

BEST SELLER

For 2024 EXAM

 **OSWAAL BOOKS**<sup>®</sup>  
LEARNING MADE SIMPLE

# CBSE QUESTION BANK

Chapterwise & Topicwise

## SOLVED PAPERS CLASS 10 ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

(First Flight, Footprints without Feet)

NCERT Workbook-Words & Expressions-II

Get the #OswaalEdge

- 1** **100% Updated for 2023-24**  
with Latest Syllabus & Fully Solved  
Board Papers
- 2** **Crisp Revision**  
with Topic wise Revision Notes &  
Smart Mind Maps
- 3** **Extensive Practice**  
with 3000+ Questions & Board  
Marking Scheme Answers
- 4** **Concept Clarity**  
with 1000+ Concepts  
& 50+ Concept Videos
- 5** **NEP 2020 Compliance**  
with Art integration & Competency-  
based Questions





19<sup>th</sup> EDITION

YEAR 2023-24



ISBN

"9789356349049"



**SYLLABUS  
COVERED**

**CENTRAL BOARD OF  
SECONDARY EDUCATION  
DELHI**



**COPYRIGHT  
RESERVED  
BY THE PUBLISHERS**

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without written permission from the publishers. The author and publisher will gladly receive information enabling them to rectify any error or omission in subsequent editions.



**PUBLISHED BY**

**OSWAAL BOOKS &  
LEARNING PVT. LTD.**



1/11, Sahitya Kunj, M.G. Road,  
Agra - 282002, (UP) India



1/1, Cambourne Business Centre  
Cambridge, Cambridgeshire  
CB 236DP, United Kingdom



0562-2857671



contact@oswaalbooks.com



www.OswaalBooks.com

## DISCLAIMER

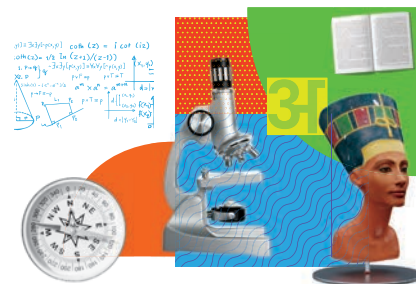
This book is published by Oswaal Books and Learning Pvt Ltd ("Publisher") and is intended solely for educational use, to enable students to practice for examinations/tests and reference. The contents of this book primarily comprise a collection of questions that have been sourced from previous examination papers. Any practice questions and/or notes included by the Publisher are formulated by placing reliance on previous question papers and are in keeping with the format/pattern/guidelines applicable to such papers.

The Publisher expressly disclaims any liability for the use of, or references to, any terms or terminology in the book, which may not be considered appropriate or may be considered offensive, in light of societal changes. Further, the contents of this book, including references to any persons, corporations, brands, political parties, incidents, historical events and/or terminology within the book, if any, are not intended to be offensive, and/or to hurt, insult or defame any person (whether living or dead), entity, gender, caste, religion, race, etc. and any interpretation to this effect is unintended and purely incidental. While we try to keep our publications as updated and accurate as possible, human error may creep in. We expressly disclaim liability for errors and/or omissions in the content, if any, and further disclaim any liability for any loss or damages in connection with the use of the book and reference to its contents".

Google Play Edition

# Contents

- Latest CBSE Syllabus 6 - 8
- Sample Question Paper 2022-23 Fully Solved  
(Issued by Board dated 16<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2022) 13 - 31
- CBSE Solved Board Papers, 2022 Term-II Examination 32 - 40  
(To download Solved paper for Term-I 2021-22 & Latest  
Topper's Answers 2020, scan the QR Code given on Page 31)



## Section A : Reading Skills

1. Unseen Passages 1 - 35
  - ◆ Self Assessment Paper – 01 36 - 40

## Section B : Writing Skills & Grammar

2. Grammar 41 - 53
  - ◆ Grammar Charts 54 - 60
3. Gap Filling 61 - 70
4. Editing 71 - 79
5. Sentence Transformation 80 - 87
  - ◆ Self Assessment Paper – 02 88 - 90
6. Letter Writing & Analytical Paragraph 91 - 113
  - ◆ Self Assessment Paper – 03 114 - 115

## Literature: (First Flight) Prose

1. A Letter to God 116 - 122
2. Nelson Mandela :  
Long Walk to Freedom 123 - 127
3. Two Stories About Flying 128 - 138
  - (A) His First Flight
  - (A) Black Aeroplane
4. From the Diary of Anne Frank 139 - 144
5. Glimpses of India 145 - 157
  - I. A Baker From Goa
  - II. Coorg
  - III. Tea From Assam
6. Mijbil, the Otter 158 - 163
7. Madam Rides the Bus 164 - 170
8. The Sermon at Benares 171 - 177
9. The Proposal 178 - 185

## Literature: (First Flight) Poetry

1. Dust of Snow 186 - 191
2. Fire and Ice 192 - 197
3. A Tiger in the Zoo 198 - 204

4. How to tell Wild Animals 205 - 210
5. The Ball Poem 211 - 216
6. Amanda ! 217 - 222
7. The Trees 223 - 228
8. Fog 229 - 231
9. The Tale of Custard,  
The Dragon 232 - 238
10. For Anne Gregory 239 - 243

## Supplementary Reader: Footprints Without Feet

1. A Triumph of Surgery 244 - 250
2. The Thief's Story 251 - 255
3. The Midnight Visitor 256 - 260
4. A Question of Trust 261 - 265
5. Footprints Without Feet 266 - 270
6. The Making of a Scientist 271 - 276
7. The Necklace 277 - 283
8. Bholi 284 - 290
9. The Book that saved the earth 291 - 295
  - ◆ Self Assessment Paper – 04 296 - 296

## NCERT Workbook - Words & Expressions-II

1. A Letter To God 297 - 306
2. Nelson Mandela :  
Long Walk To Freedom 307 - 313
3. Two Stories About Flying 314 - 320
4. From The Diary of Anne Frank 321 - 325
5. Glimpses of India 326 - 332
6. Mijbil The Otter 333 - 340
7. Madam Rides The Bus 341 - 346
8. The Sermon At Benaras 347 - 352
9. The Proposal 353 - 359
  - ◆ Practice Paper – 01 360 - 367
  - ◆ Practice Paper – 02 368 - 374



GET YOUR CBSE 2023 SOLVED BOARD PAPER FREE!

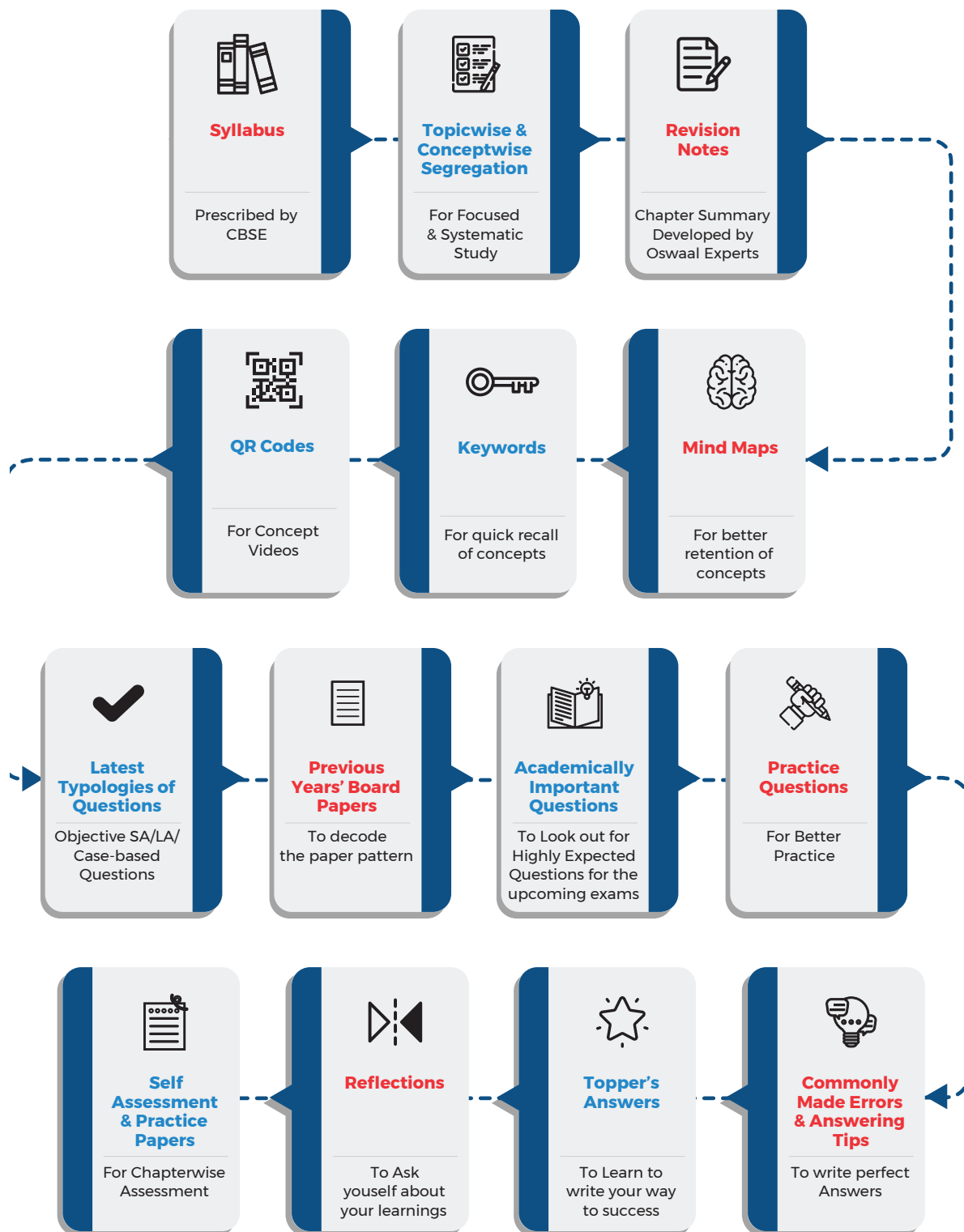
To get the fully solved CBSE Board Paper 2023 as well as other important CBSE updates throughout the year

SCAN

Scan the Code

# How to use this Book

## Chapter Navigation Tools



# What is on your wishlist for this Academic Year?

- Do better than the previous year
- Perfect every concept, every topic, and every question from the very beginning

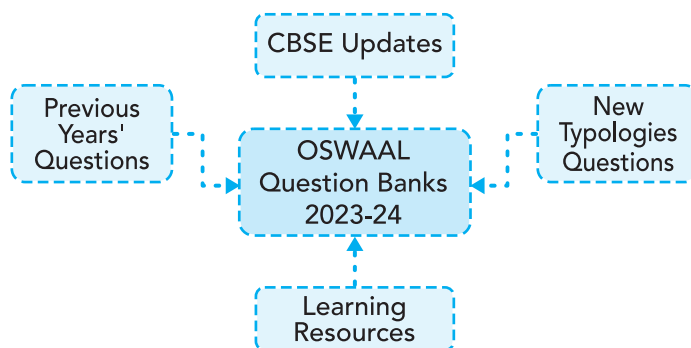
**You said it, we heard it!**

*Practice means to perform, repeatedly in the face of all obstacles, some act of vision, of faith, of desire. Practice is a means of inviting the perfection desired.*

**-Martha Graham**

**As we usher into a brand-new Academic Year 2023-24, Oswaal Books, with its all-new Question Banks, empowers you to perfect your learning, consistently!**

These Question Banks have been updated for 2023-24 with utmost care. They are a unique blend of all the **CBSE Board Updates, Previous Years' Questions**, and specially curated Questions as per the **Latest Typologies** along with best-in-class **Learning Resources**.



All these together will charge you with the much-needed confidence to face the boards and emerge champions. But what makes it so Unique?

1. **100% Updated** with Latest Syllabus & Fully Solved Board Papers
2. **Crisp Revision** with Topic wise Revision Notes & Smart Mind Maps
3. **Extensive Practice** with 3000+ Questions & Board Marking Scheme Answers
4. **Concept Clarity** with 1000+concepts & 50 + Concept Videos
5. **NEP 2020 Compliance** with Art Integration and Competency -Based Questions

For those who are looking to ramp up their preparation and to 'PERFECT' every nuance of concepts studied, these Question Banks are a must in your Boards arsenal. This is the perfect time to start your exciting journey with these Question Banks and fill in learning gaps, throughout the year with utmost ease & confidence.

This Question Bank would not have been made possible without the valuable contributions of the esteemed members of the Oswaal Editorial Board-Authors, Editors, Subject matter experts, Proofreaders & DTP operators who worked day and night to bring this incredible book to you. We are also highly grateful to our dear students for all their valuable and impeccable inputs in the making of this one-of-a-kind exam preparation tool.

All the best Students!! Be the perfectionist that you are!

[Team Oswaal Books](#)

# Syllabus

## English Language and Literature

Class - X (Code No. 184)

Latest Syllabus

Section - Wise Weightage

Sections	Unit	
A	Reading Skills	(40 periods)
B	Writing Skills with Grammar	(40 periods)
C	Literature Textbooks and Supplementary Reading Text	(50 periods)
<b>Total</b>		

### PART - A

#### Section A Reading Skills

##### Reading Comprehension through Unseen Passage

20 Marks

I. Discursive passage of 400-450 words.

(10 marks)

II. Case-based passage (with visual input- statistical data, chart etc.) of 200-250 words.

(Total length of two passages to be 600-700 words).

(10 marks)

Multiple Choice Questions / Objective Type Questions will be asked to assess inference, analysis, interpretation, evaluation and vocabulary.

#### Section B

##### Writing Skills with Grammar

##### III. Grammar

(10 marks)

- Tenses
- Modals
- Subject – verb concord
- Reported speech
  - o Commands and requests
  - o Statements
  - o Questions
  - o Determiners

The courses at the secondary level seek to cement high professional grasp of grammatical items and levels of accuracy. Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar in context will be assessed through Gap Filling/ Editing/Transformation exercises. Ten out of 12 questions will have to be attempted.

##### IV. Creative Writing Skills

(10 marks)

This section will have short as well as long writing tasks including compositions.

I. Formal Letter based on a given situation in 100-120 words. One out of two questions is to be answered. 5 marks

II. Writing an Analytical Paragraph (100-120 words) on a given Map/ Chart/ Graph/ Cue/s . One out of two questions is to be answered. 5 marks

#### Section C

##### Literature Textbooks and Supplementary Reading Text

##### V. Reference to the Context

I. One extract out of two from Drama / Prose.

II. One extract out of two from poetry.

(5+5 = 10 Marks)

Multiple Choice Questions / Objective Type Questions will be asked to assess inference, analysis, interpretation, evaluation and vocabulary.

# Syllabus

## VI. Short & Very Long Answer Questions

30 Marks

I. Four out of Five Short Answer Type Questions to be answered in 40-50 words from the book FIRST FLIGHT

4×3=12 marks

II. Two out of Three Short Answer Type Questions to be answered in 40-50 words each from FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET.

2×3=6 marks

III. One out of two Long Answer Type Questions from FIRST FLIGHT to be answered in about 100-120 words each to assess creativity, imagination and extrapolation beyond the text and across the texts. This can be a passage-based question taken from a situation/plot from the texts.

6 marks

IV. One out of two Long Answer Type Questions from FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET on theme or plot involving interpretation, extrapolation beyond the text and inference or character sketch to be answered in about 100-120 words.

6 marks

**Prescribed Books: Published by NCERT, New Delhi**

### FIRST FLIGHT

#### Prose

- |                                 |  |                             |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. A letter to God              | 2. Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom | 3. Two Stories About Flying |
| 4. From the Diary of Anne Frank | 5. Glimpses of India                     | 6. Mijbil the Otter         |
| 7. Madam Rides the Bus          | 8. The Sermon at Benares                 | 9. The Proposal (Play)      |

#### Poems

- |                             |                  |                                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Dust of Snow             | 2. Fire and Ice  | 3. A Tiger in the Zoo             |
| 4. How to Tell Wild Animals | 5. The Ball Poem | 6. Amanda!                        |
| 7. The Trees                | 8. Fog           | 9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon |
| 10. For Anne Gregory        |                  |                                   |

### FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET

- |                         |                            |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A Triumph of Surgery | 2. The Thief's Story       | 3. The Midnight Visitor          |
| 4. A Question of Trust  | 5. Footprints Without Feet | 6. The Making of a Scientist     |
| 7. The Necklace         | 8. Bholi                   | 9. The Book That Saved the Earth |
3. WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS – II (WORKBOOK FOR CLASS X) – Units 1 to 4 and Units 7 to 11

#### **Note: Teachers are advised to:**

- encourage interaction among peers, students and teachers through activities such as role play, discussions, group work etc.
- reduce teacher-talking time and keep it to the minimum,
- take up questions for discussion to encourage pupils to participate and to marshal their ideas and express and defend their views, and
- follow the Speaking and Listening activities given in the NCERT books.

Besides measuring learning outcome, texts serve the dual purpose of diagnosing mistakes and areas of non-learning. To make evaluation a true index of learners' knowledge, each language skill is to be assessed through a judicious mixture of different types of questions.

#### **INTERNAL ASSESSMENT**

##### **Listening and Speaking Competencies      30 Periods**

Assessment of Listening and Speaking Skills will be for 05 marks.

It is recommended that listening and speaking skills should be regularly practiced .

**Art-integrated projects based on activities like Role Play, Skit, Dramatization etc. must be used. Please refer to the Circular no. Acad-33/2020 dated 14<sup>th</sup> May 2020 at the**

**[http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web\\_material/Circulars/2020/33\\_Circular\\_2020.pdf](http://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/Circulars/2020/33_Circular_2020.pdf) for details**

Guidelines for the Assessment of Listening and Speaking Skills are given at Annexure I.

# Syllabus

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

(Code No. 184)

CLASS-X

Marks : 80

Sections	Competencies	Total marks
Reading Comprehension	Conceptual understanding, decoding, analyzing, inferring, interpreting and vocabulary	20
Writing Skill and Grammar	Creative expression of an opinion, reasoning, justifying, illustrating, appropriacy of style and tone, using appropriate format and fluency. Applying conventions, using integrated structures with accuracy and fluency	20
Literature Textbook and Supplementary Reading Text	Recalling, reasoning, appreciating, applying literary conventions illustrating and justifying etc. Extract relevant information, identifying the central theme and sub-theme, understanding the writers' message and writing fluently.	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>

For the details of Internal Assessment of 20 marks, please refer to the circular no.

Acad-11/2019, dated March 06, 2019.

### Annexure I

#### Guidelines for Assessment of Listening and Speaking Skills (ALS)

**i. Activities**

- Subject teachers must refer to books prescribed in the syllabus.
- In addition to the above, teachers may plan their own activities and create their own material for assessing the listening and speaking skills.

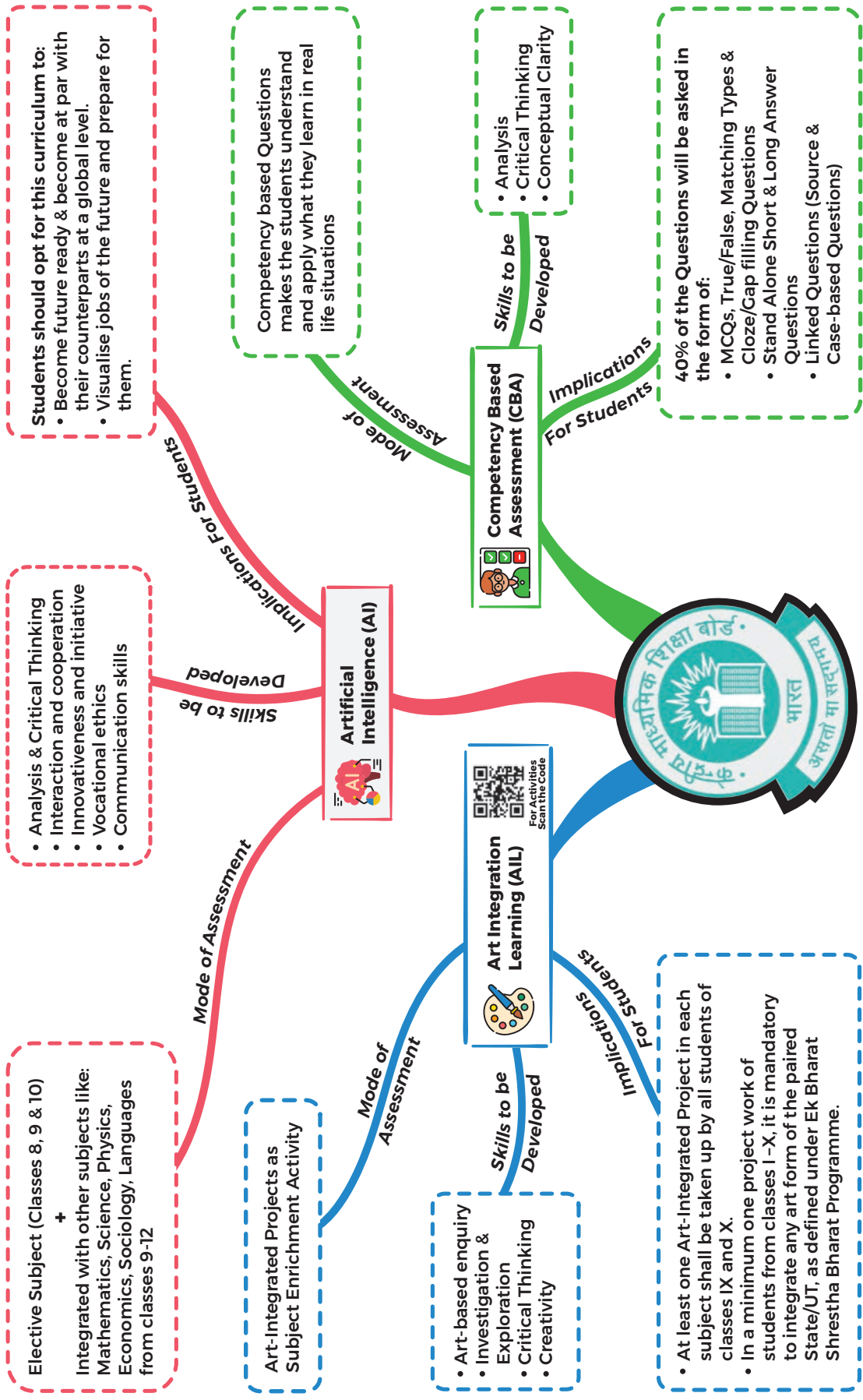
**ii. Parameters for Assessment: The listening and speaking skills are to be assessed on the following parameters:**

- a. Interactive competence (Initiation & turn taking, relevance to the topic)
- b. Fluency (cohesion, coherence and speed of delivery)
- c. Pronunciation
- d. Language (grammar and vocabulary)

□□□



# NEP Derived Learning Resources Prescribed by CBSE for Year 2023-24



# Hear it from our Happy Readers!



Rimjhim Pandey

### Looks Good!

This book is sooooo helpful! The amazing content and colors boost our interest. A must buy book!!

### Nice Book

Excellent book. All exam-oriented (2022-2023), Questions are given and deleted topics were excluded which ease our study



Vempati Satesh Kumar

Best quality and choice of questions are excellent!



Jadhav Balu



Very helpful Book for 2022-23 Board Exam. The main attraction of this book is the competency-based questions which are hard to find anywhere else.

Daksh B.



### Great Book

This book is great. According to me, it has all necessary types of questions with the answers of toppers. Go for it!!

R Balaji Vignesh



### Best Book for Maths

No need for tonnes of reference books, this one is enough for your maths board exam. It has past years' papers, mind maps and much more so what are you waiting for????

Rishabh Gupta



All concepts have been explained with examples which simplifies the understanding of the concept and makes practice very easy. It is worth the money.

Siddharth Gupta



### This book made my students to achieve their goals without any obstacle

This book is really useful for students' exam preparation because the Oswaal team knows CBSE pattern as well as students' mindset of preparation. With my 10 years of teaching experience I have produced many centum in Mathematics, I made my students to work out all Oswaal problems, so they can easily achieve 100/100. Thanks Oswaal team for your Great Work, Salute to you

Dinesh Y

## Section A READING SKILLS

### CHAPTER

# 1

# UNSEEN PASSAGES



## Syllabus

- I. Discursive passage of 400-450 words Multiple choice/Objective Type Questions will be asked to access inference, analysis, interpretation, evaluation and vocabulary. (10 marks)
- II. Case-based passage (with visual input-statistical data chart etc.) 200-250 words (total length of two passages to be 600-700 words). (10 marks)

## In this chapter you will study

- To evaluate the ideas, events and information about the given text
- To skim and scan texts and use other sub skills of reading.
- To answer the given questions given questions on the basis of the given passage
- To have grip in vocabulary and reading skills
- To read the passage repeatedly to get the gist of the passage & answer the given questions.



## Revision Notes

- Reading section comprises unseen passages to be comprehended by the students. The word 'comprehension' actually means the ability to understand something. To test the students' reading skills, two types of passages have been included in the syllabus :

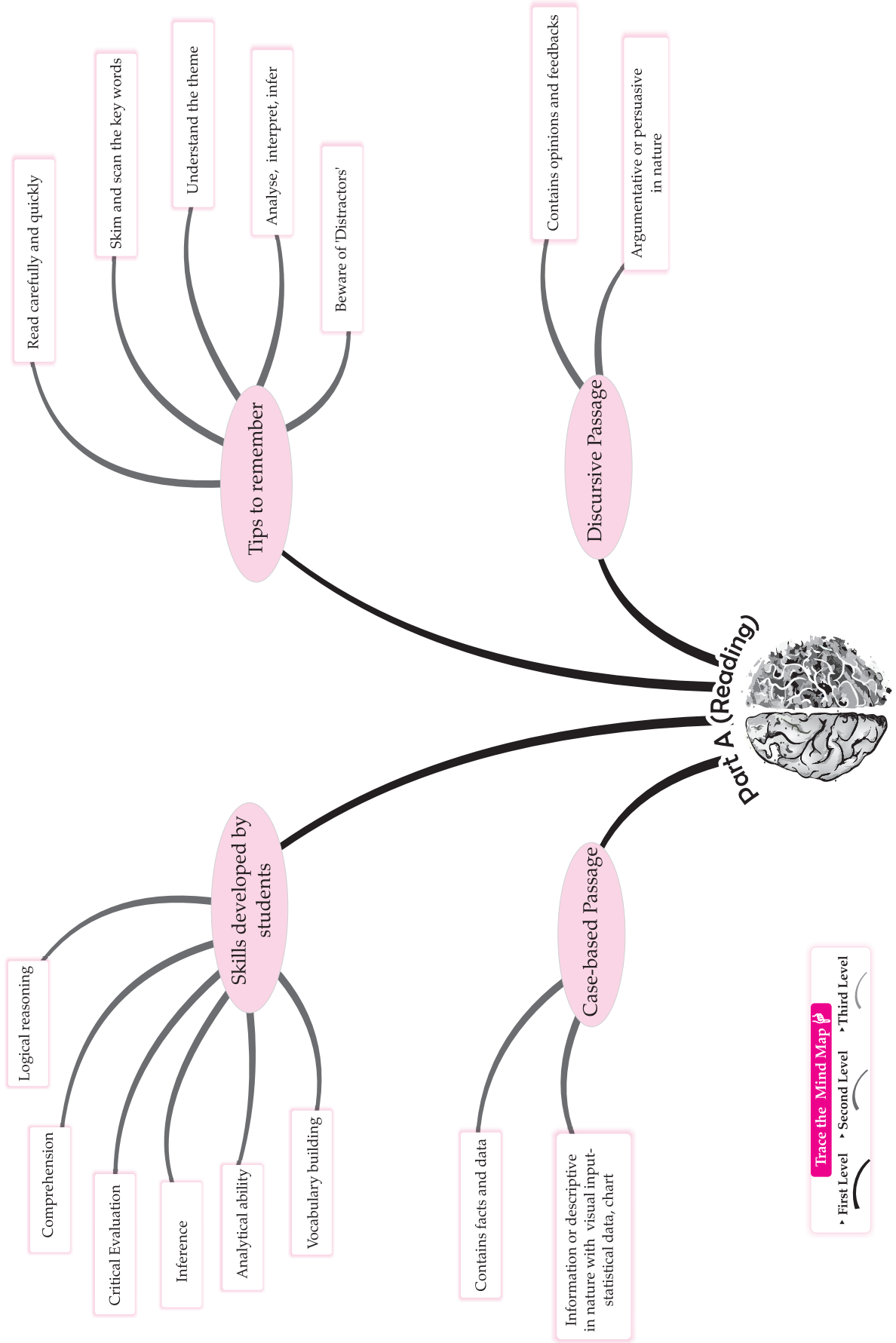
**Type 1 : Discursive Passage** (400-450 words) : A passage which involves the opinion of a person through reasoning is called a discursive passage. This passage includes opinions which are generally argumentative, persuasive or interpretative.

**Type 2 : Case-based factual Passage** (200-250 words) : A passage which focuses completely on details or facts is called a factual passage.

This passage, generally includes instructions, reports or descriptions.

### How to score maximum marks in Comprehension Passages?

- The skill of obtaining maximum marks in Comprehension Passage can only be mastered by consistent practice. Before answering the questions the students need to go through the 3S's of the reading process i.e., Skimming, Scanning and Summarizing. They should also remember the 5 Rs (read, respond, record, recite and review) which enables them to actively study and comprehend the texts.



Trace the Mind Map

- ▶ First Level
- ▶ Second Level
- ▶ Third Level

## Latest Board Marking Scheme

**Objective** : To comprehend the passage.

To identify the main points of the text.

**Marking** :  $1 \times 10 = 10$  marks

**Objective** : To test inference, analysis, interpretation, evaluation and vocabulary.

Only 1 answer for each question will be accepted. Two answers chosen will result in zero credit of marks.

### Some Useful Tips

1. Read the passage carefully and thoroughly. Reading should be done with speed and quickness.
2. Focus on the relevant details and underline them.
3. Read the questions carefully and go back to the passage to find the answers.
4. The answers are generally in a logical sequence.
5. To find answers to the vocabulary-based questions like synonyms, etc., replace the word with the meaning. If you find that it is the same in meaning, the answer is correct.
6. To find the correct option in Multiple Choice Questions, go through all the options. Re-read the passage and then tick the correct option.
7. The incorrect options are called distractors. These distractors appear to be so convincing that in their hurry or carelessness students often mark them as correct answers.

## Topic-1 Discursive passage

(10 marks each)



### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- I. Read the passage given below and answer the question complete the sentences that follow:**  
(10×1=10)
- I.** Despite plenty of nay-sayers, the textbook is dead. It just doesn't know it yet and continues on walking about as though alive. I even have one, A Text-Book of Physics, on my bookshelf beside me that was printed in 1891. It has some line drawings and no colour. Today, textbooks have lots of colourful images and engaging questions sprinkled about them. They also have tons of advice for teachers on how to use them effectively.
- II.** The word "textbook" originated in the 1720s, almost 300 years ago. It's had a good run and is ready to retire. Those who argue that you cannot learn well without a textbook ignore the centuries prior to 1720 when lots of people learned and learned well with no textbooks anywhere. You can learn without textbooks. That's certain. But why should we bother to change something that's worked for 300 years? Many deliver the verdict in a single word: technology. That's way too simplistic.
- III.** We've seen film loops, overhead projectors, motion picture projectors, machine scoring of tests and a myriad of other technological innovations in classrooms, but the textbook remains. No, technology alone will not end the reign of the textbook. It takes something more, and that became available in the 1940s — the programmable electronic computer. But here we are, 70 years later, with plenty of textbooks visible. The computer was not sufficient by itself.
- IV.** The next big change began with ARPANET in the 1960s. This foundation led to the Internet, and its growth has been phenomenal. But a widespread communication medium alone is not sufficient to dislocate textbooks either. Inexpensive computers, easy-to-use interfaces (GUIs) and ready access to the Internet all contribute.
- V.** "Fine," say many. "But the textbook publishers are putting their books online. They are creating e-textbooks. So, textbooks live!"
- VI.** This argument misses the essential difference between education technology in the earlier times and education technology in the present, other than mere cost. Computer software can be interactive. Previous education technology was, like textbooks, rather passive. Active learning is

far superior to passive learning, so much so that it's not a step, not a leap, but a rocket-propelled launch past old-fashioned learning.

**VII.** It's the mental engagement with something that determines whether you learn and how well. The really big change will come when students can jump into online situations that are more like real life, and are able to use a variety of devices to reach the web and become part of the learning community. They will be guided by a combination of human mentors and machines.

Furthermore, diagnostic analysis of their work will tell mentors when students are ready for certain learning and, more importantly, when they're not.

**VIII.** Textbooks do not tap into our brains to realise this learning potential. Hence, today, the textbook is a zombie. It's just waiting for that wooden stake or silver bullet to put it to a well-deserved rest.

- Harry Keller, July 22, 2013 (482 words)

[CBSE Additional Practice Question, 2021-22]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1.** In the passage, why does the author talk about a well-deserved rest for books?

**Ans.** The author talks about a well-deserved rest for books because textbooks, today, are zombies. They do not tap into our brains to realise the learning potential as there is no interaction with the readers.

**Q. 2.** Based on the passage, which new developments took place in the education field.

**Ans.** The invention of computers and digital books reduced the dependency on physical books paving way for more active way of learning.

**Q. 3.** Choose one argument from the text that can weaken the argument that there can be a complete shift to computer learning?

**Ans.** The argument is that the development of e-textbooks with activities that require active participation from readers does not point towards a complete shift.

**Q. 4.** Bring out the meaning of 'diagnostic analysis' as used in paragraph VII?

**Ans.** Diagnostic analysis means an evaluation of the learners' capabilities.

**Q. 5.** Which of these sentences CORRECTLY uses the phrase 'rocket-propelled' as used in paragraph VI?

(A) Sean is lucky to have a friend who talks to him in a rocket-propelled way.

(B) Anika screamed out of fear and ran out of her house in a rocket-propelled manner.

(C) Regular practice and a good coach gave the batsman a rocket-propelled rise in his career.

(D) The TV was buzzing with the news of severe damage caused by a rocket-propelled explosion.

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 6.** Select the option that BEST describes the passage.

(A) Harry Keller's piece gives an account of the origin of textbooks.

(B) Harry Keller's essay provides a boost to the field of education technology.

(C) Harry Keller's commentary on the popularity of computers is a must-read.

(D) Harry Keller's observations on the changes in learning patterns are brilliant.

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Explanation:** According to the passage, technology has made education more easy-to-use and ready to access.

**Q. 7.** Write a statement from the passage that does NOT qualify as a fact.

**Ans.** The really big change will come when students can jump into online situations that are more like real life... (paragraph VII)

**Q. 8.** Suppose the students have to learn about the water cycle.

According to the author, a student will BEST learn about the water cycle while \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) creating a miniature model of it

(B) listening to a teacher explain it in detail

(C) reading about it through colourful textbooks

(D) watching an informative video about it on the internet

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 9.** Based on the text given, we can say that the author is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) documenting the history of learning tools

(B) suggesting ways to limit the use of technology

(C) proposing an argument and making a case for it

(D) highlighting the cause of a problem and its effects

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 10.** *We've seen film loops, overhead projectors...and a myriad of other technological innovations in classrooms...*

In other words, we can say that the author has seen film loops, projectors and \_\_\_\_\_ technological innovations in classrooms.

(A) various

(B) definite

(C) distinct

(D) complex

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**II.** Read the following extract and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow :

(10×1=5)

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

[CBSE-SQP, 2021-22]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. What does the writer mean by calling handicrafts a 'valued tradition'?**

**Ans.** Handicrafts represent rich artistic culture and showcase talents associated with their 'lifestyle'; hence they are valued tradition.

**Q. 2. What does the phrase 'failing to make progress' means?**

- (A) To make progress. (B) Languishing  
(C) Succeeding (D) None of the above

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 3. Why are artisans choosing to work via machines rather than handcrafted tools?**

- (A) Because it saves labour.  
(B) Because the artisans are lazy.  
(C) Because it increases production and efficiency  
(D) Both (A) and (C) are correct.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 4. The artisans need to be 'lured with incentives' to impart training because \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) they run the risk of losing their traditional livelihood to them.  
(B) need to be tempted.  
(C) they are few in number.  
(D) they work whole heartedly.

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 5. What is meant by languishing crafts?**

**Ans.** Handicrafts are languishing or 'failing to make progress' because 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.

**Q. 6. What argument does the writer give to justify the artisan's act of abandoning his/her traditional craft for a more lucrative option ?**

- (A) That the artisans cannot be expected to continue their profession if it is not profitable  
(B) That continuation is very difficult.  
(C) That the loss is perturbing.  
(D) All the above are correct.

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 7. What argument does the writer provide to justify their abandoning their craft?**

**Ans.** The argument is it is unfair to expect them to continue their profession if it is not profitable enough to support them.

**Q. 8. The mechanization of crafts & safeguard traditional crafts. (True / False)**

**Ans. False**

**Explanation:** Rather mechanization of crafts poses a challenge to safeguarding traditional crafts.

Q. 9. The synonym of 'rejuvenate' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Vigour (B) Culture  
(C) Revitalize (D) Art

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 10. Machines have jeopardized the skills of the artisans. (True / False)

Ans. True

*Explanation:* As computerised designs contribute to a faster production at lower costs.

III. Read the following extract and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow :  
(5×1=5)

In most societies that have any glimmer of civilization, a person accused of wrong doing is given at least a nominal chance of proving his innocence. The Romans had a highly sophisticated comprehensive system of courts and the members of their legal profession were well educated, but the Saxons who followed them to rule Britain used rougher methods.

From about the sixth century A.D. to the eleventh the majority of the trials were in the form of cruel physical torture (carrying a piece of red hot iron, stepping barefoot and blindfold across a floor covered with red hot coals) or sometimes by a gentler method of oath - swearing.

The accused was ordered to bring to the Saxon authorities. A police officer or a priest could be persuaded to swear on oath or still a number of persons who would say that the accused was of good character and thus, innocent. The number of persons who swore depended on the crime. A noble/ a landlord or a priest counted for up to half a dozen ordinary peasants. As almost everyone lived in small villages, where almost everyone knew everyone else and very few would risk telling a lie on oath (the people were mostly religious), the truth was generally told. If the accused could not produce enough oath helpers, he was found guilty and punished.

In the eleventh century, the Normans introduced trial by battle in certain cases. The accused and the accuser fought with special weapons until one was dead or surrendered. It was believed that God would know the guilty and give the innocent the power to win. The whole idea became ridiculous when both the parties were allowed to hire champions who would fight on their behalf. It seemed likely whoever could pay the more for a stronger professional fighter stood a good chance of winning and being judged innocent. This may sound unfair to us but there is a parallel with a wealthy person today who can hire a costly and brilliant barrister to defend him.

In the early middle ages when England was a land

of small villages remote from each other, crime tended to be basic and direct : beating up, theft, sex and murder being the main offences. But as towns and manufacturing and commerce grew, the possibilities for cheating and fraud soared. The whole organisation of society became more complex and opened the door to a world of more sophisticated wickedness. With no regular police force, spies and informers were offered rewards when they brought in criminals.

[CBSE-SQP, 2021-22]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. Trace the rulers that ruled England over centuries.

Ans. England came first under the rule of Romans, followed by Saxons and then by Normans

Q. 2. The article describes:

- (A) The development of the system of justice in England  
(B) Civilized societies and justice  
(C) Justice v/s Civilisation  
(D) Rule of Justice in England

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

*Explanation:* The system of justice in England developed with the passage of time which has been described in the given article.

Q. 3. Study the following statements:

- (A) Romans were proud of their judicial system.  
(B) There is not much difference between the Norman and modern system of justice.  
(A) (A) is right and (B) is wrong.  
(B) (B) is right and (A) is wrong.  
(C) Both (A) and (B) are right.  
(D) Both (A) and (B) are wrong.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Romans had a highly sophisticated system of courts and their members were well educated. The modern system of justice, too, has both the qualities. Hence, both 'A' and 'B' are correct.

Q. 4. What does the article essentially describe?

Ans. The article essentially describes the development of the system of justice in England.

Q. 5. Study the following statements:

- (A) In a trial by battle, money played a main role.  
(B) God helped the innocent win the battle.  
(A) (A) is right and (B) is wrong.  
(B) (B) is right and (A) is wrong.  
(C) Both (A) and (B) are right and (A) was the conclusion.  
(D) Both (A) and (B) are right and (A) was not the conclusion.



**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Para 4 clearly conveys that whoever could pay more for a stronger professional fighter stood a good chance of winning and being judged innocent.

**Q. 6. What were the two contradictory aspects of Saxon systems?**

**Ans.** They were rough and noble. Even an innocent person would be held guilty if enough people did not swear for him and then the convict would be subjected to torture.

**Q. 7. Why does the author say that there is not much difference between the Saxon judiciary system and the modern system?**

**Ans.** The Norman judiciary system allowed both the opposing parties hire champions who would fight on their behalf and whoever could pay the more for a stronger professional fighter stood a good chance of winning. This is in parallel to modern system of hiring a costly and brilliant barrister to defend the accused.

**Q. 8. Which of the following statements are true?**

**Why does the author say that there is not much difference between the Saxon judiciary system and the modern system?**

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* With the help of their money, rich have always been able to hire the best champion for a battle or the best lawyers for court. Hence, they have always enjoyed an advantage in the judicial system.

**Q. 9. Which of the following statements are not true?**

- (A) In the quest for justice the guilty often went unpunished.
- (B) For seven hundred years from the sixth century trial was mostly rough.
- (C) Swearing value of a priest was equal to a dozen ordinary peasants.
- (D) Use of champions in a trial by battle finds an equivalent in the modern times.

- (A) (A) and (B)                      (B) (B) and (C)
- (C) (C) and (D)                    (D) (A) and (B)

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 10. 'any glimmering of civilisation'**

'Glimmering' in the above expression has been used as a metaphor. Glimmering stands for:

**Ans.** The word 'glimmer' mean 'shine'. There was a shining great hope of a civilisation.

**IV. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions/complete the sentences that follow :**

(10×1=5)

The choices we make on a daily basis—wearing a seat belt, 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, travelling, 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.

[CBSE SQP, 2020-21]

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. Why has living on the edge has become popular?**

**Ans.** The reason why living on the edge has become popular is because of the constant need to experiment with something different.

**Q. 2. Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes.**

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

- (A) Option (1)                      (B) Option (2)  
(C) Option (3)                      (D) Option (4)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 3. Which 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." ?

Ans. The person is being negligent and reckless.

Q. 4. 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?

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 5. What does the phrase "potentially harmful circumstances" refer to?

- (A) certainly be dangerous.  
(B) be fairly dangerous.  
(C) be possibly dangerous.  
(D) seldom be dangerous.

Ans. The phrase refers to circumstances that can prove dangerous in times to come.

Q. 6. 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.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 7. What is the central idea of the passage?

Ans. The central idea is we have to have a balance in life and work. There is no need to be like others; but remain in our comfort zone without taking too much risk and stress.

Q. 8. 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

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 9. 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.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 10. What possible meanings can be deduced for the expression 'outlook', as used in the passage.

Ans. The word can mean a person's point of view as well as general attitude to life.

V. Read the following passage carefully :

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 Mohenjodaro 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.

[CBSE Delhi Set-1, 2020 (Modified)]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. 'Caged behind thick glass, the most famous dancer in the world can easily be missed in the National Museum, Delhi.' Why?

**Ans.** Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro is that rare artefact that one has to be alert to identify amid terracotta animals.

**Q. 2. In what way does the dancing girl surprise us?**

**Ans.** She surprises us with the power of great art having the ability to communicate across centuries

**Q. 3. Which information is not given in the passage?**

- (A) The girl is caged behind glass.
- (B) She is a rare artefact.
- (C) School books communicate the wealth of our heritage.
- (D) She cannot be rediscovered as she's bronze.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 4. Why is it said 'Great Art' has power?**

**Ans.** It is said that 'Great Art' has power because it appeals to us despite the passage of time.

**Q. 5. The jewellery she wears:**

- (A) consists of bangles of shell, ivory or thin metal.
- (B) is a necklace with two pendants.
- (C) both (i) and (ii) are correct.
- (D) neither (i) nor (ii) is correct.

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 6. She reminds us**

- (A) of the never say-die attitude of humans.
- (B) why museums in our country are exciting.
- (C) why she will make us come into money.
- (D) of dancing figures.

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 7. Give a brief description of the dancing girl.**

**Ans.** The dancing girl is a bronze figure that is no longer than a palm and it has no feet. It wears a series of bangles.

**Q. 8. Which of these is FALSE :**

- (A) The dancing girls has no feet.
- (B) She is small.
- (C) She is little bigger than the human palm.
- (D) She is a little over 10 cm tall.

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 9. The ornament that the dancing girl wears are made of \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- (A) shells
- (B) ivory
- (C) thin metal
- (D) All the above are correct.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 10. What is the dancing girl a perfect example of?**

**Ans.** The dancing girl is a perfect example of rare artefact symbolic of undaunted hopeful human spirit. She reminds us that it is important to visit museum 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.

**VI. Read the following passage carefully :**

- (1) Few guessed that this quiet, orphan 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 when 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 the Governor of New York, and in 1933, the President of the United States.
- (4) While her husband was the 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, in scaffoldings and into factories. Roosevelt was tireless and daring. During the period of depression, she travelled all over the country bringing goodwill, reassurance and helped 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.

**[Delhi Set, 2019 (Modified)]**

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

**(1 × 10 = 10)**

**Q. 1. What is meant by the First Lady of the United State?**

**Ans.** The First Lady of the United State is the wife of the President of the US.

**Q. 2. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was her \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- (A) relative
- (B) cousin
- (C) cousin husband
- (D) distant cousin

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

Q. 3. Her life was quite \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) troubled (B) comfortable  
(C) wealthy (D) easy

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 4. Her conduct shows that she was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) strong willed (B) timed  
(C) weak willed (D) frustrated

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 5. The most appropriate title to para-2 the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. The married life of Anna Eleanor Roosevelt

Q. 6. President Roosevelt was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) physically disabled  
(B) a weak husband  
(C) mentally related  
(D) a diseased person

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

*Explanation:* As he was stricken with polio.

Q. 7. The passage is about Mrs. Roosevelt's \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) courage, determination  
(B) married life  
(C) retarded husband  
(D) life as a mother

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 8. The United States had never known a First Lady like her. Elucidate.

Ans. Eleanor Roosevelt has been more active in political life as became her husband's legs and eyes; visiting prisons and hospitals, mines, and factories. She was tireless and daring during the period of depression, travelling all over the country bringing goodwill, reassurance and helping people without food and jobs.

Q. 9. The word scaffolding in para-4 stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. a wooden structure outside the building.

Q. 10. Eleanor Roosevelt was a remarkable woman who had great intelligence and tremendous strength of character. Give examples from her life to prove this.

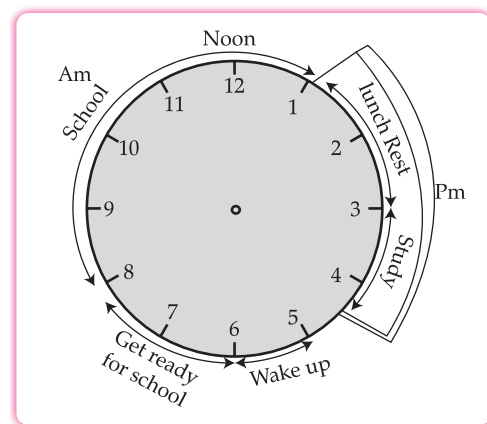
Ans. Eleanor Roosevelt never let things get her down. She nursed her husband back to good health and encouraged him to remain in politics. She then helped him to become the Governor of New York, and in 1933, the President of the United States.

VII. Read the following passage carefully :

- Keep your watch accurate. For some people, moving up the time on their watch will help them get up earlier. For others, they will remember that the time on the watch is wrong and will disregard it altogether. It may be helpful to set your watch just two minutes ahead instead of five or ten.
- Keep a clock, phone, computer or anything that displays time in each room of your house. One of the easiest ways to run late is simply by not

realising that the time is passing as quickly as it is.

- Set all your clocks and watches to the same time. Don't be an optimist. Things usually take longer than what you'd expect, even without major delays. If you have a dinner appointment at 7:30 p.m., don't think you can work till 7 p.m., then take a bath, dress and reach on time. Realistically, calculate the time you will take at each step and then add 10 minutes more to allow for unexpected delays, or you cannot get to your job done in time.
- Wake up when you are supposed to wake up. Don't hit the snooze button, keep on lying in bed, and watch TV at the very start of your day. Maybe you can try even setting your clock 10 minutes earlier than you need. If you have difficulty with this, move your alarm clock to somewhere away from your bed; that way, you will have to get up to turn it off. Commit yourself to being 15 minutes early for everything. If you have to reach your place of work at 8:00, don't even tell yourself this. Just tell yourself (and everyone else who listens — but don't annoy them or make them think that they are late or early!) "I have to be at work at 7:45." If you do this, you will be on time even with little unforeseen delays. You will be on time even with a traffic jam.



[CBSE Outside Delhi Set-3, 2019 (Modified)]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. Keep \_\_\_\_\_ in each room.

- (A) clock (B) phone  
(C) computer (D) any one of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 2. According to the article what should one commit oneself to for everything?

Ans. According to the article one should commit oneself to be 15 minutes early for everything.

Q. 3. To be punctual we should \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) hit the snooze button of the alarm clock

- (B) get up at the right time
- (C) start watching TV in the morning
- (D) keep on lying in bed

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 4. It is a good habit to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) reach your work place in time.
- (B) calculate the time before starting any work.
- (C) keep lying in bed after the alarm clock buzzes.
- (D) both (a) and (b).

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 5. According to the passage, how much ahead our watch should be set?

Ans. According to the passage, the watch should be set ahead two minutes.

Q. 6. The writer suggests to keep the watch \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) ahead of time      (B) accurate
- (C) inaccurate      (D) none of these

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 7. Study the given chart and write the time indicated for students to get up.

Ans. The right time recommended for the students to get up is between 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Q. 8. A student spends maximum time in \_\_\_\_\_ during the day time.

- (A) taking meals      (B) taking rest
- (C) school      (D) sleeping

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 9. Substitute the word 'accurate' with ONE WORD similar in meaning, in the following sentence from paragraph 1:

Keep your watch accurate.

Ans. precise

Q. 10. What message does the write up send across?

Ans. The message is that proper time management helps everyone lead a stress free life.

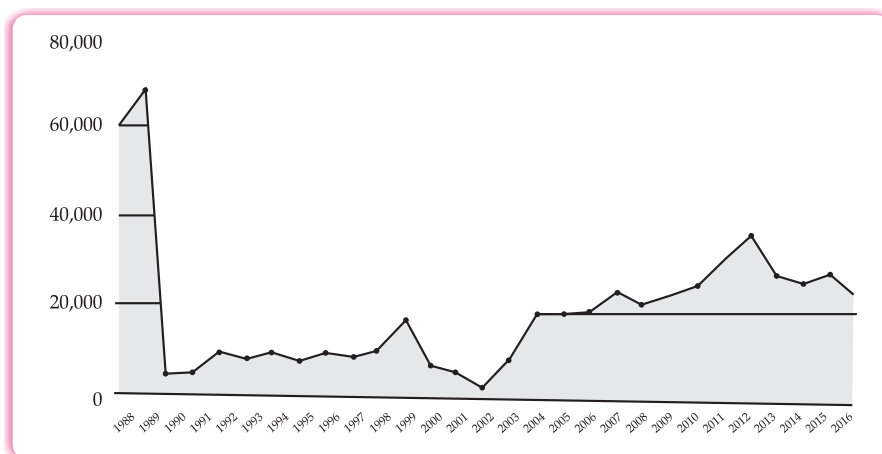
**VIII. Read the following passage carefully :**

- (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 after that 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. Rupees 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 difficulty 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 at 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, you need a fan in this post-office!

[Delhi & Outside Delhi Set 1, 2, 3 2018 Modified]



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. Before 2011, this post office was called \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Nehru Park Post Office.

Q. 2. What is unique about the seal used in the floating Post Office?

Ans. The seal is unique because it bears the design of a boatman rowing a Shikara unlike in any other post office in the world.

Q. 3. How is the post office described by the writer?

Ans. The post office is described as an intricately carved maroon houseboat moored on the western edge of Dal Lake.

Q. 4. Floating Post Office is fastened on which edge of the Dal Lake?

- (A) Eastern                      (B) Northern  
(C) Western                      (D) Southern

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 5. Why is the Floating Post Office more than a fascination for the locals?

- (A) 2014                      (B) 2004  
(C) 1994                      (D) 1894

Ans. The locals deposit crores of money in the post office, so it is just not only an object of fascination for them.

Q. 6. The monthly deposits per month in Floating Post Office is ₹ \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 4-5 crore                      (B) 3-4 crore  
(C) 2-3 crore                      (D) 1-2 crore

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is claimed to be the only one such in the world.

- (A) the museum of the state postal department  
(B) the shop that sells postage stamps  
(C) Floating Post Office situated on Dal Lake  
(D) all of the above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 8. John Samuel, who renamed it floating Post Office, was a postman. (True / False)

Ans. False

Q. 9. The special feature of this post office is that letters posted from here \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) have the design a houseboat  
(B) have the design of snow-capped mountains

(C) have the design of Dal Lake

(D) have the design of local handicrafts

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 10. What function does the picturesque scenery of Dal Lake and Srinagar city fulfil?

Ans. The pictures reach wherever the letters are posted to, and hence promote Kashmir as a tourist destination across the world.

IX. Read the following passage carefully :

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 ever 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, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. 'A thing I had never seen before.' What was this?

Ans. All the windows of the grey wooden house were thrown open, and this was what the narrator had never seen before.

Q. 2. The sign 'For sale' was hung on a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) Banyan tree                      (B) Mango tree  
(C) Oak tree                          (D) Guava tree

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 3. Miss. Hilton was a very friendly lady. (True/False)

Ans. False

*Explanation:* Miss. Hilton never want anywhere nor did anyone come to her.

Q. 4. You would always get your cricket ball if they fell in Miss Hilton's courtyard. (True/False)

Ans. False

Q. 5. The iron fence did not let the boys get at the \_\_\_\_\_ on the tree.

- (A) Mango                              (B) Oak  
(C) Guava                              (D) Banyan

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 6. Why could no one say that they missed Miss Hilton?

Ans. No one had met Ms Hilton because she liked to keep to herself, so there was no question of missing her.

Q. 7. Nobody went into Miss. Hilton's house because her front \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) gate was always locked  
(B) gate was isolated  
(C) gate was broken  
(D) None of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 8. What happen to Miss. Hilton?

- (A) She died  
(B) She fell ill  
(C) She slipped  
(D) None of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 9. Why were the boys prepared to dislike the new occupants of the house even before they came?

Ans. The boys were prepared to dislike the new owners even before they came because they thought they would complain about the noise made while the children played cricket on the pavement. Already they had one resident of the street who kept on complaining about them to their parents.

Q. 10. What do the grey and green of Miss. Hilton house denote?

- (A) House & Mango tree  
(B) Floor & Grass  
(C) Garden & Guava  
(D) None of the above

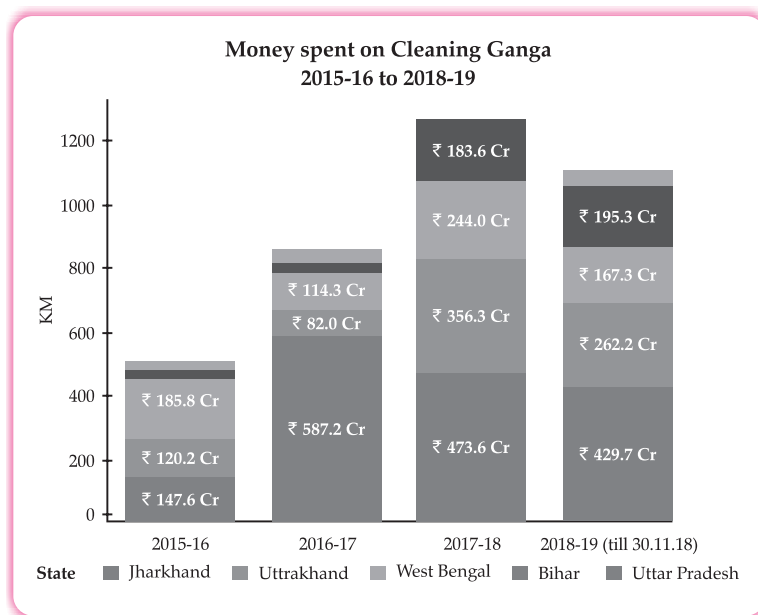
Ans. Option (A) is correct.

X. Read the following passage carefully :

For millions of people in India, river Ganga is the most sacred river. It is considered as mother and goddess. It is also a lifeline to millions of Indians who live on the banks of its course and depend on it for their daily needs. River Ganga is the third largest river in the world by the amount of water that flows through it. It is the longest river in India. The river water of Ganga is used for irrigation, transportation and fishing. The Gangetic plain formed by river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth. This is why almost 10% of the world population lives here and earns its livelihood. The Ganga, in India is the most worshipped body of water. The irony here is that in spite of being the most worshipped river, it is also the dirtiest one. It carries metals thrown out by tanneries, waste produced by industries and urban waste from different cities. All this has made river Ganga the fifth most polluted river in the world. Another major reason that adds to the Ganga river pollution is the coal based power plants on its banks which burn tons of coal every year and produce a lot of fly ash. This ash mixed with domestic waste water is released into the river. This bad situation calls for an urgent need to make efforts to reduce pollution and revive river Ganga. To achieve these objectives, the Government of India has started a programme named "Namami Ganga Programme". The main pillars of this programme are sewage treatment, river surface cleaning, afforestation, river front development and public awareness. The importance of the success of "Namami Ganga Programme" can be seen through the following lines: " If Ganga dies, India dies. If Ganga thrives, India thrives. No Ganga, No India".

[Delhi Comptt., 2017 (Modified)]

### Money spent on Cleaning Ganga 2015-16 to 2018-19



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. For what purposes are The Ganga water mainly used?

Ans. The Ganga water is mainly used for irrigation, transportation and fishing.

Q. 2. Which are the major sources of pollution in the river?

Ans. The pollutants that make river Ganga very dirty are effluents from industries, urban waste from cities, and metals discharged from tanneries.

Q. 3. The Namami Ganga project has been started by which organization and for what purpose?

Ans. The Namami Ganga project has been started by Government of India to bring back the purity of the river by eradicating pollution.

Q. 4. Most people in India consider the Ganga as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Mother (B) River  
(C) Goddess (D) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 5. River \_\_\_\_\_ is a lifeline for millions of Indians.

- (A) Ganga (B) Krishna  
(C) Narmada (D) Yamuna

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ of the world population lives near river Ganga.

- (A) 15% (B) 30%  
(C) 10% (D) 20%

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 7. The Ganga is the \_\_\_\_\_ most polluted river in the world

- (A) second (B) third  
(C) first (D) fifth

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 8. The Ganga is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest river in the world by the amount of water that flows through it.

- (A) first (B) fourth  
(C) third (D) second

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 9. In which year was river Ganga cleaned the maximum?

Ans. Ganga was cleaned the maximum during the years 2017-18

Q. 10. Apart from the technical aspects, what is the purpose of The Namami Ganga project?

Ans. Apart from technical aspects such as sewage treatment, river surface cleaning, afforestation, river front development the programme focuses on public awareness.

XI. Read the following passage carefully :

(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 Chewang Norphel, 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 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 severe 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 increasing temperature thus ensuring continuous supply to the fields. Thus, farmers have been able to manage two crops instead of one. It costs about ₹ 1,50,000 and above to create one.
- (4) Fondly called the “glacier man”, Mr. Norphel 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

President Pranab Mukherjee, in 2015.

- (5) There are a few basic steps followed in creating the artificial glacier.
- (6) River or stream water at higher 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 winter/November, the diverted water is made to flow onto sloping hill face through distribution channels. Stone embankments are built at regular intervals which impede the flow of water, making shallow pools and 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”.

Number of Tourists who visited Leh

Month/ Year	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.
2010	3410	16518	22889	22415	5575	3041
2011	3001	26310	33908	46843	37756	20833

[CBSE SQP, 2017 (Modified)]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. For how many months does the ice formation continue in Ladakh?

Ans. The ice formation continues in Ladakh for 3-4 months

Q. 2. Where were 15 artificial glaciers designed by Mr. Norphel?

Ans. 15 artificial glaciers were designed in Leh.

Q. 3. What kind of landform is Ladakh?

- (A) Hot desert                      (B) Cold desert  
(C) Dry desert                      (D) Hot and Dry desert

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 4. Who was Chewang Norphel?

Ans. Chewang Norphel was a retired civil engineer.

Q. 5. In which year did Mr. Norphel was conferred upon with Padma Shri award?

Ans. Mr. Norphel was conferred with Padma Shri award in 2015

Q. 6. Ladakh is at an altitude of \_\_\_\_\_ metres above sea level.

- (A) 2000-2500                      (B) 1500-2000  
(C) 3000-3500                      (D) 2500-3000

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 7. The tabular graph given above depicts that maximum tourists visited Leh in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) August 2010                      (B) August 2011  
(C) July 2010                      (D) July 2011

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 8. The lowest number of tourists who visited Leh was in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. April 2011

Q. 9. The number of visitors to Leh in July 2011 was \_\_\_\_\_ than those who visited in July 2010.

- (A) one third  
(B) double  
(C) more than double  
(D) half

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ visitors visited Leh in May 2010.

- (A) 16815                      (B) 16518  
(C) 15618                      (D) 16158

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

XII. Read the following passage carefully :

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 is 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 the American diet, and both caffeinated and decaf versions appear to provide similar antioxidant levels.

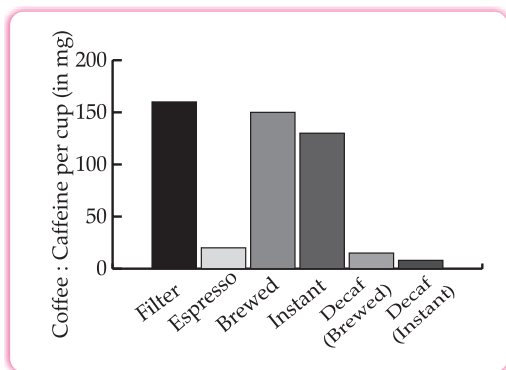
Antioxidants, in general, have been linked to a number of potential health benefits, including protection against heart diseases and cancer, but Vinson, a dietician said that their benefits ultimately depend on how they are absorbed and utilised in the body. The research says that

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 the 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.

[Delhi, 2016 (Modified)]



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. Who is Vinson in the paragraph?

Ans. A Dietician

Q. 2. Of all the foods and beverages studied, \_\_\_\_\_ actually have most antioxidants.

Ans. dates

Q. 3. Name the beverage that helps in preventing against liver and colon cancer?

Ans. Coffee is the beverage that helps in preventing against liver and colon cancer.

Q. 4. It is a type of diabetes

- (A) Type 5                      (B) Type 4  
(C) Type 3                      (D) Type 2

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 5. The synonym of the 'chief' as given in para 1 is:

- (A) new                          (B) primary  
(C) version                      (D) similar

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 6. What may be the after effect of consuming too much coffee?

Ans. Consuming too much of coffee can make one jittery and cause stomach ache.

Q. 7. The graph above depicts that maximum caffeine is in \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

- (A) instant                      (B) brewed  
(C) filter                        (D) espresso

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 8. How much caffeine is found in two cups of brewed coffee?

- (A) 200 mg                      (B) 100 mg  
(C) 300 mg                      (D) 50 mg

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 9. Which coffee has minimum caffeine per cup?

Ans. Decaf instant has minimum caffeine.

Q. 10. Brewed coffee has more caffeine than \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) filter                        (B) instant  
(C) espresso                      (D) none

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

XIII. Read the following passage carefully :

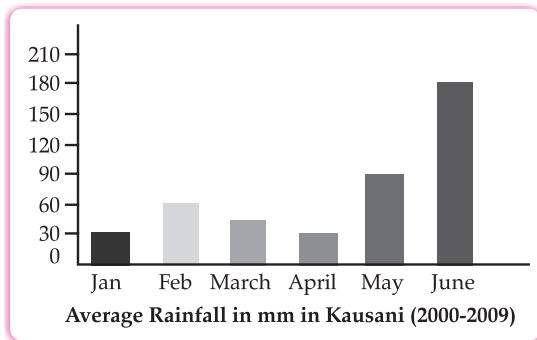
Kausani is situated at a height of 6,075 feet in the central Himalayas. It is an unusually attractive little town. It covers just about 5.2 sq. km. It lies to the north of Almora in Uttarakhand's picturesque Kumaon region.

Kausani provides the 300 km. wide breath-taking 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 is 36 miles away as the crow flies. The other famous peaks on view are Choukhamba (23,420 feet) and Trishul (23,360 feet). Then there are also Neelkanth, 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 Gandhi ji 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 Sumitra Nandan 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.

[Outside Delhi, 2015 (Modified)]



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. According to the chart which month received the lowest rainfall in Kausani?

Ans. April received the lowest rainfall.

Q. 2. In which year Gandhi ji visited Kausani?

- (A) 1914                      (B) 1925  
(C) 1935                      (D) 1929

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 3. What is the colour of the sky at Kasauni during sunrise and at sunset?

Ans. The colour of the sky during sunrise and sunset is golden orange.

Q. 4. Gandhi ji prolonged his two day stay to

- (A) One week                (B) 10 days  
(C) 14 days                 (D) 15 days

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 5. What is meant by abode of Gods and which place is called so by the writer?

Ans. Uttarakhand is referred to as abode of Gods which means the place where the gods live.

Q. 6. Kausani is situated in \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayas.

- (A) Central                    (B) Northern  
(C) Southern                (D) Eastern

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 7. 'It is the most striking aspect of this place.' Why is the view said to be so?

Ans. Kausani provides the 300 km. wide breath-taking view of the Himalayas with its snow-capped peak spread in a stately row in silvery-white majesty.

Q. 8. The month which received almost half the rainfall of June is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) February                (B) May  
(C) March                    (D) January

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 9. 'If serenity could be put on a canvas, the picture would resemble Kausani.' Elucidate.

Ans. There is no traffic, no one is in a hurry and life flows calmly in this divine area of Kausani.

Q. 10. Gandhiji named Kausani as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Switzerland

- (B) India's Switzerland  
(C) Switzerland of India  
(D) Switzerland in India

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

XIV. Read the following passage carefully :

#### A PURPOSE IN LIFE

A noble purpose gives meaning to one's own life and is of benefit to others. I realised this while researching on and writing about the life of Jamshej ji Tata. What gave one man living in a colonised country the vision to advance it in the community of nations? He not only gave India the power of steel and hydroelectric energy, but also an institution of research.

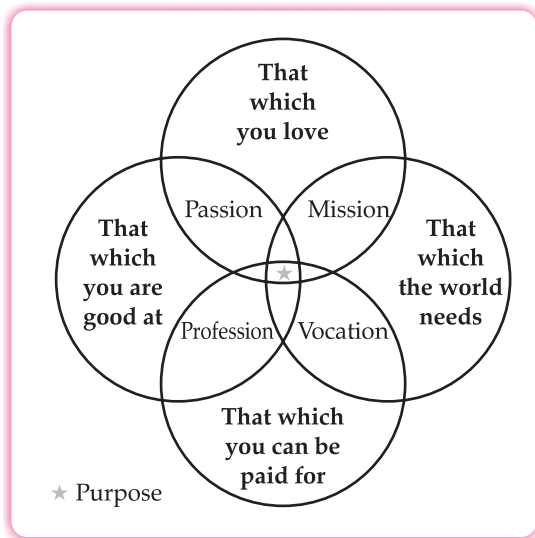
He sent an educationist to Europe and the United States to report on what should be the best model for India. The John Hopkins University in Baltimore was recommended as the model. But, Tata made it a point to see that his name was not associated with the university. After his death, his dream came true with the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru. It was to be the fountain head of science in the decades to come.

There are others too, whose purpose in life has made a difference to society. Mother Teresa had a comfortable life at Loretto Convent, Kolkata. On a train journey to Darjeeling, she felt her 'calling' and wanted to give up her comfortable life in the convent and serve the poor and the needy.

After that, she took a three month nursing course and returned to Kolkata. She devoted her time to the sick and the homeless. Touched by her sacrifice, some of her students joined her and work began. Not everyone has such a strong calling. When I asked her how one could be sure of one's calling, she replied, "Deep down in our hearts we know exactly what our calling is, if we are sincere."

One's purpose is shaped over a period of time, but every noble purpose is based on a feeling for the suffering of others and our desire to alleviate that condition. Some years ago, in Kerala, a young man saw his father join Gandhiji and fight for opening temples to the Harijans. When he grew up, the boy decided to take up agricultural studies, because he had seen the havoc caused by the Bengal famine. He went to Europe and studied agriculture. On his return to India, he spearheaded the Green Revolution. Dr. M.S Swami Nathan, thus demonstrated how purpose intensifies with time.

[Board Term, 2015-16 (Modified)]



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. Why does not Indian Institute of Science bear the title of Tata?**

**Ans.** Although Tata was instrumental in the inception of Indian Institute of Science, being a modest man, he did not want it to be named after him.

**Q. 2. Who brought Green Revolution to India and what prompted him to do so?**

**Ans.** Dr. M.S. Swami Nathan brought Green Revolution to India because he had seen the havoc caused by the Bengal famine and wanted to find means to prevent it from happening again.

**Q. 3. Where is Indian Institute of Science situated?**

- (A) Hyderabad (B) Pune  
(C) Delhi (D) Bengaluru

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 4. Name the Indian city where Mother Teresa settled and served the poor?**

- (A) Delhi (B) Chennai  
(C) Mumbai (D) Kolkata

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 5. What does the above passage try to convey?**

**Ans.** The above passage tries to convey that there should be a purpose to give meaning to life so that humanity is benefitted.

**Q. 6. Which of the following is true about Jamshed ji Tata?**

- (A) Established Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru.  
(B) Gave his name as the model to the John Hopkins University.  
(C) Gave India the power of steel and hydroelectric energy.  
(D) Opened temples to the Harijans.

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 7. What is every noble purpose based on?**

**Ans.** Every noble purpose is based on a feeling for the suffering of others and our desire to alleviate that condition.

**Q. 8. Jamshed ji Tata sent his educationist to Europe and the United States to report. (True/False)**

**Ans. True**

**Q. 9. Jamshed ji Tata gave India the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) power of education  
(B) power of technology  
(C) power of steel  
(D) all of these

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 10. Mother Teresa did a course in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) nursing (B) teaching  
(C) social service (D) all of these

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**



### Commonly Made Error

- ▶ Many students do not read the passage thoroughly and jump to conclusions to find the correct options.



### Answering Tip

- ▶ While choosing the correct answer from the given options, do not hurry and get easily carried away by the distractors (the incorrect options) that appear to be plausible.
- ▶ In vocabulary based questions, generally search for the word in same part of speech. Such as: attraction fascination and not fascinated.

## Topic-2 Case-based passage

(10 marks each)



## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

I Read the following excerpt from a case study titled *Impacts of Festivities on Ecology*.

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'.

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.

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.

**Table-1: Awareness level among respondents**

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

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.

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. **[CBSE SQP, 2020-21]**

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. Why is pollution called the 'flip side' of festivals?**

**Ans.** Pollution is called the 'flip side' of festivals because people fail to see the other side, the harmful side which can affect our environment and health adversely

**Q. 2. What is the first main objective of the study?**

**Ans.** To assess awareness among people about ecological and protection during festivals.

**Q. 3. What is the significance of the second objective of the study?**

**Ans.** The significance of the second objective of the study is to focus on what needs to be corrected and what needs to be avoided to solve problem.

**Q. 4. Which of the following support the below statement ?**

**'Even though a larger number of people say 'no' to bursting crackers than those who say 'yes', festival pollution persists.**

(A) 72% of people abuse environmental resources to celebrate festivals.

(B) 6% are still confused.

(C) 82% use crackers to celebrate festivals.

(D) Both (A) and (C) support the statement.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 5. What purpose does the 'can't say' column serve in the questionnaire (table-1)?**

(A) gives provision to choose not to express

(B) allows an option to those who lack clarity.

(C) allows an option to those who are unwilling to respond.

(D) All are correct.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 6. How can the researchers recommendation for strict rules limiting the drastic impact of festival pollution on environment be justified ?**

**Ans.** It can be justified because strict rules pose some restrictions and are better than a total ban that hinders the spirit of the festivals.

**Q. 7. Why do the researchers feel that environmental groups and eco-clubs are fighting a losing battle in the given scenario ?**

**Ans.** The researchers feel that environmental groups and eco-clubs are fighting a losing battle as festivals cause pollution along with other issues. Awareness is the only solution but lack of it only adds to the problem.

**Q. 8. What do the researchers suggest towards the end of the passage.**

- (A) Not to use crackers.
- (B) Not to celebrate festivals.
- (C) need to increase awareness to reduce ecological pollution.
- (D) All are correct.

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 9. 'Controlling' is as same the meaning as \_\_\_\_\_ in the passage.**

- (A) awareness.                      (B) imposition
- (C) control                            (D) harnessing

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 10. Which is the example of ecological degradation according to the passage?**

- (A) disposal of plastic
- (B) pollution
- (C) garbage dumping
- (D) All the above are correct.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**II. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (Any six)**

Around 194 million birds and 29 million mammals are thought to be killed each year on European roads, according to a new study that has ranked the most vulnerable species. The research has found that the species killed most often were not necessarily the endangered species. This means action to preserve wildlife when new roads are built risks being targeted at the wrong species based on current methods. Road densities in Europe are among the world's highest, with 50% of the continent within 1.5 km of a paved road or railway. Roads are therefore a significant threat to wildlife and evidence shows deaths on them could even cause some species to disappear completely. Despite this, the long-term protection of species is not currently considered when assessing the impact of new roads on wildlife, meaning we risk giving support to only the endangered species, doing nothing to help those most at risk. A better understanding of which species are most vulnerable to roads is therefore important if we are to take a more effective action of protection.

A research team based in Lisbon calculated road-kill rates for 423 bird species and 212 mammal species. They found that small animals with high population densities and which mature at an early age were most likely to be killed on roads. Nocturnal mammals and birds with a diet of plants and seeds were also shown to have higher death rates.

The study also used the road-kill surveys to rank the bird and mammal species whose long-term survival was most threatened by road-kill. The hazel grouse and ground squirrel were found to be the most at risk of local extinction. Both are common in Europe but are classified as species of Least Concern Red List of Threatened Species.

The most vulnerable animals classified as threatened by IUCN were the red-knobbed Coot, Balcan mole and Podolian mole. The study revealed that road-kill hotspots were not the areas with the highest population of endangered species. For example, house sparrows had a high road-kill rate (2.7 per km/year) but were ranked 420th of 423 bird species for vulnerability. Conversely, the hazel grouse had a low predicted road kill-rate (0.2 per km/yr) but was most vulnerable of all birds studied.

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. Why is it considered roads are a major threat to animals?**

**Ans.** The first paragraph clearly conveys that around 194 million birds and 29 million mammals are thought to be killed on roads every year in Europe

**Q. 2. Study the following statements:**

- (i) Roads have covered 50% of land in Europe.
- (ii) Road traffic causes a great risk to wild life.
- (iii) Some species can survive all kinds of traffic on roads.

- (A) (i) is correct and (ii) is false.
- (B) (ii) is correct and (iii) is false.
- (C) (iii) is correct and (i) is false.
- (D) Both (i) and (ii) are false.

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 3. What is the message in the given paragraph?**

**Ans.** The message small animals even with low population density are most at risk is made clear.

**Q. 4. On what does the number of road-kills depend?**

**Ans.** The number of road-kills depends upon the population density of small animals.

**Q. 5. What is the main purpose of the study?**

**Ans.** The main purpose of the study is to see who is more at risk on the roads.

**Q. 6. Hazel grouse and ground squirrel are classified as species of least concern.**

**The statement is:**

- (A) a logical conclusion.
- (B) a piece of good news.
- (C) ironical.
- (D) a pleasant surprise.

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 7. The title of the study should be:**

- (A) A Birds and Mammals survey
- (B) Road-kills
- (C) Road density in Europe
- (D) Need for conservation

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 8. The purpose of the study is:**

- (A) how to prevent road-kills.
- (B) to see who is more at risk on the roads.
- (C) how to plan better roads.
- (D) to estimate the number of road accident victims.

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 9. What is the term given to a place of significant activity?**

**Ans. Hotspot is the term given.**

**Q. 10. Synonym of ' Vulnerable' is \_\_\_\_\_.**

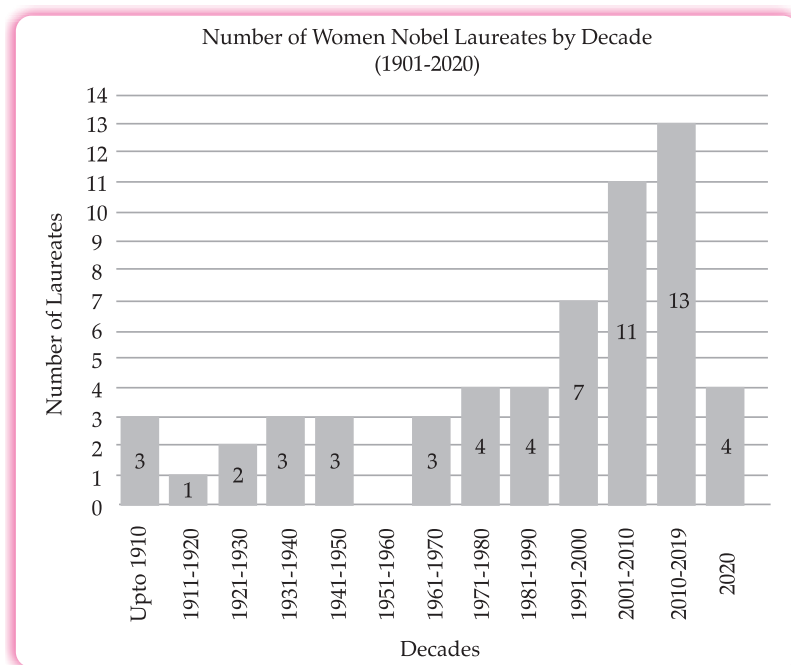
- (A) protected
- (B) safe
- (C) unprotected
- (D) homeless,

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**III. Read the following passage carefully:**

**(10 marks)**

1. The Nobel Prize is an international award administered by the Nobel Foundation and is based on the fortune of Alfred Nobel, a Swedish inventor and entrepreneur. The Nobel prize is awarded for the best contribution in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and to the person who has contributed by and large to bring Peace on Earth. In 1968, Sweden's central bank established the Sveriges Riksbank's Prize in Economic Sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel.
2. A look into the history of the recipients of the award reveals that only 57 women have received the award compared to 873 male recipients. There are various historical reasons for why this is the case, but the trend appears to be improving.
3. Goran Hansson, the permanent secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said, "While more women are being recognised now compared with previous decades, only about 10% of the professors in natural sciences in western Europe or North America are women, and even lower if you go to east Asia." All over the world, the number of men working in STEM fields is much higher than the number of women.
4. Hansson emphasised that they have made sure to identify the problem and also learn about subconscious bias in the prize-awarding committees and academies. "We've had lectures by sociologists, we've had group discussions, we have put quite a lot of effort into it," he said.
5. "In the end, we will give the prize to those who are found the most worthy, those who have made the most important contributions," he added.



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1.** According to the passage, what is the reason for the gender disparity among Nobel Prize recipients?

**Ans.** The reason for gender disparity is historical. However, it may also be due to also learn about subconscious bias in the prize-awarding committees and academies. As per paragraph-II, only 57 women have received the award compared to 873 male recipients.

**Q. 2** Based on the passage, what efforts are being made by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to address the low representation of female scientists?

**Ans.** The Academy is consciously awarding female scientists from the 2000s.

**Q. 3.** What does Goran Hansson observe in the trend of recognition awarded? more female scientists are being recognised for their work now.

**Ans.** Goran Hansson observes although more women are being recognised now compared with previous decades, only about 10% of the professors in natural sciences in western Europe or North America are women, and even lower if you go to east Asia.

**Q. 4.** According to Goran Hansson, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) researches the cause of gender discrepancy in Nobel prize nominations
- (B) nominates fewer men for prestigious awards like the Nobel prize
- (C) awards the Nobel prize to the most famous contributors
- (D) selects individuals who are not prejudiced in any way

**Ans.** Option (A) is correct.

**Q. 5.** Which of these pieces of information is NOT present in the passage?

- (A) number of Nobel prizes given in the year 2009
- (B) number of men who have received Nobel prizes till date
- (C) percentage of male scientists belonging to eastern countries

(D) percentage of female scientists belonging to western countries

**Ans.** Option (C) is correct.

**Q. 6.** Select the sentence that CORRECTLY uses the phrase 'by and large' as used in paragraph I.

- (A) Paula prepared a by and large cake for dinner.
- (B) We bought by and large clothes for the campaign.
- (C) Most of the lions by and large eat deer when hungry.
- (D) She was so excited that she screamed by and large on the road.

**Ans.** Option (C) is correct.

*Explanation:* Phrase 'by and large' means 'on the whole or everything considered'.

**Q. 7.** What can be inferred from the graph showing the number of women Nobel laureates by decade?

**Ans.** It can be observed that since 1961, women Nobel laureates have been increasing steadily every decade. The number has gradually increased from 4 to 13 since 1991 to 2019.

**Q. 8.** On what basis is it said The Nobel Prize is an international award?

**Ans.** The Nobel Prize is an international award because it recognises the achievements made in all countries.

**Q. 9.** Identify the opinion from these statements about the information shared in the passage.

- (A) The Nobel prizes have been awarded to more men than women.
- (B) Alfred Nobel's wealth is used to award the Nobel prizes to the winners.
- (C) The Nobel prize was awarded for the best contribution in only four fields initially.
- (D) Women in general are more inclined to working on world peace than on other subjects.

**Ans.** Option (D) is correct.

**Q. 10.** The maximum number of Women Nobel Laureates was recorded in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) 1991 -2000
- (B) 2001-2010
- (C) 2010-2019
- (D) 2020

**Ans.** Option (C) is correct.

#### IV. Read the following passage carefully :

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
Eco tourism	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).



Ethical Tourism	Tourism in a destination where ethical issues are the key driver, e.g. social injustice, human rights, animal welfare, or the environment.
Geo tourism	Tourism that sustains or enhances the geographical character of a place - its environment, heritage, aesthetics, culture, and well-being of its residents.
Pro-Poor Tourism	Tourism that results in increased net benefit for the poor people in a destination.
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.
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 systems.

**Based on data collected by a survey by Travel Bureau, the following market profile of an eco-tourist 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 eco-tourism 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 eco-tourists\*\*

**Party composition:** A majority (60%) of experienced eco-tourism 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 eco-tourists = Tourists that had been on at least one "eco-tourism" oriented trip.)

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

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

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

**Motivations for taking next trip:** Experienced eco-tourists top two responses were (a) enjoy scenery/nature, (b) new experiences/places.

[CBSE SQP, 2020-21]

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. In the line ".....recognised as the benchmark", what does the word "benchmark" refer to?**

**Ans.** The word refers to the criterion required or a standard point of reference.

**Q. 2. What information did The World Tourism Organisation of the UN, in an observation, share?**

**Ans.** The information is that countries with upcoming economies shall see maximum tourist footfall from all over the world in the next decade.

**Q. 3. What is the element that is important to ecotourists on a trip?**

**Ans.** Wild and untouched surroundings is most important for ecotourists.

**Q. 4. Choose the option that lists the correct answers for the following:**

- 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?
- 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 eco-tourist and (2) is a geo tourist

(B) (1) is an ethical tourist and (2) is a geo tourist

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

(D) (1) is a geo tourist and (2) is a responsible tourist

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 5. In the market profile of an eco-tourist, the information on gender indicates that:**

(A) female eco-tourists were more than the male eco-tourists.

(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 eco-tourists were frequent travellers.

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 6. Based on your understanding of the passage, what are the inherent qualities of geo tourism.**

**Ans.** The inherent qualities are promoting landscape appreciations and being environmentally responsible.

**Q. 7. What did the education aspect in the market profile of the eco-tourist reveal?**

**Ans.** It revealed that eco-tourism was no more limited to the small group of highly educated travellers.

**Q. 8. According to the survey conducted by the Travel Bureau, the total percentage of experienced eco-tourists who DID NOT prefer to travel alone was:**

- (A) 60%.                      (B) 75%.  
(C) 15%.                      (D) 13%.

**Ans.** Option (B) is correct.

**Q. 9. According to the survey, one of the most powerful driving forces leading experienced eco-tourism 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 eco-tourists as frequent travellers.  
(D) the opportunity to travel to new places.

**Ans.** Option (D) is correct.

**Q. 10. 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.

**Ans.** Option (C) is correct.

**V. Read the following passage carefully :**

- (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 makes 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, 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 the quality time would do the trick.

**[CBSE Delhi Set - I, 2020 (Modified)]**

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. According to the passage, who said, "so, where are we going for dinner now?"**

- (A) narrator  
(B) one at the steering  
(C) one of the passengers  
(D) one of the guests

**Ans.** Option (B) is correct.

**Q. 2. Twenty years ago, according to the passage, decisions were \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- (A) unanimous ,with no argument  
(B) made by the children  
(C) taken by the head of the family  
(D) not taken by elders

**Ans.** Option (C) is correct.

**Q. 3. In modern times, children are \_\_\_\_\_ to take their own decision from a very early age.**

- (A) forbidden  
(B) trained  
(C) not given permission  
(D) allowed

**Ans.** Option (D) is correct.

**Q. 4. Generally, nowadays, how do children take a parent's advice?**

**Ans.** Nowadays, a parent's advice is often taken as unnecessary preaching by the children.

**Q. 5. What do children want to do these days?**

**Ans.** These days children want to rule go with the flow.

**Q. 6. What is the message conveyed by the passage?**

**Ans.** The message conveyed by this passage is that parents should give children some space, listen to each need of theirs, and let them solve their problems by helping them from the back.

**Q. 7. After arriving at a decision almost everyone is \_\_\_\_\_ in the family mentioned above.**

- (A) happy                      (B) excited  
(C) hurt                         (D) elated

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 8. In modern times, what does each family member in decision-making point towards?

Ans. They aim at perfect bonding.

Q. 9. The synonyms of 'hurt' given in para 2 is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) injured (B) restored  
(C) arrived (D) decision

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 10. What does the word cuisine mean in para 4?

Ans. The word means 'style or method of cooking'.

VI. Read the following passage carefully :

#### THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

- (1) The Road to success is not straight; there is a curve called failure, a loop called confusion, speed bumps called friends, caution-lights called family, and you will have flats called jobs. But, if you have a spark called determination, an engine called perseverance, insurance called faith, and a driver called God, you will eventually make it to a place called success!
- (2) In spite of all our planning and preparation, unexpected challenges are certain to arise. The bumps in the road will be unavoidable, but you'll never get to your destination if you aren't willing to drive over them. The difference between a disaster and triumph lies in whether or not you're prepared and willing to weather the storm. If you're ready, those bumps will become the stepping-stones.
- (3) The key thing to realise is that working harder is the same as working smarter. How do you work smarter? You just need to have the right skills. People want improved circumstances and better life without an improved self. They want victory without paying the price or making efforts. It really cannot happen without the other. Any improvements that have not been generated by improving yourself are superficial and short-lived. If you want to have a better future, you have to change yourself. Stop worrying about the various challenges that will come your way. Just believe in yourself and use them as stepping-stones.
- (4) "Success" is getting whatever you want out of life without violating the rights of others." It is not an accident. Success is the result of our attitude and our attitude is a choice. Hence success is a matter of choice and not chance.
- (5) Today success represents a holistic and positive attitude to life. Attitude is everything. Success is not restricted within some kind of brick and mortar premises. It assumes the individuality of a complete act executed with perfection; material achievements do not define life. We don't remember sports stars for the products they endorse but the spirit of achievement that they

represent. In the abundance of positive attitude, lie the grandeur of a truly rewarding rich life.

- (6) Success can be measured from two standpoints—the external and the internal. Externally it is the measure of a job well done and the recognition. Internally it is the feeling of achievement and wholeness derived from the completion of a task or fulfilment of desire. **[CBSE SQP, 2020]**

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. What qualities lead one to the place called success?

Ans. Determination, perseverance and faith lead one to the place called success.

Q. 2. Why is the road to success is said to be curved?

Ans. The road to success is said to be curved because failure can break the straight advance.

Q. 3. What determines the difference between a disaster and triumph?

Ans. The difference between a disaster and triumph lies in whether you are prepared to weather the storm.

Q. 4. How can one have a better future?

- (A) By changing the circumstances  
(B) By changing the surroundings  
(C) By changing yourself  
(D) By putting down others

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 5. Externally success is measured by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) money (B) position  
(C) recognition (D) all of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 6. According to the text, what is the relationship between working harder and smarter?

Ans. The relationship between working harder and smarter is the same.

Q. 7. What are the qualifications required to work smarter?

Ans. To work smarter one needs the right skills.

Q. 8. Internally it is measured by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) feeling of achievement  
(B) feeling happy  
(C) feeling satisfied  
(D) feeling complete

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 9. The synonym of 'victory' as given in paragraph 2 is

- (A) planning (B) preparation  
(C) triumph (D) challenges

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 10. The synonym of 'surplus' as given in paragraph 5 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) holistic (B) endorse  
(C) assumes (D) abundance

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**VII. Read the following passage carefully :**

- (1) Music is perhaps the most popular and widely practised form of fine arts, transcending all kinds of cultural and linguistic barriers. Any form of fine art is difficult to master and almost impossible to perfect and music is no exception.
- (2) Nature, it is learnt, has blessed almost two-thirds of the human race with musical ability of some sort. Music has the power to bring out the deepest emotions. In fact, it is a magic medicine and many seek refuge in it when they are depressed or stressed. It is this intimacy that makes us listen to music or even hum or sing sometimes. This singing, or realistically speaking, expressing one's emotion musically sometimes takes a serious turn.
- (3) The desire to sing before an audience is innocent and beautiful and indeed it is perfectly alright to have such a genuine desire. But it is also important to understand that singing is an intricate art — a highly refined one at that, which requires systematic, prolonged and strict training, to be acceptable. This is an aspect we forget in our keen desire to reach the stage and perform. It is almost like preparing a formal meal for some specially invited guests, without even having learnt and trained in the basics of cooking.
- (4) These days almost everyone sings and it does not stop here. Most of us want to become professional singers. Result: a complete disregard for and ignorance of the training part, as the need is never felt to go through one and the urge to get to the stage and perform overcomes even a little desire to learn, if any. If at all, somewhere along the way one feels the need to gain some knowledge and training, it leads to hurried shortcuts and half-hearted attempts, best described as 'Crash Courses'.
- (5) It is observed that those who have attained the so called partial success, suddenly feel that they lack the required knowledge and are not learned enough. But it is too late by then. It should be understood here that the stage or a performance brings in a different mind-set within the artist. It is always recommended and rightly said that while on stage, cover the mistakes and weaknesses if any, and get along. But the contrary is true when it comes to acquiring knowledge and during the learning process. While under training, the student is expected to make mistakes but then rectify those mistakes under the supervision and guidance of the teacher. Therefore, it is good to make mistakes and then be corrected during the process of learning as this subsequently makes one flawless and educated. This is a different mind-set.

And these two mind-sets discussed above, (those of a performer and that of a student) cannot coexist.

**[Outside Delhi, 2019 (Modified)]**

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

**(1 × 10 = 10)**

**Q. 1. To what form of art does music, the most popular and widely practised form, belong to?**

**Ans.** Music belongs to fine arts.

**Q. 2. Nature has blessed almost two-thirds of the human race with \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) singing ability      (B) musical ability  
(C) dancing ability      (D) all of these

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 3. What aspects are brought out by the power of music?**

**Ans.** Deepest emotions are brought out by the power of music

**Q. 4. How can we say that music is a magic medicine?**

**Ans.** Music is a magic medicine because it can heal people.

**Q. 5. What is best described as 'Crash Courses'?**

**Ans.** Hurried shortcuts are described as 'Crash Courses'.

**Q. 6. How should the mind-set of a student of music be?**

**Ans.** The mind-set of a student of music should be 'Make mistakes but then rectify those mistakes.'

**Q. 7. In our keen desire to reach the stage and perform we forget \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) It requires prolonged and strict training.  
(B) It requires confidence.  
(C) It requires hard work.  
(D) It requires talent.

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 8. While performing on stage an artist must \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) make mistakes and seek guidance  
(B) cover the mistake and get along  
(C) stop singing  
(D) none of these

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 9. Any form of \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult to master.**

- (A) fine arts      (B) dance  
(C) cooking      (D) all of these

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 10. 'Transcending' in para 1 means :**

- (A) drown under      (B) rise above  
(C) surrender      (D) fail

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**VIII. Read the following passage carefully :**

- (1) Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have any limbs. Some species like Russell's viper, inject poison into their prey. Some

others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground to immobilize them, 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 are not completely free of poison. The common Sand Boa, for instance, produces secretions particularly poisonous and dangerous to birds. So, the species does not prefer to 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 best to kill as efficiently as possible while their prey will put in all the efforts, use any trick to avoid getting caught and becoming a meal, such as developing immunity to the poison. For instance, Californian ground squirrels are resistant to Northern Pacific rattle snake getting caught and poison.
- (5) Competition for prey is not the only thing driving snakes to evolve more and more deadly poison. Snakes also have to struggle to avoid becoming prey themselves.
- (6) Some snake killers are prone to have partial immunity to poison. Famously, mongooses are sure; highly resistant to the poison of cobra, and with their speed and agility, they can kill snakes fearlessly and are relatively unharmed. It would be mean definite death of cobras as a species if they did not evolve a more deadly poison to stop and resist the mongooses.
- (7) Poison has another very important role. It has an extreme meat softening property; their specific enzymes break up the insides of the prey. Normally, a reptile depends on the sun's warm rays to aid it in its digestion.
- (8) But I wonder if we cannot use the venom in our favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality there often involves serving leather-tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws start aching. 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.

[Delhi Set, 2019 (Modified)]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. How do Russell vipers attack their prey?

- (A) Inject poison
- (B) Crush their prey
- (C) Push their prey against the ground
- (D) Bite their prey

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 2. Rat snakes attack their prey by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) injecting poison
- (B) crushing their prey
- (C) pushing their prey against the ground
- (D) biting their prey

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 3. The Sand Boa attacks its prey by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) injecting poison
- (B) crushing its prey
- (C) both (a) and (b)
- (D) only (a)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 4. How many rats do vipers consume at a time?

Ans. Vipers can consume one or two rats at a time.

Q. 5. Why do animals try to kill efficiently?

Ans. Animals try to kill efficiently as their prey will use any trick to avoid becoming a meal.

Q. 6. What immunity does Californian ground squirrels have?

Ans. They have become resistant to Northern Pacific rattle snake poison.

Q. 7. The writer wished he had poison because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) he wanted to hurt someone.
- (B) he wanted to know how the poison works.
- (C) he wanted to make the meat soft.
- (D) none of these.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 8. The synonym of the 'another' in para (1) is

- (A) opt
- (B) alternative
- (C) a creature
- (D) against

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 9. Apart from killing what important role does poison play?

Ans. Poison plays the important role of making the meat soft.

Q. 10. Provide one word for 'liquid substances released from glands':

Ans. The one word for liquid substances is secretions.

IX. Read the following passage carefully :

- (1) Great people are born with the objective to produce an influence on the society. One such personality, who was so humble and lived his complete life with determination and purpose to achieve certain aims was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was not only a great social reformer but also a writer, educator and he worked endlessly to transform the society. He strongly protested against social evils like polygamy and child marriage. He favoured widow remarriage and women's education in India. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 making the marriage of widows legal because of his continuous efforts to solve these problems.
- (2) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar refined the way Bengali language was written and taught. His

book 'Borno Porichoy' (Introduction to the Alphabet) is still used as the introductory text to teach the Bengali alphabet. Thus, he brought about a revolution in the Bengali Education System. Vidyasagar is credited with the role of completely changing the old method of teaching which prevailed in Sanskrit College. As a professor in Sanskrit College, he brought modern outlook into the method of teaching. He included English and Bengali as mediums of learning, besides Sanskrit. He, also, introduced courses in European History, Philosophy and Science along with Vedic scriptures. He encouraged the students to study these subjects and make the best of both the worlds.

- (3) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a strong advocate of women education. He rightly viewed education as the primary way for women to achieve emancipation from the society's oppression they had to face at that time. He exercised his power to open schools for girls and even outlined suitable curriculum to educate them. He went from door to door, requesting heads of the families to allow their daughters to be enrol them in schools.
- (4) Ishwar Chandra was a man who defined his own path of action. He never listened to what other people said about his work and made decisions based on his own judgement. He was famous for all these qualities. He was also known for his great courage. Vidyasagar had a very soft heart that sympathised with those in trouble. He was easily moved to tears when he saw someone in pain and was always the first one to offer his help to his colleagues and friends in distress. After his death, Rabindranath Tagore said, "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!"

[CBSE Comptt. 2018 Set 1, 2, 3]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. According to the author why are great people born?**

**Ans.** According to the author great people are born to influence society.

**Q. 2. Who was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar?**

**Ans.** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a social reformer, writer, educator.

**Q. 3. What is 'Borno Porichoy'?**

**Ans.** 'Borno Porichoy' is a book on introductory text to teaching the Bengali alphabets.

**Q. 4. How can we say that Vidyasagar was a soft-hearted man?**

- (A) sympathised with those in trouble  
(B) built hospitals for people

(C) engaged in charity

(D) looked after the old and sick

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 5. "One wonders how God, in the process of producing forty million Bengalis, produced a man!". These words were said for \_\_\_\_\_.**

(A) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

(B) Rabindranath Tagore

(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

(D) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 6. What changes did Vidyasagar bring about in the method of teaching at Sanskrit college?**

**Ans.** Vidyasagar brought modern outlook into the method of teaching.

**Q. 7. How did Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar promote women education?**

**Ans.** He opened schools for girls.

**Q. 8. Which of the following statement is true?**

(A) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar always paid attention to what people had to say about his work.

(B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar made decisions based on his own judgement.

(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was an idealist.

(D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a great economist.

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 9. The synonym of the word 'impression' in para 1 is \_\_\_\_\_.**

(A) humble (B) reformer

(C) polygamy (D) influence

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 10. The word which means the same as 'change' in para 1 is \_\_\_\_\_.**

(A) transform (B) favoured

(C) determination (D) protested

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**X. Read the following passage carefully :**

(1) Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you ever wanted to do?

(2) If your answer is yes, then you are "not a robot." Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it is not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to preserve and keep going then you have what the experts call, grit.

- (3) Falling down or failing is one of the most agonizing, embarrassing and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are: curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well that he succeeded. When asked why he kept going despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that they were not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side.
- (4) Grit can be learnt to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that help is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through the simple practice of mindfulness, individuals will have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair and frustration.
- (5) What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. If we are scared of failure, we are not a robot. (True / False)

Ans. True

Q. 2. How are humans different from robots?

- (A) We have feelings and emotions.  
 (B) We are living beings.  
 (C) We are more intelligent.  
 (D) All of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 3. What is perceived as grit?

Ans. To persevere and keep going is perceived as grit.

Q. 4. Which qualities have been described as the keys to personal success.

Ans. Curiosity, gratitude and optimism.

Q. 5. What is Thomas Edison a perfect example for ?

Ans. Thomas Edison a perfect example for grit and optimism.

Q. 6. Grit helps you to become \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) fearless (B) successful  
 (C) brave (D) content

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 7. What is mindfulness?

Ans. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement.

Q. 8. Mindfulness helps the individual \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) to be scared  
 (B) to face the challenges  
 (C) to be bold  
 (D) from self-sabotaging

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 9. Failure is a part of \_\_\_\_\_ life.

- (A) human (B) daily  
 (C) regular (D) all of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 10. In para 2, \_\_\_\_\_ means 'to continue'.

- (A) robots (B) satisfied  
 (C) persevere (D) flourishing

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

XI. Read the following passage carefully :

- (1) It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the advancement 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. Through mobile, internet access is ten times hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features 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 become very effective, efficient and faster. 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, it has helped young people as they have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skill 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 an online teaching provision, smart phones assist the students to complete their assignments on time and avoid delay.
- (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 also 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 mentored and made aware of its bad outcomes.
- (5) Also a major contributor to its popularity is the easy 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 simply 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.

[Outside Delhi, 2018 (Modified)]

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. How has the world advanced?**

**Ans.** The world has advanced with the introduction of new technologies.

**Q. 2. What are the benefits of mobile phones for the young generation?**

**Ans.** They help in online learning, to look up new word they come across and help to complete assignments on time.

**Q. 3. How can mobile phones be considered 'lifesavers'?**

**Ans.** They are lifesavers as they prevent crimes by providing information to security forces.

**Q. 4. Through mobile, internet access is \_\_\_\_\_ times hurried and short.**

- (A) ten                      (B) fifty  
(C) hundred              (D) more than ten

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 5. How can young people be kept away from the ill effects of mobile phones?**

- (A) They should not be given mobile phones.  
(B) They should be strictly monitored.  
(C) They should be mentored.  
(D) They should be allowed to use the mobile phones sparingly.

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 6. Mention any one demerit of mobile phones as mentioned in the article.**

**Ans.** One demerit is affecting academic performance adversely.

**Q. 7. What is said in favour smartphones?**

**Ans.** They are lifesavers as they prevent crimes by providing information to security forces.

**Q. 8. What has contributed to the popularity of mobile phones?**

- (A) cheap in cost  
(B) easy availability of services  
(C) various apps and its features  
(D) to show as status symbol

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 9. In para 1, synonym of 'innovation' is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) production              (B) sincerity  
(C) invention                (D) prevention

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 10. Mobile internet can provide access to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) emails                    (B) letters  
(C) stories                    (D) none of these

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**XII. Read the following passage carefully :**

- (1) During our growing up years, we as children have been taught—both at home and also school—to worship the photos and idols of the Gods of our respective religions. When we grew a little older, we were told to read holy books like the Bhagwad Gita, the Bible and the 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 have taught us about ethics and morality—what is good and what is bad. I also learnt to be respectful towards my parents who have made my life comfortable with their hard work and love and care, and my teachers who have guided me to become a good student and also a responsible citizen.
- (2) Much later in life, I realised that though we have learnt much from our holy books, there is a lot to learn from our surroundings. This realisation dawned upon me when I learnt to enquire and to 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 actively worshipped. The message that we get is to save our environment and to 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 to 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 yet. Overcome with greed, we are destroying the nature. As a result, we face natural disasters like drought, flood and landslides. We don't know that nature is angry with us.

However, it is never too late to learn. If we learn to respect nature, the quality of our life will definitely improve. **[Outside Delhi, 2017 (Modified)]**

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. What are we taught when we are children?**

**Ans.** We are taught to worship the photos and idols of the Gods of our respective religions.

**Q. 2. What do we learn from the holy books?**

**Ans.** We learn life lessons from the holy books.

**Q. 3. Why should we respect our parents?**

**Ans.** They should be respected as they teach us good values and they work hard to make our life comfortable.

**Q. 4. In many cultures besides scriptures, \_\_\_\_\_ is also worshipped.**

- (A) Idols (B) planets  
(C) nature (D) water

**Ans.** Option (C) is correct.

**Q. 5. According to the author, where do we learn more than our holy books?**

- (A) parents (B) grandparents  
(C) surroundings (D) family

**Ans.** Option (C) is correct.

**Q. 6. What did the narrator have to do to learn a lot from his surroundings?**

**Ans.** He had to enquire and explore to learn from his surroundings.

**Q. 7. What message do we get from the scriptures?**

**Ans.** We get the message asking us to save our environment and maintain ecological balance.

**Q. 8. What does the river teach us?**

- (A) to be progressive in life  
(B) to face the obstacles  
(C) to never give up  
(D) to face the challenges

**Ans.** Option (A) is correct.

**Q. 9. The synonym of 'advised' is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) ethics (B) respective  
(C) guided (D) morality

**Ans.** Option (C) is correct.

**Q. 10. The synonym of 'search' in para 2 is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) dawned (B) enquire  
(C) valuable (D) explore

**Ans.** Option (D) is correct.

**XIII. Read the following passage carefully :**

(1) Maggie is a Golden Doodle. However, she has turned out to be more Golden than just Doodle. She has lots of energy, is very loving and a people pleasure, soft and loves every minute of life. But when she was small, we called her "The Demon"! We have our reasons for naming her so. She lived to jump on me, bite me, and steal anything and everything. My goal had been to get a dog that would keep me walking every day. But more than that, I am in a period of my life where I was looking forward for a way to give back to the society. Seeing Maggie's loving personality and high energy, I realised that Maggie needed a job and I needed to volunteer, and if we worked together, we could both have what we seek. But the little "demon" needed to be tamed first ! After going through a beginner and intermediate obedience at Canine Academy, I knew that Maggie would benefit from the Off-Leash programme and that would help her to get ready to become a therapy dog, so that she could be kept busy and I could give back.

(2) She is home from the Academy now, and what a great dog she has become! She loved her training and did very well at the Canine Academy. Walks that used to be difficult earlier because at 75 lbs, her pulling on the leash was hard on me, has now turned into a pleasurable experience. We walk twice every day and she has many friends in the neighbourhood, that have watched her grow from an unruly little puppy to a beautiful companion, all thanks to the Canine Academy. We train every day and she loves to attend the weekly training sessions that the Off-Leash graduates take part in. Lisa and her trainers gave Maggie the tools she needed to be an absolutely wonderful and loved dog. Now we work together to fine tune those tools and everyone that knew her before, is quite impressed by how well-behaved she is now as compared to before. My life is so much better with Maggie in it, but part of that is thanks to the wonderful people at the Canine Academy and the great work they do with dogs and transform them. If I ever add to my dog family, we will surely be calling them again!

**[Board Term 1, 2016-17 (Modified)]**

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. Maggie is a Golden \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Retriever (B) Pug  
(C) Labrador (D) Doodle

**Ans.** Option (D) is correct.

Q. 2. She was called \_\_\_\_\_ when she was little.

- (A) The Demon            (B) The Devil  
(C) Naughty                (D) Doodle

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 3. Maggie \_\_\_\_\_ when she was small.

- (A) loved to bite  
(B) loved to go for walks  
(C) loved to play  
(D) loved to sleep

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 4. Why did the author want a dog in the first place?

Ans. The author wanted a dog to keep him walking.

Q. 5. Why is the author grateful to the Canine Academy?

Ans. The author is grateful to the Canine Academy because it transformed the unruly dog to be a well-groomed companion.

Q. 6. Why did the author have difficulty in taking the dog for walks earlier?

Ans. The author had difficulty in taking the dog for walks earlier because her weight was too much for the author to manage.

Q. 7. Which of the following statement is true?

- (A) We go for walks daily.  
(B) We go for a walk twice every day.  
(C) We go for a walk on alternate days.  
(D) We never go for walks.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 8. How did Lisa and her trainers help Maggie?

Ans. Lisa and her trainers gave Maggie the tools to be a wonderful dog.

Q. 9. The word which means the same as 'trained' in para 1 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) tamed                    (B) volunteer  
(C) obedience              (D) therapy

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 10. What is meant by the word, 'obedience'? (para 1)

Ans. Obedience in the context means faithfulness.

XIV. Read the following passage carefully :

- (1) The difference in the ways of thinking and perception in the people of two different generations, which results in behavioural differences and sometimes, conflict among them is usually called generation gap.
- (2) Generation gap is generally seen in the family between parents and their children. It is not only because of the gap in age, but also because of the way parents react to a particular situation. Children being very young and immature do not understand the way of thinking of their parents. In many cases, the parents, even if they are matured, do not empathise with the changing values and thinking pattern of the modern world. This creates a communication gap between these

two generations.

- (3) Generation gap between parents and children is mostly caused by parents themselves. They do not talk openly to their children and do not take part in solving their problems. This behaviour gives the impression about parents being authoritative persons, because they only dictate without understanding the problems faced by their children.
- (4) As a result, the children become mentally isolated from their parents. Some parents become so busy with their work that they don't spend quality time with their family, which makes them completely unaware of how their children are growing, what kind of mentality is being developed in them, and so on. This ultimately creates a gap between them. They only realise it when it is too late.
- (5) Changes in technology have led to the generation gap in this modern world. Children tend to spend most of their time with their digital devices and are so busy with social media, that they do not discuss their problems with their parents. The internet provides solutions to most of the worldly problems. So children, instead of contacting their own parents, seek the help of internet in case of any problem, thus again reducing the communication, leading to a generation gap between them.
- (6) The generation gap has greatly increased these days because the time is changing fast and people find it difficult to cope up with this change. To overcome this problem, parents should show interest in all matters of their children and deal with them positively instead of just scolding them and leaving them alone to deal with their problems. Giving time to the children, having open communication, and allowing the child to feel free and not in any kind of pressure, will eventually reduce the generation gap to a tolerable extent. **[Board Term 1, 2016-17 (Modified)]**

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

Q. 1. Between whom is the generation gap mostly seen?

Ans. Generation gap is mostly seen parents and children.

Q. 2. With what do parents have to empathise with?

Ans. Parents have to empathise the changing values and thinking pattern of the modern world.

Q. 3. Communication gap is caused because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) unavailability of mobiles  
(B) faulty telephone lines  
(C) lack of good services  
(D) generation gap

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

**Q. 4. What should parents do to minimise generation gap?**

**Ans.** Parents should talk to the children openly to minimise generation gap.

**Q. 5. When do children become mentally isolated?**

**Ans.** Children become mentally isolated when the parents seem authoritative.

**Q. 6. What is the result of children spending more time on digital devices?**

**Ans.** Children spending more time on digital devices don't discuss their problems with their parents.

**Q. 7. Who provides solutions to most worldly problems?**

- (A) internet                      (B) friends  
(C) parents                        (D) teachers

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 8. Parents should avoid \_\_\_\_\_ the children.**

- (A) neglecting                    (B) scolding  
(C) beating                        (D) pressurising

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 9. What is meant by the word, 'particular'? (para 2)**

- (A) specific                        (B) usual  
(C) normal                         (D) instant

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 10. What is meant by the word, 'isolated'? (Para 3)**

- (A) bound                         (B) grown  
(C) separated                      (D) unconcerned

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**XV. Read the following passage carefully :**

- (1) Tell someone that you are going to a convention of accountants and you might get a few uninterested yawns, yet money and how it works is probably one of the most interesting and intriguing things on the earth. It is fascinating and almost seems magical, how money appeared on our planet. Unlike most developments we enjoy, which can be traced back to a source, civilisation or inventor, money appeared in places then unconnected all over the world in a more or less remarkably similar way.
- (2) Consider the American Indians using Wampum, West Africans trading in a decorative metallic objects called Manillas and the Fijians economy was based on whale's teeth, some of which are even now considered legal tender; add to that shells, amber, ivory, decorative feathers, cattle including oxen and pigs and a large number of stones including jade and quartz, which have all been used for trade across the world, and we will get a taste of the variety of accepted around the world.
- (3) There is something charming and child-like imagining our primitive societies, our ancestors,

using all these colourful forms of money. As long as everyone concerned can agree on a suitable value, this is a very sensible thing for a community to do.

- (4) After all, the person who has what you need might not need what you have to trade. Money solves that problem very neatly. Real value with each and every exchange, and everyone gaining from the convenience. The idea is really inspired, which might explain why so many diverse minds had come up with it. Once money has been accepted as a form of exchange, those who produce, loan out and manipulate the quantity of money are obviously in a very strong position. They are the "Money Changers".
- (5) "History records that the money changers have used every form of abuse, intrigue, deceit, and violent means possible to maintain their control over the governments by controlling money and its issuance," said President James Madison.
- (6) Money, money, money, we feel it has always just been there, right? Wrong. Obviously according to us it is issued by the government to make it easy for us to exchange things. Wrong again!
- (7) Truth is, most people do not realise that the issuing of money is essentially a very private business, and that the privilege of issuing money has been a major bone of contention throughout history.

**[Board Term 1, 2016-17 (Modified)]**

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. Which convention is considered to be boring?**

**Ans.** Convention of accountants is considered to be boring.

**Q. 2. What, according to the article, is the most interesting thing on earth?**

**Ans.** Money is said to be the most interesting.

**Q. 3. What is fascinating and magical?**

**Ans.** How money appeared on earth is said to be fascinating and magical.

**Q. 4. West Africans traded in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) ivory                            (B) manillas  
(C) quartz                         (D) shells

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 5. What was considered an accepted currency of Fijians?**

**Ans.** Whale's teeth was accepted currency Fijians.

**Q. 6. What is said to be charming and child like about our primitive society?**

**Ans.** The colourful money they used is said to be charming.

**Q. 7. Who are in a strong position?**

- (A) The government.

- (B) The politicians.  
 (C) The accountants.  
 (D) Those who produce and loan out money.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 8. People who manipulate money are called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) money changers (B) money makers  
 (C) game changers (D) money planners

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 9. What is meant by the word, 'convention'? (para 1)**

- (A) conference (B) fair  
 (C) wave (D) competition

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 10. The word, 'fascinating' in para 2 means**

- (A) attractive (B) uninteresting  
 (C) appalling (D) revolting

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**VI. Read the following passage carefully :**

- (1) *Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.* These are the words which are inscribed on the famous Statue of Liberty in New York. But ironically, those who go there are not the poor and the wretched but the skilled and the highly qualified doctors, engineers, scientists, nurses, technicians from other countries around the world including India.
- (2) The urge to go to the West has become more compelling in India in the post-independence years. Both the world wars and political upheavals like civil wars and revolutions had spawned large scale migrations around the world during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The migrations in the latter half has stemmed from the economic motivation. People in power like scientists and skilled persons have, from the very beginning, played a key role in the international migration. The conscious policy to encourage the migration of high-quality manpower from other regions and countries is related to the positive contribution and inputs made by these immigrants to their country of adoption, resulting in a net advantage resulting in increased profit to.
- (3) The earnings and remittances from the Indians who are settled abroad or their eventual return, are a poor compensation for the lasting and serious loss inflicted by their outflow which is irreparable. The specific objectives of the anti-brain drain policies, within the specific framework of independent development, are in whatever way possible trying to bring back to a limited extent in whatever way possible, the lost talents and skills from foreign countries and start reducing the outflow in the short run and finally end it in whatever way possible in the future, except that

necessitated by genuine, multilateral international dependence.

- (4) Brain Drain means the professionals going abroad to work and settle. This is not good for the country of departure because nowadays all the good brains are going out to work for other countries in the world. If they had efficiently utilised their brains in their own country, India could have been a far better and developed country. America has become a developed country, because maximum number of employees consists of skilled Indians. So if those employees had worked for India instead of going to America, India would surely have become equivalent to America if the Indians who left had decided to stay back. So Brain Drain is not good from the economic point of view.

**[Board Term I, 2015-16 (Modified)]**

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

(1 × 10 = 10)

**Q. 1. "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free" are inscribed on \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Gateway of India  
 (B) Statue of Liberty  
 (C) Taj Mahal  
 (D) Lincoln Memorial

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Q. 2. Who goes to America?**

- (A) Poor (B) Wretched  
 (C) Unemployed (D) Qualified people

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Q. 3. The urge to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ has been compelling in India.**

- (A) West (B) North  
 (C) South (D) East

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 4. What have spawned large migrations during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?**

**Ans.** World wars have spawned large migrations.

**Q. 5. What propelled Migration in the later half ?**

**Ans.** Economic motivation propelled migration.

**Q. 6. In what way has Migration benefitted adopted country?**

**Ans.** Migration has resulted in positive contribution to adopted countries by way of financial as well as infrastructural benefits.

**Q. 7. Returning India provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the lasting and serious loss inflicted by their outflow.**

- (A) poor compensation  
 (B) economic dependence  
 (C) financial boost  
 (D) increased compensation

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 8. What is Brain Drain?**

**Ans.** People going abroad to work and settle is known as Brain Drain.

**Q. 9. What is meant by the word 'inscribed'? (para 1)**

- (A) designed                      (B) written  
(C) read                              (D) painted

**Ans.** Option (B) is correct.

**Q. 10. Find the word from the passage which means 'great changes or disturbances'. (para 2)**

**Ans.** The word 'upheavals' means 'great changes or disturbances'.



### Commonly Made Errors

- ▶ Most candidates merely copied the options without reading the whole passage properly.
- ▶ Very few students could guess the correct answer for vocabulary based question.



### Answering Tips

- ▶ Candidates can guess the antonyms and synonyms from the context.
- ▶ Regular use of dictionary is advisable.
- ▶ Practice unseen passage on regular basis.



## REFLECTIONS

- ▶ Were you able to increase your reading speed, after practising these passages?
- ▶ Did you feel like that your grammar and vocabulary skills has improved?



## SELF ASSESSMENT PAPER - 1

**Max. Time: 1 hour**

**Max. Marks: 30**

I. Read the passage given below:

**(10 marks)**

- (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 jeopardised 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 mechanisation 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 above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

**(1 × 10 = 10)**

**Q. 1. What does the writer mean by calling handicrafts a 'valued tradition'?**

- (A) It showcase talents associated with artisans 'lifestyle'.
- (B) It represents our rich artistic culture.
- (C) It is very costly.
- (D) Both (A) and (B) are correct.

**Q. 2. What does the phrase 'failing to make progress' mean?**

- (A) To make progress
- (B) Languishing
- (C) Succeeding
- (D) None of the above

**Q. 3. Why are artisans choosing to work via machines rather than handcrafted tools?**

- (A) Because it saves labour
- (B) Because the artisans are lazy
- (C) Because it increases production and efficiency
- (D) Both (A) and (C) are correct

**Q. 4.**

Opinion	Reason
The artisans need to be 'lured with incentives' to impart training	_____

**Q. 5.** The impact of the support of government and private sectors towards the culture of making handicraft has resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.

- Q. 6. What argument does the writer give to justify the artisan's act of abandoning his/her traditional craft for a more lucrative option?
- Q. 7. State two benefits of heavily computerised designs.  
(A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_
- Q. 8. The mechanisation of crafts, safeguards traditional crafts. (True/False)
- Q. 9. The synonym of 'rejuvenate' is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Vigour (B) Culture  
(C) Revitalise (D) Art

**Q. 10. Supply 1 point to justify the following:**

Machines have jeopardised the skills of the artisans.

**II. Read the following passage carefully :**

**(10 marks)**

In most societies that have any glimmer of civilisation, a person accused of wrong doing is given at least a nominal chance of proving his innocence. The Romans had a highly sophisticated comprehensive system of courts and the members of their legal profession were well educated, but the Saxons who followed them to rule Britain used rougher methods. From about the sixth century A.D. to the eleventh, the majority of the trials were in the form of cruel physical torture (carrying a piece of red hot iron, stepping barefoot and blindfold across a floor covered with red hot coals) or sometimes by a gentler method of oath – swearing. The accused was ordered to bring to the Saxon authorities. A police officer or a priest could be persuaded to swear an oath or still a number of persons who would say that the accused was of good character and thus, innocent. The number of persons who swore depended on the crime. A noble/a landlord or a priest counted for up to half a dozen ordinary peasants. As almost everyone lived in small villages, where almost everyone knew everyone else and very few would risk telling a lie on oath (the people were mostly religious), the truth was generally told. If the accused could not produce enough oath helpers, he was found guilty and punished. In the eleventh century, the Normans introduced trial by battle in certain cases. The accused and the accuser fought with special weapons until one was dead or surrendered. It was believed that God would know the guilty and give the innocent the power to win. The whole idea became ridiculous when both the parties were allowed to hire champions who would fight on their behalf. It seemed likely whoever could pay the more for a stronger professional fighter stood a good chance of winning and being judged innocent. This may sound unfair to us but there is a parallel with a wealthy person today who can hire a costly and brilliant barrister to defend him. In the early middle ages, when England was a land of small villages remote from each other, crime tended to be basic and direct: beating up, theft, sex and murder being the main offences. But as towns and manufacturing and commerce grew, the possibilities for cheating and fraud soared. The whole organisation of society became more complex and opened the door to a world of more sophisticated wickedness. With no regular police force, spies and informers were offered rewards when they brought in criminals.

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:**

**(1 × 10 = 10)**

- Q. 1. **The article describes:**  
(A) The development of the system of justice in England  
(B) Civilised societies and justice  
(C) Justice v/s Civilisation  
(D) Rule of Justice in England
- Q. 2. **Study the following statements:**  
(a) Romans were proud of their judicial system.  
(b) There is not much difference between the Norman and modern system of justice.  
(A) (a) is right and (b) is wrong. (B) (b) is right and (a) is wrong.  
(C) Both (a) and (b) are right. (D) Both (a) and (b) are wrong.
- Q. 3. **Match the following:**  
(a) Romans (i) A priest to swear for the accused  
(b) Saxons (ii) Highly paid lawyers can win a case  
(c) Modern (iii) Educated judges and lawyers  
(d) Normans (iv) The winner in a battle declared innocent  
(A) (a)-(iv); (b)-(ii); (c)-(i); (d)-(iii) (B) (a)-(iii); (b)-(i); (c)-(ii); (d)-(iv)  
(C) (a)-(i); (b)-(iii); (c)-(iv); (d)-(ii) (D) (a)-(ii); (b)-(i); (c)-(iii); (d)-(iv)
- Q. 4. **Study the following statements:**  
(a) In a trial by battle, money played a main role.  
(b) God helped the innocent win the battle.  
(A) (a) is right and (b) is wrong.  
(B) (b) is right and (a) is wrong.  
(C) Both (a) and (b) are right and (a) was the conclusion.  
(D) Both (a) and (b) are right and (a) was not the conclusion.
- Q. 5. **Study the following statements:**  
(a) Saxon system of trial was nobler than that of the Romans.  
(b) Saxon system had two aspects – rough and noble.

- (c) The rich Saxons could hire champions to argue their case.  
 (d) Even an innocent person would be held guilty if enough people did not swear for him.

Which of the following is correct?

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

Q. 6.

Opinion	Reason
_____	Earlier England comprised small villages each with a small population.

Q. 7. The rich have always enjoyed an advantage in the judicial system because:

Q. 8. Which of the following statements are not true?

- (a) In the quest for justice the guilty often went unpunished.  
 (b) For seven hundred years from the sixth century, trial was mostly rough.  
 (c) Swearing value of a priest was equal to a dozen ordinary peasants.  
 (d) Use of champions in a trial by battle finds an equivalent in the modern times.

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

Q. 9. 'any glimmering of civilisation'

'Glimmering' in the above expression has been used as a metaphor.

Glimmering stands for:

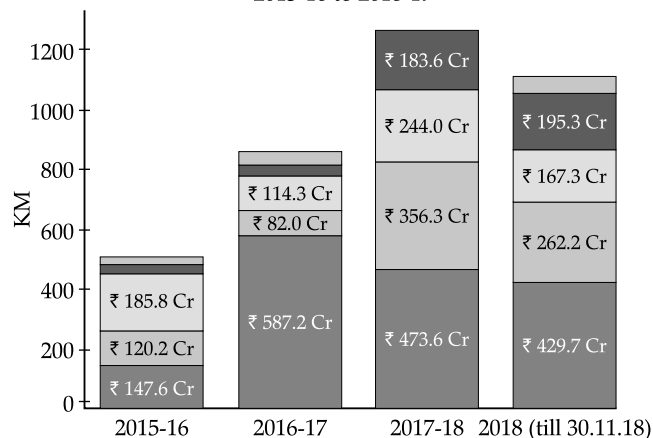
- (A) a slight suggestion (B) a great hope  
 (C) some fear (D) a little confidence

Q. 10. With the changing structure of the society, the crimes have become:

### III. Read the following passage.

For millions of people in India, river Ganga is the most sacred river. It is considered as mother and goddess. It is also a lifeline to millions of Indians who live on the banks of its course and depend on it for their daily needs. River Ganga is the third largest river in the world by the amount of water that flows through it. It is the longest river in India. The river water of Ganga is used for irrigation, transportation and fishing. The Gangetic plain formed by the river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth. This is why almost 10% of the world population lives here and earns its livelihood. The Ganga, in India is the most worshipped body of water. The irony here is that in spite of being the most worshipped river, it is also the dirtiest one. It carries metals thrown out by tanneries, waste produced by industries and urban waste from different cities. All this has made river Ganga the fifth most polluted river in the world. Another major reason that adds to the Ganga river pollution is the coal-based power plants on its banks which burn tons of coal every year and produce a lot of fly ash. This ash mixed with domestic waste water is released into the river. This bad situation calls for an urgent need to make efforts to reduce pollution and revive river Ganga. To achieve these objectives, the Government of India has started a programme named "Namami Ganga Programme". The main pillars of this programme are sewage treatment, river surface cleaning, afforestation, river front development and public awareness. The importance of the success of "Namami Ganga Programme" can be seen through the following lines: "If Ganga dies, India dies. If Ganga thrives, India thrives. No Ganga, No India".

Money spent on Cleaning Ganga  
2015-16 to 2018-19



State ■ Jharkhand ■ Uttrakhand ■ West Bengal ■ Bihar ■ Uttar Pradesh



On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

- Q. 1. The Ganga water is used for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) irrigation (B) transportation  
(C) fishing (D) all of the above
- Q. 2. The pollutants that make river Ganga very dirty are:
- (A) effluents from industries (B) urban waste from cities  
(C) metals discharged from tanneries (D) all of these.
- Q. 3. The Namami Ganga project has been started by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) an NGO (B) people of India  
(C) Government of India (D) local bodies
- Q. 4. Most people in India consider the Ganga as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Mother (B) River  
(C) Goddess (D) Both (A) and (C)
- Q. 5.

Opinion	Reason
River Ganga is a lifeline for millions of Indians.	_____

- Q. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ of the world population lives near river Ganga.
- (A) 15% (B) 30%  
(C) 10% (D) 20%
- Q. 7. The Ganga is the \_\_\_\_\_ most polluted river in the world.
- Q. 8. The Ganga is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest river in the world by the amount of water that flows through it.
- Q. 9. In which year was river Ganga cleaned the maximum?
- Q. 10. ₹ 147.6 crores were spent on cleaning Ganga in \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV. Read the following passage.

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'. 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. 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.

**Table-1: Awareness level among respondents**

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

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. 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 above passage, answer the questions that follow:

(1 × 10 = 10)

- Q. 1. Why is pollution called the 'flip side' of festivals?
- Q. 2. What is the first main objective of the study?  
 (A) To pollute the environment.  
 (B) To assess awareness among people about ecological and protection during festivals.  
 (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct.  
 (D) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect.
- Q. 3. The significance of the second objective of the study is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q. 4. The researchers recommend for limiting the drastic impact of festival pollution on environment. It is justified because \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q. 5. Why do the researchers feel that environmental groups and eco-clubs are fighting a losing battle in the given scenario?  
 (A) As festivals cause pollution along with other issues.  
 (B) As awareness is the only solution but lack of it only adds to the problem.  
 (C) Bursting crackers cannot be stopped.  
 (D) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- Q. 6.

Opinion	Reason
Even though a larger number of people say 'no' to bursting crackers than those who say 'yes', festival pollution persists.	_____

- Q. 7. What purpose does the 'can't say' column serve in the questionnaire (table-1)?  
 (A) gives provision to choose not to express  
 (B) allows an option to those who lack clarity.  
 (C) allows an option to those who are unwilling to respond.  
 (D) All are correct.
- Q. 8. What do the researchers suggest towards the end of the passage?
- Q. 9. Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'controlling'.
- Q. 10. Give the examples of ecological degradation according to the passage.

Finished Solving the Paper?  
Time to evaluate yourself!

OR

SCAN THE CODE

For elaborated Solutions

**OSWAAL COGNITIVE  
LEARNING TOOLS**

The advertisement features a grid background with various educational icons like a pencil, ruler, and calculator. A central illustration shows a student holding a smartphone displaying a QR code. The text 'OSWAAL COGNITIVE LEARNING TOOLS' is prominently displayed in a dark banner at the top right.