reduce western chimpanzee numbers, rather than simply displacing the animals. Just 4.3 p.c. of their range remains unaffected by roads, so they don't have anywhere else to go, and in any case migration over long distances is uncommon.

(4) Western chimpanzees are highly territorial, so attempting to move could lead to conflict with neighbouring groups. The study did not directly investigate the reasons why roads affect chimpanzee numbers, but the researchers highlight several possible explanations. As well as direct impacts like roadkill and noise, they say roads open up unexploited areas to industries such as mining and agriculture which often reduce or remove forest habitats.

(5) Roads can also restrict chimpanzee movements, dividing population and causing genetic isolation. Hunting too, is a persistent threat to western

chimpanzees, and roads provide easier access to hunters. "When roads appear, so do all sorts of human activities."

(6) Regulations in many countries require that wildlife should be considered before new roads are built, but until now the size of the impact area affecting chimpanzees had not been estimated. The researchers hope their findings will help to bring about more effective guidelines to mitigate road impacts. They will also ensure the true costs of infrastructure development on the critically endangered chimpanzees are fully considered by policy-makers.

(7) "Our great ape cousins face so many threats, from habitat change to hunting to disease. The impact of infrastructure development is much larger than it was ever anticipated and is truly worrying. But we can't give up. We must do everything we can to ensure their continual survival. I can't imagine a world where humans are the only great apes left."

1. The title of this passage could be:

- (a) Development and Environment.
- (b) How to Protect Animal Species.
- (c) How Deforestation Affects Us.
- (d) Impact of Development on Chimpanzees.

2. The purpose of the study was :

- (a) to understand the impact of roads on chimpanzees.
- (b) to analyse how mining and agriculture affect them.
- (c) how hunting and disease affect the great apes.
- (d) to raise hope among conservationists about the survival of chimpanzees.

3 Study the following statements and choose the correct one:

- (a) Chimpanzees in Western Africa are rather safe.
- (b) Effect of human population on the apes is negligible.
- (c) Chimpanzees are territorial so they have to travel long distances.
- (d) Chimpanzee population increases if their habitat is away from the roads.

4. Study the following statements :

- (i) Chimpanzee population decreases more rapidly around major roads.
- (ii) More trees are cut to construct major roads. Choose the correct option:
 - (a) (ii) is true and is a result of (i).
 - (b) (i) is true and (ii) is false.
 - (c) (i) is true and is a result of (ii).
 - (d) (ii) is true and (i) is false.

5. Study the following statements :

- (i) The increase in human population is directly proportional to the decrease in the ape population.
- (ii) When roads are constructed, chimpanzees move to distant places.
- (iii) When human population increases, need of infrastructure also increases.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (i) and (ii) are both true.
- (b) (i) and (ii) are both false.
- (c) (i) and (iii) are both true.
- (d) (i) and (iii) are both false.

6. Study the following statements:

- (i) Humans need more roads.
- (ii) To satisfy human needs more trees are cut.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) (i) is true and (ii) is false.
- (b) (i) is true and leads to (ii).
- (c) (i) is false and (ii) is true.
- (d) (i) and (ii) are both true, but (ii) leads to (i).

7. Which among the following is a false statement?

- (a) Chimpanzees lived peacefully when there were fewer roads.
- (b) Chimpanzees have gradually adjusted to the noisy roads.
- (c) More roads mean fewer interactions among different chimpanzee groups.
- (d) Isolated habitats of different groups lead to genetic isolation.

8. Roads; Roadkills; Hunting; Deforestation The correct order in which the above activities take place is :

- (a) Hunting; Roadkills; Roads; Deforestation
- (b) Deforestation; Roads; Roadkills; Hunting
- (c) Roads; Deforestation; Hunting; Roadkills
- (d) Roadkills; Hunting; Deforestation; Roads

11. Read the following passage carefully: (2020 C)

(1) After water, tea is the most popular beverage in the world. Its popularity has survived thousands of years and has played an important role in many cultures. It is enjoyed both hot and cold, as a refreshing drink, as part of a ceremony, or as a tonic for improving health.

(2) The drink of Asia for hundreds of years, tea is believed to have been brought to Europe by the Dutch. Today, from remote Ladakh in India to Buckingham Palace in London, tea means happiness. It is rightly said that there will be no agreement on a perfect cup of tea. Though for tea drinkers, the drink is addictive, the preferred method of preparation and taste differ from

person to person and region to region. From traditional black teas, to the newer, and extraordinarily healthy white teas, and recognizable flavoured teas such as Earl Grey, to exotic blends such as Rooibos Love, there is a flavour and a blend for everyone. Today many varieties of tea and tea brands are available in the market. An innovation is the tea bag that is easy, quick and less messy than traditional ways of making tea. Green tea is popular in China.

(3) In Japan, the tea ceremony is a traditional way of greeting guests and is a social occasion. Unlike the tea we are familiar with, green tea is not drunk with sugar or milk. It is an olive-coloured liquid served in porcelain cups. In Morocco, green tea is served with freshly plucked mint.

(4) Some scientists believe that tea prevents tooth decay because it is a rich source of fluoride.

(5) Tea is also a traditional remedy for stomach upsets, flu and diarrhoea. Tea is also said to have anti-oxidants that fight cancer and also have anti-ageing properties that fight the free radicals in our bodies. Research suggests that drinking tea reduces the risk of heart disease and cancer and lowers cholesterol levels in the blood.

(6) A welcome thought for tea drinkers. Tea is the new apple a day to keep the doctor away. On the basis of your reading of the passage given above, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate options from the given choices: ($1 \times 8 = 8$)

(a) The most popular beverage in the world is

(i) cold drink.

(ii) tea.

(iii) green tea.

(iv) water.

(b) Who introduced tea to Europe?

(i) Indians

(ii) Chinese

(iii) Dutch

(iv) Japanese

(c) Which kind of tea is not mentioned in the passage?

(i) Black tea

(ii) Green tea

(iii) White tea

(iv) Yellow tea

- (d) The new and convenient way of making tea is
- (i) using many brands of tea.
 - (ii) making flavoured tea.
 - (iii) by using tea bags.
 - (iv) by boiling tea leaves.
- (e) Why is 'a cup of tea a day' compared to 'an apple a day'?
- (i) Both tea and apple are prescribed by the doctors.
 - (ii) All teas are as inexpensive as apples.
 - (iii) Both tea and apple promote health.
 - (iv) Tea is full of anti-oxidants and apple is very tasty.
- (f) Where is the tea ceremony a traditional way of greeting guests?
- (i) China
 - (ii) Japan
 - (iii) Morocco
 - (iv) India
- (g) Complete the statement given below: Fluorides in tea are useful for preventing.
- (h) Earl Grey is a green tea. (True/False)

12. Read the following passage carefully. (8 marks) (2020)

(1) Caged behind thick glass, the most famous dancer in the world can easily be missed in the National Museum, Delhi. The Dancing Girl of Mohenjo-daro is that rare artefact that even school children are familiar with. Our school textbooks also communicate the wealth of our 5000-year heritage of art. You have to be alert to her existence there, amid terracotta animals to rediscover this bronze image.

(2) Most of us have seen her only in photographs or sketches, therefore the impact of actually holding her is magnified a million times over. One discovers that the dancing girl has no feet. She is small, a little over 10 cm tall - the length of a human palm - but she surprises us with the power of great art - the ability to communicate across centuries.

(3) A series of bangles - of shell or ivory or thin metal - clothe her left upper arm all the way down to her fingers. A necklace with three pendants bunched together and a few bangles above the elbow and wrist on the right hand display an almost modern art.

(4) She speaks of the undaunted, ever hopeful human spirit. She reminds us that it is important to visit museums in our country to experience the impact

that a work of art leaves on our senses, to find among all the riches one particular vision of beauty that speaks to us alone. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions. (1x8 = 8)

(a) The Dancing Girl belongs to

- (i) Mohenjo-daro.
- (ii) Greek culture.
- (iii) Homo sapiens.
- (iv) Tibet.

(b) In the museum she's kept among

- (i) dancing figures.
- (ii) bronze statues.
- (iii) terracotta animals.
- (iv) books.

(c) Which information is not given in the passage?

- (i) The girl is caged behind glass.
- (ii) She is a rare artefact.
- (iii) School books communicate the wealth of our heritage.
- (iv) She cannot be rediscovered as she's bronze.

(d) 'Great Art' has power because

- (i) it appeals to us despite the passage of time.
- (ii) it is small and can be understood.
- (iii) it is seen in pictures and sketches.
- (iv) it is magnified a million times.

(e) The jewellery she wears

- (i) consists of bangles of shell or ivory or thin metal only.
- (ii) is a necklace with two pendants.
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii) are correct.
- (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii) is correct.

(f) She reminds us

- (i) of the never-say-die attitude of humans.
- (ii) why museums in our country are exciting.

- (iii) why she will make us come into money.
- (iv) of dancing figures.

- (g) The synonym of the word "among" in paragraph 1 is
- (h) The size of the dancing girl is equal to the length of the human palm. (True/False)

13. Read the following passage carefully. (12 marks) (2020)

(1) As the family finally sets off from home after many arguments, there is a moment of lull as the car takes off. "Alright, so where are we going for dinner now?" asks the one at the driving wheel. What follows is a chaos as multiple voices make as many suggestions.

(2) By the time order is restored and a decision is arrived at, tempers have risen, feelings injured and there is at least one person grumbling.

(3) Twenty years ago, you would step out of home, the decision of meal and venue already made with no arguments or opposition and everybody looked forward to the meal with equal enthusiasm. The decision was made by the head of the family and the others fell in line. Today every member of the family has a say in every decision which also promotes a sense of togetherness and bonding.

(4) We empower our kids to take their own decisions from a very early age. We ask them the cuisine they prefer, the movie they want to see, the holiday they wish to go on and the subjects they wish to study.

(5) It's a closely connected world out there where children consult and guide each other. A parent's well-meaning advice can sound like nothing more than unnecessary preaching. How then do we reach our children through all the conflicting views and make the voice of reason be heard? Children today question choices and prefer to go with the flow.

(6) What then is the best path to take? I would say the most important thing one can do is to listen. Listen to your children and their silences. Ensure that you keep some time aside for them, insist that they share their stories with you. Step into their world. It is not as complicated as it sounds; just a daily half an hour of quality time would do the trick.

13.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions in 30 - 40 words each : (2x4 = 8)

- (a) Write one advantage and one disadvantage of allowing every family

member to be a part of the decision-making process.

(b) In today's world, what are parents asking their kids?

(c) Which two pieces of advice does the writer give to the parents?

(d) The passage supports the parents. How far do you agree with the author's views? Support your view with a reason.

13.2 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following:
(1×4 = 4)

(a) The synonym of 'hurt' as given in paragraph 2 is

(b) The word which means the same as 'a style or method of cooking' in paragraph 4 is

(i) cuisine

(iii) gastric

(ii) gourmet

(iv) science

(c) The antonym of 'agreeable' as given in paragraph 5 is

(d) The antonym of 'simple' as given in paragraph 6 is

(i) difficult

(iii) easy

(ii) complicated

(iv) tricky

14. Read the following passage carefully. (8 marks) (Delhi 2019)

(1) Few guessed that this quiet, parentless girl growing up in New York City would one day become the First Lady of the United States. Even fewer thought she would become an author and lecturer and a woman much admired and loved by people throughout the world.

(2) Born Anna Eleanor Roosevelt in 1884 to wealthy, but troubled parents who both died while she was young, Roosevelt was cared for by her grandmother and sent to school in England. In 1905, she married her distant cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She and her husband had six children. Although they were wealthy, her life was not easy and she suffered several personal tragedies. Her second son died when he was a baby. In 1921, her strong athletic husband was stricken with polio, which left him physically

disabled for life.

(3) Eleanor Roosevelt was a remarkable woman who had great intelligence and tremendous strength of character. She never let things get her down. She nursed her husband back to good health and encouraged him to remain in politics. She then helped him to become Governor of New York, and in 1933, President of the United States.

(4) While her husband was President, she took a great interest in all the affairs of the country. She became her husband's legs and eyes; she visited prisons and hospitals; she went down into mines, up scaffoldings and into factories. Roosevelt was tireless and daring. During the depression she travelled all over the country bringing goodwill, reassurance and help to people without food and jobs. During World War II, she visited American soldiers in camps all over the world. The United States had never known a First Lady like her.

(5) Roosevelt also kept in touch with the American people through a daily newspaper column called 'My Day'. She broadcast on the radio and delivered lectures, all first for a First Lady.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the following questions: (any eight)

(1 × 8 = 8)

(a) How was Eleanor Roosevelt's personality in contrast to what she became?

(b) Apart from being the First Lady what else did she have to her credit?

(c) What challenges did she face in her personal life but remained unfazed?

(d) Eleanor was a strong woman who helped her husband become the President of America. How?

(e) What does the statement: 'she became her husband's legs and eyes' mean?

(f) What was her special contribution during the depression?

(g) How did she motivate soldiers during World War II?

(h) What did she do for the first time as a First Lady?

(i) What side of her personality is reflected in this passage?

15. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (2019 C)

(1) Today, most of the 3,00,000 people on the Andamans are mainlanders or their descendants and live in South Andaman. They have come from all across India, especially Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Port Blair, the capital of the

Andaman and Nicobar Islands in South Andaman has a truly cosmopolitan texture with people of all religions, castes and cultures living in peaceful coexistence. And for this reason, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are also called Mini India.

(2) The Island has a lot to offer to an avid tourist. Out of the total area nearly 50% comprises Tribal Reserves, National Park and Wildlife Sanctuaries. Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park exhibits a variety of corals, coloured fish, sea turtles and other sea animals. Sight-seeing tours, scuba diving, snorkelling, trekking, island camping and relaxing are some of the other activities one can indulge in.

(3) Situated in the Bay of Bengal, about 800 km off the East coast of India, they stretch across more than 700 km from North to South with 36 inhabited islands. The archipelago is believed to have been part of a mountain range that extended from Burma to Indonesia. It still retains its original geography of hilly terrain with dense tropical forests.

(4) The islands support nearly two thousand species of plants and more than 250 species of birds. They had been covered in mystery for centuries before they were first colonised by the British in 1789. Being cut off from the rest of the world, the social and cultural development of its inhabitants was also in complete isolation and the entire population consisted of aborigines. On the basis of your reading of the passage, attempt any eight of the following questions: (1 × 8=8)

- (a) Which is the capital city of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
- (b) Most of the mainlanders settled on the islands belong to
- (c) What do you understand by cosmopolitan texture?
- (d) What is Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park famous for?
- (e) Which activities attract the tourists to the islands?
- (f) What is the location of Andaman Islands?
- (g) Why were the islands in complete isolation?
- (h) When did the British government settle as colonists?
- (i) How many species of birds are sustained in the islands?

16. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (12 marks) (Delhi 2019)

(1) Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method- rat snakes, for instance, catch and push

their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories.

(2) Even species listed as non-poisonous aren't completely free of poison. The common Sand Boa, for instance, produces secretions particularly poisonous to birds. So the species doesn't take any chance - it crushes its prey and injects poison as an extra step.

(3) Do vipers need poison powerful enough to kill hundreds of rats with just one drop? After all, they eat only one or two at a time.

(4) While hunting animals try their worst to kill most efficiently, their prey use any trick to avoid becoming a meal, such as developing immunity to poison. For instance, Californian ground squirrels are resistant to Northern Pacific rattlesnake poison.

(5) Competition with prey is not the only thing driving snakes to evolve more and more deadly poison. Snake also struggle to avoid becoming prey themselves.

(6) Some snake killers have partial immunity to poison. Famously, mongooses are highly resistant to cobra poison, and with their speed and agility, kill snakes fearlessly. It would be the death of cobras as a species if they didn't evolve a more deadly poison to stop mongooses.

(7) Poison has another important role. It's an extreme meat softener; specific enzymes break up the insides of the prey. Normally, a reptile depends on the sun's warm rays to aid digestion.

(8) But I wonder if we cannot use venom in our favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality often involves leather tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws ache. If I spit it out or refuse, our hosts would be offended, I swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat and hope I don't choke. If only I had poison.

16.1 Read the questions given below and answer any four in 30-40 words each. (2 x 4 = 8)

(a) Russell's viper and rat snake have different methods to attack their prey. How?

(b) How does Sand Boa kill its prey?

(c) There is a constant tussle between the hunting animal and its prey? Why?

(d) What makes mongoose a snake predator?

(e) What difficulty does the writer face when he is entertained in the remote

parts of India?

16.2 On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in any two of the following blanks. (1 x 2 = 2)

(i) Overpowering is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs.

- (a) killer
- (b) humans
- (c) python
- (d) prey

(ii) Poison meat.

- (a) enhances taste of
- (b) hardens
- (c) softens
- (d) breaks down

(iii) Californian squirrels are _ rattlesnake poison.

- (a) afraid of
- (b) helpless against
- (c) resistant to
- (d) indifferent to

16.3 Find words from the passage which mean the same as: (any two) (1 × 2=2)

- (a) Another (para 1)
- (b) Liquid substances released from glands (para 2)
- (c) Particular (para 7)

17. Read the following passage carefully. (8 marks) (AI 2019)

(1) Cataract is the major cause of blindness, which is also caused by a damage to the cornea. It occurs more often in old age. As one starts growing old, the lens of the eye hardens, loses its transparency and becomes opaque. It obstructs the light rays from entering the eye.

(2) The onset of cataract blurs the vision. Sometimes, the cataract patient sees multiple images instead of a single object image. Because of the gradual development of cataract, the afflicted person loses his/her vision and the world becomes dark to him/ her.

(3) The development of cataract is a complex process. However, the following factors can be attributed to its formation. Cataract generally develops in old age but sometimes, children are born with cataract because of hereditary

defect. Eye injuries too, can cause cataract.

(4) People exposed to sun rays for longer periods develop cataract earlier than others. Researchers opine that the smoke inhaled while smoking, carries substances internally damaging the eyes.

(5) Ultraviolet radiation, invisible to the human eye, is linked to skin cancer. The victim loses vision and the world becomes dark to him. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the following questions. ($1 \times 8 = 8$)

- (a) What is the major cause of blindness?
- (b) When does cataract generally occur?
- (c) Why does the lens of the eye become opaque in old age?
- (d) How does one detect cataract in early stages?
- (e) Give any two factors which are responsible for the formation of cataract.
- (f) How does cataract affect its victim ultimately?
- (g) Which type of cancer is caused by ultraviolet radiation?
- (h) How is smoking responsible for the development of cataract?
- (i) Find the word from para 1 that means 'that through which light cannot enter'.

18. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (12 marks) (A/ 2019)

(1) Spread over an area of 11,570 acres, Kalesar Reserve Forest is the only one of its kind in Haryana. It is home to a wide range of wild flora and fauna including three elephants, a male tiger, sixteen male and female leopards, nineteen panthers and some other animals as well.

(2) Spread on both sides of Yamunanagar - Paonta Sahib Road in Yamunanagar district, was designated a national park through a government notification in December 2003. However, it is alleged, lack of sufficient funds is proving to be a hindrance in wildlife conservation in the national park. The Divisional Forest officer revealed that it is the only forest in Haryana with a natural 'sal' tree belt.

(3) As for the steps taken to ensure protection of wildlife and environment, it was disclosed that staff had been given weapons by the State Government to tackle the menace posed by poachers. The State had also set up two special environmental courts, one each at Kurukshetra and Faridabad, to deal with crimes related to poaching and illicit felling of trees from the area. Eight watering holes have been dug up across the forest area to ensure that wildlife

does not stray into human habitats on its fringes in search of drinking water. Similarly, earthen dams have been constructed to conserve rainwater for the future use of wildlife.

(4) It was disclosed that work to fence the area would be undertaken in the near future and more steps taken to ensure that wild fauna does not face drinking water problem in their natural habitat in the reserve forest.

A. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer any four of the following questions in 30 - 40 words each. (2 x 4 = 8)

- (a) What is unique about Kalesar Reserve Forest?
- (b) Which animals are found in Kalesar Forest?
- (c) What is proving to be a hindrance to conserving wildlife in the national park?
- (d) What is done in the park for the conservation of water?
- (e) Why have two special environmental courts been set up?

B. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer any four of the following with the help of the given options: (1 x 4 = 4)

- (i) Kalesar Reserve Forest was designated a national park through a government notification in
 - (a) February, 2003
 - (c) March, 2004
 - (b) December, 2003
 - (d) August, 2001
- (ii) _____ watering holes have been dug up across the forest area to stop wildlife from going astray in search of water.
 - (a) Four
 - (b) Seven
 - (c) Eight
 - (d) Ten
- (iii) Which word in the passage means 'natural environment in which a particular species live'?
 - (a) Habitat
 - (b) Flora
 - (c) Fauna
 - (d) Waterhole
- (iv) Which word in para 3 is a synonym of 'danger/risk'?
 - (a) Disclosed

- (b) Fringes
- (c) Poaching
- (d) Menace
- (v) The word 'illicit' means
 - (a) not approved by society
 - (b) not allowed by rules
 - (c) obtained dishonestly or unfairly
 - (d) not allowed by law

19. Read the passage given below: (12 marks) (Delhi 2018)

(1) It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and short, it can still provide common internet feature like alerts, weather data, e-mails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading.

(2) Due to the easy access of smart phones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smart phones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provision and smart phones assist the students to complete their assignments on time.

(3) The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, use of smart phones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

(4) Nonetheless, for the young the use of mobile phone can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad outcomes.

(5) Also a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone shop or an online store. This allows

subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan.

A. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following questions in 30-40 words each: (2x4 = 8 marks)

- (i) How are smart phones helpful in communication?
- (ii) What are the benefits of mobile phones for the young generation?
- (iii) How can mobile phones be considered 'lifesavers'?
- (iv) Mention any two demerits of mobile phones.
- (v) How is a prepaid card useful to mobile phone users?

B. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following: (1x4 = 4 marks)

- (i) In para 1, synonym of 'innovation' is
 - (a) production
 - (b) sincerity
 - (c) invention
 - (d) prevention
- (ii) Mobile internet can provide access to :
 - (a) telegram
 - (b) emails
 - (c) schools
 - (d) university
- (iii) Grown-ups should _____ the use of new technology by the young people.
 - (a) reject
 - (b) criticize
 - (c) monitor
 - (d) accept
- (iv) Meaning of the word 'adverse' in para 4 is:
 - (a) positive
 - (b) negative
 - (c) admirable
 - (d) unguided
- (v) According to the passage, one can opt for plan if prepaid plan doesn't suit.
 - (a) yearly

- (b) weekly
- (c) monthly
- (d) daily

20. Read the passage given below: (8 marks) (Delhi 2018)

(1) Tourists to Jammu and Kashmir have another attraction - a floating post office on the Dal Lake in Srinagar, the first in the country. 'Floating Post Office, Dal Lake' claimed to be the only one such post office in the world - is built on an intricately carved maroon houseboat, fastened on the western edge of the Dal Lake.

(2) This post office lets you avail of all the regular postal services available in the country while being afloat. The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique - along with the date and address, it bears the design of a boatman rowing a shikara on the Dal Lake. The special feature of this post office is that letters posted from here carry a special design which has the picturesque scenery of Dal lake and Srinagar city. These pictures reach wherever these letters are posted to and hence promote Kashmir as a tourist destination across the world.

(3) This is actually a heritage post office that has existed since British times. It was called Nehru Park Post Office before 2011. But then the chief postmaster John Samuel renamed it as 'Floating Post Office.'

(4) The post office's houseboat has two small rooms - one serves as the office and the other a small museum that traces the philatelic history of the state postal department. It has a shop that sells postage stamps and other products.

(5) But for the locals, Floating Post office is more than an object of fascination. 1-2 crore is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in and around the Dal Lake. The lake has several islets that are home to more than 50,000 people.

(6) The greatest fear is the recurrence of 2014 like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss uncontrollably pushed by the flood. Rescue teams had to anchor it using special mechanism in a nearby highland. Then it was brought back on the Dal after the water receded. The biggest boon is that at no time of the year do you need a fan in this post-office! Attempt any eight of the following questions on the basis of the passage you have read. (1×8=8 marks)

- (i) What is the location of the Floating Post Office in Srinagar?
- (ii) What is special about the seal used in the post office?

- (iii) How is the post office helpful in promoting tourism?
- (iv) Who renamed the post office as Floating Post Office?
- (v) What are the two rooms of the post office used for?
- (vi) How is the post office beneficial to the locals?
- (vii) What is the greatest fear that the post office has?
- (viii) How is the post office a big boon to the people?
- (ix) Find the word from the passage which means the same as 'attraction'.

21. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow: (1×8=8 marks) (Board Term I 2017) Aesop prawns start life as colourless, almost transparent infants who drift with the tide. On reaching maturity, they drift inshore, reach out to grasp the first passing seaweed and, once established upon it, they proceed to colour themselves to blend with it. After a week, their colouring is complete and they are safe from the closest scrutiny. Should disaster strike and their chosen home be destroyed, they first try to find a new home with the same colour scheme as the first. If this proves impossible, they philosophically settle for a different coloured home and restart their own colouring process. A week zips past - and they change colour to merge beautifully with their new homes once again, Aside from taking on the colour of their homes, Aesop prawns also take on the colours of the day. Regularly at nightfall, they change to a deep transparent blue, reverting to their chosen house colour as the sea lightens at dawn. What are these amazing disguise kits? How do Aesop prawns paint themselves? Interestingly, the decision to adopt a particular colour is in no way an act of will on the part of the prawn. Scattered over its body surface are small pigment cells, each containing a central bag of colours - a reservoir of primary pigments: red, yellow and blue - with five branches extending from it. These pigment cells are influenced by the light that falls directly on them or enters through the prawn's eyes. Different coloured lights activate the hormones that control the flow of pigments, causing them sometimes to flood the intricate network of branches, sometimes to scurry back to the central bag depending on the colour required. To make the animal red, for instance, only red pigments occupy the branches. When a green camouflage is required, the red is withdrawn to allow a free flow of a blue yellow mixture. And after dark, red and yellow are withdrawn to make way for the nocturnal blue 'night suit' of the Aesop prawn a system that provides the animal, at all times, with an enviable cloak of invisibility.

- (a) The Aesop prawns start their life as _____ infants.
- (b) It is difficult to spy Aesop prawns as _____ the seaweeds.
- (c) It takes the prawns a _____ to merge with their new homes.
- (d) What makes for the blue 'night suit' of the Aesop prawn?
- (e) The _____ are influenced by the light that falls directly on them.
- (f) To make the animal red _____ occupy the branches.
- (g) The word from the passage which means 'active at night' is _____
- (h) The word 'desirable' means _____

22. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:
((2×4) + (1×4) = 12 marks) (Board Term | 2017)

The story of the Asian elephant once highly revered and domesticated for work and warfare is far from happy. Far from the estimated population of hundreds of thousands of elephants centuries ago, according to the World Wildlife Fund for Nature, it's estimated that between 25,000 and 32,000 Asian elephants are now left in the wild. Since 1986, the Asian elephant has been listed as endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). Today in Thailand, according to Boon Lott's Elephant Sanctuary (BLES), their numbers are between 3,500 to 5,000 and currently 'the notion of extinction is no longer just a concern; it's the new reality'. In 1989, the tradition of using elephants in industry ended, mainly due to irresponsible over-logging. The collapse of the industry created huge problems for the mahouts who had to find a way to pay for the care and upkeep of their elephants. Elephants eat upto 200 kilograms a day and on hot days need about 200 litres of water. With the ban on logging, mahouts had to find other ways to support their huge charges. This is why mahouts began begging in the streets and turned to illegal logging and to tourism via trekking rides or entertainment. Along the Thai-Burma border illegal logging still occurs. It is a dangerous environment where landmines are still hidden, the risk of fines is always present and injury or death could be just around the corner. To get the most from the elephants, they are often given amphetamines to reduce their appetite and increase their work output. Not only does this take a horrific toll on the elephant, it cannot continue for long also and many elephants simply die of overwork and starvation. The tourism industry may be a viable alternative but it can be a tricky one, because there is always a risk of exploitation when animals and commercialisation meet. The Elephant Asia Rescue and Survival Foundation says, 'it believes responsible elephant tourism

can help to save the elephants throughout Asia but only if the camps maintain the highest level of elephant care, food requirements, hygiene and environmental enrichment'.

- (a) Why did the industry stop using elephants?
- (b) What problems did it create for the mahouts?
- (c) Why is illegal logging dangerous along Thai-Burma border?
- (d) Why are some elephants given amphetamines?
- (e) What is meant by the word, 'revered'? (para 1)
 - (i) loaded
 - (iii) respected
 - (ii) used
 - (iv) killed
- (f) What is meant by the word, 'notion'? (para 2)
 - (i) idea
 - (iii) uproar
 - (ii) game
 - (iv) writing
- (g) Which word in para 3 means the same as 'downfall'?
 - (i) upkeep
 - (iii) control
 - (ii) collapse
 - (iv) outcome
- (h) Find the word opposite in meaning to 'safe'. (para 5)
 - (i) hidden
 - (iii) dangerous
 - (ii) output
 - (iv) overwork

23. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (1×8-8 marks) (Delhi 2017)

The Beatles not only sparked the British Invasion of the US, they became a globally influential phenomenon as well. From the 1920s, the United States had dominated popular entertainment culture through most countries of the world, via Hollywood movies, jazz, the music of Broadway and Tin Pan Alley and, later, the rock and roll that first emerged in Memphis, Tennessee. Many artists have acknowledged the Beatles' influence and enjoyed chart success

with covers of their songs. On radio, their arrival marked the beginning of a new era; in 1968 the programme director of New York's WABC radio station forbade his DJs from playing any "pre-Beatles" music, marking the defining line of what would be considered oldies on American radio. They helped to redefine the album as something more than just a few hits stuffed with "filler", and they were primary innovators of the modern music video. The Shea Stadium show with which they opened their 1965 North American tour attracted an estimated 55,600 people, the then largest audience in concert history; Spitz describes the event as a "major breakthrough.... a giant step towards reshaping the concert business." Emulation of their clothing and especially their hairstyles, which became a mark of rebellion, had a global impact on fashion. The Beatles changed the way people listened to popular music and experienced its role in their lives. From what began as the Beatlemania fad, the group's popularity grew into what was seen as an embodiment of sociocultural movements of the decade. As icons of the 1960s counterculture, they became a catalyst for activism in various social and political arenas, fuelling movements, such as women's liberation, gay liberation and environmentalism. According to Peter Lavezzoli, after the "more popular than Jesus" controversy in 1966, the Beatles felt considerable pressure to say the right things and "began a rigorous effort to spread a message of wisdom and higher consciousness."

- (a) How did The Beatles become a global phenomenon?
- (b) How did America dominate the world of music?
- (c) What change took place in WABC radio station in 1968?
- (d) Before The Beatles what defined the music album?
- (e) How was the Shea Stadium show phenomenal?
- (f) How did The Beatles affect the world of fashion?
- (g) How did the Beatles affect the social and political life?
- (h) What did the Beatles decide to do after 1966?

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

((2×4)+(1×4) = 12 marks) (Delhi 2017)

"Most of my time is spent in my room, French- plaiting other girls' hair," said Rachael Burford, of the England women's rugby team. Burford and her braided friends then go out on the rugby pitch where, if you caught any of the recent World Cuppers, you will have noticed that the women are just as fearless as

their male counterparts. Rachael Burford became the first female professional player on the Rugby players' Association players' board. The 28-year-old has won 56 caps and helped England win the World Cup in 2014. After winning the World Cup Rachael was one of just 20 players awarded professional 7s contracts with the aim of qualifying a team for the 2016 Olympics in Rio, which the team achieved in 2015. Having tightly and neatly plaited hair is a must for any long haired female rugby player due to the game's contact. "It has got to the point now when I feel a bit weird if I don't do someone's hair before a game," said Burford. "Some of the girls look really tough with their hair plaited, so it's also a psychological thing - a victorious thing." Sadly, victory wasn't tied up in those braids-the team lost to New Zealand in the September 5 final - but many of the players look fierce, like warrior women going into battle. "Plaits are the earliest of hairstyles before haircutting and hairdressing. People obviously had long hair and plaits were the simplest way of keeping it out of the way," says fashion historian Caroline Cox. For that reason, she says, we associate plaits with both women and men, and particularly those who were involved in athletic pursuits, such as war. Think of Legolas in 'The Lord of the Rings, or the super strong Obelix in the Asterix cartoons. "For women, Boudicca or Valkyrie plaits seem to enhance their ferocity," says Cox. "It was a practical hairstyle until we get to the 19th century, when it begins to be associated with female children. Even now, plaits on the whole have the meaning of the youthful schoolgirl." Not an image you will associate with England's nearly victorious rugby team.

- (a) How does Burford spend most of her time?
- (b) When does she feel a bit weird?
- (c) Why did people plait their hair?
- (d) What happened in the 19th century?
- (e) What is meant by the word, 'noticed'? (para 1)
 - (i) seen
 - (iii) ordered
 - (ii) criticised
 - (iv) opened
- (f) Which word means the same as, 'strange'? (para 2)
 - (i) weird
 - (ii) braids
 - (iii) fierce

(iv) tough

(g) Find the word in the passage opposite in meaning to 'latest'. (para 3)

(i) reason

(ii) simplest

(iii) earliest

(iv) enhance

(h) Find the word in the passage opposite in meaning to, 'elderly'. (para 4)

(i) female

(ii) youthful

(iii) begins

(iv) schoolgirl

25. Read the passage given below: (8 marks) (Delhi, AI, Foreign 2017) Then all the windows of the grey wooden house (Miss Hilton used to live here. She expired last week), were thrown open, a thing I had never seen before. At the end of the day, a sign was nailed on the mango tree: FOR SALE. Nobody in the street knew Miss Hilton. While she lived, her front gate was always locked and no one ever saw her leave or saw anybody go in. So even if you wanted to, you couldn't feel sorry and say that you missed Miss Hilton.

When I think of her house I see just two colours. Grey and green. The green of the mango tree, the grey of the house and the grey of the high iron fence that prevented you from getting at the mangoes. If your cricket ball fell in Miss Hilton's courtyard you never got it back. It wasn't the mango season when Miss Hilton died. But we got back about ten or twelve of our cricket balls. The house was sold and we were prepared to dislike the new owners even before they came. I think we were a little worried. Already we had one resident of the street who kept on complaining about us to our parents. He complained that we played cricket on the pavement; and if we were not playing cricket he complained that we were making too much noise anyway. One afternoon when I came back from school Pal said, "Is a man and a woman. She pretty pretty, but he ugly like hell." I didn't see much. The front gate was open, but the windows were shut again. I heard a dog barking in an angry way. One thing was settled pretty quickly. Whoever these people were they would never be the sort of people to complain that we were making noise and disturbing their sleep. A lot of noise came from the house that night. The radio was going at full volume until midnight when the radio station closed down. The dog was barking and the man was shouting. I didn't hear the woman. On the basis of

your understanding of the above passage complete the following statements:
(1x8 = 8 marks)

- (a) Nobody went into Miss Hilton's house because her front _____
- (b) Her house had only two colours, (i) _____ and (ii) _____
- (c) High iron fence did not let the boys get _____
- (d) They never got it back if their _____ fell into her courtyard.
- (e) The boys were ready to dislike the _____
- (f) One resident of the street always _____
- (g) New owners of Miss Hilton's house were (i) _____ and (ii).
- (h) A man was shouting, a dog was barking, only. _____

26. Read the passage given below: (12 marks) (Delhi, AI, Foreign, 2017)

(1) During our growing up years we as children were taught-both at home and school-to worship the photos and idols of the Gods of our respective religions. When we grew a little older, we were to read holy books like The Bhagwad Gita, Bible and Quran; we were told that there are a lot of life lessons to be learnt from these holy books. We were then introduced to stories from our mythologies which taught us about ethics and morality-what is good and what is bad. I also learnt to be respectful towards my parents who made my life comfortable with their hard work and love and care, and my teachers who guided me to become a good student and a responsible citizen.

(2) Much later in life, I realised that though we learn much from our respective holy books, there is a lot to learn from our surroundings. This realisation dawned upon me when I learnt to enquire and explore. Everything around us-the sun, the moon, the stars, rain, rivers, stones, rocks, birds, plants and animals-teach us many valuable life lessons.

(3) No wonder that besides the scriptures, in many cultures nature is also worshipped. The message that we get is to save our environment and maintain ecological balance. People are taught to live in harmony with nature and recognise that there is God in all aspects of nature.

(4) Nature is a great teacher. A river never stops flowing. If it finds an obstacle in its way in the form of a heavy rock, the river water fights to remove it from its path or finds an alternative path to move ahead. This teaches us to be progressive in life, and keep the fighting spirit alive.

(5) Snakes are worshipped as they eat insects in the field that can hurt our crops, thus protecting the grains for us. In fact, whatever we worship is our helper and makes our lives easy for us. There are many such examples in

nature, but we are not ready to learn a lesson. Overcome with greed, we are destroying nature. As a result we face natural disasters like droughts, floods and landslides. We don't know that nature is angry with us.

(6) However, it is never too late to learn. If we learn to respect nature, the quality of our life will improve.

A. Answer briefly the following questions: (2x4 = 8 marks)

(a) What are we taught in our childhood and growing up years?

(b) Why should we respect our parents and teachers?

(c) What message do we get when we worship nature?

(d) How does a river face an obstacle that comes in its way?

B. Choose meanings of the words given below with the help of options that follow: (1x4 = 4 marks)

(e) guided (Para 1)

(i) answered

(iii) fought

(ii) advised

(iv) polished

(f) explore (Para 2)

(i) search

(iii) describe

(ii) frequent

(iv) request

(g) valuable (Para 2)

(i) proper

(iii) available

(ii) desirable

(iv) useful

(h) harmony (Para 3)

(i) beauty

(iii) discomfort

(ii) friendship

(iv) honesty

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

(8 marks) (Delhi 2017 C)

This incident occurred when Bapu was practising law in the city of Johannesburg in South Africa. His office was three miles from his house. One

day a colleague of his, Mr. Polak, asked Gandhiji's thirteen- year old son, Manilal to go and get him a book from the office. But Manilal completely forgot till Mr. Polak reminded him that evening. Gandhiji heard about it and sent for Manilal. He said, "Son, I know the night is dark and the way is long and lonely. You will have to walk nearly six miles but you gave your word to Mr. Polak. You promised to get him his book. Go and get it now." Ba and the family were upset when they heard of Bapu's decision. The punishment seemed very severe. Manilal was only a child, the night was dark and the way lonely. He had only forgotten a book after all. It could be brought the next day. This was what they all felt, but no one had the courage to say anything. They knew that once Bapu's mind was made up, nobody could change it. At last, Kalyan Bhai plucked up courage. "I'll get the book," he offered. Bapu was gentle but firm, but the promise was made by Manilal. "Very well, Manilal will go but let me go with him," Kalyan Bhai pleaded. Bapu agreed to this and Manilal set off with Kalyan Bhai to get the book. The kind and gentle Bapu could be firm as a rock at times. He saw that Manilal kept his word and did as he had promised.

(a) When the incident took place, what was Gandhiji doing?

(b) What did Mr. Polak ask Manilal to do?

(c) What did Gandhiji ask Manilal to do?

(d) Why were Ba and the family upset?

(e) Why did the family not do anything?

(f) What did Kalyan Bhai offer?

(g) What was Gandhiji's response to his offer?

(h) What does this incident tell us about Gandhiji?

28. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (12 marks) (Delhi 2017 C)

(1) Elephants wanting to feed on crops are often hit by electric current from the electric fencing around the farms, while farmers without any electric protection around their lands suffer huge crop damage. A new idea to use bees to prevent both the loss of elephant lives and the loss of crops seeks to change the way the problem of man-animal conflict is solved. Dr. Lucy King's 'Elephants and Bees Project' has helped reduce such conflicts.

(2) Dr. King heads the Nairobi-based 'Save the Elephants' (STE) charity's 'Human-Elephant Co- Existence Program' and its 'Elephants and Bees Project', which is active in 11 countries mainly in Africa, Thailand and Sri Lanka. The project has also been adopted in Karnataka's North Kanara district by the non-

profit Wildlife Research Conservation Society (WRCS). "A beehive fence is made up of interlinked real beehives, and 'dummy' beehives hung 10 metres apart and interlinked with a plain piece of fencing wire that, if disturbed, causes the whole fence to swing and bees come out of their hives to stop crop-raiding elephants," Dr. King told The Hindu in an email interview.

(3) According to Dr. King, elephants are wary of bees. "My studies have shown that elephants will run from the sound of disturbed African bees as they fear being stung around the sensitive parts of their body, like the eyes, inside the mouth, and up the trunk," she said. She said that STE's studies have found that the fences are effective in 80 percent of cases, but male elephants are more likely to take the risk of bee attacks, especially in a herd, and cause damage. While Dr. King's work focuses mainly on Africa, she said that each project was different and beehives were being used for different purposes. For example, "South Africa and Gabon are using beehives to protect important tree species from being damaged by elephants," said Dr. King, who completed her D. Phil on the project from Oxford University.

(4) Inspired by Dr. King's experiment, the STE website quoted WRCS officials as saying, "pre-recorded bee sounds were broadcast during crop-raiding events and they showed an instant withdrawal of elephants from the crop fields." Following this, they have set up low cost beehives in clay pots, bamboo structures and wooden logs to stop elephants. Apart from acting as defence mechanism for farms, beehive fences also act as an additional source of income, especially for the poorest farmers. "The beehives can generate as much as 50 percent more income for them in a year from the sale of honey," she said.

- (a) What are the problems being faced by the farmers as well as the elephants? (2 marks)
- (b) How are beehives being used in South Africa? (2 marks)
- (c) Why are elephants cautious of bees, according to Dr. King? (2 marks)
- (d) How did WRCS use Dr. King's experiment? (2 marks)
- (e) Find out the word from the passage which means 'fight/struggle'. (1 mark)
 - (i) raiding
 - (ii) trouble
 - (iii) conflict
 - (iv) protection (1 mark)
- (f) Find out the word from the passage which means 'connected with each

other. (Para 2)

(i) interlinked

(ii) beehive

(iii) dummy

(iv) swing (1 mark)

(g) Find out the word from the passage which means 'hurt with something.

(Para 3) (1 mark)

(i) stung

(ii) herd

(iii) risk

(iv) protect

(h) Find out the word from the passage which means 'produce. (Para 4)(1 mark)

(i) generate

(iii) stop

(ii) mechanism

(iv) inspired

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

(8 marks) (Delhi, AI, Foreign 2016)

If you are addicted to coffee, and doctors warn you to quit the habit, don't worry and just keep relishing the beverage, because it's not that bad after all! In fact, according to a new study, the steaming cup of Java can beat fruits and vegetables as the primary source of antioxidants. Some studies state that coffee is the number one source of antioxidants in American diet, and both caffeinated and decaf versions appear to provide similar antioxidant levels. Antioxidants in general have been linked to a number of potential health benefits, including protection against heart diseases and cancer, but Vinson, a dietitian said that their benefits ultimately depend on how they are absorbed and utilized in the body. The research says that coffee outranks popular antioxidant sources like tea, milk, chocolate and cranberries. Of all the foods and beverages studied, dates actually have the most antioxidants based solely on serving size, but since dates are not consumed anywhere near the level of coffee, the drink comes as the top source of antioxidants, Vinson said. Besides keeping you alert and awake, coffee has been linked to an increasing number of potential health benefits, including protection against liver and colon cancer, type 2 diabetes, and Parkinson's disease, according to some recently

published studies. The researchers, however, advise that one should consume coffee in moderation, because it can make you jittery and cause stomach pains.

- (a) What do doctors advise us about the habit of drinking coffee?
- (b) What are the two versions of coffee that are drunk in America?
- (c) State any two benefits of antioxidants.
- (d) What does Vinson say about the consumption of antioxidants?
- (e) Name any two popular sources of antioxidants.
- (f) How does coffee outrank dates in the level of antioxidants?
- (g) Mention any two benefits of coffee.
- (h) What do researchers warn us about the excessive use of coffee?

30. Read the following passage carefully: (12 marks) (Delhi 2016)

Gandhiji As a Fund Raiser

Gandhiji was an incurable and irresistible fund raiser. He found special relish in getting jewellery from women. Ranibala of Burdwan was ten years old. One day she was playing with Gandhiji. He explained to her that her bangles were too heavy for her delicate little wrists. She removed the bangles and gave them away to Gandhiji. He used to talk jokingly to small girls and created distaste for ornaments and created a desire in them to part with the jewellery for the sake of the poor. He motivated them to donate their jewellery for social usage. Kasturbai didn't appreciate this habit of Gandhiji. Once she stated calmly, 'You don't wear jewels, it is easy for you to get around the boys. But what about our daughters-in-law? They would surely want them. "Well!" Gandhiji put in mildly, "our children are young and when they grow up they will not surely choose wives who are fond of wearing jewellery." Kasturbai was very upset with the answer. Gandhiji was determined to keep the jewels to raise community fund. He was of the opinion that a public worker should accept no costly gifts. He believed that he should not own anything costly, whether given or earned. Kasturbai was a female with a desire to adorn. But Gandhiji moved towards renunciation and donated every penny earned in South Africa to the trustees for the service of South African Indians.

A. Answer the questions given below: (2x4=8 marks)

- (a) How did Gandhiji create a distaste for jewellery in Ranibala?
- (b) What was Kasturbai's apprehension about their daughters-in-law?
- (c) What solution did Gandhiji suggest for the problem posed by Kasturbai?
- (d) How did Gandhiji serve the community?

B. Find meanings of the words given below from the options that follow:

- (e) incurable (para 1)
- (i) unreliable
- (ii) untreatable
- (iii) disagreeable
- (iv) unbeatable
- (f) motivated (para 2)
- (i) encouraged
- (ii) emboldened
- (iii) incited
- (iv) softened
- (g) upset (para 4)
- (i) puzzled
- (ii) furious
- (iii) confused
- (iv) distressed
- (h) renunciation (para 5)
- (i) giving up
- (ii) disagreement
- (iii) opposition
- (iv) termination (1x4=4 marks)

31. Read the passage given below: (8 marks) (Delhi, AI, Foreign 2015)

Kausani is situated at a height of 6,075 feet in the central Himalayas. It is an unusually attractive little town. It covers just about 5.2 sq. kms. It lies to the north of Almora in Uttarakhand's picturesque Kumaon region. Kausani provides the 300-km wide breathtaking view of the Himalayas. It is the most striking aspect of this place. Snow-capped peaks are spread in a stately row. They stare at you in silvery white majesty. The most famous peak on view is Nanda Devi, the second highest mountain in India. It is situated at a height of 25,645 feet and 36 miles away as the crow flies. The other famous peaks on view are Choukamba (23,420 feet) and Trishul (23,360 feet). Then there are also Nilkanth, Nandaghunti, Nandaghat and Nandakot. On a clear day, the blue of the sky makes a splendid background to these peaks. At sunrise and at sunset, when the colour of the sky changes to a golden orange, the scene gets etched in your memory. When Gandhiji visited this place in 1929, its scenic beauty held him spellbound. He named it the 'Switzerland of India'. He prolonged his two-day stay to fourteen days, making time to write a book,

'Anashakti Yoga. The place where he was staying was originally a guest house of a tea estate. It was renamed 'Anashakti Ashram' after the book. Kausani is the birthplace of Sumitranandan Pant, India's poet laureate. Its natural surroundings inspired many of his poems. Its tea gardens mingle with dense pine forests and fruit orchards. The area is also host to many fairs and religious ceremonies. If Uttarakhand is the abode of gods, Kausani is God's own backyard. There is no traffic, no one is in a hurry. If serenity could be put on a canvas, the picture would resemble Kausani. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions:

- (a) Where is Kausani situated? (1x8=8 marks)
- (b) What is the most striking aspect of Kausani?
- (c) Which is the most famous peak on view from Kausani?
- (d) How did Kausani influence Sumitranandan Pant?
- (e) When does the view of peaks become so memorable?
- (f) How can we say that Gandhiji was greatly charmed by the natural beauty of Kausani?
- (g) What makes Kausani a calm and quiet place?
- (h) Why is Kausani's guest house of the tea estate known as 'Anashakti Asharam'?

32. Read the passage given below: (12 marks) (Delhi 2015)

(1) I rested for a moment at the door of Anand Bhawan, on Market Road, where coffee-drinkers and tiffin-eaters sat still at their tables, uttering low moans on seeing me. I wanted to assure them, "Don't mind me, you hugging the cash box-you are a coward, afraid even to breathe. Go on, count the cash, if that is your pleasure. I just want to watch, that's all. If my tail trails down to the street, if I am blocking your threshold, it is because, I'm told, I'm eleven feet tip to tail. I can't help it. I'm not out to kill - I'm too full. I found a green pasture full of food on my way. I won't attack until I feel hungry again. Tigers attack only when they feel hungry, unlike human beings who slaughter one another without purpose or hunger..."

(2) To the great delight of children, schools were being hurriedly closed. Children of all ages and sizes were running helter-skelter, screaming joyously, "No school, no school. Tiger, tiger!" They were shouting and laughing and even enjoying being scared. They seemed to welcome me. I felt like joining them. So I bounded away from the restaurant door. I walked along with them, at which they cried, "The tiger is coming to eat us; let us get back to school".

(3) I followed them through their school gate while they ran up and shut themselves in the school hall securely. I climbed up the steps of the school, saw an open door at the far end of a veranda, and walked in. It happened to be the headmaster's room. I noticed a very dignified man jumping on the table and heaving himself up into an attic. I walked in and flung myself on the cool floor, having a special liking for cool stone floors.

(4) As I drowsed, I was aware of cautious steps and hushed voices all around. I was in no mood to bother about anything. All I wanted was little moment of sleep; the daylight was very bright. On the basis of your reading of the above passage answer the following questions: $((2 \times 4) + (1 \times 4) = 12 \text{ marks})$

(a) How did the diners at Anand Bhawan react on seeing the tiger?

(b) When do tigers attack? In this context, how are human beings different from tigers?

(c) Why were children happy and even enjoying being scared?

(d) What was the tiger's opinion about the man at the cash counter? What did the tiger assure him?

(e) Identify the word which means the same as 'hugging'. (para 1)

(i) counting

(ii) hiding

(iii) rubbing

(iv) holding tightly in the arms

(f) Identify the word which means the same as 'delight'. (para 2)

(i) pleasure

(iii) sorrow

(ii) fear

(iv) nervousness

(g) Identify the word which means the same as 'dignified'. (para 3)

(i) tall

(ii) honourable

(iii) terrified

(iv) tired

(h) Identify the word which means the same as 'heaving up'. (para 3)

(i) hiding

(ii) running away

(iii) climbing

(iv) raising

33. Read the passage given below and complete the statements that follow choosing the most appropriate options from those given below: (5 marks)
(Delhi, AI, Foreign 2014)

Cheraw is the most colourful Mizo dance, Bamboos are used in this dance. Hence the dancer moves by stepping alternatively in and out from between and across a pair of horizontal bamboos, held against the ground by people sitting face to face at either side. They tap the bamboos open and close in rhythmic beats. Two bases support the bamboos, placed horizontally one at each end. The bamboos, when clapped, produce a sharp sound, which forms the rhythm of the dance. It indicates the timing of the dance as well. The dancers step in and out to the beats of the bamboos with ease and grace. The patterns and stepping of the dance have many variations. Sometimes the stepping are made in imitation of the movements of birds, sometimes the swaying of trees and so on. Little is known about the origin of Cheraw. It may be possible that the forefathers of the Mizos brought it with them when they left home in far east-Asia. Cheraw is performed on any occasion these days. But so goes the legend. It used to be performed in earlier times only to ensure a safe passage for a dead child to paradise. Cheraw is, therefore, a dance of sanctification and redemption performed with great care, precision and elegance.

(a) According to the passage, Cheraw is:

- (i) a form of art
- (ii) a festival of lights
- (iii) a form of dance
- (iv) a Mizo animal

(b) Cheraw is performed:

- (i) to show respect to the state
- (ii) for sanctification and redemption
- (iii) to please the goddess of dance
- (iv) to earn money

(c) The dancers in Cheraw dance move to:

- (i) the beats of bamboos
- (ii) the beats of drums
- (iii) the clapping of the singers
- (iv) the sound of a whistle

(d) The statement - ____ is correct.

- (i) Four bases support the bamboos
- (ii) Cheraw is a solo dance
- (iii) Cheraw is a dull stepping pattern
- (iv) The sound of bamboos form the rhythm of the dance
- (e) The word 'redemption' in the passage means:
 - (i) performed with great care
 - (ii) solution
 - (iii) deliverance from evil ways
 - (iv) compensation

34. Read the passage given below and complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options. (5 marks) (Delhi 2014)

Himalayan valley is the geographical guard of Indian territory against any foreign invasion keeping enemy at bay from western to eastern subcontinent of Asian sphere. The valley abounds with the classified variety of different glaciers, wildlife, peaks and thick vegetation liable to support the homo sapiens. Pindari glacier is a range of four glaciers, namely Sunderdunga, Namik, Pindari and Kafni. To go to Pindari glacier it is a 54 km trek and the walking part is normally covered in four days. In this trek, we cross many mountains and forests and see a lot of wildlife. We were eight members in the team. The whole trip took us ten days in the mountains. Throughout the way, our guide and my father explained to us the various features of the Himalayas we were passing through. We had to face bad weather for two days. There was a steep climb at some places and as we climbed up we were affected by high altitude sickness and lack of oxygen and we felt very tired. Pindari glacier is surrounded on all sides by snow- covered peaks such as Nanda Devi, Nanda Kot, Nanda Khat, Bailiuri and many more. This glacier is a frozen river of ice and settled in such a way that it looks like a huge staircase. There I saw all physical features such as gorges, moraines, hanging valleys, etc.

- (a) Pindari glacier is:
 - (i) a glacier range of four mountains namely Sunderdunga, Namik, Pindari and Kafni
 - (ii) a mountain peak surrounded by Sunderdunga, Namik and Kafni
 - (iii) a forest in the Himalayan region
 - (iv) a range of four glaciers namely Sunderdunga, Namik, Pindari and Kafni
- (b) A trip to Pindari glacier:
 - (i) is very informative

- (ii) helps in understanding the natural geography
- (iii) is an adventurous experience as one has to face bad weather and difficult treks
- (iv) is all of the above
- (c) made the members to suffer while trekking to their destination.
- (i) Steep climb and lack of oxygen
- (ii) High altitude sickness, lack of oxygen and steep climb
- (iii) Lack of oxygen and tiredness
- (iv) Lack of oxygen and snow-covered peaks
- (d) The temperature in the area is:
 - (i) normal
 - (ii) below zero degree
 - (iii) very high
 - (iv) warm
- (e) The word in the passage which means the same as, 'characteristics' is:
 - (i) features
 - (ii) altitude
 - (iii) treks
 - (iv) gorges

35. Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow:

(5 marks)(Delhi 2014)

A nightingale, that all day long Had cheered the village with his song Nor yet at eve his note suspended, Nor yet when eventide was ended, Began to feel as well he might, The keen demands of appetite, When, looking eagerly around, He spied far off, upon the ground, A something shining in the dark, And knew the glow-worm by his spark; So, stooping down from hawthorn top, He thought to put him in his crop. The worm, aware of his intent, Harangued him thus, right eloquent 'Did you admire my lamp, 'quoth he, 'As much as I your minstrelsy, You would abhor to do me wrong, As much as I to spoil your song; For 'twas the self-same power divine, Taught you to sing, and me to shine. (William Cowper)

- (a) How was the nightingale busy for the whole day?
- (b) How did the nightingale recognize the glow-worm?
- (c) Why did the glow-worm feel scared?
- (d) With what words of wisdom did the glow-worm persuade the nightingale not to do him any wrong?

(e) Find word from the poem which means the same as 'loudly appealed to persuade'.

CBSE Sample Questions

1. Read the passage given below. (2022-23)

(1) Mountains have always been held in great awe by mankind. They have been a challenge to humans. Those brave among us have always wanted to conquer them. You see, the more incredible the mountains, the greater the thrill - a challenge to the bravery of the human race. Climbing mountains is an experience that is hard to put into words. You are in a beautiful environment and, when you reach the top, you feel incredible. But you also have to climb down, which is when most accidents happen - people are tired, it gets dark, it's harder. So, mountain climbing is undoubtedly one of the most popular adventure sports along with being challenging and risky for the climber.

(2) Without any perceived risk, there can't be a feeling that any significant challenge has been surmounted. Fair, but we have to bear in mind that mountaineering is not a sport that can be embraced without preparation. The enthusiasts must develop in themselves the spirit of adventure, willingness to undertake hardships and risks, extraordinary powers of perseverance, endurance, and keenness of purpose before climbing a mountain. They should also know how to handle the mountaineering equipment. Then comes the penance of the rigorous training. This could very well be the lifeline up there. It helps inculcate and hone survival instincts that allow the climber to negotiate perilous situations. There are numerous institutes in India and abroad that offer such training.

(3) Mountain climbers are unanimous in agreeing that the unpredictable weather is what they fear the most. There may be sunshine one moment and a snowstorm the other. At higher altitudes, snow is a regular feature and being decisive about setting up camps or proceeding further is crucial. The icy sheets after ice storms make walking treacherous, while the powdery snow makes a mountaineer sink deep into the snow. Up there, where the intention is to embrace Nature's wonder, one realises that it cannot be done without facing its formidable glory. A true mountaineer may challenge the mountain, yet is always respectful to the powerful forces of nature.

(4) Summiting mountains carries its own health risks such as oxygen and altitude sickness problems, frost bites, swelling of hands and feet, fluid

collection in brain or lungs and exhaustion. Yet, the gratification mountaineers feel from mastering something that is so frightening, urges them to undertake these endeavours. We may think that the mountaineers are fearless, experts say, "Not at all. It's fear that keeps them so intrigued with such arduous journeys." Impulse and brazenness can be deadly foes. In the words of the Indian mountaineer, Bachendri Pal, "The biggest risk ... is to not to take the risk at all. Remember that." Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below. (1 × 10 = 10)

(i) Why does the writer say that mountains inspire 'awe' in humans?

(Paragraph 1)

(a) They present us with opportunities for exciting sports.

(b) They evoke the wish in us, to master them.

(c) They inspire in us, deeds of valour.

(d) They represent peace and calm, to us.

(ii) Select the option that corresponds to the following relation below: The more incredible the mountains-the greater the thrill (Paragraph 1)

(a) The higher the stamina-the lower the food intake

(b) The more you laugh-the lesser your illness

(c) The smaller the car-the bigger the advantage

(d) The heavier the luggage-the higher the penalty

(iii) Select the option that displays what the writer projects, with reference to the following: So, mountain climbing is undoubtedly one of the most popular adventure sports (Paragraph 1)

(a) doubt

(c) conviction

(b) caution

(d) denial

(iv) Complete the following with a phrase from paragraph

1.

Opinion	Reason
_____	Best experienced rather than described

(v) The writer compares training to penance in the line --Then comes the penance of the rigorous training. (Paragraph 2)

State 1 point of similarity between training and penance.

(vi) Based on your reading of the text, list 2 reasons why the writer says that "mountaineering is not a sport that can be embraced without preparation."

(Paragraph 2)

(1) _____

(2) _____

(vii) What connect does the writer draw out between unpredictable weather and setting up of camps? (Paragraph 3)

(viii) The writer says, "A true mountaineer may challenge the mountain, yet is always respectful to the powerful forces of nature." (Paragraph 3)

Select the reason the mountaineer is respectful to the forces of nature, up in the mountains.

(a) survival

(b) experience

(c) tradition

(d) directive

(ix) Supply 1 point to justify the following: While mountain climbing, an impulsive mountaineer is either disaster-prone or as good as dead.

(x) Evaluate the INAPPROPRIATE reason for the feeling of exhilaration on reaching a summit, that the mountain-climbers experience.

(a) Achievement of a seemingly impossible feat

(b) Spectacular panoramic view

(c) Application of the inculcated survival instincts

(d) Opportunity to use sophisticated mountaineering equipment

2. Read the passage given below. (2022-23)

(1) The North-East of India is a melting pot of variegated cultural mosaic of people and races, an ethnic tapestry of many hues and shades. Yet, these states are lesser explored as compared to the rest of the country. The new generations of travellers who are 'money rich and time poor' are increasingly looking for unique experiences --a phenomenon being called the emergence of the 'experience economy'. For this new and growing breed of tourists, the North- East with its variety and uniqueness holds immense attraction.

(2) A study conducted in 2020 by Dr. Sherap Bhutia, revealed that the foreign tourist arrival in the North- East increased from 37,380 persons in 2005 to 118,552 in 2014. The overall growth rate of tourist (both domestic and foreign) in the North-East was as high as 26.44% during 2005-06. A high and

positive growth of 12.53% was registered in foreign tourist visits to North-East States of India during 2012 from 2011, which further rose to register a growth of 27.93% during 2013 from 2012. Foreign tourist arrivals in the North-East witnessed a growth of 39.77% during 2014 from 2013, according to data provided from the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

(3) The study recommendations for tourism planners included the need to concentrate on some key areas like enhancement of tourist facilities, tourism financing, focus on community involvement and others for the formulation of a sustainable tourism strategy in the North-East States of India. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(1 x 10 = 10)

(i) Infer one reason for the following, based on information in paragraph 1. The rate of tourism in the North-East of India puzzles tourism officials.

(ii) Select the appropriate option to fill in the blanks. From paragraph 1, we can infer that the _____ and _____ of the North-Eastern states aid attracting the 'money rich and time poor' tourists.

1. distinctiveness

2. conventionality

3. diversity

4. uniformity

5. modernity

(a) 1&3 (b) 2&4 (c) 2&5 (d) 1&4

(iii) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/phrase from paragraph 1:

aroma: cooking _____ : painting

(Clue: Just like aroma is integral to cooking, similarly _____ is/are integral to painting)

(iv) Select the correct option to complete the following sentence:

Travellers advocating the 'experience economy' seek a holiday package with _____ (Paragraph 1)

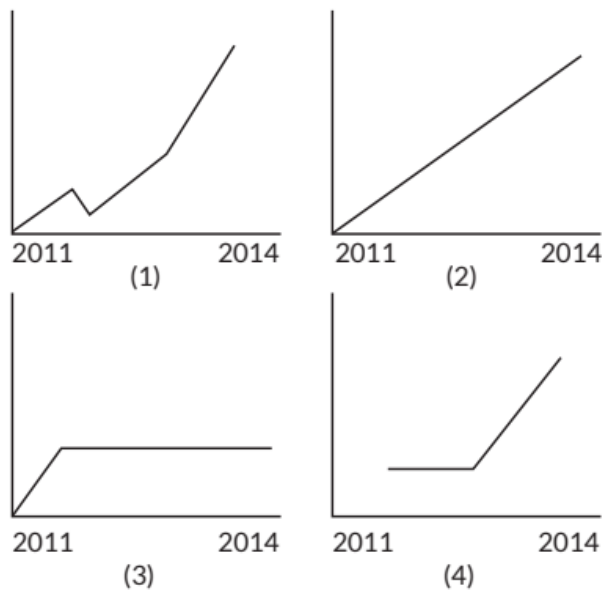
(a) grand facilities, expensive hotels and excellent services to pamper them.

(b) a wholesome experience within the budget they have planned for.

(c) places and cities to buy things from and opportunities to spend money.

(d) cost-effective services, affordable accommodation and many days of touring.

(v) Select the chart that appropriately represents the trend of foreign tourist travels in the North-East, from 2011-2014, as per paragraph 2.



(a) Option 1

(c) Option 3

(b) Option 2

(d) Option 4

(vi) Fill in the blank by selecting the correct option. The study of tourist travel statistics in the North- East, from 2005 to 2014 showed _____ results.

(a) expected

(b) encouraging

(c) inconsistent

(d) questionable

(vii) Substitute the word 'witnessed' with ONE WORD similar in meaning, in the following, sentence from paragraph 2: Foreign tourist arrivals in the North-East witnessed a growth of...

(viii) List any 2 examples of 'tourist facilities' as referred to, in Paragraph 3.

(ix) List one reason why the researchers recommend that the formulation of a tourism strategy in the North- Eastern States of India be sustainable.

(x) Select the option that titles paragraphs 1-3 appropriately, with reference to information in the text.

(a) 1. Full Speed Ahead!

2. Ups and Downs

3. Cause for Concern

(b) 1. Winds of Change

2. Numbers Don't Lie

3. Time for Action

(c) 1. Inspecting Trends

2. Statistically Speaking

3. Let's Investigate

(d) 1. Cause & Effect

2. Dynamic Data

3. Dependable Facts

3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (Term II, 2021-22)

(1) Technology is making advancements at a rapid rate but at the cost of a valued tradition-the crafts industry. The traditional crafts industry is losing a lot of its trained and skilled craftsmen. With that, the art of embellishing brass and copper utensils with fine engravings is also disappearing. The government has identified around 35 crafts as languishing craft.

(2) The speciality of handcrafted items is its design, an association with long traditions belonging to a specific region. The word 'handcrafted' does not imply the involvement of dexterous human fingers or an agile mind with a moving spirit anymore. Lessening drudgery, increasing production and promoting efficiency have taken precedence. The labour-saving devices are taking the place of handcrafted tools and this has jeopardized the skills of these artisans.

(3) Mechanisation has made its way into everything - cutting, polishing, edging, designing etc. Ideally, the use of machinery should be negligible and the handicrafts should be made purely by hand with a distinguishable artistic appeal. However, with the exception of small-scale industries, the export units are mostly operated by machines. The heavily computerised designs contribute to a faster production at lower costs.

(4) Although mechanization of crafts poses a challenge to safeguarding traditional crafts, the artisans are lured with incentives in order to impart handicrafts training. Some makers do see machines as a time- saving blessing since they are now able to accomplish difficult and demanding tasks with relative ease. These machines might give a better finesse to these products but they don't stand out as handcrafted. Quantity has overtaken quality in this

industry.

(5) A need to highlight the importance of the handmade aspect is required by both the government and private sectors, in order to amplify awareness and also support the culture of making handicrafts. A few artisans are still trying their best to rejuvenate and revive their culture and heritage but it's an uphill task competing with the machine-made goods. A multitude of artisans have changed their professions and are encouraging their progeny to follow suit. There are others who have stayed their ground but are clearly inclined towards buying machines.

(6) Nearly two decades ago, there were around 65 lakh artisans in the country. Three years ago, when the government started the process of granting a unique number to the artisans based on the Aadhaar card, 25 lakhs were identified. Loss of traditional crafts is clearly a worrying issue, but it stands to reason that forcing any artisan to follow old ways when concerns of livelihood overrule other considerations, is unfair. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below: (1x5=5)

- (i) What does the writer mean by calling handicrafts a 'valued tradition'?
- (ii) Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from lines 5- 15. If it continues, the workcation (work + vacation) trend will be a powerful boost to domestic tourism operators failing to make progress in the economic slump caused due to the pandemic.
- (iii) State any two reasons why artisans are choosing to work via machines rather than handcrafted tools.
- (iv) Why do the artisans need to be 'lured with incentives' to impart handicrafts training?
- (v) List one likely impact of the support of government and private sectors towards the culture of making handicrafts.
- (vi) How does the writer justify an artist's act of abandoning her/his traditional craft for a more lucrative option?

4. Read the following passage carefully. (Term II, 2021-22)

(1) Festivals are synonymous with celebration, ceremony and joy. However, festivals bring to fore the flip side of celebrations - pollution - air, water, soil and noise. This led to the need of assessing the awareness level among people about ecological pollution during festivals. So, a study was conducted by scholars of an esteemed university in India. This study was titled Awareness

Towards Impact of Festivals on Ecology.

(2) There were two main objectives of the study. The first one was to assess the awareness level among people about ecological protection during festivities. Exploring solutions to bring awareness about celebrating festivals without harming ecology was the second objective. The method used to collect data was a simple questionnaire containing 6 questions, shared with 50 respondents across four selected districts of a state in the southern region of India.

(3) The research began by understanding the socio- economic conditions of the respondents before sharing the questionnaire. Once the responses were received, the data collected was tabulated (Table 1), for analysis.

	QUESTIONS	YES %	NO %	CAN'T SAY%
1.	Do you feel that bursting crackers is a must during festivities?	46	54	0
2.	Do you think most people abuse environmental resources during celebration of festivals?	72	28	0
3.	Do you think that celebrations & festivities result in uniting people?	64	32	4
4.	Do you enjoy bursting crackers for amusement?	68	32	0
5.	Do you feel pressured to burst crackers during festivals as an expectation of your social status?	82	12	6
6.	Are you aware of waste segregation & disposal guidelines for better ecology?	56	40	4

(4) The study recommended the imposition of strict rules and regulations as opposed to a total ban on all festive activities which have a drastic impact on our environment. The researchers believed that such measures would help in harnessing some ill-effects that add to the growing pollution and suggested further studies be taken up across the country to assess awareness about ecological degradation.

(5) The observations made in the study pointed to the environmental groups and eco-clubs fighting a losing battle due to city traffic issues, disposal of

plastics, garbage dumping and all sorts of ecological degradation. The researchers stressed that the need of the hour is increasing awareness among people to reduce ecological pollution which can be facilitated by celebrating all festivals in an eco-friendly manner. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below. (1x5=5)

- (i) Why do the researchers call pollution the 'flip side' of festivals?
- (ii) Comment on the significance of the second objective of the study with reference to lines 7-12.
- (iii) Justify the researchers' recommendation for limiting the drastic impact of festival pollution on the environment with reference to lines 16-21.
- (iv) Why do the researchers feel that environmental groups and eco-clubs are fighting a losing battle in the given scenario?
- (v) Even though a larger number of people say 'no' to bursting crackers than those who say 'yes', festival pollution persists. How does evidence from table 1 support this statement?
- (vi) What purpose does the 'Can't Say' column serve in the questionnaire (table 1)?

5. Read the passage given below. (Term 1, 2021-22)

- (i) Nature is our mother, our first teacher. The greatest lesson that she teaches us is to maintain an equilibrium in life. We learn to maintain composure through our joys, sorrows and fears. In fact, there are a thousand lessons that nature can teach us, provided we look for them.
- (ii) With time, a sapling grows into a full-grown tree; something so tiny and delicate develops into a strong tree capable of supporting others. No matter how tall it grows, how much it may flourish, or how many animals and birds it may support, its roots are firmly buried from where it once rose. That's a lesson - to keep ourselves grounded, respect and embrace our roots, and give something back to those humble beginnings that nurtured us into who we are.
- (iii) Then there is the message of peaceful coexistence. 'I am because we are. Nature provides every creature a chance to exist. However, the existence of one creature or being depends on the existence of the other. The tiger eats the antelope; without the antelope, the tiger wouldn't survive. Likewise, without tigers, the over-abundance of antelopes would cause them to starve to death.
- (iv) I wonder if you have noticed that when birds or squirrels see a predator, they give out an alarm call to their fellow creatures, of the lurking danger. They

put themselves in danger to save the lives of others. Many animals, like the salmon, usually die after they spawn, but this doesn't stop them. One life extinguished for the betterment of others is a small price to pay.

(v) The snow melts in the warmth of spring to give birth to fresh green leaves. In autumn these leaves age into shades of gold only to be buried in the cold grave of winter. Change is inevitable; the sooner we embrace this, the better it is for us. We must also understand that even in pain there is growth. If you cut a hole in the tree, it will grow around it. No matter what may come in its way, a river will continue to flow. Similarly, no matter what grief may break your heart, nature teaches us that life goes on.

(vi) Keep in mind life isn't about making lists and trying to be one step ahead of others. Life is to live. Take a break-stop being a workaholic, and smell the roses, do whatever makes you feel happy and most of all spend some time with nature to pick up invaluable lessons. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option. (1x8 = 8)

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option. (1x8 = 8)

1. According to the author, what, from the following, is the greatest lesson being taught by nature?

- (a) balanced in our emotions.
- (b) partial to joys in life.
- (c) afraid of unhappiness.
- (d) indifferent to fears.

2. Select the option that suitably completes the dialogue with reference to paragraph (ii).
Jai: I've done well for myself in this school. I'm the best they have. I can get admission anywhere. This is my moment!
Sid Congratulations!
Just remember, we should _____

- (a) become strong despite our weakness.
- (b) be kind and supportive towards everyone.
- (c) respect the origins from where we have grown.
- (d) nurture ourselves well from the beginning.

3. Choose the option that best conveys the message in - 'I am because we are.'

- (a) Tigers are dependent on antelope
- (b) Antelopes are dependent on tigers
- (c) Humans are dependent on animals

(d) Everyone is dependent on each other

What qualities do the birds and squirrels display when they warn others of possible danger? Choose one option from the following:

(a) Observation skills and alertness.

(b) Tendency to get easily frightened.

(c) Selfless assistance to help others.

(d) Determination to protect themselves.

5. Select the option with the underlined words that can suitably replace lurking (paragraph (iv)).

(a) The policeman pulled up the person who was wandering aimlessly through the city.

(b) The thief knew that remaining hidden was the best strategy to avoid being caught.

(c) The policeman was caught on camera while pouncing with force, to grab the fleeing culprit.

(d) The thief was walking boldly into the house thinking it was devoid of residents.

6. A Portmanteau words like smog (smoke + fog), is a blend of words in which parts of multiple words are combined into a new word. From the options given below, select a Portmanteau word that appears in the para (vi).

(a) coexistence

(b) workaholic

(c) full-grown

(d) flourish

7. Select the qualities from paragraph (iii), that the author wants us to imbibe. Being-

(1) accepting

(2) passionate

(3) emotional

(4) resilient

(5) perceptive

(a) (2), (4) and (5)

(b) (1), (3) and (4)

(c) (1), (4) and (5)

(d) (3), (4) and (5)

Which of the following is shown by the changing of seasons?

- (a) The beauty of nature.
- (b) Nature's creativity.
- (c) All seasons are equal.
- (d) Nothing lasts forever.

9. What does the writer advise, in paragraph (vi)?

- (a) Indulging in competition with others.
- (b) Making priority lists.
- (c) Taking life seriously.
- (d) Having free time for ourselves.

10. Choose the option that lists the quote best expressing the central idea of the passage.

- (a) Nature: She pardons no mistakes. Her yea is yea, and her nay, nay. -Ralph Waldo Emerson
- (b) Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better. - A. Einstein
- (c) Nature never deceives us; it is we who deceive -Jean Jacques Rousseau
- (d) All the ugliness of the world can best be forgotten in the beauty of nature! ourselves. -Mehmet Murat

6. Read the passage given below. (Term I, 2021-22)

(i) Research from the Publishers Association has shown that films based on books take 44% more at the box office revenue in the UK and 53% more worldwide than original screenplays. The report explores what impact a book has when adapted for film and TV.

(ii) The report reads: "Published material is the basis of 52% of top UK films in the last 10 years, and accounts for an even higher share of revenue from these leading performers, at 61% of UK box office gross and 65% of worldwide gross." The Hollywood adaptation of "My Cousin Rachel" was shown to have a significant impact on the sales of the Daphne Du Maurier thriller. The sales of the book in 2017 alone accounted for 23% of all sales since 1992.

(iii) The research suggests that adapted films tend to perform better, because films can "leverage the popularity" of well-known books through an existing audience. Films adapted from books also tend to have a richer, more fully-developed story to draw on. In terms of TV adaptation, it was revealed that a quarter of dramas were based on literary sources and attracted a 56% larger

share of the audience than those based on original scripts. Fourteen of the 35 high end series produced in the UK in the period between January and September 2017 were based on books, compared to seven based on true stories or historical events and five based on pre-existing films or TV stories.

(iv) In the case of the 2016 BBC broadcast of "The Night Manager", research revealed that while the novel was in circulation for over 25 years, 82% of the copies it sold were in 2016 and 2017. Sales of the paperback edition remained strong in 2017 even after the series went off the air.

(v) In conclusion, the report states that "there is a strong two-way relationship between publishing and the wider creative economy, wherein a successful adaptation often has spill-over effects and gives a substantial boost to the sales of the original book."

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option. (1×6=6)

1. The purpose of the research by Publishers Association was to study the _____. Choose the correct option.

- (a) variety in films and TV shows.
- (b) impact of films on books.
- (c) choice of books for film-making.
- (d) connect between books and films.

2. Select the option that is true for the two statements given below.

- (1) The revenues generated at the box office have increased.
 - (2) Majority of the top films in the UK are based on published material.
- (a) (1) is the result of (2).
 - (b) is the reason for (2).
 - (c) (1) is independent of (2).
 - (d) (1) contradicts (2).

3. Select the option that gives the correct meaning of the following statement.

"The sales of the book in 2017 alone accounted for 23% of all sales since 1992."

- (a) There were 23% higher sales in 2017 than previous years.
- (b) A major chunk of sales happened in 2017.
- (c) The sales were limited to 23% in 2017.
- (d) There were very few books sold in the previous years.

4. According to the research, the films based on books have greater success because

- (a) people like to see the characters from the books on screen.
- (b) the films get the advantage of the fame of the books.
- (c) it takes less effort for people to watch films than read books.
- (d) the films get a ready-made script from the books.

5. Select the option listing what the given sentence refers to.

'Films adapted from books also tend to have a richer, more fully-developed story to draw on.'

- (1) The plot and the storyline of such films are better.
- (2) The characters are likely to be more vivid.
- (3) The production of such films is meant for the rich and famous.
- (4) The settings and costumes are adapted from the book.
- (5) The making of such films require the author to write a sequel.

- (a) (1), (3) and (4)
- (b) (2), (3) and (5)
- (c) (1), (2) and (5)
- (d) (1), (2) and (4)

6. On what from the following were the maximum TV serials in UK in the year 2017 based?

- (a) Books
- (b) Historical stories
- (c) Original true stories
- (d) Previous films

7. This passage lists an example proving that TV dramas based on literary works have. _____ Select the correct option.

- (a) increased the immediate sales of the book
- (b) increased the sales of the book during the first screening
- (c) had no immediate impact on the sales of the book
- (d) had very little impact on the sales of the book

8. Choose the correct option to answer the following: According to paragraph (v), 'there is a two-way relationship between books and the screen'. This is so because both

- (a) revolve around the same stories.
- (b) cater to an audience with the same taste.
- (c) gain from each other's popularity.
- (d) belong to the creative field.

7. Read the passage given below. (2020-21)

The choices we make on a daily basis-wearing a seatbelt, lifting heavy objects correctly or purposely staying out of any dangerous situation-can either ensure our safety or bring about potentially harmful circumstances. You and I need to make a decision that we are going to get our lives in order. Exercising self-control, self-discipline and establishing boundaries and borders in our lives are some of the most important things we can do. A life without discipline is one that's filled with carelessness. We can think it's kind of exciting to live life on the edge. We like the image of "Yeah! That's me! Living on the edge! Woo-hoo!" It's become a popular way to look at life. But if you see, even highways have lines, which provide margins for our safety while we're driving. If we go over one side, we'll go into the ditch. If we cross over the line in the middle, we could get killed. And we like those lines because they help to keep us safe. Sometimes we don't even realize how lines help to keep us safe. I'm not proud of this, but for the first 20 years of my life at work, I ignored my limits. I felt horrible, physically, most of the time. I used to tell myself "I know I have limits and that I've reached them, but I'm going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it." I ran to doctors, trying to make myself feel better through pills, vitamins, natural stuff and anything I could get my hands on. Some of the doctors would tell me, "It's just stress." That just made me mad. I thought stress meant you don't like what you do or can't handle life, and I love what I do. But I kept pushing myself, traveling, doing speaking engagements and so on- simply exhausting myself. Finally, I understood I was living an unsustainable life and needed to make some changes in my outlook and lifestyle. You and I don't have to be like everyone else or keep up with anyone else. Each of us needs to be exactly the way we are, and we don't have to apologize for it. We're not all alike and we need to find a comfort zone in which we can enjoy our lives instead of making ourselves sick with an overload of stress and pressure.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow. (1 x 10 = 10)

- (i) The reason why living on the edge has become popular, is because of the
- (a) constant need for something different.
 - (b) population being much younger.
 - (c) exhausting effort to make changes.
 - (d) strong tendency to stay within our limits.

(ii) Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes.

(1)	It's all about quality of life and finding a happy balance between work and friends. -Philip Green
(2)	To go beyond is as wrong as to fall short. -Confucius
(3)	Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance you must keep moving. -Albert Einstein
(4)	Balance is not something you find, it's something you create. -Jana Kingsford

(a) Option (1)

(b) Option (2)

(c) Option (3)

(d) Option (4)

(iii) Which of the characteristics are apt about the writer in the following context: "I know I have limits and that I've reached them, but I'm going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it."?

1. negligent

2. 2. indecisive

3. spontaneous

4. 4. reckless

5. purposeless

6. patient

(a) 2 and 5

(b) 3 and 6

(c) 1 and 4

(d) 2 and 3

(iv) Which of the following will be the most appropriate title for the passage?

(a) Much too soon

- (b) Enough is enough
- (c) How much is too much?
- (d) Have enough to do?
- (v) The phrase "potentially harmful circumstances" refers to circumstances that can
 - (a) certainly be dangerous.
 - (b) be fairly dangerous.
 - (c) be possibly dangerous.
 - (d) seldom be dangerous.
- (vi) Select the option that makes the correct use of "unsustainable", as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
 - (a) In the long run, the _____ officials followed emergency procedures.
 - (b) Emergency procedures were _____ by the officials.
 - (c) Officials reported an _____ set of events during the emergency.
 - (d) Officials admit that the emergency system is in the longer run.
- (vii) The author attempts to the readers through this write-up.
 - (a) rebuke
 - (b) question
 - (c) offer aid to
 - (d) offer advice to
- (viii) The author uses colloquial words such as "yeah" and "Woo-hoo!". Which of the following is NOT a colloquial word?
 - (a) hooked
 - (b) guy
 - (c) stuff
 - (d) stress
- (ix) What does the author mean when he says, "to get our lives in order"?
 - (a) To resume our lives.
 - (b) To organize our lives.
 - (c) To rebuild our lives.
 - (d) To control our lives.
- (x) Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'outlook', as used in the passage.
 - 1. A person's evaluation of life
 - 2. A person's experiences in life
 - 3. A person's point of view towards life

4. A person's regrets in life

5. A person's general attitude to life

(a) (1) and (4)

(c) (3) and (5)

(b) (2) and (3)

(d) (4) and (5)

(xi) The author explains the importance of discipline and boundaries in our lives using the example of

(a) road accidents.

(b) traffic rules.

(c) lines on the highway.

(d) safe driving.

(xii) What is the message conveyed in the last paragraph of the passage?

(a) Love what you do.

(b) Love yourself to love others.

(c) Be the best version of yourself.

(d) Be yourself.

8. Read the passage given below. (2020-21)

The UN's 2017 International Year tells that sustainable tourism is an important tool for development, most importantly in poor communities and countries. Today sustainability - environmental, social, and economic - is increasingly recognised as the benchmark for all tourism business. As noted by the UN World Tourism Organisation, 57% of international tourist arrivals will be in emerging economies, by 2030. The various 'Tourism Terms' are defined as follows:

Category	Definition
Ecotourism	Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, socially, and economically sustains the well-being of local people, and creates knowledge and understanding through interpretation and education of all involved (including staff, travellers, and community residents). ⁴
Ethical Tourism	Tourism in a destination where ethical issues are the key driver, e.g., social injustice, human rights, animal welfare, or the environment. ⁵
Geotourism	Tourism that sustains or enhances the geographical character of a place – its environment, heritage, aesthetics, culture, and well-being of its residents. ⁶
Pro-Poor Tourism	Tourism that results in increased net benefit for the poor people in a destination ⁷
Responsible Tourism	Tourism that maximizes the benefits to local communities, minimizes negative social or environmental impacts, and helps local people conserve fragile cultures and habitats or species. ⁸
Sustainable Tourism	Tourism that leads to the management of all resources in such a way that economic, social, and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life-support system. ⁹

Based on data collected by a survey by Travel Bureau, the following market profile of an ecotourist was constructed: -

Age: 35-54 years old, although age varied with activity and other factors such

as cost. Gender: 50% female and 50% male, although clear differences based on activity were found.

Education: 82% were college graduates, a shift in interest in ecotourism from those who have high levels of education to those with less education was also found, indicating an expansion into mainstream markets.

Household composition: No major differences were found between general tourists and experienced ecotourists**

Party composition: A majority (60%) of experienced ecotourism respondents stated they prefer to travel as a couple, with only 15% stating they preferred to travel with their families, and 13% preferring to travel alone. (** experienced ecotourists = Tourists that had been on at least one "ecotourism" oriented trip.)

Trip duration: The largest group of experienced ecotourists- (50%) preferred trips lasting 8-14 days.

Expenditure: Experienced ecotourists were willing to spend more than general tourists, the largest group (26%).

Important elements of trip: Experienced ecotourists top three responses were: (a) wilderness setting, (b) wildlife viewing, (c) hiking/trekking.

Motivations for taking next trip: Experienced ecotourists top two responses were (a) enjoy scenery/nature, (b) new experiences/places. On the basis of your understanding of the passage attempt ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow. (1 x 10 = 10)

(i) In the line ".....recognised as the benchmark", the word "benchmark" DOES NOT refer to

- (a) a basis for something.
- (b) the criterion required.
- (c) the ability to launch something new.
- (d) a standard point of reference.

(ii) The World Tourism Organisation of the UN, in an observation, shared that

- (a) emerging economies of the world will gain 57% of their annual profits from International tourists.
- (b) countries with upcoming economies shall see maximum tourist footfall from all over the world in the next decade.
- (c) a large number of international tourists in 2030 will be from developing countries.
- (d) barely any tourist in the next decade shall travel from an economically

strong nation to a weak one.

(iii) One of the elements that is important to ecotourists on trip is

(a) wild and untouched surroundings.

(b) cultural exchange.

(c) car and bus rides.

(d) fully furnished flats.

(iv) Choose the option that lists the correct answers for the following:

1. Asha Mathew, an NRI, loves animals and wishes to travel to places that safeguard their rights and inculcate awareness of their rights. What kind of tourist is she?

2. Gurdeep Singh from UK is an environmental scientist and has always chosen to travel to places that are examples of a symbiotic relationship between man and nature. What kind of tourist is he?

(a) (1) is an ecotourist and (2) is a geotourist

(b) (1) is an ethical tourist and (2) is a geotourist

(c) (1) is a sustainable tourist and (2) is a pro-poor tourist

(d) (1) is a geotourist and (2) is a responsible tourist

(v) Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the inherent qualities of geotourism.

1. showcases adventure sports

2. promotes landscape appreciations

3. promises luxurious travel

4. includes being environmentally responsible

5. believes in commercializing forests

6. initiates donations for the underprivileged

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 5 and 6

(c) 2 and 4

(d) 3 and 5

(vi) In the market profile of an ecotourist, the information on gender indicates that

(a) female ecotourists were more than the male ecotourists.

(b) the activity preferences were varied in females and males.

(c) the choice of things to do on a trip were quite similar for both the genders.

(d) male ecotourists were frequent travellers.

(vii) The education aspect in the market profile of the ecotourist revealed that

- (a) mainstream market trends were popular with undergraduates.
 - (b) ecotourists were only those who had basic education.
 - (c) mainstream markets were popular tourist destinations for educated ecotourists.
 - (d) ecotourism was no more limited to the small group of highly educated travellers.
- (viii) According to the survey conducted by the Travel Bureau, the total percentage of experienced ecotourists who DID NOT prefer to travel alone was
- (a) 60%.
 - (c) 15%.
 - (b) 75%.
 - (d) 13%.
- (ix) According to the survey, one of the most powerful driving forces leading experienced ecotourism to invest in new trips was
- (a) setting up work stations in new places.
 - (b) the chance to go camping in the wild.
 - (c) competing with other ecotourists as frequent travellers.
 - (d) the opportunity to travel to new places.
- (x) Choose the option that lists statement that is NOT TRUE.
- (a) Economically backward countries will benefit from sustainable tourism.
 - (b) The tourism business currently recognizes sustainability as an important factor.
 - (c) Emerging economies will receive negligible international tourists in the near future.
 - (d) The sustainability factor in tourism is a significant means for development.
- (xi) The survey clearly showed that the age range of ecotourists:
- (a) remained the same for the choice of tourist- attractions to visit.
 - (b) changed with the monetary requirements for the trip.
 - (c) fluctuated due to male-female ratio.
 - (d) was constant across various features of the trip.
- (xii) Who isn't an experienced ecotourist?
- (a) The person who has travelled as an ecotourist once earlier.
 - (b) The person who is yet to travel even once as an ecotourist.
 - (c) The person who is a regular ecotourism enthusiast and traveller.
 - (d) The person who is not regularly travelling on ecotourism trips.

ANSWERS

Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

1. (i) (d) it does not contain agricultural chemicals.
(ii) (c) caution
(iii) Because demand overtook supply
(iv) While organic food is made from plants without the use of agricultural chemicals, non-organic food is made from plants that use agricultural chemicals like pesticides and insecticides.
(v) Organic food is thought to be healthier and more nutritious.
(vi) Washing hands gets rid of harmful bacteria that create diseases and contaminate food.
(vii) (b) there is no confirmed evidence
(viii) Some people think organic means 'locally grown', it was originally true, however, now it has become big business.
(ix) One method to control the contamination of organic and non-organic food is by washing hands.
(x) The food that is cultivated in organic farms that don't use insecticides is called organic food.
2. (i) Pollution has been cutting down rainfall by 10%.
(ii) (a) I, II and III
(iii) potential
(iv) (c) There has not been enough time to determine that
(v) Good monsoon does not contribute to weather disruption; Acid rain contributes to weather disruption.
(vi) (a) worsen
(vii) consequence
(viii) India and China
(ix) (c) continue
(x) (a) 1. Impact of Pollution in South Asia/ 2. Effects of Acid Rain/ 3. Understanding Consequences of Haze/ 4. Debate over Droughts
3. (i) (c) to hike
(ii) (d) because the depressing daily routine is forgotten
(iii) a new meaning and significance to us

(iv) Hiking takes us in the midst of nature, so a contact is established between us and nature.

(v) aroma: cooking; fragrance: flowers

(vi) (b) because of the excitement of climbing up and adventure of coming down

(vii) (d) it is an escape from our busy schedule

(viii) 1. A mouse peeping out of its hole.

2. A bird flying, past us.

3. A squirrel leaping about on the branches of a tree. (any two)

(ix) Hiking gives us a feeling of unlimited joy because we connect with nature and it relaxes our brains.

(x) The feeling of unlimited freedom makes our hearts rejoice/delighted.

4. (i) because a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir Govt. came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.

(ii) (c) glaciers melt

(iii) icing: cake :: layers: ice

(iv) (a) on sloping hills facing distribution channels

(v) (c) July, August, September

(vi) (a) glaciers

(vii) (c) situated

(viii) 1. Rivers or stream water at a high altitude is diverted to a shaded area of the hill, facing north, where winter sun is blocked by a mountain range.

2. During November, the diverted water is made to flow on sloping hills facing distribution channels.

(ix) Artificial glaciers seem the best options because it helps in irrigation and farmers can grow two crops instead of one.

(x) (c) Artificial glacier

5. (i) Sand is a 'treasure-trove' as it is a collection of skeletons of marine animals and tiny diamonds. It is also a record of geology's earth-changing processes.

(ii) Sand is a pain when it gets into our food. But it is also a pleasure because children play on it and adults relax on it.

(iii) Concrete and glass are two man-made materials that contain sand.

(iv) Sand is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. It may be star-shaped or spiral, the edges jagged or smooth.

(v) White sand originates from coral outcrops, crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum.

(vi) Older granules are finer and smoother at the edges as compared to newly formed granules.

OR

- I
- 1) Sand consists of ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals ^{and} even tiny diamonds. Hence, sand provides a mineral treasure-trove with a record of geology's earth-changing processes.
 - 3) Concrete and white glass are ^{man}made materials that contain sand.
 - 4) A particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth.
 - 5) The grains of white sand may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum.
 - 6) Older granules are finer and have smoother edges than recent granules.

[Topper's Answer, 2022]

6. (i) A natural spring occurs when the level of the water table is higher than the Earth's surface.

(ii) A confined aquifer is a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it.

(iii) The pressurised nature of a confined aquifer results in water to rise up from within it. This forms a flowing artesian well.

(iv) 'Purified' water means water which has been subjected to a variety of cleaning processes such as the reverse osmosis procedure.

(v) Pathogens are treated using ultraviolet (UV) light.

(vi) Municipal water is treated by chlorination as it is extremely inexpensive.

It is also the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes.

OR

- 2
- i) In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge.
 - ii) A deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it is called a confined aquifer.

- iii) Due to the pressurised nature of a confined aquifer, water often rises up from within it and forms a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface.
- iv) Purified water means the water that has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes.
- v) Ultraviolet light is used for treating pathogens. Many municipal water treatment plants also use chlorination for this process.

[Topper's Answer, 2022]

7. (i) Milkha Singh is known as 'The Flying Sikh'. When he was on the track during the Melbourne Olympics, Milkha Singh came to realise the true meaning of what a competition is. He also realised that if he wanted to succeed on the international arena, he must be prepared to test his mettle against the best athletes in the world.

(ii) Two achievements of Milkha Singh were:

(a) He is the only athlete to win gold medal in 400 m at the Asian Games as

well as the Commonwealth Games.

(b) He was awarded the Padma Shri, India's fourth- highest civilian honour.

(iii) In order to achieve his goal, he would get up at the crack of dawn and run two or three miles cross-country everyday.

(iv) His hard and strenuous practice drained him of his energy. There were also times when he would vomit blood or drop down unconscious.

(v) Images of a packed stadium filled with cheering spectators wildly applauding him as he crossed the finishing line motivated him.

(vi) The phrase 'I would start again' in the last sentence shows the perseverance and determination of Milkha Singh to become the best athlete in the world.

8. (i) J.K. Rowling's 'near magical rise to fame' refers to how an impoverished Rowling became a world-famous and rich author through her works on the Harry Potter series.

(ii) The publishers rejected Rowling's book saying that the plot was too complex.

(iii) Fame resulted in her privacy being invaded, with journalists constantly knocking on her door.

(iv) Rowling was outraged with the Italian dust jacket because it showed Harry without his glasses.

(v) The word 'vulnerability' means the same as 'insecure/helpless'.

(vi) According to the graph, it took 6 years (2010-2016) for J.K. Rowling to become very successful.

9. 1. (a) Who is Responsible for Indiscipline Among Children?

2. (b) takes a light-hearted approach to life.

3. (a) so that she could discipline her children.

4. (d) (ii) is true and follows the assertion in (i).

5. (c) (iii) is true and follows the assertion in (ii).

6. (c) (iv) (ii) → (i) → (iii)

7. (a) Irony

8. (b) it talked of male superiority.

9. (c) (i) and (ii) are both right and (ii) is the result of (i).

10. (d) never makes a mistake.

10. 1. (d) Impact of Development on Chimpanzees

2. (a) to understand the impact of roads on chimpanzees.

- 3. (d) Effect of human population on the apes is negligible.
- 4. (c) (i) is true and is a result of (ii).
- 5. (c) (i) and (iii) are both true.
- 6. (b) (i) is true and leads to (ii).
- 7. (b) Chimpanzees have gradually adjusted to the noisy roads.
- 8. (b) Deforestation; Roads; Roadkills; Hunting

- 11. (a) (ii) tea.
- 12. (b) (iii) Dutch
- (c) (iv) Yellow tea
- (d) (iii) by using tea bags.
- (e) (iii) Both tea and apple promote health.
- (f) (ii) Japan
- (g) tooth decay
- (h) False

- 12. (a) (i) Mohenjo - daro
- (b) (iii) terracota animals
- (c) (iv) she cannot be rediscovered as she's bronze.
- (d) (i) it appeals to us despite a passage of time.
- (e) (i) consists of bangles of shell, ivory or thin metal.
- (f) (ii) why museums in our country are exciting.
- (g) amid
- (h) True

13.

- 13.1 (a) (i) The advantage is that when everyone in the family have a say in every decision it promotes presence of togetherness and bonding.
- (ii) Disadvantage is that feelings are injured, tempers have risen and there is at least one person grumbling.
- (b) They empower their kids to take their own decision from a very early age.
- (c) Parents should step into their children's life by listening to them and their silences, and should also insist them to share their stories. Parents should also give atleast half an hour of quality time to their children.
- (d) Yes, the passage supports the parents. It describes about how parents can develop a friendly relation with their kids, and how they can bridge the generation gap between them as in everybody's life there comes a time when they need to lessen the gap. Being parents they only think about the

betterment of the children so one step should be taken by the kids and one by the parents. There is no comparison, no ego, and no for and against in the relationship between parents and children.

13.2 (a) injured

(b) (i) cuisine

(c) conflicting

(d) (ii) complicated

14. (a) As a child, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was a quiet, parentless girl who grew up to become a remarkable woman, an author, lecturer and the First Lady of the United States.

(b) Apart from being the First Lady of the US, she was also an author and a lecturer and a woman of substance much admired and loved by the people throughout the world.

(c) Anna was born to wealthy, but troubled parents who died while she was young. Her second son died when he was a baby and then her physically strong husband was stricken with polio. But she remained unfazed and handled every situation with poise.

(d) Anna E. Roosevelt nursed her husband back to good health and encouraged him to remain in politics. She helped him become Governor of New York, and in 1933, President of the US.

(e) When her husband became president, she took a great interest in politics, visiting prisons and hospitals, going down mines and into factories. She was tireless and daring and thus became the eyes and legs of her husband.

(f) During depression Anna travelled all over the country bringing goodwill, reassurance and help to people without food and jobs.

(g) During World War II she visited American soldiers in camps all over the world to motivate them.

(h) She broadcasted on the radio and delivered lectures for the first time as a first lady.

(i) Anna Eleanor Roosevelt comes across as a helpful, caring, intelligent, benevolent and a strong woman of substance through the paragraph.

15. (a) Port Blair is the capital city of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (c) Cosmopolitan texture means people from all religions, castes and cultures living together in peace.

(d) Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park is famous for corals, coloured fish,

sea turtles and other sea animals.

(e) Sight-seeing tours, scuba diving, snorkeling, trekking, island camping and relaxing.

(f) Andaman Islands is situated in the Bay of Bengal, about 800 km off the East coast of India.

(g) The islands were in complete isolation because they were cut off from the rest of the world.

(h) The British government settled as colonists in 1789.

(i) More than 250 species of birds are sustained in the islands.

16.

16.1(a) Russell's viper inject poison whereas the rat snakes catch and push their prey against the ground.

(b) The common Sand Boa produces secretions particularly poisonous to birds. They generally don't take any chance and crush their prey and inject poison as an extra step.

(c) Hunting animals try their worst to kill most efficiently, their prey on the other hand uses any trick to avoid becoming a meal, such as developing immunity to poison. This marks the constant tussle between the hunting animal and its prey.

(d) Mongooses are highly resistant to cobra poison and with their speed and agility, kill snakes fearlessly.

(e) Hospitality in remote parts of India involves preparing leather tough meat that are hard to chew or swallow. And in order not to offend the hosts, the writer had to swallow the meat like a python stuffing a deer down its throat.

16.2 (i) (d) prey

(ii) (c) softens

(iii) (c) resistant to

16.3 (a) alternative

(b) secretions

(c) specific

17. (a) The major cause of blindness is cataract.

(b) Generally cataract occurs in old age.

(c) With growing age, the lens of the eye hardens and loses its transparency. As a result, the lens of the eye becomes opaque.

(d) In early stages, the vision of a cataract victim becomes blurry and

sometimes he/she sees multiple images of an object instead of a single image.

(e) (i) Children with hereditary eye defect are born with cataract.

(ii) Eye injuries can also cause cataract.

(f) Ultimately, the person suffering from cataract loses his/her vision completely as the opaqueness of the lens obstructs the light rays from entering the eye.

(g) Ultraviolet radiation causes skin cancer.

(h) Smoke emitted by a lit cigarette carries substances, which, if/when inhaled, damages the eyes internally.

(i) Opaque

18. A. (a) What's unique about Kalesar Reserve Forest is that it's the only one of kind habitat for a wide range of flora and fauna established in Haryana. Also, it is the only forest in Haryana with a natural 'sal' tree belt.

(b) Several wild animals are found in Kalesar Reserve Forest, some of which are elephants, a male tiger, leopards, panthers, etc.

(c) Conserving wildlife in the national park is hindered by lack of sufficient funds. Other threats, such as poaching, felling of trees, scarcity of water, etc. are also lurking around putting the lives of innocent animals in jeopardy.

(d) In order to prevent water scarcity in the reserve, eight watering holes have been dug up across the forest area. Apart from this, earthen dams have also been constructed to conserve rain water.

(e) Two special environmental courts, one at Kurukshetra and another at Faridabad, have been set up to address issues such as poaching, illicit felling of trees, etc. and to take strict actions against the perpetrators involved in these crimes.

B. (i) (b) December, 2003 (ii) (c) Eight

(iii) (a) Habitat

(v) (d) Not allowed by the law

(iv) (d) Menace

19. A. (i) Smart phones have made communication very effective and instant.

Now, people are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money.

(ii) Young generation use mobile phones to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For example, they search meaning of new

words and also complete their assignments on time.

(iii) Mobile phones can also prove to be life savers because in case of emergency, phones can be of vital importance by preventing crimes in the society by providing information to the security forces in time.

(iv) The two demerits of mobile phones are:

1. Mobile phones can be addictive. As result, overuse of mobile phones can adversely affect the academic performance of young generation.

2. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet.

(v) Prepaid card is useful to mobile phone users because it allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to.

B. (i) (c) invention

(ii) (b) emails

(iii) (c) monitor

(iv) (b) negative

(v) (c) monthly

20. (i) Floating Post Office in Srinagar is situated on the Dal Lake.

(ii) The seal used in the post office is unique as it bears the design of a boatman rowing a shikara on the Dal Lake. Another special feature of this post office is that letters posted from here carry a special design which has the picturesque scenery of the Dal Lake and Srinagar city.

(iii) The pictures on the posted letters and the special seal reach wherever the letters are posted to and hence promote Kashmir as a tourist destination across the globe.

(iv) The chief postmaster John Samuel renamed it as 'Floating Post Office.

(v) One room serves as the office and the other as a small museum that traces the philatelic history of the state postal department.

(vi) The post office is very beneficial to the locals as around 1-2 crore is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in the and around the Dal Lake.

(vii) The greatest fear is the recurrence of 2014 like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss, uncontrollably pushed away by the floods.

(viii) A big boon to the people is that at no time of the year does one need a

fan in this post office.

(ix) Fascination

21. (a) Colourless, almost transparent

(b) on reaching maturity, they drift inshore, reach out to grasp the first passing seaweed and once established upon it, they proceed to colour themselves to blend with

(c) a week

(d) Red and yellow are withdrawn to make way for the nocturnal blue 'night suit' of the Aesop prawn, after the dark.

(e) pigment cells

(g) nocturnal

(f) only red pigments

(h) enviable

22. (a) The industry stopped using elephants mainly due to irresponsible over-logging.

(b) It created huge problems for the mahouts as they had to find a way to pay for the care and upkeep of their elephants.

(c) Illegal logging is dangerous along Thai-Burma border because landmines are still hidden, the risk of fines is always present and injury or death could also be possible.

(d) Some elephants are given amphetamines to reduce their appetite and increase their work output.

(e) (iii) respected

(g) (ii) collapse

(f) (i) idea

(h) (iii) dangerous

23. (a) The Beatles became a global phenomenon by sparking the British Invasion of the US.

(b) America dominated the world of music via Hollywood movies, Jazz, the music of Broadway and Tin Pan Alley, and later, the rock and roll that first emerged in Memphis, Tennessee.

(c) WABC radio station forbade his DJs from playing any pre-Beatles music.

(d) Before the Beatles the albums had just a few hits stuffed with filler.

(e) The Shea Stadium show was phenomenal because it attracted an estimated 55,600 people, the largest audience in concert history, described as "major

break through... a giant step toward reshaping the concert business".

(f) The Beatles affected the world of fashion with their clothing and especially their hairstyles.

(g) The Beatles affected the social and political life by becoming a catalyst for activism in various social and political arenas, fuelling movement such as women's liberation, gay liberations and environmentalism.

(h) The Beatles decided to begin a rigorous effort to spread a message of wisdom and higher consciousness after 1966.

24. (a) Rachael Burford spent most of her time French- plaiting other girls' hair in her room.

(b) She felt weird if she didn't do someone's hair before a game.

(c) People plaited their hair to simply keep their hair out of the way. Both women and men, and particularly those who were involved in athletic pursuits, such as war, plaited their hair in the past.

(d) In the 19th century plaiting, began to be associated with female children.

(e) (i) seen

(g) (iii) earliest

(f) (i) weird

(h) (ii) youthful

25. (a) gate was always locked and no one ever saw her leave or saw anybody go in.

(b) (i) green (ii) grey

(c) at the mangoes

(d) cricket balls

(e) new owners even before they came

(f) complained about the children

(g) (i) man (ii) a woman

(h) the woman was silent

26. A. (a) We are taught in our childhood and growing up years to worship photos and idols of the Gods of our respective religions.

(b) We should be respectful towards our parents because they made our life comfortable with their hard work and love and care, and teachers because they guided us to become a good student and a responsible citizen.

(c) The message that we get when we worship is to save our environment and maintain ecological balance.

(d) When a river finds an obstacle in its way in the form of a heavy rock, its water fights to remove it from its path or finds an alternative path to move ahead. This way the river teaches us to be progressive in life.

B. (e) (ii) advised

(g) (iv) useful

(f) (i) search

(h) (ii) friendship

27. (a) The incident took place when Gandhiji was practising law in the city of Johannesburg in South Africa.

(b) Mr. Polak asked Manilal to go and get him a book from the office.

(c) Gandhiji asked Manilal to get him the book even though the night was dark and the way was long and lonely because Manilal had promised to do so.

(d) Ba and the family were upset when they heard Bapu's decision. The punishment seemed very severe to them.

(e) The family did not do anything because no one had the courage to say anything and they knew that once Bapu's mind was made up, nobody could change it.

(f) Kalyan Bhai first offered to go and get the book and then he pleaded to be allowed to go with Manilal.

(g) Gandhiji agreed to Kalyan Bhai's offer and let him go with Manilal to get the book.

(h) This incident tells us that the kind and gentle Bapu could also be firm as a rock at times.

28. (a) The farmers suffered huge crop damage because of the elephants. The elephants are often hit by electric current from the electric fencing around the farms.

(b) Beehives are being used in South Africa to protect important tree species from being damaged by elephants.

(c) The elephants are cautious of bees as they will run from the sound of disturbed African bees. The elephants fear being stung around the sensitive parts of their body, like the eyes, inside the mouth and up the trunk.

(d) WRCS used Dr. King's experiment by using a beehive fence made up of interlinked real beehives, and 'dummy' beehives hung ten metres apart and interlinked with a plain piece of fencing wire that, if disturbed, causes the whole fence to swing and bees come out of their hives to stop crop-raiding elephants.

- (e) (iii) conflict
- (f) (i) interlinked
- (g) (i) stung
- (h) (i) generate

29. (a) The doctors advise us to quit the habit of drinking coffee.

(b) The two versions of coffee that are drunk in America, are caffeinated and decaf.

(c) Two benefits of antioxidants:

(i) Antioxidants have many potential health benefits like protection against heart diseases.

(ii) Antioxidants also protect us against cancer.

(d) Vinson, a dietitian says that the benefits of antioxidants ultimately depend on how they are absorbed and utilised in the body.

(e) Two most popular sources of antioxidants are tea and chocolate.

(f) Dates are not consumed anywhere near the level of coffee. So, the drink comes as the top source of antioxidant.

(g) Two benefits of coffee are:

(i) Coffee keeps you alert and awake.

(ii) Coffee can give potential health benefits, including protection against type 2 diabetes and Parkinson's disease.

(h) Researches advise that one should consume coffee in moderation because it can make us jittery and cause stomach pains.

30. A. (a) Gandhiji created a distaste for jewellery in Ranibala by explaining to her that her bangles were too heavy for her delicate little wrists.

(b) Kasturbai's apprehension about their daughters-in-law was that they would surely want jewellery.

(c) Gandhiji suggested that when their children would grow up, they will not surely choose wives who are fond of wearing jewellery.

(d) Gandhiji moved towards renunciation and donated every penny earned in South Africa to the trustees for the service of South African Indians.

B. (e) (iv) unbeatable

(f) (i) encouraged

(g) (iv) distressed

(h) (i) giving up

31. (a) Kausani is situated at a height of 6,075 feet in the central Himalayas.

(b) Kausani's most striking aspect is the 300-km wide breathtaking view of the Himalayas.

(c) The most famous peak on view is Nanda Devi, the second highest mountain in India.

(d) Its natural surroundings inspired many of Sumitranandan Pant's poems.

(e) At sunrise and at sunset, when the colour of the sky changes to a golden orange, the scene gets etched in one's memory.

(f) When Gandhiji visited Kausani in 1929; its scenic beauty held him spellbound. He named it the 'Switzerland of India'.

(g) There is no traffic and no one is in a hurry in Kausani and this makes it a calm and quiet place.

(h) Gandhiji prolonged his two day stay to fourteen days, making time to write a book, 'Anashakti Yoga'. The guesthouse of the tea estate was renamed 'Anashakti Ashram' after the book.

32. (a) The diners at the Anand Bhawan sat still at their tables, uttering low moans on seeing the tiger.

(b) Tigers only attack when they feel hungry, unlike human being who slaughter one another without purpose or hunger.

(c) The children were happy and running here and there, screaming joyously, "No school, no school." They were shouting and laughing and enjoying being scared.

(d) The tiger's opinion was that the man at the cash counter was a coward who loved money immensely. He told the man that the former was not going to attack the humans as he wasn't hungry. He was there only to watch. The tiger wouldn't attack until he felt hungry again.

(e) (iv) holding tightly in the arms

(f) (i) pleasure

(g) (ii) honourable

(h) (iii) climbing

33. (a) (iii) a form of dance

(b) (ii) for sanctification and redemption

(c) (i) the beats of bamboos

- (d) (iv) The sound of bamboos form the rhythm of the dance.
- (e) deliverance from evil ways

34. (a) (iv) a range of four glaciers namely Sunderdunga, Namik, Pindari and Kafni.

- (b) (iv) is all of the above
- (c) (ii) High altitude sickness, lack of oxygen and steep climb
- (d) (ii) below zero degree
- (e) (i) features

35. (a) The nightingale was busy for the whole day by singing his song and cheering the village.

(b) The glow-worm was recognised by the nightingale because it was shinging in the dark.

(c) The glow-worm felt scared because it thought that the nightingale might eat it.

(d) The glow-worm persuaded the nightingale by saying that it was the self-same power diving, which taught you to sing and me to shine and you would abhor to do me wrong, as much as I to spoil your song.

(e) Harangued

CBSE Sample Questions

1. (i) (b) They evoke the wish in us, to master them.

(ii) (d) The heavier the luggage-the higher the penalty.

(iii) (c) conviction

(iv) hard to put in words

(v) Both are very difficult and require perseverance

(vi) 1. Mountaineering includes dealing with several health hazards that cannot be managed without preparation.

2. Mountaineering includes difficulties like having to walk on icy sheets that cannot be accomplished without proper preparation or equipment.

(vii) If the weather is unpredictable, it makes it difficult to decide when to set up camp as mountaineers would prefer to climb when its sunny and camp when it's snowing.

(viii) (a) survival

(ix) Survival is the key in mountain climbing and it can be done with meticulous planning and careful application of training. It has no room for

rash or impulsive decisions or actions - these would lead to accidents or fatalities.

(x) (d) Opportunity to mountaineering equipment. use sophisticated (1 x 10 = 10)

2. (i) This is so because these states are lesser explored as compared to the rest of the country, in spite of having lots to offer.

(ii) (a) 1 & 3

(iii) hues and shades

(iv) (b) a wholesome experience within the budget they have planned for.

(v) (b) option-2

(vi) (b) encouraging

(vii) observed

(viii) Accommodation-hotels, camps

Essential - eating outlets, water points, toilets, certified travel guide availability

Transport - dedicated shuttle service, car hiring stations

Digital upgrades: wifi availability, websites

(ix) The researchers recommend the formulation of a tourism strategy to create socio-economic benefits for the local community to reduce the negative impacts caused on the destination and to protect natural wildlife and resources.

(x) (b) 1. Winds of Change

2. Numbers Don't lie

3. Time for Action (1 x 10 = 10)

3. (i) The writer calls handicrafts a 'valued tradition' because handicrafts were associated with the artisans lifestyle, history and talents which represent our rich cultural and artistic hertiage.

(ii) If it continues, the workcation (Work + vacation) trend will be a powerful boost to domestic tourism operators languishing in the economic slump caused due to the pandemic.

(iii) Artisans are choosing to work via machines rather than handcrafted tools because it saves labour, reduces drudgery, increases production, finesse and efficiency.

(iv) Artisans need to be 'lured with incentives' to impart handicrafts training because without the training they run the risk of losing their traditional

livelihood to them and hence they need to be tempted via benefits or rewards, to do so.

(v) The support of government and private sectors is likely to create awareness and public support for the artisans and their work, more artisans would be incentivized to continue their tradition and artisans wouldn't change their professions seeking better livelihood.

(vi) The writer justifies an artist's act of abandoning his/ her traditional craft for more lucrative option by arguing that the artisans cannot be expected to continue their profession if it is not profitable, even though the loss of traditional crafts is perturbing. (any five) (1 x 5 = 5)

4. (i) Researchers call pollution the 'flip side' of festivals because the accepted norm is that festival is synonymous with celebration/joy and the people fail to see the other side, which is pollution.

(ii) The second objective of the study is important for knowing steps that need to be taken to address the problem investigated in the research/ knowing what are the immediate actions that need to be implemented to address the issue studied helps focus on what needs to be corrected & what needs to be avoided to solve the problem focussed on in the research.

(iii) The research recommends strict rules for limiting the drastic impact of festival pollution on the environment. This is justified because banning does not serve the purpose of awareness and people do not generally conform to banning and tend to revolt. While strict rules pose some restrictions they still give the needed freedom.

(iv) The researchers feel that environmental groups and eco-clubs are fighting a losing battle because the festivals cause pollution along with other issues that add to it. Awareness is the only solution but the lack of it only adds to the problem.

(v) It is because a large percentage of people (72%) abuse environmental resources to celebrate festivals. And in addition to that (82%) a high percentage of people use crackers to celebrate festivals in order to live up to the expectation of their social status.

(vi) The column 'can't say' serves the function of giving provision to allowing the respondents to choose not to express or not to answer and also allows an option to those who lack clarity and are unwilling to respond. (any five) (1 x 5 = 5)

5. 1. (a) balanced in our emotions.
2. (c) respect the origins from where we have grown.
3. (d) Everyone is dependent on each other
4. (c) Selfless assistance to help others.
5. (b) The thief knew that remaining hidden was the best strategy to avoid being caught.
6. (b) workaholic
7. (c) (1), (4) and (5)
8. (d) Nothing lasts forever.
9. (d) Having free time for ourselves.
10. (b) Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better.
- A. Einstein (any eight) ($1 \times 8 = 8$)

6. 1. (d) connect between books and films.
 6. (a) (1) is the result of (2).
 7. (b) A major chunk of sales happened in 2017.
 8. (b) Tendency to get easily frightened.
 9. (d) The thief was walking boldly into the house thinking it was devoid of residents.
 10. (a) Books
 11. (a) increased the immediate sales of the book
 12. (c) gain from each other's popularity. (any six) ($1 \times 6 = 6$)
7. (i) (a) constant need for something different.
 - (ii) (d) Option (4)
 - (iii) (c) 1 and 4
 - (iv) (c) How much is too much?
 - (v) (c) be possibly dangerous.
 - (vi) (d) Officials admit that the emergency system is _____ in the longer run.
 - offer advice to
 - (vii) (d)
 - (viii) (d) stress
 - (ix) (b) To organize our lives.
 - (x) (c) (3) and (5)
 - (xi) (c) lines on the highway.
 - (xii) (d) Be yourself. (any ten) ($1 \times 10 = 10$)

8. (i) (c) the ability to launch something new.
- (ii) (b) countries with upcoming economies shall see maximum tourist footfall from all over the world in the next decade.
- (iii) (a) wild and untouched surroundings.
- (iv) (b) (1) is an ethical tourist and (2) is a geotourist
- (v) (c) 2 and 4
- (vi) (b) the activity preferences were varied in females and males.
- (vii) (d) ecotourism was no more limited to the small group of highly educated travellers.
- (viii) (b) 75%.
- (ix) (d) the opportunity to travel to new places.
- (x) (c) Emerging economies will receive negligible international tourists in the near future.
- (xi) (b) changed with the monetary requirements for the trip.
- (xii) (b) The person who is yet to travel even once as an ecotourist. (any ten)
- (1 x 10 = 10)