

# TEACHER'S HANDBOOK

 **STELLAR LEARNING**

# English

Language & Literature

**Sections A & B**  
Reading Skills and  
Writing Skills with Grammar

**10**

**On  
Board!**  
BOOKS

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## Section A

# Reading

## Comprehension

### Factual Passages

#### ≡ Passages for Practice ≡

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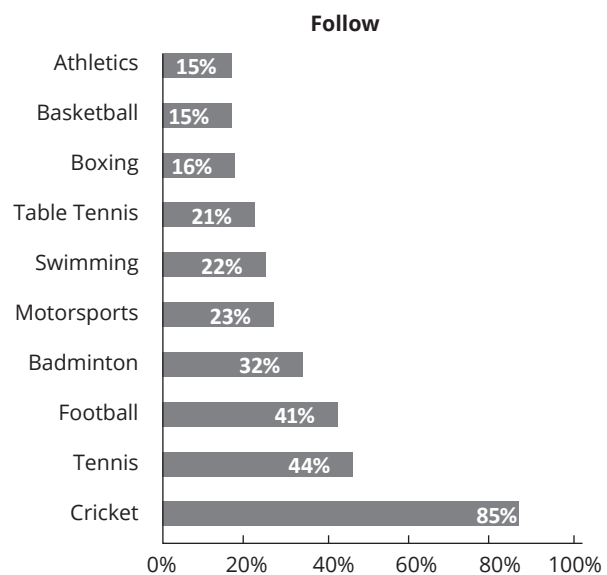
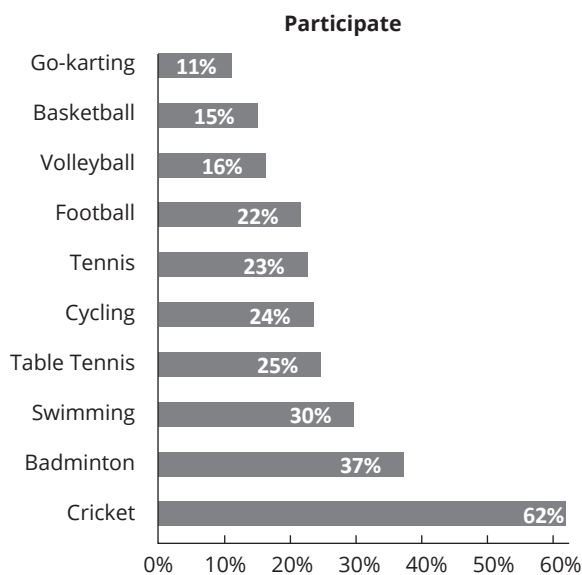
**1. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. According to a PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) survey conducted in 2017, close to 60% of the respondents agreed that more emphasis is given to education than to sports in India.
2. Every school has sports in its curriculum as they understand the importance of physical health. However, the importance given to sports ends there. It seems that its inclusion

is just a formality.

3. It is a well-accepted fact that sports education instills qualities such as obedience, determination, willpower and discipline. The importance of adopting sports education for youth development was recognised by the Indian Government as early as 1984 when the National Sports Policy recommended making sports and physical education an integral part of school curricula.
4. School athletic activities provide enjoyable, supervised activities for youth. Student-

### TOP 10 FAVOURITE SPORTS IN INDIA



athletes report healthier eating habits, higher levels of cardiovascular fitness, increased parental support, and decreased anxiety and depression. As such, school environments need to encourage students to be physically active.

5. Furthermore, a national study from 2014 showed a positive association between participating in school sports and lower rates of tobacco, drug, and alcohol use. The youth who participate in sports were also more likely to disapprove of their peers' use of such substances.
6. More recently, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports launched the Khelo India Programme in 2018 for the development of sports in India. The following are the highlights of the programme:
  - Reviving sports culture in India at the grass-root levels.
  - Building a strong framework for all sports played in the country and making it a global sporting powerhouse.
  - Twelve areas have been identified under this scheme, which will impact the entire sports ecosystem. Among others, they include sports infrastructure, talent identification, coaching for excellence, promotion of indigenous and tribal sports, and physical fitness of school children.
7. The realisation of the negative impact of today's lifestyle on children has led to a shift in the mindset of parents too. They have become more proactive in their search for options for their children's fitness. They now encourage their children to take up some form of sports or physical activity along with their studies.
8. The given graphs show the top 10 sports played as well as practiced in India.

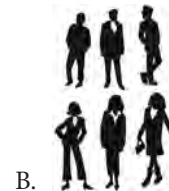
**1.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Complete the following analogy appropriately, based on your understanding of paragraphs 1 and 2. 1

The proverb 'All that glitters is not gold' can be used as an analogy for the government's good intentions regarding sports education in schools. This is because schools still continue

**Ans.** giving more importance to education than to sports.

- (b) Select the option that clearly displays the meaning of the word 'inclusion' in paragraph 2. 1



- (i) Only A                      (ii) Only C  
 (iii) A and E                 (iv) B and D

**Ans.** (iii) A and E

- (c) Fill the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets: 1

Policy makers understand the ..... (urgency / necessity) of including sports and physical education in the school curricula, but unfortunately it all remains a ..... (gesture / rule)

**Ans.** necessity; gesture.

- (d) Justify the following, in about 40 words. 2  
 Leaders are made on the fields of sports.

That is why it is important that sports and physical training is included as a major part of a child's education.

**Ans.** It is true that playing sports instills many leadership qualities in a child. It is on the sports field that she/he learns not just about teamwork, but also imbibes qualities such as obedience, determination, willpower, and discipline.

(e) Based on the results of a national study from 2014, what were two associations noted between drugs, tobacco and alcohol, and youth who participated in sports? 1

**Ans.** It was noted that youth who played sports showed lower rates of consuming either of the three substances. They also disapproved of their use amongst their peers.

(f) 'More recently, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports launched the Khelo India Programme in 2018 for the development of sports in India.' State any one inference that can be drawn from this. 1

**Ans.** By deciding to launch a special programme to revive the sports culture at the grass-root level, the government has shown its seriousness and commitment to sports for the youth.

(g) In which ways do sports lead to not just physical health but also to the mental health of the youth? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Student-athletes are healthier and fitter, with better eating habits. They are also less prone to anxiety and depression, or addicted to substances. They also enjoy parental and a positive school environment which leads to better mental health.

(h) With reference to the graphs, identify the statement which is False. 1

(i) The number of respondents who preferred to play basketball is nearly the same as the number who played volleyball.

(ii) The number of those who collectively play basketball, volleyball, and football is almost the same as those who play cricket.

(iii) Close to 50% of the respondents collectively played tennis and table tennis.

(iv) The number of people who follow the most popular game exceeds the number who actually play it.

**Ans.** (ii) The number of those who collectively play basketball, volleyball, and football is almost the same as those who play cricket.

## 2. Read the passage given below. 10

- AFR100 (the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative) is an effort by African countries to restore productivity and livelihoods to 100 million hectares of land in Africa by 2030.
- Through the AFR100 programme, national governments, public and private sector partners, international development programmes and local communities are uniting to restore deforested and degraded lands in order to bring productivity to them and improve livelihoods of local communities. See the given figure. It shows the area of land in million hectares (mha) that 30 African countries have committed to restore.



3. As part of the AFR100 programme, 30 countries have committed to restore 126 million hectares of land that have been degraded or deforested. The programme has garnered USD 1 billion in development finance and USD 481 million in private sector commitment. It has partnered with other organizations for technical support such as Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
4. Apart from its own goal, AFR100 contributes towards achieving the goals of:
  - ♦ The Bonn Challenge, which seeks to restore 350 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2030
  - ♦ The New York Declaration on Forests, which works towards stopping global deforestation
  - ♦ The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 15: Life on Land, which focusses on preserving land ecosystems and associated livelihoods
5. All these programmes have come about from shared concerns regarding the deterioration of land and its resources. Some of them are summarised below:
  - ♦ Every year, 13 million hectares of forests are lost. Forests provide habitats for millions of species, and are an important source for clean air and water. They are also crucial for combating climate change.
  - ♦ The degradation of dry lands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares of land. Local communities which depend on forests and agriculture for livelihood have been seriously affected.
  - ♦ Biodiversity is threatened. Only 15% of land is protected. Thousands of species of plants and animals are illegally traded which not only erodes biodiversity, but also feeds corruption and conflict.

Immediate action therefore needs to be taken to reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity, strengthen global food and water security, control climate change, and ensure the peace and security of populations in the long term.

*Adapted from reports by afr100.org and UNDP*

**2.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Which of these is not considered to be a 'livelihood?' 1



- (i) Only B                      (ii) Only C  
 (iii) A and D                 (iv) C and E

**Ans.** (ii) Only C

- (b) Complete the following analogy appropriately, based on your understanding of paragraph 2. 1

The attitude of the world towards the AFR100 can be compared to that of five fingers closed together as one into a fist because .....

**Ans.** so many countries came together to provide support, care and help for a much-needed cause.

- (c) Fill the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets, based on your understanding of paragraph 2. 1

AFR100 has been ..... (supported / organised) by international organisations



for help in ..... (preserving / replacing) degraded land.

**Ans.** supported; preserving

- (d) What are the differences between AFR100 and the Bonn Challenge? Mention any two strategic points of difference in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** The Bonn Challenge seeks to restore 350 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands, while AFR100 seeks to restore only 100 million hectares. Besides this, the Bonn Challenge targets countries all over the world, though AFR100 is concentrated only in African countries.

- (e) Based on the information given on the map, mention what is special about Ethiopia, as well as Madagascar. 1

**Ans.** Ethiopia has the largest area of land under AFR100, and Madagascar is an African country but not part of mainland Africa.

- (f) Which of the following does not affect biodiversity? 1

- (i) Erosion of land
- (ii) Lack of protection
- (iii) Corruption
- (iv) Ploughing of soil

**Ans.** (iv) Ploughing of soil

- (g) In about 40 words, justify why world agencies are making frantic efforts to save the deterioration of land in order to save the environment. 2

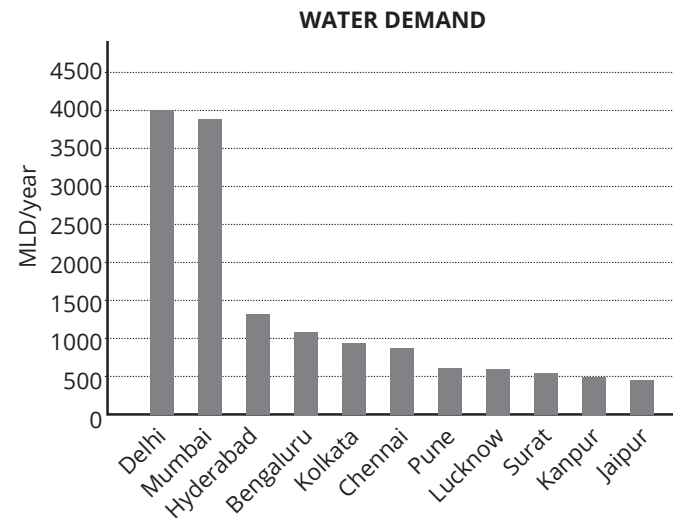
**Ans.** World agencies are worried about the loss of millions of hectares of forests annually, as they are an important source for clean air and water. They are also needed for climate control, as well as to stop desertification and loss of biodiversity.

- (h) For which reason is SDG 15: Life on Land important for local communities? 1

**Ans.** It is important because it aims to preserve land ecosystems and related livelihoods for those who depend on the local eco structure for their living.

### 3. Read the passage given below. 10

1. Most cities in India face water shortage problems. According to some reports, 182 cities require urgent attention with regards to water and wastewater management.
2. It is estimated that 35% of water is lost every day in leakages in cities. The effective water supply after this loss is only 125 litres/day per capita. This is considerably lower than the demand of 210 litres/day per capita. The given graph shows the water demand in some major Indian cities in MLD (million litres per day).
3. Wastewater management is becoming a major challenge in cities. Population growth and urbanisation has put cities under unprecedented pressure. Development of infrastructure and government regulations have not been able to keep pace with this. The other major concern is groundwater exploitation. Many towns and cities still depend on hand pumps for their water supply which depletes the water table.



#### QUICK FACTS

- Delhi has the highest domestic water demand followed by Mumbai.
- These two metros have more than 50% of Indian cities' demand.
- The demand in urbanized cities are much higher than any other city.
- More the urbanization, higher the consumption.

#### 4. The way forward – Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM)

The IUWM approach is a completely new way of looking at urban water management. It encourages cities to align their socio-economic planning to a 'hydrological' context, without losing sight of their developmental priorities. It is based on the following key concepts:

- ◆ Participation of public, private and social sectors in urban areas in activities that are water related. The participation is needed to reach a common understanding of the challenges to water management and identify a common vision.

Considering the whole urban water cycle as one system. This covers various actions, such as:

- matching water quality with the purpose of use
- using natural systems for water and wastewater treatment
- considering storm water/rainwater as a potential source of water
- preventing leakage
- strengthening urban water systems that often face acute shortage of water or floods
- managing the urban demand and use of water



A woman pumping water from a community pump

- ◆ Regarding wastewater as a resource. Grey water (used water) can be reused for domestic purposes, urban agriculture and industrial processes.
- ◆ Optimum infrastructure design. This implies the selection of correct technology for water supply, wastewater treatment and sanitation. The selection is based on factors such as water quality, economic condition of households, size of population, and availability of skilled manpower, land and institutions.

5. The IUWM is a holistic approach that links urban water management with overall urban planning. If the government wishes to adopt IUWM, it has to adjust some of its policies and regulations, and consider decentralising its activities. It has to also train its technical and managerial staff and be open to sharing information with the public.

#### 3.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10

- (a) With reference to the graph, what is noticed with regard to demand and urbanisation? 1

Ans. It is noticed that the demand for water is much more in urbanised cities, with the two largest metros, Delhi and Mumbai, leading with the highest domestic demand.

- (b) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

Expecting efficient water management in urban cities without .....,  
.....,  
can be compared to building castles in the air.

Ans. developing infrastructure to support population growth

- (c) With reference to paragraphs 1 and 2, mention two major problems regarding water that cities are grappling with. (Answer in about 40 words) 2

**Ans.** One major problem is wastewater management. It is estimated that 35% of water is lost every day in leakages in cities. There is also the concern for groundwater exploitation. Many people still use hand pumps for their water supply, and lower the water table.

(d) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets. 1

In order to face the looming water crisis, the ..... (organisation / cooperation) of all sectors is important in order to work towards a common ..... (goal / aim)

**Ans.** cooperation; goal.

(e) How is the IUWM expected to be different from what had happened in the past? Give two examples. (Answer in about 40 words) 2

**Ans.** Earlier, cities were not planned and therefore resources were inadequate. The IUWM encourages cities to align their socio-economic and hydrological planning alongside their developmental priorities. Unlike earlier, it does not just involve public agencies but also private and social sectors in water-related activities.

(f) With regard to the urban water cycle, mention any two measures that should be taken by authorities keeping rains in mind. 1

**Ans.** Rain and storm water should be considered as potential sources of water, and urban water systems should be strengthened where they face floods.

(g) For which purpose can grey water not be reused? 1



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



(v)

**Ans.** (iv)

(h) To adopt the IUWM, the government has to decentralise its activities. This means that the government has to 1

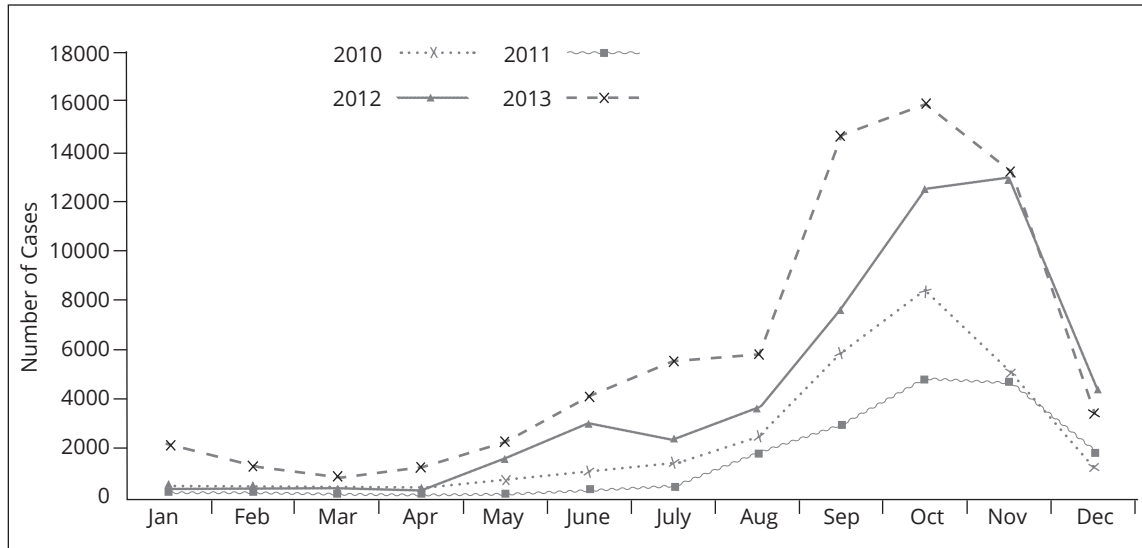
- (i) give the local people responsibility to carry out all the activities.
- (ii) make itself a central authority for carrying out all activities.
- (iii) distribute the responsibility of carrying out activities with other agencies.
- (iv) increase the number of its activities to benefit the maximum population.

**Ans.** (iii) distribute the responsibility of carrying out activities with other agencies.

**4. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Dengue is a major public health concern in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world where it is rampant. It is the most rapidly spreading mosquito-borne viral disease. Over the last five decades, it has seen a 30-fold increase in global occurrence. It is a further cause for alarm that almost half the world's population lives in countries where dengue is widespread. Yet, according to WHO, dengue is one of the 17 neglected tropical diseases.
2. There are various reasons behind the rise in dengue cases: construction activities in urban areas, improper water storage and management, stagnation of rainwater, and other practices leading to proliferation of mosquito breeding sites in urban, semi-urban and rural areas.
3. Dengue virus was first isolated in India in 1945. The first occurrence of dengue fever (DF) was reported in 1956 in Vellore in

India Total	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths	cases	deaths
	99913	220	129166	245	188401	325	101192	172	136422	132



Tamil Nadu. The first dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) outbreak occurred in Calcutta, now Kolkata, in 1963. Since then there have been recurring outbreaks of dengue fever and dengue haemorrhagic fever in almost all States and UTs – Delhi, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

4. During 1996, Delhi witnessed one of the worst outbreaks of DF/DHF. There were 10,252 cases and 423 deaths reported. The country total that year was 16,517 cases and 545 deaths.

Of all the States and UTs, only Lakshadweep has not reported any dengue case in the last two decades.

5. Dengue has a seasonal pattern. Every year, from July to November, there is a spike in dengue cases. The cases peak after the monsoons, especially in October and November. There is no uniform distribution throughout the year. However, States in the

western and southern parts of the country have reported a round-the-year transmission. The seasonal trends of the disease for the years 2010–2013 are given here (refer figure).

*Adapted from 'National Guidelines for Clinical Management of Dengue Fever', a report by WHO*

**4.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Yet, according to WHO, dengue is one of the 17 neglected tropical diseases.

For which reasons is the above statement surprising? Justify your answer in about 40 words, with reference to paragraph 1. 2

**Ans.** Dengue is the most rapidly spreading mosquito-borne viral disease, especially in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world where almost half of the world's population lives. Despite the seriousness of the situation, it is one of the most neglected tropical diseases.

- (b) Despite efforts made by health agencies, what has been noticed about the spread of dengue over the world? 1

**Ans.** It has been noticed that over the last five decades, there has been a 30-fold increase of dengue globally.

(c) Why are construction sites ideal major breeding grounds for mosquitoes? Give two reasons. 1

**Ans.** This is because of improper water storage and stagnation of water.

(d) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets. 1

In 2017, the annual dengue ..... (epidemic / spate) recorded a high number of cases and deaths. In 2019, even though the cases were higher than the previous years, the total number of deaths were ..... (controlled / negligible)

**Ans.** epidemic; controlled.

(e) With reference to the article, suggest two measures which should be strictly followed to defeat the spread of mosquito-borne viral diseases in India. (Answer in about 40 words) 2

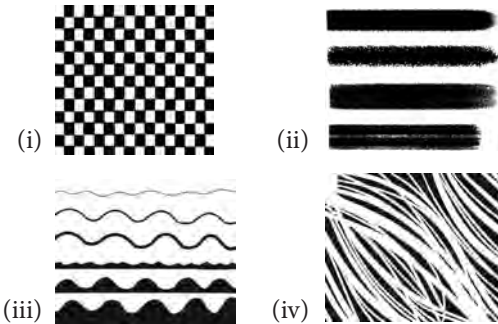
**Ans.** All health agencies should tackle mosquito-breeding sites with stringent legal measures in both urban and rural areas. Besides monitoring improper water storage, care should be taken by local authorities to maintain proper drainage facilities to avoid stagnation of water, especially during the monsoon months.

(f) With reference to the graph, identify the statement which is not correct. 1

- (i) Dengue cases start rising at the start of summer.
- (ii) Dengue peaks mainly post-monsoons.
- (iii) The incidence of dengue cases is uniform throughout the year.
- (iv) There is round-the-year transmission of dengue cases.

**Ans.** (iii) The incidence of dengue cases is uniform throughout the year.

(g) Identify the pattern which signifies the word 'recurring' (Paragraph 2). 1



**Ans.** (i)

(h) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

Outbreaks of dengue fever and haemorrhagic fever in India can be compared to the spread of wildfire because .....

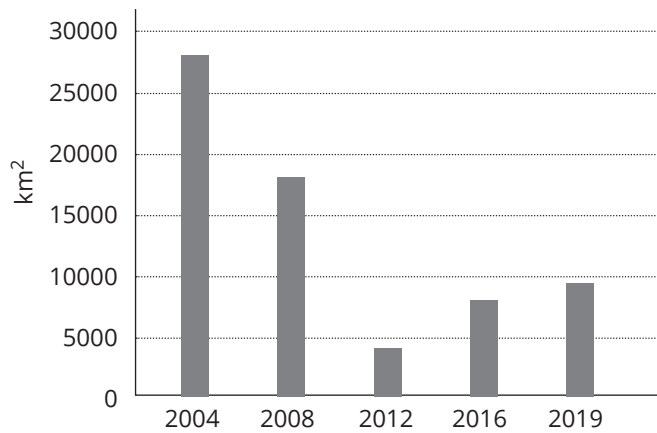
**Ans.** there are frequent and spread danger to life to almost all states of the country.

**5. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Brazil is home to 60 per cent of the Amazon rainforest, and one-third of the world's rainforests. The rainforests of Brazil make it the most biodiverse country on Earth. From 2004 to 2014, the rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon fell by over 80 per cent which was stunning. During the same period, Brazil's economy grew by 40 per cent. This was significant as it shows that economic growth in the country is not necessarily linked to deforestation of the Amazon rainforest and exploitation of its resources. However, after a decade of decline, deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon spiked again in 2016. In 2019 the deforestation was even more than that in 2016.



### ANNUAL DEFORESTATION IN BRAZILIAN AMAZON

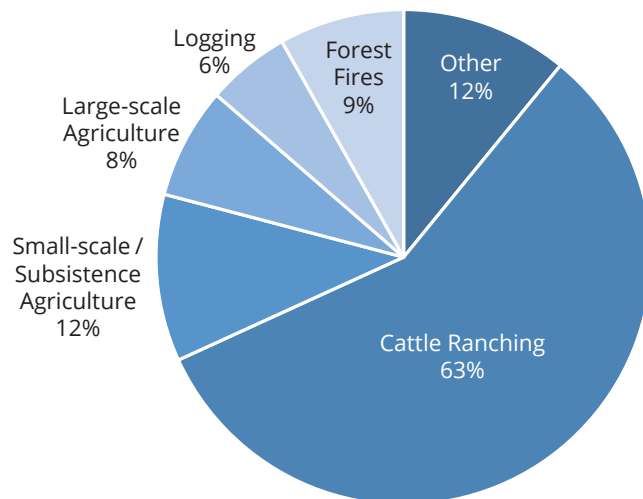


2. The reasons for deforestation of the Brazilian Amazon rainforests are many:

- ◆ Cattle ranching
- ◆ Small-scale and subsistence agriculture
- ◆ Large-scale commercial agriculture, such as soy
- ◆ Logging
- ◆ Forest fires
- ◆ Other causes, such as mining, oil and gas exploration

The approximate share of each in the total deforestation is shown here:

### CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION IN BRAZILIAN AMAZON



3. The pressure on the Brazilian Amazon began in the 1980s due to agricultural expansion. In that decade alone, 70 million hectares of forests were lost. In the 1990s stopping deforestation was given high priority in

both national and international agendas. However, the expansion of cattle ranching and soy cultivation in response to a growing demand for animal and soy products could not be curbed, and deforestation levels in the Brazilian Amazon continued to rise until 2004.

4. As the graph shows, deforestation levels reached a significant low in 2012, but thereafter rose again. This rise in deforestation raises serious doubts whether Brazil will be able to meet its targets in curbing deforestation.
5. The urgent need to halt and reverse deforestation of the Amazon cannot be emphasised enough. Scientists estimate that once 20–25 per cent of the Amazon is deforested, large swathes of rainforest could transform into grassland. The support to the ecosystem that the Amazon provides will be grievously affected. Currently, the combined deforestation of the Amazon in various countries is already approaching 20 per cent.

### 5.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10

- (a) For what reason is Brazil considered to be the most biodiverse country on Earth? 1

**Ans.** The presence of 60 per cent of the Amazon rainforest and one-third of the world's rainforests in Brazil make it to be the most biodiverse country on Earth.

- (b) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

The analogy of shooting something down in flames was well-applied to the theory that deforestation and economy were linked to growth, when during the period 2004–2014,

**Ans.** the rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon fell by over 80 per cent and the economy grew by 40 per cent.

- (c) Fill in the blanks with appropriate option from those given in brackets. 1

Many believe that ..... (exploitation / manipulation) of the resources of forests and forest lands is ..... (justified / accepted) for economic reasons.

**Ans.** exploitation; justified.

(d) The two biggest reasons for the deforestation of Brazil are 1

- (i) logging and forest fires.
- (ii) mining and oil and gas exploration.
- (iii) large- and small-scale agriculture.
- (iv) cattle ranching and small-scale agriculture.

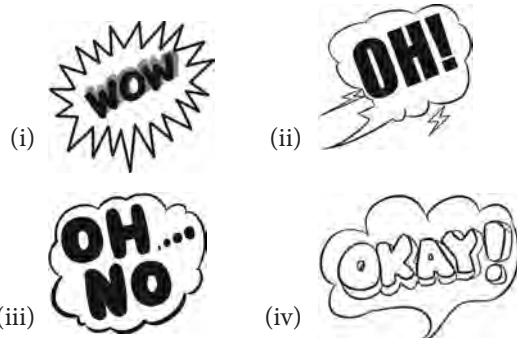
**Ans.** (iv) cattle ranching and small-scale agriculture.

(e) Why is the status of the Brazilian Amazon in the two decades post-1980 considered to be significant? Write your answer in about 40 words, with reference to paragraph 2. 2

**Ans.** From the 1980s, 70 million hectares of rainforests were lost due to agricultural expansion. In the 1990s, although stopping deforestation was given priority by both national and international agendas, deforestation levels still continued to rise until 2004.

(f) *From 2004 to 2014, the rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon fell by over 80 per cent which was stunning.*

From the options given, select the one which gives the correct response to the word 'stunning' as used in the sentence. 1



**Ans.** (i)

(g) Why was the focus on stopping deforestation in national and international agendas not successful in Brazil? 1

**Ans.** Deforestation did not stop because of the cattle ranching and soy cultivation, as there was a growing demand for animal and soy products.

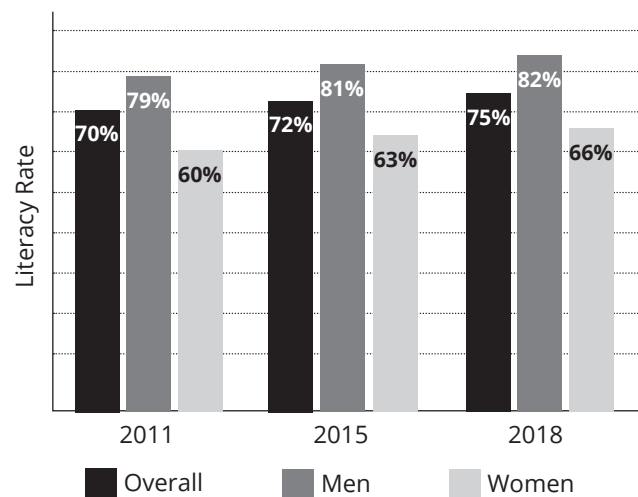
(h) For what reasons are scientists justified in their worry about Brazil? Support your answer with information from paragraph 3. (Answer in about 40 words) 2

**Ans.** Deforestation levels are high in Brazil, and so far the country has not been able to halt or reverse the damage. Scientists are worried that large areas could be transformed into grasslands, along with the Amazon ecosystem being grievously affected.

**6. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. According to a report published by UNESCO, India has the highest population of illiterate adults at 287 million. This constitutes about 37% of the world's adult illiterate population.
2. Literacy in India has more than doubled over the last five decades due to concerted efforts by the government and the civil society. However, there is still a long way to go. It is an unhealthy pattern that the literacy of males is always more than that of females in India, whether it be in rural or urban areas. The gap is closing, albeit very slowly. See the graph below.

**LITERACY RATE IN INDIA**



### WHO IS AN ADULT LITERATE?

According to the National Literacy Mission (NLM), an adult literate is a person, 15 years of age and above, who can

- read aloud at a speed of 30 words/minute
- read with understanding road signs, posters and newspapers
- copy with understanding 7 words per minute
- take dictation at the rate of 7 words per minute
- read and write numbers from 1 to 100
- do simple addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

3. In India's journey towards literacy, some of the most promising states have been Kerala, Lakshadweep and Mizoram. Kerala has consistently maintained the position of being the most literate state in the country, with literacy rate averaging 92.5% over the last two decades. In 2013, Tripura sprang a surprise by upstaging Kerala. Though it could not hold the first position for long, it still remains one of the best performing states.
4. One of the most important steps taken by the Government of India towards adult literacy was the National Literacy Mission (NLM). It was launched in 1988 to impart functional literacy to persons in the age group 15–35 years in a time-bound manner. Its aim was to achieve an overall literacy of 75% by 2007. The results of NLM were encouraging. However, regional and gender disparities continued to persist. To address these, the Government of India launched Saakshar Bharat in 2009. It sought to achieve 80% literacy with a special focus on women's literacy so that the gap between male and female literacy could be reduced.
5. When compared to the literacy rates of neighbouring countries, India scores over some and lags behind others. And it still has some way to go before it reaches the world average. See the following table:

Country	Literacy rate (2015)
China	96.4% ↑
Sri Lanka	92.6% ↑
Myanmar	93.7% ↑
<b>World Average</b>	<b>86.3%</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>81%</b>
Nepal	64.7% ↓
Bangladesh	61.5% ↓
Pakistan	58% ↓

### 6.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10

- (a) For which remarkable feat should the government and civil society be lauded? 1  
**Ans.** It is with their efforts over a period of five decades that literacy in India has more than doubled.
- (b) Select the picture which does not show 'concerted' efforts (paragraph 1). 1



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

**Ans.** (iii)

- (c) Read the following statements about the graph. Identify the incorrect statement. 1
  - (i) From 2011 to 2015, male literacy rate increased by 2%.
  - (ii) From 2015 to 2018, overall literacy rate grew by 2%.
  - (iii) From 2011 to 2018, female literacy rate grew consistently by 3%.
  - (iv) In 2015 and 2018, the difference between male and female literacy remained the same.



**Ans.** (iv) In 2015 and 2018, the difference between male and female literacy remained the same.

(d) Fill in the blanks with appropriate option from those given in brackets. 1

According to the information given in the table, NLM's objective seems to be to ..... (eradicate / banish) illiteracy from the country by catering to the ..... (section / group) of society which will benefit most from it.

**Ans.** eradicate; section.

(e) What unhealthy pattern is seen in the literacy of males and females in India? 1

**Ans.** It is seen that the literacy of males is more than that of females, both in rural and urban areas.

(f) For which two reasons is Kerala known as the most literate state in the country? Justify your answer, in about 40 words, with information given in paragraph 2. 2

**Ans.** From all the promising states, Kerala has consistently maintained the position of being the most literate state in the country, with literacy rate averaging 92.5%. Besides this, it is remarkable that it has maintained high literacy rates for over two decades.

(g) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

Tripura upstaging Kerala as the most literate state in 2013 could be compared to a flash in the pan because .....

**Ans.** it could not hold this position for long.

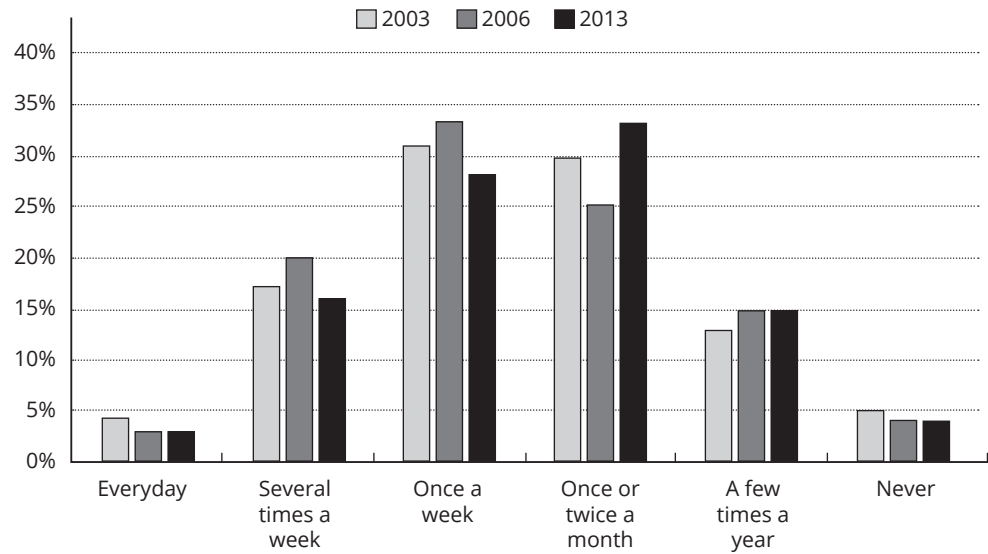
(h) For what reasons did the Government of India launch Saakshar Bharat? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Despite NLM's efforts, regional and gender disparities continued to keep literacy levels down. Therefore, the NLM was given a new form in Saakshar Bharat, which aimed at focussing on women's literacy in order to reduce the gap between male and female literacy.

**7. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Fast food controversies have been at the forefront, especially in recent times. India has been following in the footsteps of the US regarding fast food consumption. The following passage attempts to highlight the fast food trends in the two countries.
2. A lot of research has revolved around trans-fat, high intake of sugars and salt in fast food leading to cardiovascular disease, obesity, hypertension, etc. At the same time, there has been an increase in the levels of calcium and iron, especially in desserts, according to a study that looked at fast food brands such as McDonald's, Dairy Queen and KFC. On an average per decade, the daily value of calcium increased by 3.9% in desserts and that of iron increased by 1.4%.
3. Even though this rise could be good for treating anaemia and calcium deficiency, people should not be consuming fast food to get more calcium and iron in their diet because of the high calories and sodium that come along with it.
4. Nearly 36% of adults in the US consume fast food regularly. Between 1986 and 2016, the number of items offered on restaurant menus grew by a staggering 226%, an average of 22.9 items per year. Researchers found that portion sizes and calories had increased as well.

**FREQUENCY OF EATING AT FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS AMONG PEOPLE IN THE USA (2003–2013)**



5. The following graph represents the frequency of people eating at fast food restaurants in the US in three years spanning a decade.
6. In India, increase in disposable income has in turn increased the frequency of dining out. Big fast-food chains like McDonald's came to India in 1996, and soon other big outlets like Dominos, Pizza Hut, KFC, etc., followed suit.
7. According to a report, Indian fast-food market is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18% by 2020 due to changing consumer behaviour and demography.
8. This indicates that India is sailing in the same boat as the US when it comes to fast food consumption. The latest findings should be taken as a benchmark and we should work towards cutting down fast food consumption in order to lead a healthy life.

**7.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in the brackets. 1  
Probable reasons for controversy in India over fast food could be that they were priced

..... (expensively / exorbitantly) and were a foreign ..... (concept / idea)

**Ans.** exorbitantly; concept.

- (b) In which picture is the word 'highlight' as used in paragraph 1 best illustrated? 1



**Ans.** (i)

- (c) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

Eating desserts could be compared to having the best of both the worlds because

**Ans.** besides enjoying the sweetness, the high levels of calcium and iron in the dessert are good for health.

- (d) With reference to paragraph 2, what were the results of the research that was done on fast food? 1

**Ans.** It was discovered that the high levels of trans-fat, sugars and salt found in fast food led to cardiovascular diseases, obesity, hypertension and other diseases.

- (e) Why should an anaemic person not consume too many desserts at a fast food restaurant? 1

**Ans.** Although the dessert has added calcium and iron, the person would also be consuming high calories and sodium along with it.

- (f) What effect does eating fast food regularly have on a person? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Research has shown us the harmful effects that junk food has on our health. Though the food tastes enjoyable and is addictive, it contains many harmful elements which can lead to many life-long or life-threatening diseases for someone who eats junk food on a regular basis.

- (g) With reference to the eating out pattern of the Americans as shown in the graph, identify the statement which is not true for the year 2003. 1

- (i) Approximately 5% ate out everyday.
- (ii) Approximately 5% did not eat out at all.
- (iii) Approximately 30% ate out several times a week.
- (iv) Approximately 30% ate out once or twice a month.

**Ans.** (iii) Approximately 30% ate out several times a week.

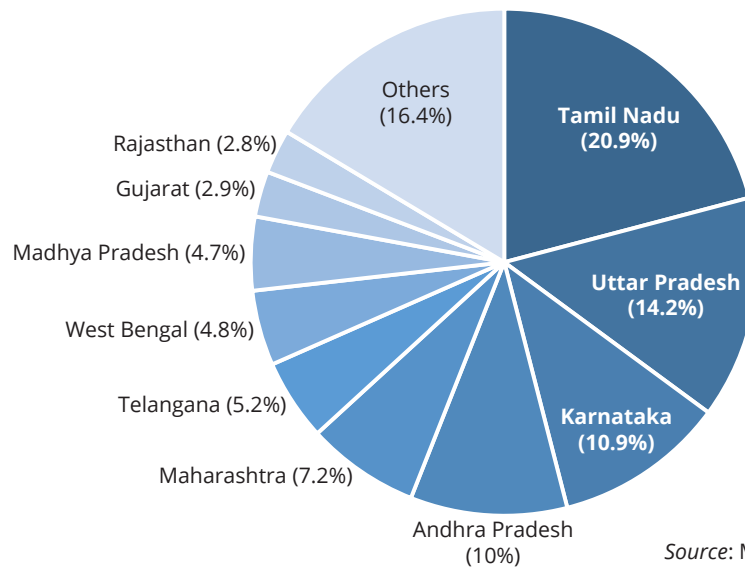
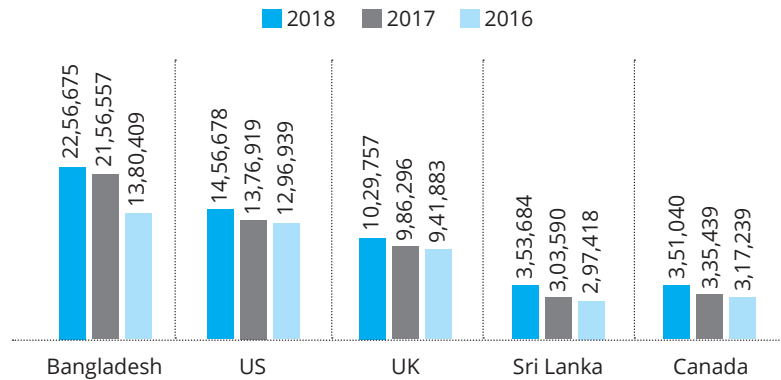
- (h) What are the factors responsible for Indians following the Americans when it comes to fast food consumption? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** The advent of big fast-food chains into India encouraged and popularised the trend of junk food. The increase in disposable income amongst Indians also increased the frequency of eating out. Changing consumer behaviour and demography are also reasons for India's changing food patterns.

**8. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Travel and tourism is the largest service industry in India. The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2019 ranked India 34th out of 140 countries. The main objective of this sector is to develop and promote tourism, maintain competitiveness of India as a tourist destination, and improve and expand existing tourism products to ensure employment and economic growth. Its contribution to the country's GDP by 2029 is expected to reach over USD 500 billion. It is an important source of foreign exchange for the country, and creates jobs for thousands by providing direct and indirect employment.
2. With varied landscapes, a rich and diverse culture, traditions, multiple cuisines, the country has plenty to offer to both domestic and international tourists. Awareness and marketing strategies such as the 'Incredible India' campaign, easy travel and online facilities have made travelling in India much more accessible. Statistics show that the country welcomed over one crore foreign tourists in 2018, out of which Bangladeshi tourists made up the maximum share, followed by American and British tourists.
3. On the domestic front, the government's 'Dekho Apna Desh' encourages citizens to explore their country by providing many incentives. The biggest target audience for this initiative is the country's rapidly growing middle class with their disposable incomes and a newly found passion for travel. Many travel companies and low-cost airline operators have tapped in on this potential by offering low fares and budget-friendly tour packages. In 2018, over 1,854 million domestic tourists travelled through the length and breadth of the country, resulting in the highest flow of domestic tourism in over a decade. The following chart shows the number of domestic tourists visiting various states in India.

### TOP 5 FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS (FTAS)



Source: Ministry of Tourism

- The hospitality industry, too, has been making efforts to keep up with the rising number of tourists. With the advent of non-traditional accommodations like homestays, tourist hostels, serviced apartments, Airbnb and OYO rooms, there has been a shift from traditional hotel stays.
- In order to achieve a sustained growth a lot still needs to be done, such as improving roads and inland travel, safety issues, and raising funds to preserve heritage monuments, for India to be one of the giants in the tourism trade.

#### 8.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10

- 'The Indian Tourism sector ranks among the fastest-growing economic sectors in the country.'

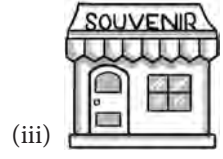
Justify this statement with reference to paragraph 1. (Answer in about 40 words) 2

**Ans.** This is because it is the largest service industry in India, and hence contributes substantially to the country's GDP. Tourism is also an important source of foreign exchange for the country, besides creating thousands of jobs within and related to the industry.

- Mention any two objectives of the travel and tourism sector which deal with attracting tourists, based on paragraph 1. 1

**Ans.** It maintains the competitiveness of India as a tourist destination, and improves and expands existing tourism.

- Select the option which is not an example of 'indirect employment' of the tourism industry. 1



Ans. (iv)

(d) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

One could use the analogy of having too many candies to pick from in the case of both domestic and international tourists, because India offers them .....

Ans. varied landscapes, a rich and diverse culture, traditions and multiple cuisines.

(e) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets. 1

The portfolio that tourism in India offers also contains ..... (rural / farmland) tourism, as well as ..... (spiritual / religion) tourism to both domestic and international tourists.

Ans. rural; spiritual.

(f) The graph indicates that 1

- (i) India is a popular destination for both its Asian neighbours.
- (ii) India is not a popular destination for Europeans.
- (iii) Americans are slowly gaining interest in India as a tourist destination.
- (iv) British tourists are rapidly catching up with their American counterparts.

Ans. (ii) India is not a popular destination for Europeans.

(g) With reference to paragraphs 3 and 4, give two examples to show how the 'Dekho Apna

Desh' campaign has given a fillip to domestic tourism. (Answer in about 40 words) 2

Ans. Many travel companies and low-cost airlines have offered low fares and budget-friendly tour packages. The hospitality industry too, has included non-traditional accommodations like homestays, tourist hostels, Airbnb, serviced apartments and OYO rooms to accommodate more tourists, and that too within friendly budgets.

(h) For what reasons is the middle class considered to be the biggest target-audience for the tourism sector? 1

Ans. This is because it is the middle class which has the maximum disposable income, and which has a newly-found passion to travel.

**9. Read the passage given below. 10**

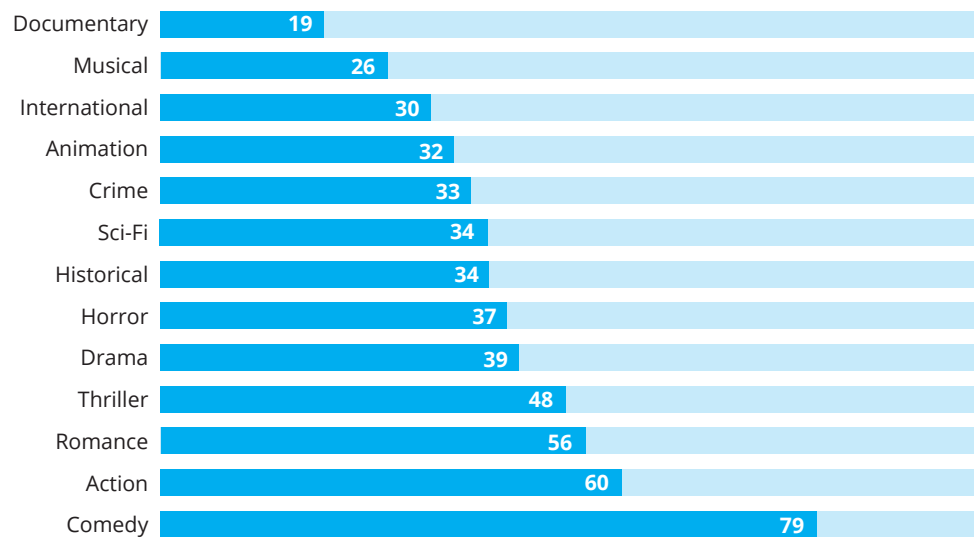
1. India is the largest producer of films in the world, surpassing USA, and its film industry is the second oldest in the world, after Hollywood. The Indian film industry is multilingual, and the largest in terms of ticket sales. But it is the third largest in terms of revenue, mainly because it has the lowest ticket prices in the world.
2. In a country obsessed with films, the high frequency of cinema visits is obvious. Viewer surveys show that almost 72% people enjoy the ambience of watching films on a large screen, though 31% admit that they find it an expensive experience. For over 60% of people, movie outings are social experiences to be enjoyed with family and friends.
3. In the new digital world, 3 in 4 movie buffs get their updates about the latest movies from social media. They book tickets online as well as buy them over the counter. As much as Indians love movies, they love their munchies just as much. 41% of cine goers spend on an average between ₹ 200-500 per visit excluding ticket prices. While popcorn and soft drinks are the most preferred eatables savoured by the majority (71% and 60% respectively),

chips and the humble samosa are next in line (40% and 35% respectively).

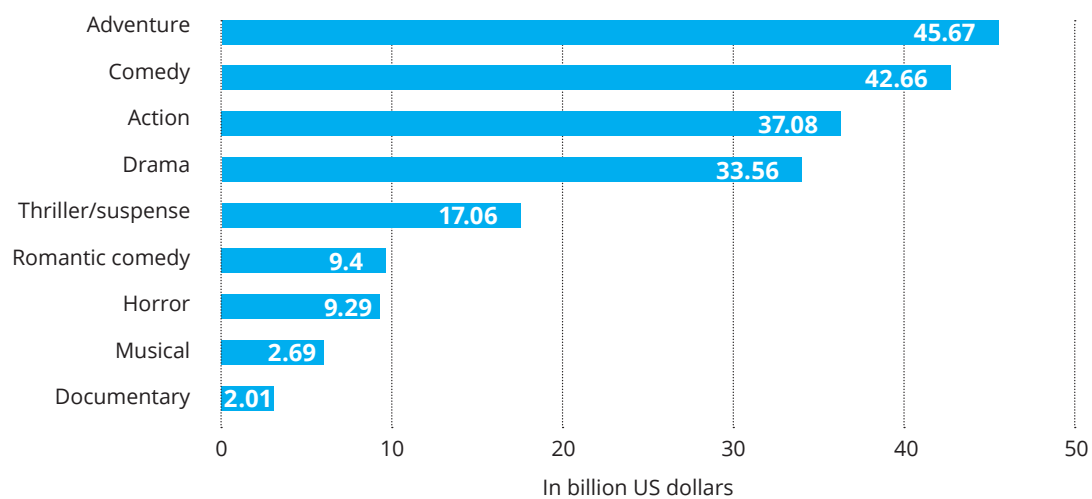
4. 'At a Theatre Near You' is a report based on a study of urban movie-goers. It was written in collaboration with market research firms in Indian metro cities to understand the target audience for advertising. The report has these interesting facts to show:
  - ❖ 53% of the people visiting movie theatres are women.

- ❖ Youngsters between the ages of 15–24 years make up the majority of film-going audiences.
- ❖ 39% watch a movie because of word-of-mouth and the star cast.
- ❖ 51% reach the theatre 15 minutes before the start of the movie.
- ❖ The decision to watch a film is influenced by availability of tickets, distance to the theatre and ticket prices.

### MOST PREFERRED FILM GENRES OF INDIANS



### MOST POPULAR MOVIE GENRES IN NORTH AMERICA BY BOX OFFICE REVENUE





**9.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

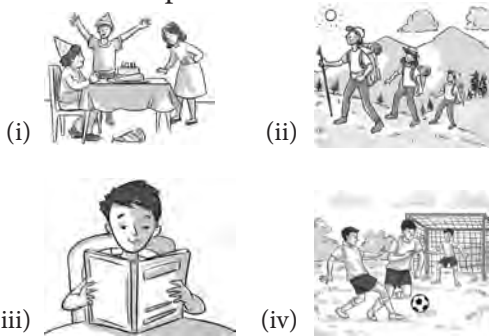
- (a) India is the producer of films in the world but why does it have the third largest revenue? 1

**Ans.** This is because Indian films have the lowest ticket prices in the world.

- (b) In India, what are people's attitudes towards watching films in a cinema hall? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Indians are obsessed with films and hence frequently enjoy watching films on the big screen. Some admit that they find it an expensive experience. But for a majority of people, a cinematic experience is a social one which should be enjoyed with family and friends.

- (c) Which of the following could not be termed as a 'social experience?' 1



**Ans.** (iii)

- (d) In what two ways has the Internet helped the film-goer? 1

**Ans.** Almost 75 per cent of film buffs get updates about the latest movies from social media, and an equal amount of people book tickets online.

- (e) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

The term which best explains the experience of most movie-goers is the analogy 'having a whale of a time.' Besides the film, what adds to their fun are the .....

**Ans.** munchies they buy and savour while watching the film.

- (f) Which of these is not true?

A comparative study between the two graphs shows that 1

- (i) Americans do not like romantic films as much as Indians do.
- (ii) Dramas are enjoyed by both Indians and Americans.
- (iii) Indians and Americans do not enjoy watching documentaries.
- (iv) The preference of the top three genres of both the groups is vastly different.

**Ans.** (iv) The preference of the top three genres of both the groups is vastly different.

- (g) Fill in the blanks with appropriate option from those given in brackets. 1

The majority of movie-goers keep factors such as weather, ..... (spoken / oral) reviews, holidays, sporting events, and most importantly, the ..... (performers / artistes) in mind before deciding on going for a movie.

**Ans.** oral; artistes.

- (h) In today's world, market surveys and research are considered to be very important for the film industry. Why is this so? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

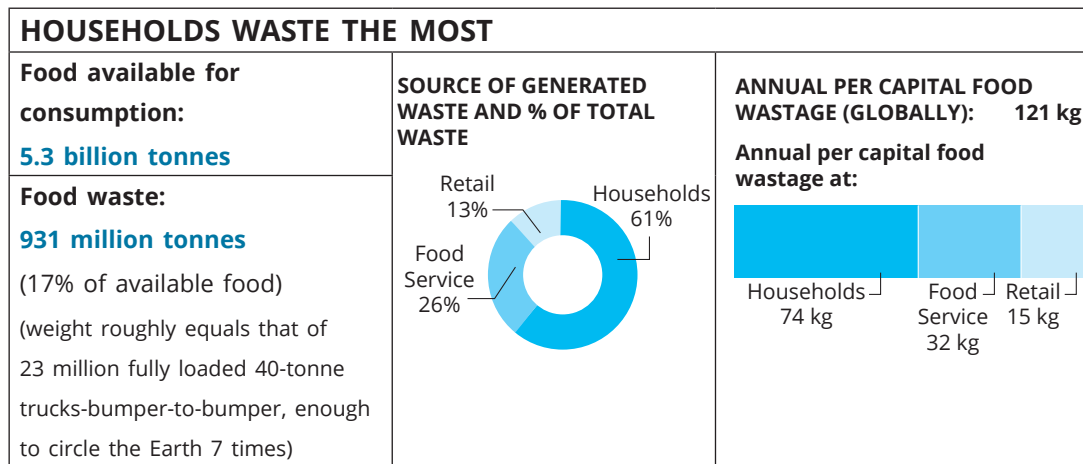
**Ans.** Such studies are necessary because they are the true indicators of the target audience. Besides helping for advertising purposes, they also help filmmakers understand the preferences of audiences better and create content which would be popular among their target audience.

**10. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Many people die of hunger every year across the globe and yet 931 million tonnes of food was wasted the world over in 2019. An estimated 931 million tonnes of food available to consumers in 2019 globally, went into the waste bins of households, restaurants

and other food services, said the Food Waste Index Report 2021, released by the UN Environment Programme. It's been termed as a global paradox regarding the manner in which emphasis is put on agriculture to improve food security and then a third of all the food produced ends up as waste.

2. The weight of the global food waste roughly equals India's total production of food grain, oilseeds, sugarcane and horticultural produce in 2019-20. The report shows that most of this waste globally comes from households, followed by food services and retail outlets.



**COUNTRY-WISE ANNUAL PER CAPITA FOOD WASTAGE AT HOUSEHOLDS**

(country and kg/capita/year)

				<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>			
		<b>G-7 Countries</b>					
<b>Global (Worst five)</b>		<b>Other Countries</b>					
Nigeria	189	Israel	100	France	85	Afghanistan	82
Rwanda	164	UAE	95	Canada	79	Bhutan	79
Greece	142	South Korea	71	UK	77	Nepal	79
Bahrain	132	China	64	Germany	75	Sri Lanka	76
Malta	129	Russia	33	Italy	67	Pakistan	74
				Japan	64	Maldives	71
				USA	59	Bangladesh	65
						India	50

3. One of the top contributors to food wastage is the lack of appropriate planning on the consumer part. Overproduction in the foodservice industry is also a leading cause of food wastage. Another reason is that food processing companies have to comply with high food safety regulations. In complying with these strict policies, they end up creating waste as any small error means the food will be rejected even if it's simply due to imperfection in appearance or shape. Wastage also often takes place because of the constraints to do with a lack of proper management, inadequate

finances, and technical difficulties in the lines of harvesting methods, storage, and cooling problems in adverse weather conditions, processing, packaging, infrastructure, and marketing systems.

**10.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

(a) Why is it justified by the Food Waste Index Report 2021 to term wastage of food as a 'global paradox?' Give your answer with reference to paragraph 1 in about 40 words. 2



**Ans.** Annually, many people die of hunger all over the world but millions of tonnes of food is thrown away as waste. The emphasis which is put on agriculture to improve food security, and then large amounts of it ending up as waste, is paradoxical.

(b) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

You purchase three bags of groceries. As you leave the store, you throw one bag into a rubbish bin. This scenario might seem ridiculous, but it's a very apt analogy for the .....

**Ans.** total percentage of food wasted in the world.

(c) Who are the top three contributors to the maximum food waste? 1

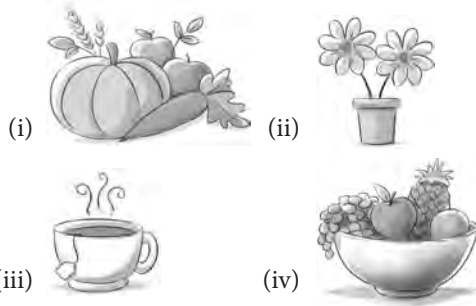
**Ans.** Households, food service and retail outlets contribute the maximum to food waste.

(d) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in the brackets. 1

Preventing food loss and waste plays a ..... (significant / unusual) role in minimising the environmental ..... (impacts / impressions) of the food supply chain and ensuring global food security.

**Ans.** significant; impacts.

(e) Select the option which is not included under 'horticultural produce.' 1



**Ans.** (iii)

(f) What is the imagery used to compare the statistics of the weight of food wasted globally? 1

**Ans.** The imagery used is of 23 million fully loaded 40-tonne trucks, bumper-to-bumper, long enough to circle the earth seven times.

(g) Choose the correct option. 1

The statistics show us that

- (i) countries, irrespective of being rich or poor, have a problem with household food wastage.
- (ii) the five countries with the worst problem of household food wastage are located in Asia.
- (iii) USA has the minimum household food wastage compared to other countries.
- (iv) the poorest countries in the world have the maximum household food wastage.

**Ans.** (i) countries, irrespective of being rich or poor, have a problem with household food wastage.

(h) For what reasons do food processing companies end up creating waste? Use information from paragraph 3 to write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Food processing companies, in trying to comply with strict policies regarding high food-safety regulations, often lose large quantities even for minor errors. Besides this, lack of proper management, insufficient finances, and technical difficulties also leads to wastage.

**11. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Child labour refers to the exploitation of children through any form of work that is harmful for their physical and mental health, moral and social development, and their constitutional right to education. All work done by children under the age of 15 and dangerous work done by children under the age of 18 is illegal and punishable by law. Of course, there is work that children do to help their families in ways that are neither harmful nor exploitative. But many children are stuck in unacceptable work – a serious violation of their rights.

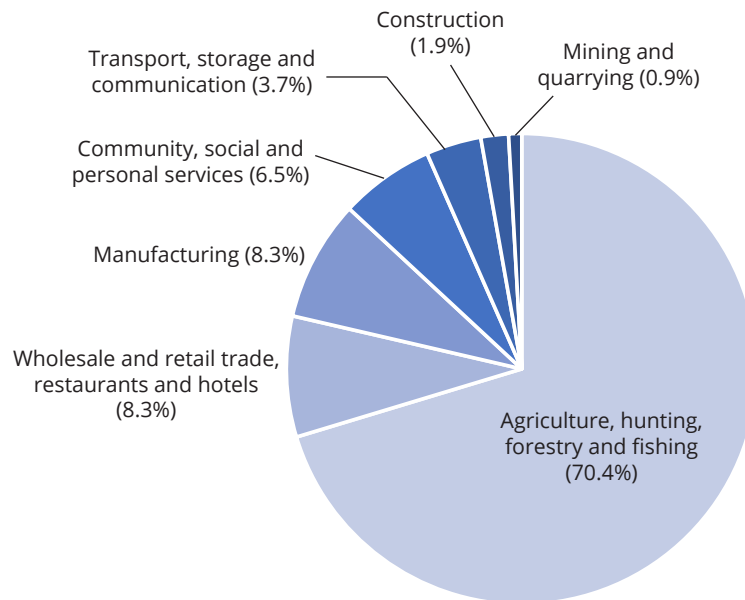
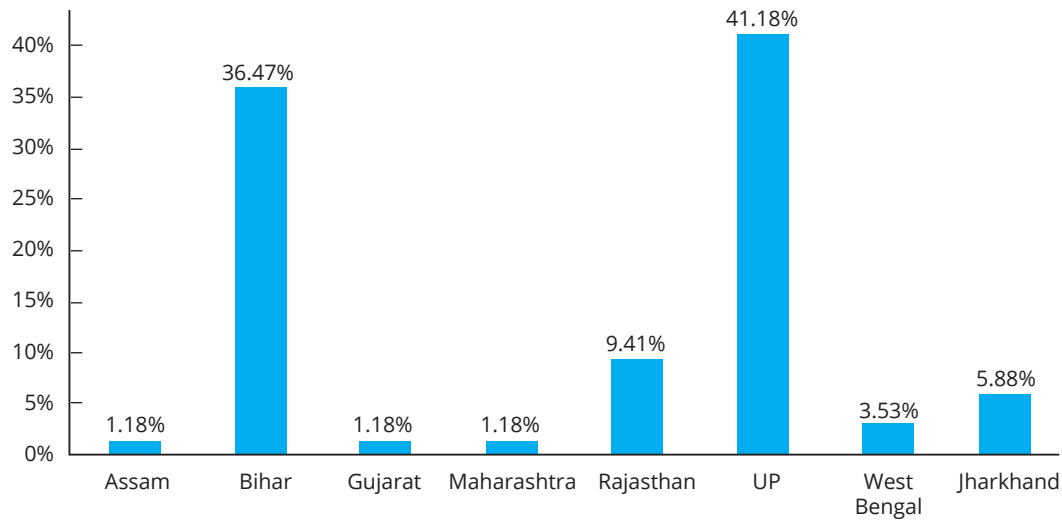
2. Global estimates based on data released by UNICEF, ILO and the World Bank indicate that almost 168 million children are victims of child labour, despite being protected under international treaties and agreements.
3. Child labour can take various forms:
  - ❖ As collateral in debts
  - ❖ As bonded labour, especially in agriculture
  - ❖ Recruitment of children in armed conflict

- ❖ Using children to produce or traffic drugs
- ❖ Domestic service

*Top 5 Poorest States in India*

1	Bihar
2	Uttar Pradesh
3	Manipur
4	Jharkhand
5	Assam

**CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA**



**CHILD LABOUR IN VARIOUS SECTORS**



frightened of the strict laws and fear of being punished.

**Ans.** (iv) There is a smaller percentage of children working in cities because they are frightened of the strict laws and fear of being punished.

(f) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets. 1

Over 70% of child labour worldwide is found in agriculture and some of the most common risks for children working on farms include ..... (handling / touching) pesticides and fertilisers and carrying heavy ..... (cargo / loads)

**Ans.** handling; loads.

(g) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

The child labour could be compared to the analogy of them being thrown into the flames of hell because .....

**Ans.** they would be subjected to a lot of physical and mental abuse at the hands of their 'owners.'

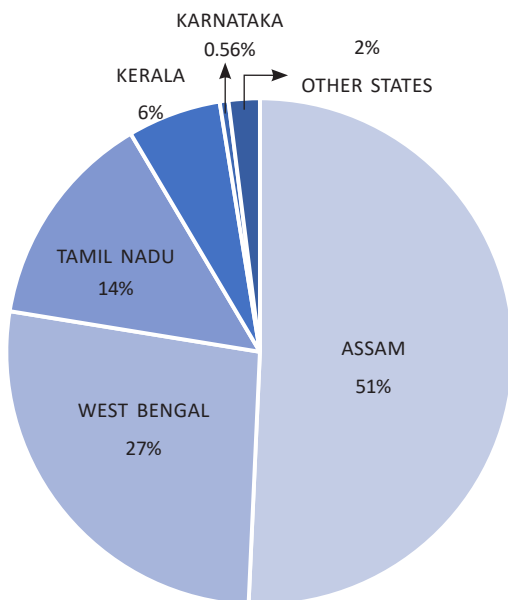
(h) Justify the statement that 'child labour is preventable, not inevitable.' In which ways can we as a society do away with this exploitation of children? Write your suggestions in about 40 words with reference to paragraph 5. 2

**Ans.** As a society we can stand together by not accepting it or inventing excuses for it. We should not employ them as domestic helps, or in factories or businesses, and ban buying products in which child labour is involved.

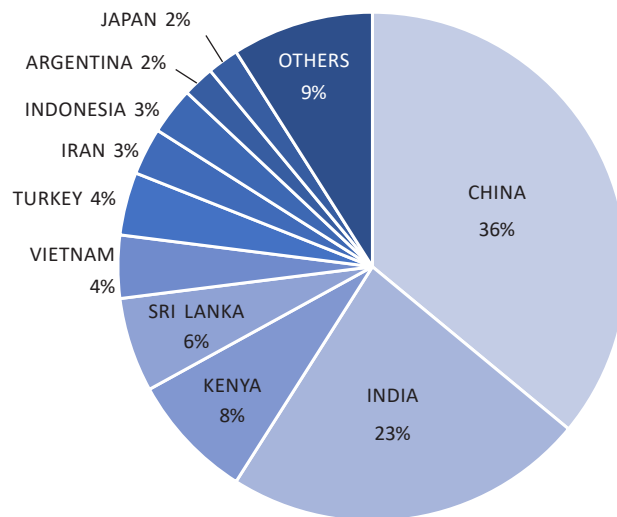
**12. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Home to the origin of Indian Tea, Assam is not just famous because of the natural beauty of its tea plantations; due to its lengthy growing season and abundant rainfall, it is also the single largest tea-producing region in the world. The distinctive malty, black tea that this region produces is a hot favourite globally.

**TEA GROWN IN DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA**



**LARGEST PRODUCERS OF TEA IN THE WORLD 2019**



2. The low altitude and tropical weather conditions prevailing in Assam render the tea with its rich character. Assam teas are prized for their unique taste and bright liquor and are deemed to be one of the choicest teas in the world. The time in the Assam tea gardens is an hour ahead of the IST. This system was introduced during the British era keeping in mind the early sunrise in this part of India, and was consequently successful in increasing the productivity of tea garden workers. Assam is also the only region in the world where tea is grown in the plains (in the Brahmaputra valley), and also the only other region apart from Southern China, that grows its own native tea plant.
3. India's largest tea research centre managed by the Tea Research Association is located in Jorhat, Assam. This centre, which started back in 1911, has made significant contributions to the growth of Assam tea. Today, Assam has 765 tea estates producing 570 million kg of tea annually, accounting for 13% of the global tea production. Tea grown in Assam is mainly exported to the Russian Federation, UK, Germany, the UAE and USA.

(Edited. Source: [www.chaisafari.com/chronicles-assam-tea](http://www.chaisafari.com/chronicles-assam-tea))

**12.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

In the world stage of different teas, the term 'prima donna' or 'leading lady' can be used as an analogy to compare Assam tea with those from other regions because .....

**Ans.** the tea from Assam has a distinctive flavour which makes it a hot favourite globally.

- (b) In about 40 words of your own, justify why Assam is considered to be famous for both tourism and commerce. 2

**Ans.** Assam is a land of natural beauty with its low altitude, tropical weather, and its beautiful tea plantations which attract tourists. Commercial domestic and international travellers are attracted to it because it gives many opportunities for tea business.

- (c) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in the brackets. 1

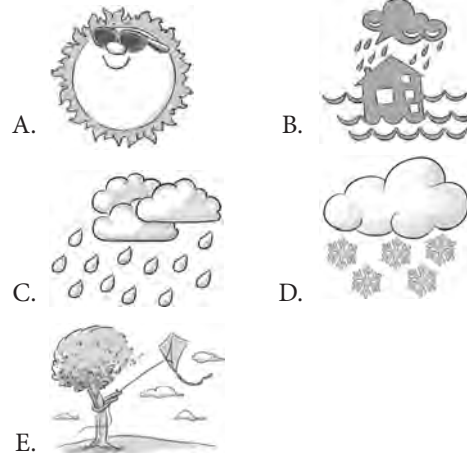
According to the first pie diagram, approximately 78% of tea is grown in the eastern ..... (division / part) of the country, while the percentage of the tea grown in 'other states' is almost ..... (negligible / less)

**Ans.** part; negligible.

- (d) With reference to the second pie diagram, where does Kenya stand in relation to the amount of tea produced globally? 1

**Ans.** Individually, Kenya is the third largest producer of tea globally.

- (e) Select the option which contributes to 'tropical weather.' 1



- (i) A and C                      (ii) B and E  
(iii) B and D                    (iv) C and E

**Ans.** (i) A and C

- (f) Mention the numerous reasons why Assam is favourable for the growth of tea. Answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Tea-growing is favourable here because of its lengthy growing season and the abundant



rainfall which make it ideal for its cultivation. Its location at low altitude, its tropical weather conditions, and the rich soil of the Brahmaputra also go in its favour.

- (g) In what probable way do you think being ahead of the IST helps in increasing the productivity of tea garden workers? 1

**Ans.** This helps because the sun rises and sets early in this area, and starting work early allows the tea garden workers to use the daylight hours to complete their work.

- (h) Select the incorrect statement: 1

- (i) Assam tea is favoured globally for its special distinctive flavour and rich colour.
- (ii) Assam is the only region in the world that grows its own native tea plant.
- (iii) Tea from Assam contributes to about 13% of the global tea production.
- (iv) Assam is the only region in the world where tea is grown in the plains.

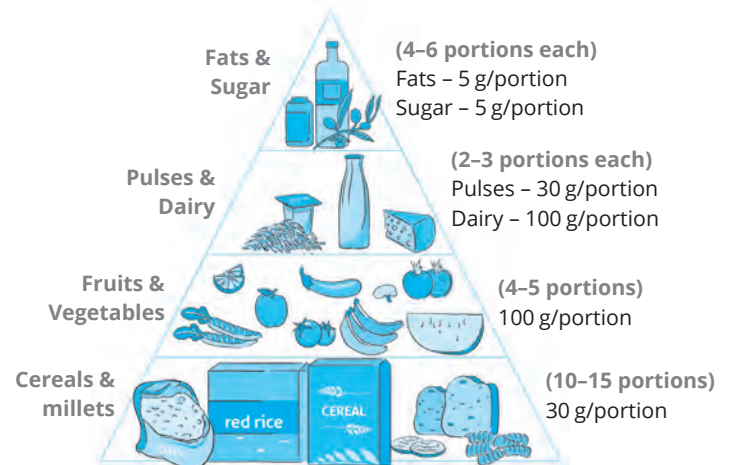
**Ans.** (ii) Assam is the only region in the world that grows its own native tea plant.

**13. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Eating well is fundamental for good health and the well-being of a child. All children should get a variety of foods so that they get all nutrients such as protein, carbohydrate, fat, vitamins, and minerals they need for normal growth. Healthy eating isn't about cutting out foods – it's about eating a wide variety of foods in the right amounts to give the body what it needs. One just needs to make sure one gets the right balance of different foods.
2. Children and young people whose eating is well-balanced tend to have more energy and better concentration. As they get all the essential nutrients they need for proper growth and development, they usually have stronger muscles and bones, and enjoy better physical and mental health.
3. Children who are hungry or poorly nourished (for example, they consume food and drinks that are high in calories, fat, sugar and/or

salt, such as chips, sweets and soft drinks), often termed 'junk food', may

- ❖ be irritable, moody or aggressive.
  - ❖ be unable to concentrate and do poorly at school.
  - ❖ have less energy for play or daily activities.
  - ❖ be at higher risk of developing dental problems, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, depression and obesity.
4. The World Health Organisation's Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health in 2004 encouraged all member countries to support healthy diets and physical activity, especially for children. The Indian government too has implemented many laws to safeguard the health of its younger population.
    - ❖ School policies and programmes have been developed that encourage children to maintain a healthy diet.
    - ❖ The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has made schools responsible for ensuring safe and healthy food habits on their campuses.
    - ❖ The sale of junk food in and within a radius of fifty metres of schools has been banned.
    - ❖ Students and their parents are educated about nutrition.
    - ❖ Culinary skills are being taught in schools.
    - ❖ Mid-day meals are designed to better the nutritional standard of school-age children.



## Poor eating habits

**75%** of children (aged 5–9 years) gain weight due to overeating

**78.6%** of teenagers (aged 10–14 years) eat out two to three times a week

**83.3%** of children consume junk food, aerated drinks or chocolates two to three times a week



### Some key takeaways from the study

- More girls gain weight due to overeating (75%) and unmonitored eating habits (40.8%) in comparison to boys (69.1% and 26% respectively)
- 60.3% of children (84.5% male and 72.9% female) eat out two to three times a week
- 84.7% of teenagers (36.2% male and 68.7% female) consume junk food, aerated drinks or chocolates two to three times a week

- ❖ Dietary counselling, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted at primary health-care facilities.

### 13.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10

- (a) Which nutrients are important for the normal growth of children? 1

**Ans.** Proteins, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins and minerals are the nutrients a child needs for its normal growth.

- (b) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in the brackets. 1

The Healthy Eating Food Pyramid recommends that grains should be taken as the ..... (crucial / main) dietary source. A ..... (modest / moderate) amount of protein and dairy based food is also advised.

**Ans.** main; moderate.

- (c) “Investing in early childhood nutrition is a surefire strategy. The returns are incredibly high.”

With reference to paragraph 2, explain the reasons why it is important for children and young people to have a well-balanced diet. Answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** They need to have a well-balanced diet to have energy to stay active and have better concentration. It is only when they get the essential nutrients, they will grow and develop well with stronger muscles and bones, and stay physically and mentally happy.

- (d) Which of these statements is not true? 1  
The study on poor eating habits by Max Healthcare shows that

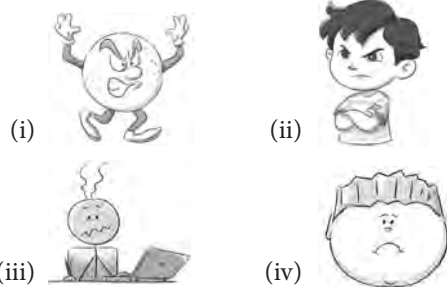
- more teenage boys consume junk food in a week compared to teenage girls.
- children as young as 5 years are gaining weight due to overeating.
- more than 70% of teenagers eat out twice or thrice a week.
- less percentage of boys gain weight due to poor eating habits as compared to girls.

**Ans.** (i) more teenage boys consume junk food in a week compared to teenage girls.

- (e) Children come to school on an empty stomach. Mention how this would affect the child in the classroom. 1

**Ans.** The child would be lethargic and have less energy for any activity, and would find it difficult to focus.

- (f) The word ‘aggressive’ is best described by which of the following pictures? 1



**Ans.** (i)

- (g) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

An apt analogy of the relationship one has with junk food would be that of someone who is an addict, because while it satisfies your cravings, it .....

**Ans.** causes harm to your body.

- (h) Mention the ways schools are geared to help children maintain a healthy diet. Write your answer with reference to paragraph 4, and in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Schools have taken on the responsibility of educating students and parents about nutrition. Culinary skills are also taught to students, consumption and sale of junk food in and nearby schools has been banned, and mid-day meals maximize the nutrition levels of school-going children.

**14. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. The word 'yoga' in Sanskrit means 'to join'. Yoga is a group of physical, mental, and spiritual practices or disciplines which originated in ancient India. Yoga is a holistic science of life dealing with physical, mental, emotional and spiritual health. It is a way of life that provides a rare opportunity to leave the madness of the world behind and attain inner peace. It is the original mind-body medicine, and is one of the greatest treasures of the unique Indian cultural heritage.
2. Yogic lifestyle, yogic diet, yogic attitudes and various yogic practices help us strengthen ourselves and develop positive health.

This yogic 'health insurance' is achieved by normalizing the perception of stress, optimizing the reaction to it, and by releasing it effectively through various practices. We need to remember that yoga is something that we 'live' until our last breath, and even that last breath should be completed with awareness. Yoga is a continuous process towards leading a life full of awareness.

3. The term 'yoga' in the Western world often denotes a modern form of *hatha yoga* and *yoga as exercise*, consisting largely of the postures or *asanas* to achieve enhanced physical fitness. The quest for spirituality is largely excluded. However, a study among the practitioners of yoga revealed numerous other benefits. See the above graph.
4. The practice of yoga has been thought to date back to pre-Vedic Indian traditions, possibly in the *Indus valley civilization* around 3000 BCE. Yoga is mentioned in the *Rigveda*, and also referenced in the *Upanishads*, as well as the Bhagwad Gita. Hatha yoga texts began to emerge sometime between the 9th and 11th centuries with origins in *tantra*.
5. Yoga gurus from India later introduced yoga to the West, following the success of Swami Vivekananda in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with his adaptation of yoga traditions, excluding asanas. Outside India, it has developed into a posture-based physical fitness, stress-relief and relaxation technique. Yoga in Indian traditions, however, is more than physical exercise; it has a meditative and spiritual core.



# Yoga

## Health benefits beyond the mat

### Better body image

Focusing inward during yoga helps you be more satisfied with your body and less critical of it.

### Heart benefits

Help lower blood pressure, cholesterol, and blood sugar, all of which are good for your heart.

### Overall fitness

Practicing yoga a couple of times a week increases muscle strength and flexibility, boosts endurance, and tunes up your heart, lungs, and blood vessels.



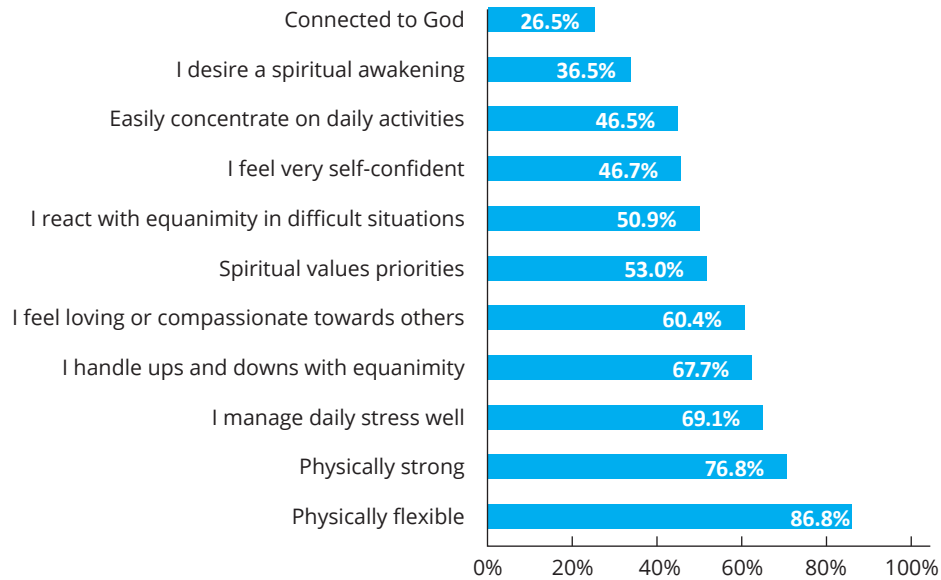
### Mindful eating

Being more aware of how your body feels enables you to savour each bite or sip and notice how food smells, tastes, and feels in your mouth.

### Weight control

Mindfulness developed through yoga can make you more sensitive to indications of hunger and fullness, which help you develop a more healthy relationship with food.

### RANGE OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL BENEFITS RECEIVED BY PRACTITIONERS OF YOGA

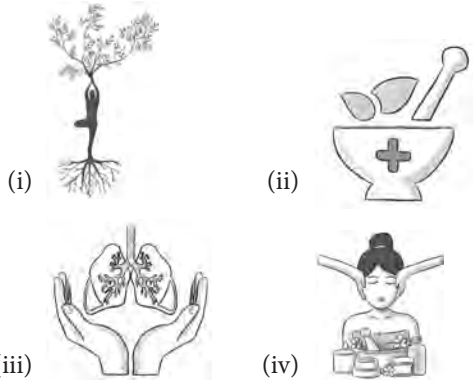


**14.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) How does the practice of yoga reflect its meaning, 'to join?' 1

**Ans.** Since yoga is a holistic way of life, it combines the practices of physical, mental and spiritual disciplines.

- (b) Which of the following options best signifies the word 'holistic?' 1



**Ans.** (i)

- (c) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets. 1

Yoga can ..... (benefit / assist) to lower the risk of diabetes, heart disease, obesity, and hypertension along with many other ailments by lowering stress, improving flexibility, strengthening muscles, and ..... (uplifting / boosting) weight loss, among other things.

**Ans.** assist; boosting.

- (d) With reference to the information contained in the Harvard Health publication, justify why yoga is beneficial in helping one to have a healthy relationship with food. (Answer in about 40 words) 2

**Ans.** Yoga leads to mindful eating. By making one sensitive to the different tastes of the food, eating becomes a positive experience. Yoga also makes one aware of the cues of hunger and fullness, leading one to eat accordingly to help with weight control.

- (e) Select the incorrect option. 1

Regular yoga practice can help with an increase in

- (i) the range of limb motion and decreased joint pain.
- (ii) metabolism and a decrease in weight.
- (iii) energy levels and decrease in lethargy.
- (iv) flexibility and a decrease in maintaining balance.

**Ans.** (iv) flexibility and a decrease in maintaining balance.

- (f) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

Doing yoga for both physical fitness and mental wellness can be compared to a playground seesaw which needs to be balanced at both ends because .....

**Ans.** to make our own body work well, every part of us must be balanced and in sync.

- (g) According to the graph, state any one inference that can be drawn from the columns that show the maximum and the minimum benefits of yoga in the Western world. 1

**Ans.** It shows that yoga benefits more people physically than spiritually in the Western world.

- (h) What do we learn about the practice of yoga in the West? Write your answer in about 40 words, with reference to paragraph 5. 2

**Ans.** Swami Vivekananda is credited for the introduction of an adapted form of yoga to the Western World. Later, Indian yoga gurus developed it into more of a physical fitness-based exercise, along with stress-relief and relaxation techniques, while excluding its spiritual core.

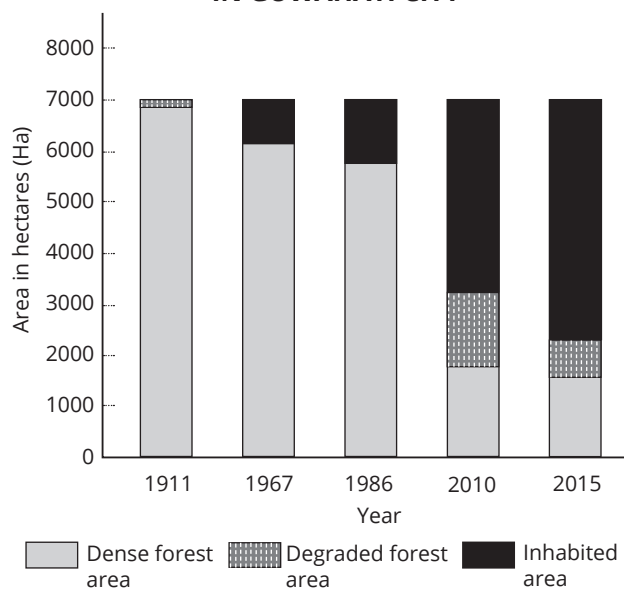
**15. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Guwahati, an important city in the north-eastern region of India, has witnessed fast population growth in the recent years leading

to environmental problems. The population has not only degraded the forest ecosystem, it has also caused the environment to lose its natural equilibrium. At the same time, it has exerted more pressure on the natural resources. Population growth in the region has led to the loss of plant and animal species, pollution and soil infertility, among other problems.

2. Being the prime city in north-east India, the pressure of population growth in Guwahati is very high. In the last few decades, due to ever increasing anthropogenic activities, the city has been facing many geo-ecological problems.
3. The physiographic condition of the area has had little deterrence on the growth and distribution of the population and the settlement pattern. The physiography is not a plain one. It has twenty small and big hillocks covered with forest, which give the city a pollution free environment along with a healthy ecological balance. Among these hillocks, nine are identified as a reserve forest. Yet, due to population pressure, a lot of deforestation has occurred, resulting in a shrinking of the forests in the hillocks.

**LOSS OF FOREST AREA TO HABITATION IN GUWAHATI CITY**



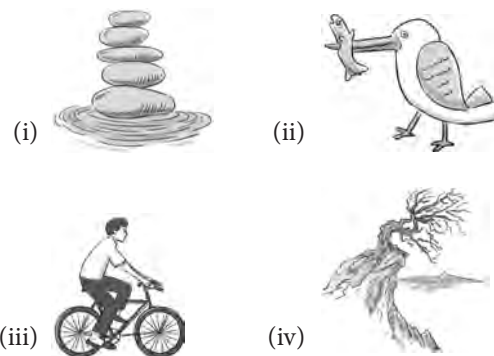
4. The northeast part of India, comprising seven states, is regarded as one of the global biodiversity hotspots, with climate ranging from typical tropical to sub-alpine type. This region has some of the largest reserves of tropical and subtropical forests of wet evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist deciduous, and coniferous forests, mixed forest and shrubland. Extensive agricultural practice through shifting cultivation, locally called jhum, over the past decades has led to the deforestation of the richly diverse tropical forests of the region. Deforestation in the region highlights a combination of different drivers, primarily shifting cultivation, increasing human population, and increasing demand for agricultural land.

**15.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) In what way is Guwahati a perfect example to show the effects of population growth on the environment? Write your answer in about 40 words, with reference to paragraph 1. 2

**Ans.** Guwahati's fast population growth has led to the degradation of the forest ecosystem and caused the environment to lose its natural equilibrium. Besides this, there is pressure on the natural resources, loss of flora and fauna, pollution and soil infertility.

- (b) Which of the following is a good example of the term 'natural equilibrium' in nature? 1



**Ans.** (ii)

- (c) Mention two important details noticed when one compares the statistics of 1986 with

regard to 2010 and 2015 as shown in the graph given in the passage above. 1

**Ans.** There was a sharp rise in population, along with a drastic fall of dense forest area, almost half of it being degraded forest land.

(d) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets. 1

As the city of Guwahati is ..... (trapped / bounded) on three sides by hills and the other side by the mighty river Brahmaputra, the horizontal expansion is restricted for which many multistoried buildings have come up in recent years just to ..... (accommodate / hold) the ever increasing population.

**Ans.** bounded; accommodate.

(e) Anthropogenic activities that would enhance forest cover include 1

- (i) farming. (ii) construction.  
(iii) deforestation. (iv) afforestation.

**Ans.** afforestation.

(f) Complete the following analogy appropriately. 1

Guwahati's geographical position can be an analogy of the proverbial silver spoon few

are born with, because .....

**Ans.** Guwahati has been blessed to have hillocks covered with rich forests to keep it pollution-free and for a healthy ecological balance.

(g) Why is it important to preserve the biodiversity hotspot of the seven states of the northeast? 1

**Ans.** It is important to preserve this unique area because it has some of the largest reserves of tropical and subtropical forests.

(h) "Overconsumption and overpopulation underlie every environmental problem we face today."

Justify this statement with reference to the ways cultivation in the northeast states has created deforestation. Write your answer with reference to paragraph 4, and in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Shifting cultivation practised over many years has created large areas of deforestation of the richly diverse tropical forests of the region. Besides this, an increasing demand for agricultural land for the expanding population has also led to deforestation, causing many environmental problems.

## Discursive Passages

### ≡ Passages for Practice ≡

(Page 36)

#### 1. Read the passage given below. 10

1. Prior to selling any product or service, comes marketing. Marketers use strategies and tactics to get customers to buy a product or service. These two terms are often mistaken one for the other, but are distinct in meaning. To facilitate sales, both marketing strategies and marketing tactics are important. In

fact, they can be said to follow an order – marketing strategy → marketing tactic → sales. Marketers as well as salesmen should know the difference between these concepts to be successful in the market. The knowledge enables the marketing operations and the sales operations on the shop floor to be in perfect sync.

2. A marketing strategy is the plan you have of how you will achieve the marketing goals

you have defined. It defines the objective and purpose of what you manufacture and/or sell. It defines how you wish the product to be projected. Marketing strategy can also be explained from the point of view of the 'content' used for devising it – knowledge of the history of the product, the brand and the consumer market; how the marketing will affect the overall business; information about your competitors; an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the plan as well as the product or service for which it is being developed.

3. A marketing tactic, on the other hand, is any action that is taken to put the marketing strategy into force. It is also how you convey what you want to say about the product to the customers. For example, creating product or company brochures, developing a website, planning offers and discounts, and generating consumer leads are tactics.
4. Another difference between strategy and tactic relates to the number of people involved in developing the two. In the case of marketing strategy, usually a marketing manager devises the strategy. Marketing tactics, on the other hand, are individual actions and therefore involve many people. For example, to create a brochure, a graphic designer and copywriter need to be hired. To develop a website, web developers need to be roped in. The salesman improvising on the brief that he has about the product to be able to pitch it better at customers, is also an example of an individual tactical action.
5. In the ultimate analysis, marketing strategy is more important than marketing tactics. The reason for this is that any tactic employed without a well-defined objective can be counter-productive. Investors, for example, would want to know the overall strategy for the product so that they can feel confident of investing in it. The objective defined in

the strategy also gives the sales team specific words, phrases and images that they can direct at the customer for an effective sales pitch.

**1.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Complete the following sentence. 1  
 Before a product is launched in the market, marketers .....

**Ans.** think of strategies and tactics on how to attract customers to buy it.

- (b) The passage mentions different customers buy a product or service. Which of the following is considered to be a 'service?' 1  
 (i) Buying healthcare  
 (ii) Buying beauty products  
 (iii) Buying groceries  
 (iv) Buying a car

**Ans.** (i) Buying healthcare

- (c) What is the writer's aim in writing this article? Give your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** The aim of the writer is to make readers aware of the differences between marketing strategies and tactics which are used to sell products to consumers. Most people confuse each of these two terms with the other.

- (d) Which word from paragraph 4 can replace the phrase 'make someone join in?' 1

**Ans.** roped in

- (e) For what reason does the writer give the advice mentioned below? Explain his theory in about 40 words. 2

*Marketers as well as salesmen should know the difference between these concepts to be successful in the market.*

**Ans.** Both these two terms in marketing are very different in meaning, but equally important to the selling of any product. The knowledge of both enables the marketing operations and the sales operations on the shop floor to work efficiently.



- (f) Select which of the following could happen if a product did not have a marketing strategy. 1
- (i) The company's growth would become slow.
  - (ii) There would not be too many new customers.
  - (iii) No one would know about new products or sales.
  - (iv) There would be a lot of competition in the market.

**Ans.** (iv) There would be a lot of competition in the market.

- (g) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1
- Marketing tactics involve many different people because they require .....

**Ans.** people trained in different specialisations.

- (h) A company wants to sell fertilisers to farmers in small villages. Select which of the following would be the best tactical marketing action. 1
- (i) Putting up posters and billboards across the village.
  - (ii) Sending trained informed salespeople to speak to the farmers.
  - (iii) Advertising in newspapers and agricultural journals.
  - (iv) Running a campaign consisting of catchy slogans on television.

**Ans.** (ii) Sending trained informed salespeople to speak to the farmers.

**2. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. It may be said that everyone's favourite season is spring. Flowers bloom everywhere and new leaves and shoots make everything refreshingly green. But we rarely spare a thought for the fuzzy, pollen-dusted bumblebees that not only push nature out of winter and into spring, but also secure our food by pollinating the crops. And on top of that, they make something that is synonymous with sweetness – honey.

2. Humans have been collecting honey from wild bees and also domesticating bees since ancient times. In the 19th century, commercial beekeeping or apiculture gained momentum with the invention of well-designed beehives and scientific systems of beehive management and husbandry. The objectives of commercial beekeeping are many and diverse: raising large, healthy adult honeybee livestock for sale to other beekeepers; maximizing honey production; providing pollination for local food crops; and producing other honeybee products, such as beeswax and royal jelly. Today, many people are taking to beekeeping as a hobby, often keeping beehives in their backyards or even indoors!
3. As a hobby, beekeeping isn't just a 'sweet' past-time, it can be lucrative as well, with honey, honeycombs, and other bee byproducts such as soap and royal jelly bringing in good money on the side. Beekeeping also makes one contribute positively towards the environment. The vulnerable ecological status of the honeybee can be helped if more and more people keep bees as a hobby. Many honeybee populations (which are less than 10 of the 20,000 bee species in the world) have seen a major decline in recent years. Indiscriminate human activity has led to the loss of habitat for bees, which is the main reason for their decline.
4. The best season to start beekeeping is spring, when bees are visiting flowers and actively building up their hives. Starting later in the year would not give the bees enough time to stock the honey that would last them through winter. To survive winter, bees rely on the honey they produce in summer. So they have to be given sufficient time to store the required amount of honey for the entire colony.
5. The place where bees are kept is called a bee yard or an apiary. Like oysters, which take in



the flavours of the waters they inhabit, honey too is a product of the honeybee's environment. An apiary in New York once produced bright red honey. Investigation revealed that the bees had feasted on the sugary byproducts of a Maraschino (a liqueur obtained from the distillation of Marasca cherries) factory. These instances may be rare, but it pays to be careful about the surroundings that the beehive is kept in.

**2.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) What is the main reason why bees are important for our survival? 1

**Ans.** They help in the pollination of crops.

- (b) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1  
Spring is a season looked forward to because

**Ans.** it signals the end of the cold winter and makes everything green.

- (c) What do we understand about the tone of the writer in the given lines from paragraph 1? Write your response in about 40 words. 2

*But we rarely spare a thought for the fuzzy, pollen-dusted bumblebees...*

**Ans.** The writer displays a tinge of sadness at how bees have not been given their due importance. He feels that while we enjoy the sweetness they produce we tend to overlook the important role they play in the balance of our eco-structure.

- (d) Choose the correct option. 1

In paragraph 3, bee-keeping is described as something 'lucrative.' This means that it is something

- (i) enjoyable. (ii) profitable.  
(iii) feasible. (iv) employable.

**Ans.** (ii) profitable.

- (e) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1

The best season to start beekeeping is spring because .....

**Ans.** bees then get sufficient time to stock up on honey for winter.

- (f) A commercial beekeeper has many responsibilities. Select the option which is not a required part of his job. 1

- (i) Raise large, healthy honeybee colonies  
(ii) Make and sell beeswax products to other beekeepers  
(iii) Use scientific ways to increase honey production  
(iv) Be careful about the surroundings of the hives

**Ans.** (ii) Make and sell beeswax products to other beekeepers.

- (g) Mention the ways beekeeping is advantageous to a beekeeper. Give your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Beekeeping can be not just an interesting hobby, but also a lucrative business. Selling honey, beeswax and honey-based products bring in good money. Besides, beekeepers contribute significantly to the betterment of their environment by increasing the quality and quantity of bees.

- (h) From the passage, we learn about the nature of bees.

Identify two qualities of bees based on their natural contributions to others from the list given. 1

- (i) Their focus and hard work  
(ii) Their role in pollination  
(iii) Their remarkable teamwork  
(iv) Their busy lives  
(v) Their generosity in producing food

**Ans.** (ii) Their fertility in pollinating and (v) Their generosity in producing food

**3. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Manga are comics that originated in Japan in the late 19th century. They are comics that are either created in Japan or created elsewhere by artists conforming to a style developed in Japan. The term 'manga' in Japan

is used to refer to all kinds of cartooning, comics and animation. But outside Japan, it has a stricter definition and is used to refer to comics originally published in Japan.

2. Manga is very popular in Japan and people of all ages read them. Manga includes comics in a variety of genres: action, adventure, comedy, historical fiction, horror, mystery, suspense, detective, romance, science fiction, fantasy, sports and games, among others. Since the 1950s, manga has grown by leaps and bounds, and has occupied a sizeable segment of the publishing industry of Japan. Manga comics have been translated into many languages and has gained a considerable readership worldwide. It has influenced comics in other parts of the world, for example, manhua of China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, manhwa of South Korea and DZ-manga of Algeria.
3. Manga comics are typically black and white, although full-colour manga are made too. In Japan, manga are usually serialized in manga magazines. If the series is received well, some instalments may be republished in tankobon volumes, that is, independent manga books. If a manga series garners enough popularity, it may be adapted into an animation film, sometimes even as the series continues to run in the magazine. Sometimes, existing animation films can be adapted into a manga series.
4. Manga is said to have originated from scrolls dating back to 12th-century Japan. They are also thought to have started the norm of reading right to left in Japan. It has been suggested that kibyoshi, Japanese picture books from the late 18th century, may have been the world's first comic books. These pictorial narratives share many romantic, humorous and satirical themes with modern manga. Some kibyoshi were mass-produced using woodblock printing.
5. Manga witnessed a new lease of life in terms of artistic creativity in the post-

war period. Manga artists such as Osamu Tezuka, creator of *Astro Boy*, and Machiko Hasegawa, creator of *Sazae-san*, made stylistic innovations to manga that were to influence the way this art developed in the subsequent decades. Tezuka employed a cinematographic technique, in which successive comic panels are like a motion picture reel that reveals the action in slow-motion as well as rapid zooms from distant to close-up shots. This visual dynamism of Tezuka's style was widely adopted by later manga artists. Hasegawa focussed on daily life situations and on women's experiences through his manga. His style would later influence shojo manga (manga for girls). In the two decades following 1950, the consolidation of two main genres – shonen manga, aimed at boys, and shojo manga, aimed at girls – helped to streamline the marketing of manga comics and books. This increased manga readership many times over in Japan.

**3.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Select the statement which does not give correct information about Manga comics. 1
  - (i) Manga comics originated in Japan in the late 19th century.
  - (ii) They occupy most of the world's publishing segment.
  - (iii) People of all ages all over Japan read Manga comics.
  - (iv) Manga comics are popular with girls and boys.

**Ans.** (ii) They occupy most of the world's publishing segment.

- (b) Complete the following sentence using information from the passage. 1  
One prominent change seen in the manga in recent times is that .....

**Ans.** instead of only the typical black and white, full colour manga are also made.

- (c) For what reasons are Manga comics synonymous only with Japan, despite being popular all over the world? Explain in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** This is because these comics originated in Japan and were influenced by ancient Japanese scrolls. These comics, even if they are created by artists anywhere else in the world, conform to a style developed in Japan.

- (d) Select the correct meaning. 1  
The term 'mass-produced' in paragraph 4 means  
(i) produced for the general public.  
(ii) produced in large numbers.  
(iii) cheaply produced.  
(iv) produced in a short period.

**Ans.** (ii) produced in large numbers.

- (e) Complete the following sentence using information from the passage. 1  
When a manga series becomes very popular, it .....

**Ans.** may be adapted into an animation film.

- (f) *Since the 1950s, manga has grown by leaps and bounds...*

Explain the causes for the remarkable growth of manga around the world, in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** The increased manga's popularity was because manga comics were translated into many other languages, and therefore gained a large international readership. Besides this, it also influenced comics in other parts of the world.

- (g) Select the correct option. 1  
In the mid-20th century, why did manga readership increase many times over?  
(i) Due to the employment of a new cinematographic technique by creators  
(ii) Due to the consolidation of two main genres aimed at boys and girls separately  
(iii) Due to the streamlining of the marketing of manga comics and books

- (iv) Due to the focussing by artists on daily life situations and women's experiences

**Ans.** (iii) Due to the streamlining of the marketing of manga comics and books.

- (h) State the genre of a famous and popular manga series based on the information given below. 1

#### **Attack on Titan**

It is set in a world where humanity is forced to live in cities surrounded by three enormous walls that protect them from gigantic man-eating humanoids referred to as Titans.

Choose from the following: comedy / historical fiction / suspense / romance / science fiction

**Ans.** science fiction

#### **4. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Impressionism was a French 19th-century art movement which broke away from traditional conventions of painting in Europe. It can be considered the first movement in painting that was distinctly modern. Even as it was gathering momentum in Paris in the 1860s, its influence rapidly spread across Europe and eventually the United States of America.
2. The artists of this new movement rejected exhibitions that were officially sponsored and sanctioned. They held independent exhibitions on stark and bold themes that created a stir in art circles during the late 19th century. Expectedly, the Impressionists faced harsh criticism from the conservative art community in France and were sidelined by influential art institutions.
3. There were other reasons for this opposition. The Impressionists turned away from the fine detailing and finish which most artists of the day aimed for. Instead, they tried to capture the fleeting, sensory effect of a scene – the impression. To achieve this effect, many Impressionist artists moved from the

studio to the outdoors – the streets and the countryside – painting *en plein air*, that is, painting outdoors as opposed to painting inside a studio.

4. Impressionist paintings looked radically different from other contemporary paintings. This was because the techniques employed by the artists were very different. The Impressionists delved into the science of colour to achieve a precise palette of colour and tone. They applied paint in small touches rather than broad strokes. And they painted out of doors to capture colour and light as accurately as possible – and even depict changes in them with the passage of time.
5. The Impressionists abandoned the traditional linear perspective in painting and deliberately stopped short of lending clarity to form. These aspects were considered important in painting to distinguish the more central elements of a composition from the less central ones. As a result, Impressionist paintings had an unfinished look about them and the artists seemed unskilled in their art. Impressionists also preferred real-life situations and objects as the subjects for their paintings. They steered away from idealized and symmetrical depictions of objects and instead painted the world as they saw it, flawed in many different ways.
6. The Impressionist paintings are a truthful record of the large-scale renovation and change that took place in Paris in the mid-19th-century. Newly built railway stations; street-side cafés; tree-lined boulevards that replaced narrow, crowded streets; spacious, chic apartment buildings were some popular subjects with the artists. They were also the foremost signs of Paris as a growing modern metropolitan city. Edouard Manet, Camille Pissaro, Claude Monet, Edgar Degas, Berthe Morisot, Alfred Sisley and Pierre Auguste Renoir are some of the greatest artists who painted in this school of art.

**4.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Which of the following statements best describes ‘Impressionism?’ 1
  - (i) It was a traditional style of painting in Europe in the 19th century.
  - (ii) It was a distinctly radical art movement adopted by artists.
  - (iii) It was an officially sponsored revolution by artists in France.
  - (iv) It was a technically different art form followed by European artists.

**Ans.** (ii) It was a distinctly radical art movement adopted by artists.

- (b) Complete the sentence using information given in paragraph 2. 1  
One of the negative outcomes that the Impressionists faced was that .....

**Ans.** they were harshly criticized by the conservative art community./ they were ignored by influential art institutions.

- (c) What was the motive of the new art movement as opposed to traditional art conventions? Refer to paragraph 5 and answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Impressionists did not want to paint perfect classical depictions like their contemporaries, but instead preferred to embrace modernity and paint real-life situations and objects. They believed in creating works to reflect the world as they saw it, along with its flaws.

- (d) *The Impressionists delved into the science of colour to achieve a precise palette of colour and tone.*

Which of the following options gives the correct meaning of ‘palette’ as used in the above context? 1

- (i) The canvas a painter uses to paint on.
- (ii) The range of colours used for a painting.
- (iii) The different strokes of brush a painter makes.



(iv) The plate on which a painter mixes his colours.

**Ans.** (ii) The range of colours used for a painting.

(e) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1  
The exhibitions held by the artists of the new movement .....

**Ans.** were not officially sponsored and sanctioned, and were held independently on stark and bold themes.

(f) Select the correct option. 1  
For what reason did Impressionist artists paint outdoors?

- (i) To be able to clearly see the object or scene they wished to paint.
- (ii) So that it was easier for them to make changes over the passage of time.
- (iii) In order to capture colours and light as accurately as they possibly could.
- (iv) They were not able to catch the sensory effect of a scene indoors.

**Ans.** (iii) In order to capture colours and light as accurately as they possibly could.

(g) In which ways are the Impressionist paintings a true record of Parisian history? With reference to paragraph 6, write a short account of about 40 words, on how art mimics life. 2

**Ans.** The Impressionist artists believed in painting the world around them as they saw it, and so their paintings had subjects which truthfully recorded the social, economical, architectural and cultural aspects of a period of Paris' history of the mid-19th century.

(h) Which of the following features or techniques would you find in a painting of Claude Monet? 1

- (i) Use of light and shadow
- (ii) Fine detailing
- (iii) Small visible brushstrokes
- (iv) Symmetrical depictions of objects
- (v) Linear depictions

**Ans.** (i) Use of light and shadow and  
(iii) Small visible brushstrokes

**5. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Weight gain is a universal problem in the modern world. The reason for this is not difficult to find – a sedentary lifestyle, dependence on machines and appliances that make life easier, junk food and quick-fix meals. To address this problem, people nowadays have many options to choose from – different kinds of diets, exercises, and even surgical procedures, such as lipoplasty. Young people in urban areas love to go to the gym. Many of them head for office or their place of work after a morning workout at the gym. All this is good. However, it is quite often the case that many also drop out as they find the rigour of gym exercises difficult to sustain. After the initial enthusiasm, they feel exhausted and give up. Enter Zumba. This new exercise combines a lot of fun and creativity with excellent full-body workout. In a 60-minute session, zumba can help person to shed as much as 500 calories. Apart from improving one's stamina and flexibility, Zumba also stimulates the brain, lowers stress levels, and improves one's sense of well-being.
2. Zumba originated as a kind of cardio based on the Latin dance form. However, it is not limited to Latin dance moves. Zumba instructors fuse Zumba dance with freestyle, hip-hop, contemporary, samba, reggaeton, cumbia, soca, flamenco, salsa, mambo, cha-cha, tango, and even Bollywood. Imagine dancing your way to fitness and health! What better way can there be to weight loss?
3. The dance moves employed in Zumba are simple and easy to pick up. They target every part of the body. The catchy songs and beats make people overcome their shyness and dance with no inhibitions whatsoever. As the Zumba is done in a group, the motivation is

always high. Seeing other people work out – rather dance out – with energy and abandon, and stretching the limits of their bodies, is inspiring. Moreover, dancing releases ‘feel good’ hormones, such as endorphins, that alleviate the mood and keeps negative thoughts at bay.

4. Zumba also incorporates bodyweight training. Therefore, one does cardio as well as muscle-building. There are nine types of zumba classes, for different ages and requirements. In fact, some zumba classes are specifically aimed at elderly people, to help them regain strength, improve posture, and socialize with other people of their age. It is often seen that people continue going for zumba classes even after they have achieved the desired weight loss. This shows that people love the Zumba routine. It is more than an exercise – it is fun time, dance time, and a time to let down your hair and ENJOY!

**5.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1  
Youngsters, who gym before work, often give it up because .....

**Ans.** gym exercises can be rigorous and difficult to maintain, leading to exhaustion.

- (b) Select the statement which gives the correct information about Zumba. 1  
(i) One should be a good dancer to be able to do Zumba.  
(ii) It is permissible to eat junk food if you are doing Zumba.  
(iii) Zumba helps release endorphins so that you never feel sad.  
(iv) Different age requirements need specific Zumba classes.

**Ans.** (iv) Different age requirements need specific Zumba classes.

- (c) Why is Zumba an excellent choice for those who wish to lose weight but find conventional

ways boring? Give your reasons in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Zumba combines fun and creativity with health benefits, which regular diets and routine exercising do not do. Since it is based on catchy music and dance moves, it is an attractive and excellent choice for many people.

- (d) In paragraph 1, the writer refers to a ‘sedentary lifestyle.’ What does one understand by this term? Choose the correct option. 1  
(i) A lifestyle which requires much sitting  
(ii) A lifestyle characterized by a lack of physical activity  
(iii) A lifestyle which is overly-dependent on food  
(iv) A lifestyle with a high risk of stress and health issues

**Ans.** (ii) A lifestyle characterized by a lack of physical activity

- (e) Complete the following sentence appropriately. 1  
The dance moves employed in Zumba are well-thought-out so that they .....

**Ans.** are simple and easy to pick up and target every part of the body.

- (f) “Positivity can be contagious.”  
With reference to this quote, write a short paragraph in about 40 words, and with information given in paragraph 3, about the advantages of working out in a group. 2

**Ans.** As Zumba is done in a group with catchy songs and beats which help release ‘feel good’ hormones in the body, motivation is always high. Besides, seeing others work out by dancing with energy and joy, is also inspiring, especially for the shy and inhibited.

- (g) In what way has Zumba helped 70-year-old Ms Asha in the following case? 1  
Ms Asha spends an hour at the neighbourhood gym which conducts Zumba classes for



seniors of the locality. She now walks half a kilometre one way without getting tired or gasping.

- (i) It has inspired her to enjoy her life to the fullest without any inhibitions.
- (ii) It has encouraged her to become a dancer at her age.
- (iii) It has built up her stamina, as well as a social life with her peers.
- (iv) It has made her so healthy that she doesn't need any medications.

**Ans.** (iii) It has built up her stamina, as well as a social life with her peers.

- (h) *It is more than an exercise – it is fun time, dance time, and a time to let down your hair and ENJOY!*

With reference to the above sentence, write True or False for the statement given below. 1

The writer's tone in this sentence shows his enthusiasm and confidence in this multifaceted exercise form.

**Ans.** True

**6. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. When we think of tabla players, images of young boys or men playing the instrument come to our minds. Call it an unfair stereotype, but it is true that girls almost never opted for the tabla when they or their families thought of a musical instrument they could learn. It was always the domain of males. But times have changed. For some years now, girls are making their mark in this predominantly male reserve. The story of Rimpa Siva is one such girl's story that has changed the way we look at the tabla.
2. It is interesting to note that Rimpa's father was beset with worry when Rimpa, a daughter, was born to him. A noted tabla player, Pt. Swapan Siva, was at a loss to understand how his daughter would carry forward his

legacy. For, according to him and most others, only boys played the tabla.

3. But Pt. Swapan Siva's prejudice soon took a beating when he saw Rimpa, all of five years old, effortlessly mastering beats and rhythms which his male students were still struggling at. In fact, little Rimpa was not only playing like those boys, she was actually playing better than them!
4. Growing up in a musical family, Rimpa heard the notes of the tabla all day in her house. So it should not be a surprise to anyone that Rimpa took to the instrument like fish takes to water. Early in her musical career, Rimpa had been hailed as a child prodigy. When Ustad Zakir Hussain heard a recording of her playing the tabla, he was deeply impressed. When he heard that the player was a nine-year-old girl, his astonishment knew no bounds. For, he had thought that the player was at least 18 or 19 years old! When the Ustad visited Kolkata two years later, he expressed his wish to meet the prodigy. He took a careful look at Rimpa's fingers, as though trying to understand how the delicate fingers of an 11-year-old girl could produce such confident and strong notes.
5. In June 2018, Sangeet Natak Akademi awarded Rimpa with the Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskar. Rimpa plays in the Farukhabad Gharana, and her fingers move over the tabla with lightning speed. She improvises on stage, much to the delight of the audience. Female tabla players such as the late Aban Mistry and Anuradha Pal have been Rimpa's inspiration. In turn, Rimpa has inspired many other young girls to take up the tabla. Today, the outlook is so much more promising for women tabla players in the country than it was a few decades back. Other women tabla players, such as Reshma Pandit and Mitali Khargonkar, are waiting in the wings to steal Rimpa's thunder!

**6.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Complete the sentence appropriately with information given in paragraph 1. 1  
During earlier times, girls were encouraged by their families .....

**Ans.** to learn to play a musical instrument but not a tabla.

- (b) Playing the tabla 'was always the domain of males.' This is referred to as a 'stereotype.' Select the term which is incorrect to use for girls not being chosen to play the tabla. 1  
(i) Prejudice  
(ii) Prohibition  
(iii) Discrimination  
(iv) Belief

**Ans.** (ii) Prohibition

- (c) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1  
Pt. Swapan Siva wanted a male heir because .....

**Ans.** he was a noted tabla player and was uncertain how his daughter would carry his legacy forward.

- (d) For what reasons was Pt. Swapan Siva impressed by his daughter? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** When Pt Swapan Siva saw his five-year-old daughter mastering beats and rhythms effortlessly on the tabla instead of struggling like his male students, he was very impressed. Besides, he noticed that she was also playing far better than them.

- (e) For what reason was Rimpa considered to be a child prodigy? Select the correct answer. 1  
(i) She grew up hearing the notes of the tabla since she was born.  
(ii) She was the daughter of a talented and well-known tabla player.  
(iii) She was recognised for her exceptional talent when she was a child.  
(iv) She played the tabla much better than the boys whom her father tutored.

**Ans.** (iii) She was recognised for her exceptional talent when she was a child.

- (f) Mention the different ways in which Rimpa's talent has been honoured from her childhood in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Ustad Zakir Hussain recognised Rimpa's talent and personally gave her his advice and blessings. In June 2018, Sangeet Natak Akademi awarded her with Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskar.

- (g) What is the message conveyed to others by Rimpa's life? Choose the correct answer. 1  
(i) Gender is not an issue, it is concentration and focus that matters.  
(ii) Women should make an effort to participate more in the music industry.  
(iii) If you are passionate about something, you can surpass all difficulties.  
(iv) A musician can thrive and do well only if he has a guru who can train her/him.

**Ans.** (i) Gender is not an issue, it is concentration and focus that matters.

- (h) The passage includes idioms such as 'took a beating,' 'fish takes to water,' and 'waiting in the wings.' Select the option which best suits the following line. 1

*For some years now, girls are making their mark in this predominantly male reserve.*

- (i) Girls are living up to expectations.  
(ii) Girls have come through with flying colours.  
(iii) Girls are breaking the glass ceiling.  
(iv) Girls have shown that where there's a will, there's a way.

**Ans.** (iii) Girls are breaking the glass ceiling.

**7. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Superfoods are foods that are packed with nutrition and therefore considered good for one's health. They are mostly plant-based, but include some fish and dairy as well. Foods that have earned the superfood label

in recent years include those that are rich in antioxidants and omega-3 fatty acids, besides other nutrients. Common examples are blueberries, broccoli, quinoa, spirulina, salmon, pomegranate juice, etc.

2. There are, however, no fixed set of rules for deciding what is and what is not a superfood. Superfoods are found across food groups. It has been argued that 'superfood' is more of a marketing term than any scientifically backed label. For example, blueberries are often mentioned as a first in many lists of superfoods because they are rich in flavonoids, vitamins, and soluble fibre. But the same nutrients are also found in other kinds of berries too, including strawberries and cranberries. Similarly with kale. Dark, leafy greens such as spinach and mustards are equally beneficial.
3. The fact that scientists do not use the term 'superfood' also goes to prove that its use is largely a marketing tool. There is no official definition of superfood. But that has not stopped many food companies from spending on research into the health benefits of superfoods and introducing products based on them. The superfood trend is catching on because nowadays everyone wants to lead a healthy lifestyle, and a healthy diet is the first consideration. But people often do not realize that superfoods can mean very little in this regard. Instead, this fad can mistakenly make them prefer one kind of food over another. Asparagus is as good as broccoli, but people may choose to eat broccoli because broccoli is marketed as a superfood.
4. Another criticism of the use of the term 'superfood' is that while the food itself may be healthy, the processing it undergoes for consumption might not be so. For example, green tea is rich in antioxidants. But green tea sold with added flavour or brewed with sugar is not. It is not surprising to note that traditionally the Chinese never drank green

tea with sugar. The juices of superfoods, such as acai berry, noni fruit, and pomegranate, can have added sugar.

5. Another problem with such labelling is that most research on superfoods tests extracts in concentrations that are not found in the food in its natural state. Garlic, for example, contains a nutrient that helps to reduce cholesterol and blood pressure. But one would have to consume as many as 28 cloves a day to even come near to the concentration that is tested in the lab!

**7.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) From the options given below, select a special characteristic of all superfoods. 1
  - (i) They contain all the nutrition needed by the body.
  - (ii) They are natural and not processed.
  - (iii) They are non-allergic and cause no side effects.
  - (iv) They all can be consumed in their raw form.

**Ans.** (ii) They are natural and not processed.

- (b) For which reason have some foods been singled out for special recognition? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Certain foods are promoted to 'superfood' status when they are found to offer very high levels of desirable nutrients, and therefore considered good for health. They are rich in antioxidants and omega-3 fatty acids, besides other nutrients.

- (c) Complete the sentence with information given in paragraph 2. 1  
Many believe that no food is a 'superfood' because .....

**Ans.** the same special nutrients found in one particular food can be found in others too.

- (d) *The fact that scientists do not use the term 'superfood' also goes to prove that its use is largely a marketing tool.*

With reference to the above sentence from the passage, which marketing tool would a food company not use in order to sell its superfood in the market? 1

- (i) Spending on research on health benefits of different foods
- (ii) Advertise its products under the label of food good-for-health
- (iii) Give out information about the processing it goes through
- (iv) Manufacture food products based on superfoods

Ans. (iii) Give out information about the processing it goes through

- (e) “Those who eat better, live better.”

Comment on this quote in about 40 words, with regard to the superfood trend. 2

Ans. In today’s world, people of all ages are prioritizing their health and looking for ways to improve their nutrition. A healthy diet is the main consideration. The amount of information available, especially by food companies, has made superfoods very popular.

- (f) Complete the sentence with information given in paragraph 3. 1

The problem with a food fad is that .....

Ans. people mistakenly prefer one kind of food over another, even though both may have the same health benefits.

- (g) The word ‘traditionally’ as used in *traditionally the Chinese never drank green tea with sugar* means

- (i) due to personal preferences.
- (ii) due to superstition.
- (iii) as a practice.
- (iv) as a social custom.

Ans. (iii) as a practice.

- (h) Meera’s daily meals usually consist of the below given superfoods. Circle the ones you think are wrong for her health. 1

- (i) Breakfast — Two boiled eggs with a small carton of orange juice

- (ii) Lunch — A piece of salmon fish with steamed vegetables
- (iii) Tea — A cup of green tea with a slice of blueberry cheesecake
- (iv) Dinner — A big bowl vegetables with kale, broccoli, and asparagus

Ans. (i) Breakfast — Two boiled eggs with a **small carton of orange juice**

(iii) Tea — A cup of green tea with a **slice of blueberry cheesecake**

### 8. Read the passage given below. 10

1. History tells us a great deal about the Chola Dynasty and its greatest and most charismatic ruler, Rajaraja Chola. His prowess as a warrior, his devotion to God as seen in the magnificent temples he built, and his patronage of the arts are legacies that are incomparable in the history of India. However, what should also be recognized with equal awe is the ideal of kingship that Rajaraja Chola upheld during his lifetime.
2. Rajaraja’s power as a ruler lay in his ability to convince people rather than overwhelm them with his enormous power. Rajaraja knew that everything he undertook would fail if he could not convince the people of his kingdom of the rightness of what he was doing. His belief in honour and right conduct was so deep that he gave up his claim to the throne when his uncle demanded the crown for himself. Rajaraja had to wait for sixteen years before he inherited his father’s kingdom.
3. It is said that Rajaraja’s father, Sundara Chola, spent the last years of his life in great sorrow. Rajaraja’s elder brother, who was to have been king after Sundara Chola, was murdered. It seemed clear that Rajaraja’s uncle, Uttama Chola, was involved in the plot to kill the heir. But Sundara Chola could not pin the fact with evidence, and so was unable to bring the plotters to justice. He died a few years later, crushed by the death of his young



and brave son. Uttama Chola then took the throne, which should rightfully have been Sundara Chola's second son, Rajaraja's.

4. Rajaraja was already popular with the people of the kingdom and was renowned for his courage and warrior qualities. He could have revolted against his uncle and wrested the throne from him, but he did not. An inscription from this time states that Rajaraja 'understood the essence of royal conduct, desired not the kingdom for himself even in his mind, while his paternal uncle coveted his dominions . . .' This was in sharp contrast to the conduct of the Mughal emperors of north India, all of whom except Babur, killed their brothers and went to war rather than give up their claim to the throne. Rajaraja, instead, served his uncle loyally and put aside his ambition to be king.
5. When Uttama Chola died sixteen years later, the people and nobles alike requested Rajaraja to take the throne, and he finally became king. The example of selflessness that he had set won him the devotion of his people. It also won him the loyalty of Uttama Chola's son, who became a high official at Rajaraja's court and served him faithfully throughout his life.

**8.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Which of the following best describes the reason why Rajaraja Chola was regarded as the greatest and most charismatic ruler of the Chola dynasty? 1
  - (i) He was a skilled warrior and statesman.
  - (ii) He was a generous supporter of the arts.
  - (iii) He had an idealised version of kingship.
  - (iv) He gave importance to religion and temples.

**Ans.** (i) He was a skilled warrior and statesman.

- (b) Complete the sentence with correct information given in the passage. 1

Sundara Chola, Rajaraja's father, spent the last years of his life in great sorrow because .....

**Ans.** his elder son, who would have been his heir, had been murdered.

- (c) *History tells us a great deal about the Chola Dynasty and its greatest and most charismatic ruler, Rajaraja Chola.*

A synonym of 'charismatic' as used in the above sentence, is 1

- (i) mysterious.      (ii) powerful.
- (iii) fascinating.      (iv) charming.

**Ans.** (iii) fascinating.

- (d) Discuss in about 40 words, how Rajaraja's conduct with his uncle differed from that of the Mughal emperors of north India. 2

**Ans.** When his paternal uncle demanded the throne for himself, Rajaraja could have revolted against him and become the ruler. In contrast, the Mughal emperors of north India killed their brothers and went to war rather than give up their claims to the throne.

- (e) Complete the following sentence appropriately. 1

Until his uncle died, Rajaraja .....

**Ans.** served him loyally and put aside his ambition to be king.

- (f) State whether the given meaning of the sentence below is True or False. 1

*An inscription from this time states that Rajaraja 'understood the essence of royal conduct, desired not the kingdom for himself even in his mind, while his paternal uncle coveted his dominions . . .'*

This means that Rajaraja understood that the laws of the kingdom demanded that he deny himself the kingdom, as long as his uncle was the ruler.

**Ans.** False

- (g) What thoughts could have plagued Uttama Chola before he died? Write a fictitious account in about 40 words, using information from the passage. 2

**Ans.** Uttama Chola must have felt guilty about killing his older nephew and causing a lot of grief to his brother. He might have also regretted, and possibly felt ashamed of usurping the throne from Rajaraja, the true heir.

- (h) Which of the following sets of qualities describe Rajaraja Chola? 1
- (i) God-fearing and autocratic
  - (ii) Sentimental and self-centered
  - (iii) Courageous and principled
  - (iv) Mature and complacent

**Ans.** (iii) Courageous and principled

**9. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Are emotions and intelligence two separate domains? Or do they overlap? E L Thorndike, who was influential in popularizing the notions of IQ in the first half of the 20th century once proposed that 'social intelligence', an aspect of emotional intelligence that demonstrates the ability to understand others and act suitably in social and personal relations, was itself an aspect of a person's IQ.
2. In the second half of the 20th century, however, personal and social intelligence were largely dismissed by theorists of IQ as being a fashionable concept that had little use. But these intelligences could not be ignored for long. Common sense and intuition is what drives personal intelligence. In a study where people were asked to list the qualities of an intelligent person, it was these two qualities that were among the main points listed. Subsequent research proved that social and personal intelligence is distinct from academic abilities which makes up the greater part of IQ. But they are an intrinsic part of what makes people do well in life.

3. In recent years, it has been conceded that while IQ, based on math and language skills, will make a person do well in the classroom, it will be of less and less influence as life goes beyond the classroom. Today, a wider view of intelligence is taken. It is being defined as abilities that make a person lead life successfully – and those abilities are different from the skills required to do well at school. There is no doubt now that personal and social intelligence have a great say in how successful one is in life.

4. Emotional intelligence, which includes personal and social intelligence, can be explained under the following heads:

- ❖ **Knowing one's emotions** – being aware of oneself is the bedrock of emotional intelligence. If we cannot understand our feelings, we become slaves to our emotions and let them overtake us.
- ❖ **Managing emotions** – this ability derives from the ability to understand oneself. The ability to take charge of one's emotions, for example, to calm oneself, shake off anxiety or sadness or frustration, is important for a person to bounce back after failure or misfortune.
- ❖ **Self-motivation** – channeling emotions towards the achievement of a goal is essential for success. Controlling one's impulses, restraining one's desires, and doing what is the need of the hour, are all skills that make a highly productive individual.
- ❖ **Empathy** – it is the ability to recognize emotions in others. It forms the basis of what is known as 'people skill'. Empathetic people catch personal and social cues faster, and do well in professions that require handling people, such as teaching, nursing, management and sales.
- ❖ **Handling relationships** – if we have empathy and are able to manage other



people's emotions, we have successful relationships. Success in relationships leads to popularity, helps in effective leadership and interpersonal skills.

**9.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Which of the following is not a correct statement? 1

E L Thorndike believed that

- (i) emotional intelligence should include the study of social intelligence.
- (ii) the IQ of a person was directly proportional to his emotional intelligence.
- (iii) social intelligence was an important aspect of a person's IQ.
- (iv) social intelligence was important to measure emotional intelligence.

**Ans.** (ii) the IQ of a person was directly proportional to his emotional intelligence.

- (b) Complete the sentence with information given in paragraph 2. 1

Earlier, many dismissed the theory of personal and social intelligence because .....

**Ans.** they believed that IQ was only a fashionable concept which had little use.

- (c) *Common sense and intuition is what drives personal intelligence.*

With reference to the above sentence, which of the following is not a synonym of 'intuition?' 1

- (i) Feeling                      (ii) Experience
- (iii) Hunch                      (iv) Instinct

**Ans.** (ii) Experience

- (d) For what reasons does a person need multiple intelligences to live life well? Rationalise your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** In order to live life well, a combination of different intelligences help one learn different things, solve problems, carry out various

tasks, interact with others, form relationships, progress in one's academic or professional capabilities, and to go about one's daily life in an effective manner.

- (e) Select the option which is not an example of emotional intelligence in a classroom. 1

- (i) Bullying or heckling of students by their peers
- (ii) Helping a classmate who is weak in a certain subject
- (iii) Encouraging and applauding creativity in classmates
- (iv) Talking over any points of friction in an amicable manner

**Ans.** (i) Bullying or heckling of students by their peers.

- (f) Complete the following sentence with information given in the passage. 1

Knowing one's emotions is considered to be the 'bedrock' of emotional intelligence because .....

**Ans.** it helps a person to understand and analyse his feelings, and manage how he reacts to situations.

- (g) With reference to paragraph 3 and within 40 words, write a short account of what the 'wider view of intelligence' is nowadays. 2

**Ans.** It is believed now that skills required in academics in school, with time, are of not much use in a person's life. In fact, it is the different abilities that come with personal and social intelligence that make a person lead a successful life.

- (h) Some students of Class 10 decide to spend their weekends teaching children of labourers working on a construction site. Select two emotional intelligences which are prominent in them. 1

- (i) Managing emotions
- (ii) Self-motivation

- (iii) Academic intelligence
- (iv) Handling relationships
- (v) Empathy

**Ans.** (ii) Self-motivation

- (v) Empathy

**10. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. India is a parliamentary democracy, and as such the ultimate responsibility for running the administration rests with the ministers, who are the elected representatives of the people. But it is not possible for the ministers to handle and resolve the manifold problems in administering such a vast country. It is here that the civil services of India enter the picture. The ministers formulate the policies and the civil servants carry them out. More often than not, the ministers formulate the policies on the suggestions and advice of the civil servants.
2. The Civil Services in India refer to the executive branch of the Republic of India that is permanent, i.e. it does not have a term of five years and does not change with a change in electoral outcomes. The opposite, i.e. temporary executive branch is the council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The present civil services of India is largely modelled on the pattern of the former Indian Civil Service of British India.
3. Many of us would be surprised to know that during British rule, the actual exercise of colonial power was mostly in the hands of Indian civil servants. The Indian Civil Service (ICS) was originally an all-British cadre which headed the administration of the country. The District Magistrates and Revenue Officers who came in contact with the people were the human face of the colonial power, 'sarkar' for the villagers. Below this superstructure, the clerks to the peons were staffed by Indians. But following the Montagu-Chelmsford

Reforms, which drew attention to the need for indianising the Civil Services, Indians began to join the elite ICS, and by 1947 the service had many Indian officers.

4. As historian Bipan Chandra points out, during the freedom movement, our leaders often criticized the ICS for being, 'a small elite group of overpaid, insensitive, mostly British men'. So it was presumed that once we gained independence, the Indian government would dismantle the whole structure. However, no one had anticipated the utter chaos that occurred during the Partition of the country. There was a gigantic movement of population across borders and horrific violence. There was a war-like situation in Kashmir followed by the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. At that time, the one organization that was essential was a stable and functioning Administrative Service.
5. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then Home Minister, recommended that the ICS be retained, and the Constituent Assembly supported his practical plan. It was now renamed the Indian Administrative Service, the IAS, and its role was spelt out in Part XIV of the Indian Constitution headed by the words 'Service under the Union and the States'. An independent commission was also set up to ensure that the selection of officers to this service was fair and impartial. This is the Union Public Service Commission that holds the annual examination for the services.
6. Originally only the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service were established. It was followed by the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Engineering Service. Now we have Indian Foreign Service, Indian Statistical Service, Indian Revenue Service, Indian Postal Service, Indian Railway Traffic Service, Indian Defence Estates Service and so on.

**10.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Fill in the blank using relevant information given in the passage. 1

The work of the civil servants in India is essentially .....

**Ans.** to help the ministers with the smooth running of the country.

- (b) Select the correct option. 1

As compared to the Council of Ministers, the Civil Services

- (i) are permanent and do not change when a new government is voted in.
- (ii) have members who are elected by the representatives of the people.
- (iii) are incharge of only formulating policies for the betterment of the country.
- (iv) are essential to help the Prime Minister in the smooth running of the executive.

**Ans.** (i) are permanent and do not change when a new government is voted in.

- (c) Why was it presumed that the new Indian government would dismantle the ICS? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

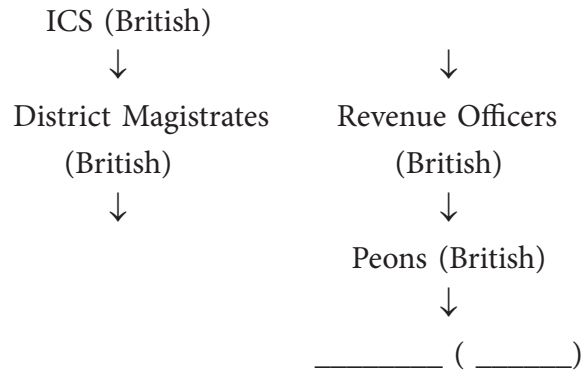
**Ans.** The ICS represented the human face of British colonial power. Therefore, it was criticized during the freedom struggle for being elitist and overpaid, and being insensitive to the needs of the Indians they governed. Therefore, many presumed that this British institution would be dismantled.

- (d) *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then Home Minister, recommended that the ICS be retained....*

With reference to the above statement, when someone 'recommends' something, it means that .....

**Ans.** he has put something forward with approval. 1

- (e) Complete the following structure with information given in the passage. 1



**Ans.** Clerks (Indian)

- (f) With information from the passage and in about 40 words, write about the role the ICS played during the Partition. 2

**Ans.** The Partition of India brought massive cross-migration at the borders and horrific violence, including a war-like situation in Kashmir, followed by Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. In these times, the ICS was the only stable and functioning organisation which helped the new government through the chaos.

- (g) Read the following statement carefully and write whether it is True or False. 1

During British rule, the possible reason for the actual exercise of colonial power being mostly in the hands of Indian civil servants could have been because of the unfamiliarity of language which made communication difficult for the rulers and the natives.

**Ans.** True

- (h) Sujata is hopeful to get into the Indian Foreign Service. In order to be successful, which steps would she have to clear? 1

- (i) Join a coaching centre
- (ii) Pass an examination
- (iii) Undergo training
- (iv) Be living abroad
- (v) Be interviewed by an independent commission

**Ans.** (ii) Pass an examination

- (v) Be interviewed by an independent commission

**11. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. A feral child, also referred to as wild child, is a human child who has lived away from the society of humans from a very young age. As such, they exhibit no likeness to human behaviour and can speak no human language. The idea of a human child being brought up in a jungle by wild animals has always fascinated the human imagination, which is perhaps the reason why feral children have been the subject of many folklores and legends. In these stories, they are typically portrayed as having been found by animals and raised by them.
2. In later day fiction too, the feral child has been pictured as a child brought up by animals, far away from human influence. Mowgli is arguably the most renowned example of the fictional variety. In fact, Kipling's beloved character from *The Jungle Book* (1894) greatly influenced the imagination of others in the genre, such as Edgar Rice Burrough's *Tarzan of the Apes*.
3. Mowgli is brought up in the jungle by a wolf pack. He grows into a life of discipline, action, and loyalty. Like his wolf brothers, he can hunt and fight; unlike them, he has fingers that he can use to remove thorns from the paws of animals. Mowgli thus represents the best of both the animal and the human world.
4. Through Mowgli's adventures with the animals, Kipling depicts a culture that is in many ways comparable to ours. There is friendship, but there is also enmity. For friends, Mowgli has Bagheera the black panther, Kaa the python, and Baloo the bear, among others. In Shere Khan, the ferocious tiger, he confronts a deadly enemy. However, the main philosophical preoccupation of Mowgli's existence is this: Is he a wolf, or is he human?
5. In the novel, Mowgli is given the chance to mingle with both humans and animals. He

learns to adapt to both ways of life. When he chooses his adoptive parents who are humans, he reminds us that our true nature and identity cannot be denied; when he still retains his relationship with his wolf brothers, he teaches us that we do not have to forsake our friends. He is thus both wolf and human – a person who remains loyal to his roots.

6. Feral children have been documented in real life too – raised by dogs, pumas, even ostriches, and some by wolves like the fictional Mowgli. Many reports of feral children were later found to be false. However, some true instances do exist. In most of these cases, the children may have experienced severe neglect or trauma before being abandoned by their parents or running away from them.

**11.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Select the option which gives the correct definition of a feral child. 1
  - (i) A human child who cannot speak any human languages as he has lived away from humans.
  - (ii) A human child who has been raised in a jungle by wild animals and lived away from human contact.
  - (iii) A human child with limited contact which has hindered his development of social and physical skills.
  - (iv) A human child who has lived isolated from humans from a very young age and so does not exhibit human behaviour.
- Ans. (iv) A human child who has lived isolated from humans from a very young age and so does not exhibit human behaviour.
- (b) Read the following statement and state whether it is True or False. 1  
The term 'folklore and legends' refers to make-believe stories originally passed by word of mouth usually based on the exploits of animals as well as delivering life lessons.

**Ans.** False

- (c) In which way has the idea of a feral child been an interesting topic for writers? Write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Stories of a human child brought up in a jungle away from human influence had always fascinated the human imagination. Therefore, writers of fiction used this popular genre to attract readers to their stories of strange feral children brought up by wild animals.

- (d) Complete the sentence with appropriate information. 1

Living with a wolf pack, Mowgli learns the values of ....., ....., ....., and .....

**Ans.** discipline; action; loyalty; brotherhood.

- (e) Explain the meaning of 'arguably' as used in the sentence given below. 1

*Mowgli is arguably the most renowned example of the fictional variety.*

**Ans.** It means without any doubt / without any argument.

- (f) Which of the following statements about Mowgli is not true? 1

- (i) When given a chance to mingle with humans, Mowgli learns to adapt to both ways of life.
- (ii) Though Mowgli begins to live with his adoptive human parents, he does not forget his animal friends.
- (iii) Mowgli learns about friendship and enmity when he begins to live with his adoptive human parents.
- (iv) Mowgli fights and hunts like any of his wolf brothers and helps remove thorns from their paws.

**Ans.** (iii) Mowgli learns about friendship and enmity when he begins to live with his adoptive human parents.

- (g) In mingling with both humans and animals, what lesson does Mowgli teach us? Write your answer with reference to the

information given in the passage, and in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** One of the lessons we learn is that we should never forsake our friends. We also learn that our true nature and real identity cannot stay hidden, and that it is important to adapt to changes but also stay loyal to one's roots.

- (h) Who were the real feral children mentioned in documented studies? Select the two from the categories given below. 1

- (i) Neglected children
- (ii) Unhappy children
- (iii) Impoverished children
- (iv) Abandoned children
- (v) Sick children

**Ans.** (i) Neglected children

- (iv) Abandoned children

**12. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Over 7000 years ago, the hunter-gatherers took to farming and irrigation and settled along river valleys. The earliest known examples of script originated around 3500 BCE in Sumer, the first-known civilization of the world.
2. Located on the flood plains of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in the region which is now modern Iraq, Sumer was a collection of city-states ruled by priest-kings and inhabited by farmers, artisans and merchants.

Agriculture and trade prospered. How were trade transactions to be recorded? The ancient Sumerians used small clay objects in abstract shapes, called clay tokens, to keep track of agricultural and manufactured goods. In time, as they needed to keep these tokens safe, they began to seal them in hollow clay containers or envelopes. In order to remember what was inside these sealed containers, the Sumerians impressed pictures of the tokens on the containers. In time, the tokens and envelopes were done away with but the symbols of the tokens continued to be used. Thus, the



earliest system of writing was invented – the cuneiform. The cuneiform script was written on soft clay tablets using reed pens called stylus. These clay tablets were then baked in a kiln. The name comes from the Latin word *cuneus* for ‘wedge’ owing to the wedge-shaped style of writing. The Sumerian tablets are the earliest examples of the cuneiform script.

3. Cuneiform was pictographic – the image of the sun signified the sun.

Later, cuneiform writing embraced ideograms. For example, the sign representing a foot was also used to mean ‘stand’, ‘walk’, ‘run’, ‘bring’, and so on. Much later, cuneiform was used phonetically, with symbols representing sounds. With this, the script moved to its next stage – the alphabet. All great Mesopotamian civilizations used the cuneiform before abandoning it in favour of the alphabetic script some time after 100 BCE. The great literary works of Mesopotamia such as the *Atrahasis*, *The Descent of Inanna*, *The Myth of Etana*, *The Enuma Elish* and the famous *Epic of Gilgamesh* were all written in cuneiform.

4. The discovery of ancient cuneiform tablets of Mesopotamia in the late 19th century overturned the traditional Biblical version of history. Until cuneiform was deciphered, many biblical texts were thought to be original pieces of work. The Fall of Man, the Great Flood, the story of the Garden of Eden were understood as events in human history told by God to the author or authors of Genesis. But with the translation of cuneiform, they are now recognized as Mesopotamian myths derived from works such as *The Myth of Etana*, the *Atrahasis* and *The Enuma Elish!*

**12.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Complete the sentence with appropriate information. 1  
History of mankind changed over 7000 years because .....

**Ans.** hunter-gatherers took to farming and irrigation and settled along river valleys, and this started the beginning of civilization.

- (b) Select the option which tells us how trade transactions were recorded by the ancient Sumerians. 1
- (i) They used clay containers to keep the records of trade transactions safe.
  - (ii) They used seals on which they impressed information about the transactions.
  - (iii) They used clay tokens to keep track of agricultural and manufactured goods.
  - (iv) They used clay tablets with all information written about the trade transactions.

**Ans.** (iii) They used clay tokens to keep track of agricultural and manufactured goods.

- (c) With reference to paragraph 2 and in about 40 words, write what we know about the occupations of ancient Sumer. 2

**Ans.** Since Sumer was located on the fertile floodplains of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, agriculture was an important occupation. Trade also flourished because of the trade routes on the two rivers. Besides this, the city also had many artisans.

- (d) Which of the following statements about cuneiform is not true? 1
- (i) Cuneiform is the method of writing developed in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
  - (ii) The cuneiform script was written on soft clay tablets using reed pens called stylus.
  - (iii) The cuneiform script enabled people to keep accurate records of day-to-day domestic transactions.
  - (iv) Distinguished by its wedge-shaped marks on clay tablets, cuneiform script is the oldest form of writing in the world.



**Ans.** (iii) The cuneiform script enabled people to keep accurate records of day-to-day domestic transactions.

(e) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1  
The earliest cuneiform was pictographic. Later it became ....., and after some time .....

**Ans.** phonetic; it was abandoned in favour of the alphabetic script.

(f) Select the correct word for 'impressed' as used in the given sentence. 1

*The Sumerians 'impressed' pictures of the tokens on the containers.*

- (i) Drew (ii) Painted  
(iii) Marked (iv) Stamped

**Ans.** (iv) Stamped

(g) How did the discovery of ancient cuneiform tablets of Mesopotamia in the late 19th century overturn the traditional Biblical version of history? Rationalise your answer in about 40 words, using information given in paragraph 4. 2

**Ans.** Earlier, many Biblical events in human history were believed to be authentic and written by original writers. But with the translation of cuneiform, these texts were recognised as being derived from ancient Mesopotamian works, and hence their authenticity was overturned.

(h) *Cuneiform was pictographic – the image of the sun signified the sun. Later, cuneiform writing embraced ideograms. For example, the sign representing a foot was also used to mean 'stand', 'walk', 'run', 'bring', and so on.*

With reference to the above example, identify the following ideograms. 1

- (i) heat, light, danger, auspicious : .....  
(ii) forest, green, nest, shade : .....

**Ans.** (i) fire

(ii) tree

**13. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Do animals possess an additional sense, a 'sixth sense'? Many zoologists and owners of pets think so. Most ancient religions, such as that of Egypt, worshipped animals for their unique, often telepathic powers.
2. One of the most common senses of animals is their premonition of natural disasters, like earthquakes and cyclones. It has been noticed that animals begin to flee and birds call out in warning, catfish jump out of the sea and bees mysteriously flee from their hives just before a seismic upheaval. When the tsunami in the Indian Ocean struck Sri Lanka in 2004, over thousands of people were killed. However, rescuers discovered that very few animals had died. This was because before giant waves slammed into Sri Lanka and Indian coastlines, wild and domestic animals seemed to know what was about to happen and fled to safety. According to eyewitness accounts, elephants screamed and ran for higher ground, dogs refused to go outdoors, flamingos abandoned their low-lying breeding areas, zoo animals rushed into their shelters and could not be enticed to come out!
3. Another puzzling phenomenon among animals is their homing instinct. If a cat or a dog is lost, it will sometimes travel several kilometres and unerringly find its master. This mysterious ability of dogs and cats is well documented but remains to this day without a credible explanation.
4. Perhaps the most common phenomenon, and the easiest to verify, is the behaviour shown by many cats and dogs to the return of a person they are close to. It has been suggested that dogs and cats respond to a regular routine, such as a person coming home at a fixed time, or that it receives warning by its sense of smell or hearing. But it has been seen that they show anticipatory behaviour even when the person returns at a time that is not usual. Cases have been reported by owners of

pets of a sudden change in behaviour of the animals before the unexpected arrival of a family member, at times even hours and days in advance. The animal's sense of smell could not be the explanation here. The familiar sound of a vehicle is also not an explanation for it has been seen that the person returned by public transport! There are documented reports by pet owners of instances when an animal has displayed a premonition of death, either their own or of the people they love. Signs of anguish have also been observed in pets at the same time that a death or accident of a person they love takes place at a distance.

5. The study of this extrasensory perception among animals is called Anpsi, that is, animal Psi (supposed psychic faculties or phenomena found in animals). Scientists think that this ability comes from their heightened sense of smell, sound and sight, which is much sharper than that in humans. Animals can sense minute electrical changes in the atmosphere before a natural disaster. Similarly, they may notice changes on the face of their owner when he or she is ill or about to die. However, some of these responses cannot be explained logically.

**13.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Select a suitable antonym of 'unique' as used in the sentence given below. 1

*Most ancient religions, such as that of Egypt, worshipped animals for their unique, often telepathic powers.*

- (i) dissimilar                      (ii) unusual  
(iii) unexceptional              (iv) individual

**Ans.** (ii) unusual

- (b) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1

The strange behaviour of zoo animals before the tsunami in 2004 was that .....

**Ans.** they had rushed into their shelters and could not be enticed to come out.

- (c) Which information in the following statements about the tsunami of 2004 is not true? 1

- (i) When the tsunami struck the coastlines of Sri Lanka and India, thousands of people were killed.  
(ii) Relatively few animals were reported dead, reviving speculation that animals somehow sense impending disaster.  
(iii) Days before the giant waves hit land, wild and domestic animals seemed to know what was about to happen and had fled to safety.  
(iv) Many elephants had run screaming to coastal areas, and pets fled to safer areas.

**Ans.** (iv) Many elephants had run screaming to coastal areas, and pets fled to safer areas.

- (d) Mention the various instincts found in dogs which are difficult to understand. Use information given in the passage, and write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** The homing instinct of a dog, as well as its ability to predict a family member's return; its sense of premonition of death, as well as its sense of danger before a natural calamity, all seem mysterious to us.

- (e) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1

The homing instinct of cats and dogs is believed to be a 'puzzling phenomenon' because .....

**Ans.** there is no credible explanation for their ability to be able to return to their homes or owners, sometimes even from over great distances.

- (f) Choose the correct option. 1

How do scientists explain extrasensory perception (Anpsi) among animals?

- (i) By attributing supposed psychic faculties or a sixth sense to animals.
- (ii) By explaining that animals sense minute electrical changes in the atmosphere.
- (iii) By attributing it to their heightened sense of smell, sound and sight.
- (iv) By theories about the ability of animals to sense danger and death.

**Ans.** (iii) By attributing it to their heightened sense of smell, sound and sight.

- (g) What have pet owners described about their dog's behaviour in situations regarding death? Refer to information in paragraphs 4 and 5, and write your answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Pet owners have documented reports about their pet dog displaying a premonition of death, either their own or a loved one's. Signs of grief have also been observed in them when a death or an accident of a loved one takes place faraway.

- (h) State whether the following statement based on the given sentence is True or False. 1

The sentence given below gives a logical reason for a pet's anticipatory behaviour, but even then there are loopholes in this theory.  
*Dogs and cats respond to a regular routine, such as a person coming home at a fixed time, or that it receives warning by its sense of smell or hearing.*

**Ans.** True

**14. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Born in Khwarezm in Central Asia, now in Uzbekistan, in 973 CE, Al Biruni was an astronomer, anthropologist, mathematician, historian and geographer. Al Biruni lived during a period of political turmoil. He had as his patrons more than six different princes, none of whom were able or wise rulers, and were known for their war-mongering habits.

Al Biruni, therefore, was always on the lookout for new patrons or escaping wars.

2. Around the year 996 CE, he sought the patronage of the Samanid dynasty, which ruled the vast areas of land, including what is now eastern Iran and much of Afghanistan. However, Al Biruni's stay with the Samanids was short-lived. In 998 CE, the entire kingdom of the Samanids was annexed by the brutal Mahmud of Ghazni. Mahmud demanded that Al Biruni join his court. This time Al Biruni could not escape. He worked in Ghazni till the end of his life. This association was significant for Al Biruni accompanied Mahmud on his campaigns into India, the result of which is that we have one of the most comprehensively written books on India of that time.
3. It is very likely that Al Biruni was an unwilling companion of the ruthless Mahmud, but he made good use of the occasion to write down his observations about India. His book is by far the most important of his larger works on any subject, and it earned him recognition as a keen ethnographer, anthropologist and historian. Its title, *Tahqīq mā li-l-hind min maqūlah maqbūlah fī al-'aql aw mardhūlah* ('Verifying All That the Indians Recount, the Reasonable and the Unreasonable'), shows how interested Al Biruni was in recording as truthfully as possible all that he could gather about the customs, religion and science of India.
4. Al Biruni described the festival of Diwali in these words, 'When the sun marches in Libra, it is called Dibali. Then people bathe, dress festively, go to the temples to give alms and play merrily with each other till noon. In the night, they light a great number of lamps in every place so that the air is perfectly clear.'
5. Al Biruni was interested in every aspect of Indian scholarship and learnt Sanskrit. He wrote, 'The most commonly known alphabet is called Siddhamatrika, which is by some

considered as originating from Kashmir, for the people of Kashmir use it. But it is also used in Varanasi. This town and Kashmir are the high schools of Hindu sciences. The same writing is used in Madhyadesa, i.e. the middle country, the country all around Kanauj, which is also called Aryavarta.’

6. On the myths of Indian astronomy, he wrote, ‘They say that the thunder is the roaring of Airavata, the elephant of Indra, the ruler of Heaven, when it drinks from the pond of Manasa ... the rainbow is the bow of Indra, as our common people consider it as the bow of Rustam.’

**14.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Complete the sentence with appropriate information. 1

Al Biruni was always on the lookout for new patrons or escaping wars because .....

**Ans.** he was a scholar and wanted to continue his academic pursuits in peace.

- (b) Select the reason why Al Biruni joined the court of Mahmud of Ghazni. 1

- (i) Since Ghazni had annexed the entire area, it was right of Al Biruni as his subject to work for him.
- (ii) Al Biruni had no other place to run away to, and hence could not refuse Ghazni’s demand.
- (iii) Al Biruni knew Ghazni was a brutal man and would kill him if he tried to escape from the kingdom.
- (iv) Al Biruni was aware that he would be left in peace to study as long as he was under Ghazni’s protection.

**Ans.** (iii) Al Biruni knew Ghazni was a brutal man and would kill him if he tried to escape from the kingdom.

- (c) “All’s well that ends well.”

With reference to this quote, discuss in about 40 words, what was the best thing that came out of Al Biruni’s association with Mahmud of Ghazni. 2

**Ans.** Besides becoming a part of Ghazni’s court till the end of his life, Al Biruni got a chance to travel in India on a military campaign. This gave him the opportunity to write the most comprehensive book on India of that time.

- (d) The word ‘patronage’ as used in the sentence given below is closest in meaning to 1  
*...he sought the patronage of the Samanid dynasty...*

- (i) sponsorship.      (ii) funding.
- (iii) promotion.      (iv) assistance.

**Ans.** (i) sponsorship.

- (e) Read the following sentence carefully and then write whether it is True or False. 1

Al Biruni was happy to travel to India with Mahmud of Ghazni because he wanted to write a book about India.

**Ans.** False

- (f) According to the information in the passage, which of the following statements about Al Biruni’s work in India is not true? 1

- (i) He recorded everything as truthfully as possible.
- (ii) He learned Sanskrit to understand everything better.
- (iii) He studied Indian astronomy to compare it with their own.
- (iv) He wrote about various places and cities he had travelled.

**Ans.** (iii) He studied Indian astronomy to compare it with their own.

- (g) What information did Al Biruni give about Kashmir? With information given in the passage, write your answer in about 40 words. 2



**Ans.** Al Biruni wrote that Siddhamatrika, the most commonly used alphabet, was considered to have originated in Kashmir for the local people, from where it had spread to other places. He also said that Varanasi and Kashmir were the high schools of Hindu sciences.

(h) Complete the sentence appropriately. 1  
Al Biruni's records are important for Indian history because .....

**Ans.** they contain a lot of factual information about India's religion, customs, festivals, and cities.

**15. Read the passage given below. 10**

1. Sometimes, we are too critical of ourselves. I cannot speak the way he does. I cannot sing the way she does. I cannot mingle with people easily. I wish I had the kind of patience and perseverance that she has, and so on and so forth.
2. But are two people alike? Each person is a unique individual. She has a unique character and unique talents. Comparing people is a foolish exercise. Having said that, you may still want to aspire to something for which the skill of conversation and mingling with people, or the quality of patience and perseverance may be required. How then do you achieve what you desire? By changing oneself? That is easier said than done. By criticizing yourself? That is most certainly a wrong that you would do to yourself. By trying to be what you are not? That would be a surefire way of making you miserable in the long run.
3. Then what do we do to align our nature to our aspiration? The first thing to do is to accept the way we are. It is good to be critical of oneself. It is a sign of a sincere character. But to only see your own fault is to be unfairly strict with oneself. No person has only faults or only merits. If we hone our good qualities and accept our shortcomings and work towards overcoming them, we will

find that the path to realizing our aspiration is less daunting.

4. There is another way in which you can approach the problem. Consider this: you are critical of yourself because you are not an extrovert. You cannot talk freely with people you do not know well. If that is so, how about becoming a good listener? You may not be able to voice your feelings and opinions easily, but you can be receptive to the feelings and ideas of others. This is one way you can counter what you think is your shortcoming, a way in which you can turn a negative attribute into a positive one. But wait – do you think that the quietness of a person is a 'negative' attribute? A person of few words is likely to have more depth and substance than a person who rambles on mindlessly. When such people speak, their words have a rare eloquence, and their voice has the ring of truth and conviction.

**15.1 Answer the following questions, based on the passage. 10**

- (a) Complete the following sentence appropriately. 1  
The writer feels that comparing ourselves to other people is .....

**Ans.** a foolish and futile exercise which only makes us miserable.

- (b) What does the writer advise we do in order to stay unique? 1

Choose the statement which is not true.

- (i) Keep comparing ourselves to others
- (ii) Understand our shortcomings
- (iii) Be aware of our positive qualities
- (iv) Accept who we truly are as a person

**Ans.** (i) Keep comparing ourselves to others

- (c) ...you may still want to aspire to something for which the skill of conversation and mingling with people...may be required

A person who has the skill of conversation and loves to mingle with people could be termed as 1

- (i) someone sociable.
- (ii) a socialite.
- (iii) a mixer.
- (iv) a party-animal.

**Ans.** (i) someone sociable.

(d) Why is it important for us to be critical of ourselves? Answer in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** Self-criticism helps us to see our shortcomings and work towards overcoming them. It also helps us take stock of our good qualities, and gives us a chance to hone them. All this makes realizing our aspirations less daunting.

(e) Complete the following sentence with reference to paragraph 4. 1

The writer advises that when it is impossible to change yourself, then you must .....

**Ans.** change your shortcoming into a positive attribute.

(f) What are the ways suggested in the passage which would make the path to realizing our aspiration easier? Rationalise your response in about 40 words. 2

**Ans.** For this, sincere self-criticism and self-acceptance is important. We should believe

in ourselves and not let our shortcomings pull us down. Besides this, it is important to understand that no one is perfect, and that shortcomings can be overcome.

(g) Read the following statement and then answer True or False. 1

We can make ourselves miserable by losing self-confidence and self-worth if we keep comparing ourselves with others.

**Ans.** True

(h) Bikram is extremely shy. He rarely speaks during any family discussions, and is usually overlooked in favour of his younger noisy brother. But whenever anyone needs to confide about something, they always come to Bikram for advice.

Circle the qualities that the others see in him which encourages them to seek him out. 1

- (i) Sensitivity
- (ii) Quietness
- (iii) Mental strength
- (iv) Clear thinking
- (v) Secrecy

**Ans.** (i) Sensitivity

(iv) Clear thinking



## Section B

# Writing & Grammar

## Grammar

### Determiners

#### Practice Questions

(Page 117)

1. Fill in the blanks with the missing determiners. Put a cross where a determiner is not required.

A tornado is a violent storm that can destroy buildings, tumble or whirl vehicles across large distances. It can uproot trees and cause much damage to life and property.

A tornado is formed when a funnel cloud touches the ground. A funnel cloud is a rotating cone-shaped column of air. At times, the rotating column of air is shaped like a rope and at times a cloud or column of dust or debris rotates to indicate the occurrence of the tornado.

Most/Some tornadoes form from thunderstorms. Usually, when warm and moist air meets cool and dry air, it leads to instability in the atmosphere, triggering off a storm.

2. Edit the following paragraph.

A snowstorm accompanied of

strong winds are called a blizzard.

During a blizzard, people but animals

- a. by  
b. is  
c. and

experience piercing cold winds, and the piles in snow bring

life to a standstill. Animals and even human beings got

buried under the snow that at times piles up at an very fast

pace. The most common problems caused by a blizzard is

frostbites, hypothermia and suffocation. Visibility get extremely

low and people tend to lose their way.

3. There is one word missing in each of the following sentences. Write the word in the space given and put a slash to indicate its place in each sentence.

Thunderclouds, high up in / sky, are filled with electric charges.

The positive charges are towards the upper part of the clouds and the negative charges towards / lower part.

Now, / ground level builds up electric charges too and the positive

charges concentrate on / tips of mountains, buildings, trees and even people.

d. of

e. get

f. a

g. are

h. gets

a. the

b. the

c. the

d. **the**  
These positive charges connect with /  
negative charges on

e. **the**  
lower parts of the cloud and / electric  
current is formed.

f. **an**  
Finally, / sparkling electric lightning strikes  
and can be seen as large, crackling spark  
of light.

g. **a**

b. thoroughly enjoyed / flying the / the  
children / toy

Ans. The children thoroughly enjoyed flying the  
toy.

c. this inspired them / later / a machine /  
which / to make / would fly

Ans. Later, this inspired them to make a  
machine which would fly.

d. at school / made kites / which / Orville /  
he sold

Ans. Orville made kites which he sold at school.

e. him / to make / this helped / some money

Ans. This helped him to make some money.

### Connectors

#### ≡ Practice Questions ≡

(Page 119)

##### 1. Fill in the blanks with suitable connectors.

Wilbur was born to Bishop Wright **and**  
Susan Catherine Wright, on a small farm  
near Millville, Indiana, on 16 April 1867.  
Orville was born in a house in Dayton,  
Ohio, on 19 August 1871. The boys had  
two brothers, Reuchlin **and** Loren, **and** a  
sister named Katherine.

Bishop and Susan brought up their  
children with tender care. They imposed  
discipline **but** affection was never found to  
be lacking in the lives of the children. The  
parents set up a library of books at home  
**because** they wanted to encourage them  
to read. **Moreover**, the children were also  
encouraged to develop their creative skills.

##### 2. Rearrange the following words to make meaningful sentences.

a. when Wilbur / and Orville seven years old,  
/ was eleven / their father / a flying toy /  
gifted them

Ans. When Wilbur was eleven and Orville seven  
years old, their father gifted them a flying  
toy.

##### 3. Tick the right connectors.

Wilbur was quiet by temperament (and/  
because) quite a promising student. He  
had aspirations to study at Yale University  
(but/and) unfortunately, he was injured  
while playing ice-hockey. The injuries did  
heal over a period of time (but/since) by  
then Wilbur had lost his will to study.  
He became depressed (yet/and) gave up  
his dream of studying further. (Since/  
Although) he was homebound, he took  
care of his ailing mother (and/because)  
read extensively.

### Subject-Verb Agreement

#### ≡ Practice Questions ≡

(Page 120)

##### 1. Tick the correct form of each verb.

Amphibians (are/is) cold-blooded animals  
that live on land and in water. They  
(are/is) found on all continents except  
Antarctica. Since they (are/is) cold-  
blooded, their body temperature (is/are)  
the same as that of the air around them or  
the water in which they (live/lives).  
So, in cold weather, they (like/likes) to  
warm their bodies in the sun. In summers  
it (is/are) not uncommon to find them  
looking for shady, cool places to rest.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs.

Amphibians have moist and slippery soft skin through which they breathe. They prefer to live on moist land or in water which is essential to keep their skin moist. Most amphibians have mucous and poison glands. The mucous gland is instrumental in keeping the skin soft and moist. The poison gland produces toxic substances that are poisonous for most birds and some animals. These glands are located at different places of the body, depending on the species. They may be behind the ears like those found in toads or behind the eyes, as found in salamanders. The poison is used either to kill the amphibians prey or as a defence mechanism.

3. Edit the following paragraph. Put a cross where there is no error.

There is about 5,000 species of frogs across the world. a. are  
They are found on all continents except Antarctica. b. ×  
Most frogs is brown or green in colour. c. are  
These colours helps the animals to camouflage with their environment. d. help  
Some frogs has bright colours and may even have stripes. e. have  
Many frogs have glands which produce poison f. ×  
to protects them from their enemies. They breathe through g. protect  
their skin and also the nostrils and lungs. h. shed  
Frogs sheds their skins as they grow and then they even eat it up!

Comparison of Adjectives

≡ Practice Questions ≡

(Page 122)

1. Tick the correct form of each adjective.

Volcanic ash comprises (tin<sup>y</sup>/tinier) particles of various types of rocks and minerals. This is formed when gases exert (gr<sup>e</sup>at/greatest) pressure on the magma while it is rising into the atmosphere. The magma is broken into (min<sup>u</sup>te/minuter) ash-like particles. The ash is (ligh<sup>t</sup>er/light) and it travels thousands of miles with the wind. This is why the impact of ash on buildings, human and animal life is (en<sup>o</sup>rmous/more) enormous. Volcanic cinders are (lar<sup>g</sup>er/largest) than the particles of volcanic ash. The (hug<sup>e</sup>/huger) pieces of molten rocks form the volcanic bombs. These volcanic bombs could be as (bi<sup>g</sup>/bigger) as a tennis ball or even a basket ball.

2. Edit the following paragraph. Put a cross where there is no error.

Mount Kilimanjaro, located in Tanzania, is the high  
a. highest  
mountain in Africa. It has three larger  
volcanic cones called  
b. large  
Mawenzi, Shira and Kibo. Kibo, the higher  
peak, is dormant  
c. highest  
and there is a possibility of it erupting in the future.  
d. ×  
Thousands of people climb this very impressive mountain every year.  
e. ×  
There are superstitious beliefs linked to Mount Kilimanjaro than to any other mountain.

f. more superstitious

**3. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the adjectives given in the brackets.**

- a. Mount Fuji is an active volcano and it last erupted in 1708. (active)
- b. It is one of the most beautiful mountains in the world, and it is snow-capped throughout the year. (beautiful)
- c. Located on Honshu Island, it is the highest mountain in Japan. (high)
- d. The five lakes that surround it make the sight a spectacular one. (spectacular)
- e. The mountain has become more popular than ever before. (popular)

..... **Modals and their Usage** .....

≡ **Practice Questions** ≡

(Page 123)

**1. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals.**

NINA: What is a raft?

FATHER: A raft is a flat boat that can be used for transportation over water. It does not have a hull and it may be made of wood, cork or air-filled rubber.

NINA: Can it be used for racing?

Father: Yes, it could be. Rafting has now become a very popular water sport.

NINA: What materials are used to make a canoe?

FATHER: Long ago, canoes were made of bark and wood. Modern canoes may/can be made from materials like wood, aluminium or plastic.

NINA: How does a canoe work?

FATHER: It has to be propelled by one or more paddlers. They may either kneel or be seated to paddle.

**2. There is one word missing in each of the following sentences. Write the word in the space given and put a slash to indicate its place in each sentence.**

A submarine is a large vessel that / be operated under

a. that can be the water surface. To ensure the safety of the mariners, the hull, under which huge ballast tanks are located, / be a

b. must be a strong one. These tanks / be filled with or emptied of

c. should be filled seawater or air. When the submarine is required to travel on the surface, its ballast tanks / be filled with air.

d. must be filled This makes the vessel less dense and it floats. When the submarine / to be submerged in water,

e. needs to be its ballast tanks / be flooded with seawater. f. tanks should be

This action makes the submarine sink and it / be g. it can be

moved about underwater. Submarines / be used h. Submarines may be for military or research purposes.

**3. Tick the correct modals.**

LALIT: (Could/Might) you tell me where I can get some information about the Titanic?

BINA: You (may/will) look up a website or an encyclopaedia in the library.

LALIT: Do you have any information on it?

BINA: I know it set sail on 10 April 1912 and on 14 April the ship was given warnings of an approaching iceberg which they (should/can) have taken seriously. When the lookout boy spotted the iceberg, the ship (could/may) neither be slowed

down nor (could/might) the captain change the direction of the ship. The ship was wrecked and many people lost their lives.

LALIT: Why (couldn't/wouldn't) all the passengers not be saved?

BINA: That's because the number of lifeboats were just sufficient to carry 1,708 people while the number of passengers and crew was 2,224.

LALIT: Oh! The ship (may/should) have been equipped with more lifeboats.

### Voice

#### Practice Questions (Page 125)

1. Write A in front of sentences that are in active voice and P in front of the ones that are in passive voice.

- The first practical single-rotor helicopter, which made a successful flight, was built by Igor I Sikorsky. **P**
- Sikorsky, at the age of eleven, had a prophetic dream that he was on a flying machine. **A**
- Later in life, he dreamt of an aircraft built by his firm Sikorsky Aircraft. **A**
- Sikorsky's interests were watched very closely by his father, Professor Sikorsky. **P**
- The professor observed that Igor had a special interest in technical subjects. **A**
- He encouraged his son to study physics, astronomy and electricity. **A**
- Ten-year-old Igor decided that flying would be his aim and career in life. **A**
- The dream was whole-heartedly supported by Igor's father. **P**

2. Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice.

- In 1913, Sikorsky built the world's first

airplane with four engines.

Ans. In 1913, the world's first airplane with four engines was built by Sikorsky.

- Sikorsky designed planes that carried mails in World War I.

Ans. Planes that carried mails in World War I were designed by Sikorsky.

- He then made a machine that carried sixteen passengers.

Ans. A machine that carried sixteen passengers was made by him.

- He also made planes that were used to carry bombs.

Ans. Planes that were used to carry bombs were also made by him.

- In 1924, Igor made the much-awaited aircraft called S-29.

Ans. In 1924, the much-awaited aircraft called S-29 was made by Igor.

### Formation of Tenses

#### Practice Questions (Page 127)

1. Tick the correct tense of the verbs.

The first living beings that (w<sup>ere</sup>/are) put into a rocket and sent to a height of 171 km above the surface of the earth (w<sup>ere</sup>/are) fruit flies. Once the scheduled flight (had<sup>been</sup>/was) completed, the capsule (w<sup>as</sup>/is) recovered and the flies (w<sup>ere</sup>/had been) found to be in normal state. The main purpose of this flight (w<sup>as</sup>/has been) to see the impact of radiations on DNA.

In 1949, Albert II (bec<sup>ame</sup>/become) the first monkey to be sent into space. He (w<sup>ent</sup>/was) aboard a V2 rocket. He (w<sup>as</sup>/is) safe till the return journey, when on landing the impact led to his death.



**2. Rewrite the following report and its headline in the present tense.**

The Tragedy of the Space Shuttle Challenger Shook the World

At 11:38 a.m. on 28 January 1986, the Space Shuttle Challenger launched from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Millions of people across the world watched the space vehicle that had their heroes aboard. Among them was also a social studies teacher, the first private citizen to get the opportunity to go into space. Just 73 seconds after the take off, the Challenger exploded! It was discovered later that the malfunctioning of a part of the rocket booster had caused the disaster.

**Ans.** At 11:38 a.m. on 28 January, 1986, the Space Shuttle Challenger launches from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Millions of people across the world watch the space vehicle that has their heroes aboard. Among them is also a social studies teacher, the first private person to get the opportunity to go into space. Just 73 seconds after the take off, the Challenger explodes! It is discovered later that the malfunctioning of a part of the rocket booster has caused the disaster.

**3. Edit the following paragraph.**

Presently, the International Space Station is the biggest human-made object to fly in space. It was the combined astronomical

a. **is**  
creation of sixteen countries. It continues to flew 320 km

b. **fly**  
above the surface of the earth. The astronauts having

c. **have**  
space for living and experiment on this magnificent

d. **experimenting**

space station. Weightlessness made movements and actions

e. **makes**  
quite cumbersome, but intensive training of the astronauts enabled them to conduct experiments in and outside the

f. **enables**  
space station.

**Prepositions**

**Practice Questions**

(Page 129)

**1. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.**

Billions of years ago, the earth did not look like what it does today. Even the living things on earth were limited to very few species of plants. The animals in the sea evolved and so did the ones that lived on land. These changes took place right across the world. This did not happen within a span of few years; it took millions of years for living creatures to evolve from simple to complex forms of plants and animals.

**2. Tick the right prepositions.**

(In/At) the Triassic period, most of the earth's land was one enormous continent called Pangaea. The middle of the land mass was so far (from/to) the oceans (around/in) it that its surface was dry and desert-like. The climate was warm and there was no ice (at/on) the poles. Hence, the plants that needed moisture could not survive, and trees and plants that did well (upon/in) dry areas were found in abundance. The animals included reptiles and turtles. (Towards/Behind) the end of this period, the warm-blooded reptiles evolved (into/to) flying reptiles called pterodactyls, and some even evolved into mammals.

**3. Fill in the missing prepositions and put a slash to indicate their place in each sentence.**

In the beginning / the Mesozoic Era, some amphibians

a. **of**

developed / gigantic-sized reptiles called dinosaurs.

b. **into**

The dinosaurs that were herbivorous fed greedily / the

c. **on**

abundant supply / vegetation. It is believed that some

d. **of**

species of the plant-eating dinosaurs lived / herds. This

e. **in**

helped them to protect themselves / the attacks

f. **from**

/ the carnivorous dinosaurs. Some carnivorous

g. **by**

dinosaurs hunted / packs.

h. **in**

**Speech**

**Practice Questions**

(Page 132)

**1. Read the following dialogue and complete the paragraph in reported speech that follow.**

FARID: Do you know that the Christmas party scheduled for next week has been called off?

ALI: Yes. It has been called off to pay our respects to the people who died in the landslide that occurred near Manali.

FARID: he principal is considering having a school fete for three days so that

the school can collect enough money to contribute towards the funds being collected for the victims.

Farid asked Ali (a) **if he knew that the Christmas party scheduled for the following week had been called off.** Ali replied (b) **in the positive** and added (c) **that it has been called off to pay their respects to the people who had died in the landslide that had occurred** near Manali. Farid told Ali that the Principal was considering having a school fete for three days so that the school (d) **could collect enough money to contribute towards the funds that were being collected for the victims**

**2. Fill in the blanks with suitable reporting verbs.**

The angry teacher **commanded** the children to clean up the playground. The children **complained** that they were tired and did not want to clean up the litter. Their teacher **told/reminded** them that if they had not littered the place, they would not have been asked to do so. The children **promised** their teacher that they would not litter again and they would remember to use the dustbin.

**3. Edit the following report of a conversation.**

Last Monday, Ritu **reach** school late by fifteen minutes.

a. **reached**

Her teacher, Miss Nancy White, **told** her why she was late

b. **asked**

for the class. Ritu **tells** her that the morning alarm

c. **told**  
did not ring and we all woke up late. **This**  
morning, Ritu

d. **That**  
and Tanya came late to school and they  
both give the same

e. **gave**  
reason for reaching school late. Miss White  
laughed and told all of us that she

f. **her**  
should found a new excuse.

g. **find/have found**

## Integrated Grammar Exercises

(Page 133)

### Gap Filling

Read the following passages and fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. Reading is one of the best hobbies (a)  
(ii) **that** you can adopt. (b) (i) **It** not only  
helps you to pass your leisure time usefully  
(c) (iii) **but** also keeps you well informed.  
Besides that, it builds (d) (iv) **your**  
vocabulary and helps (e) (i) **you** improve  
your expression. (f) (iii) **If** you can't decide  
(g) (i) **which** books to read you (h)  
(iv) **should** consult your librarian.
2. Mount Everest is (a) (ii) **the** highest  
mountain in the world. It is a part of the  
Himalayas, (b) (iii) **on** the frontier of Nepal  
and Tibet. The mountain peak rises to  
almost 9 kilometres (c) (iii) **above** sea level.  
Little (d) (iv) **was** known about the great  
mountain till 1921. Even (e) (iii) **till** 1951 a  
side of the mountain (f) (ii) **was** completely  
unexplored, till four mountaineers (g)  
(i) **from** Britain and two from New

Zealand (h) (iii) **discovered** it. Its height  
thrilled the mountaineers and set a  
challenge before them.

3. When Koki was twelve, she and her  
mother went to spend a part of the year  
with Koki's maternal grandmother (a)  
(ii) **who** lived in an old house near the river.  
Her mother (b) (iii) **was** busy all day,  
cooking and washing clothes, (c)  
(iv) **while** her grandmother, a round,  
bouncy little woman, (d) (i) **would** sit in  
the sun recounting stories (e) (iii) **from** her  
childhood. Koki would spend (f)  
(ii) **the** mornings helping her mother, the  
afternoons talking to her grandmother;  
but towards evening the old lady would go  
indoors, and Koki would  
(g) (iv) **be** on her own in (h) (iii) **the** large  
garden in front of the house.
4. I saw (a) (ii) **a** leopard when I was crossing  
the stream (b) (iii) **at** the bottom of the hill.  
The ravine (c) (iv) **was** so deep that for  
most of the day it remained (d)  
(iii) **in** shadow. This encouraged many  
birds and animals to emerge (e) (iii) **from**  
cover during the hours of daylight. Few  
people ever passed (f) (ii) **that** way. Only  
milkmen and charcoal burners from  
the surrounding villages passed (g) (i) **by**  
occasionally. As a result, the ravine had  
become a little haven (h) (ii) **for** wildlife,  
one of the few natural sanctuaries left near  
Mussoorie.
5. Albert Einstein worked as a technical  
expert (a) (ii) **at** the local Patent Office  
(b) (i) **in** 1905. During this time, at the

- (c) (iv) **age** of twenty-six, four years before he was able to get a job as a professor of physics, Einstein published four (d) (iv) **of** his most important papers on (e) (i) **the** history of science. They were all written in (f) (iii) **his** spare time. He proved that atoms (g) (ii) **and** molecules existed. It proved to be a major step (h) (iv) **towards** progress in the field of science.
6. It was Benjamin Franklin (a) (ii) **who** first proved (b) (iii) **that** clouds produce lightning which is of very high voltage. We call it a bolt (c) (i) **of** lightning. When Benjamin Franklin (d) (iii) **flew** a silk kite into the clouds during a thunderstorm, he attached a metal key to it (e) (iv) **with** a string. He got an electric shock (f) (ii) **when** he touched the metal key. This heavy charge flowed (g) (iii) **through** his body into the earth. This was a bolt of lightning charged (h) (ii) **with** electricity.
7. It is impossible (a) (iii) **for** any nation to compensate for the services of a fighting soldier. There (b) (i) **is** no pay scale (c) (ii) **that** is high enough to buy the services of a single soldier (d) (iv) **who** undergoes the ordeal of combat, the physical agony (e) (iii) **of** war, and (f) (ii) **the** constant anxiety caused while living in the (g) (iii) **most** dangerous (h) (i) **and** remote areas of the earth.
8. Robin Hood and Little John (a) (i) **were** walking one fine morning. It (b) (ii) **was** a dusty (c) (iv) **and** hot day. They went to (d) (iv) **a** little brook where they splashed water (e) (iii) **on** their faces. They lay on (f) (iii) **the** green grass and looked up at the blue sky (g) (ii) **with** great contentment. Soon, they fell (h) (iv) **into** a deep slumber.
9. The army set forth on its final advance. The soldiers moved (a) (i) **in** full order of battle and (b) (iii) **by** stages of only eight or ten miles a day. This was to save (c) (iv) **their** strength for (d) (iii) **the** final combat. The heat in this part of Africa (e) (ii) **was** intense but (f) (iv) **the river** Nile was a great source (g) (i) **of** comfort. The soldiers moved without any fear. All that (h) (iii) **they** thought of was the final victory.
10. Helen Keller lived with her parents and (a) (ii) **her** baby sister Mildred in (b) (i) **a** comfortable house near (c) (iv) **which** were wide fields and a big barn. Helen's father (d) (iii) **had been** a captain in the army. Now, he owned a newspaper. When Helen (e) (i) **was** born she could see (f) (ii) **and** hear like other children. But (g) (iii) **when** she was a year and a half old she (h) (i) **became** very ill.
11. English has travelled to various parts (a) (ii) **of** the world and many words (b) (i) **from** various languages have come to be a part (c) (iii) **of** the language. Trade, immigration, conquests and colonization (d) (iv) **were** some of the factors that encouraged this. For example, (e) (iii) **in** 1768, the Royal Society sent Captain James Cook to (f) (ii) **make** some astronomical observations in Australia. He was also

- asked (g) (iv) **to** explore the surrounding lands. In this way he reached Australia and New Zealand. In both places he hoisted the British flag. Later, many Australian words like boomerang and kangaroo (h) (iii) **became** a part of the English language.
12. One day, Grandfather was visiting a friend (a) (i) **when** he came upon a noisy scene at the garden gate. Men (b) (iii) **were** shouting, hurling stones, and brandishing sticks. The cause (c) (iv) **of** the uproar was a chameleon (d) (ii) **that** had been discovered sunning itself (e) (iii) **in** a shrub. Someone claimed that the chameleon (f) (iv) **could** poison people twenty feet away, simply (g) (i) **by** spitting at them. The residents of the area had risen up in arms. Grandfather was just in time to save the chameleon (h) (i) **from** certain death and he brought the little reptile home.
13. Vitamins are a group of nutrients (a) (ii) **that** our body requires (b) (iii) **in** small quantities. They are essential (c) (iv) **for** the proper functioning of the body. If our diet (d) (ii) **is** lacking in certain vitamins, we are likely (e) (iii) **to** develop diseases called deficiency diseases. Similarly, minerals are also essential (f) (i) **for** maintaining good health. Water is extremely vital (g) (iii) **as** life processes cannot occur without it. A healthy diet and sufficient intake of water is (h) (ii) **the** secret of good health.
14. Jute is a long, soft, shiny plant (a) (ii) **that** is spun (b) (iv) **into** coarse, long threads. It is one of (c) (iv) **the** cheapest natural fibres. Some of (d) (iii) **its** useful qualities are its biodegradability, durability and strength. Jute grows best (e) (ii) **in** warm, humid climates. India (f) (i) **is** the largest producer of jute products (g) (i) **in** the world. It is very useful (h) (iv) **for** making strong packing material. The fibres are also woven into ropes, curtains, carpets and hessian cloth.
15. A lot of research is being conducted all (a) (ii) **over** the world on developing eco-friendly biodegradable plastics. Some partially biodegradable plastics (b) (iii) **have** been developed and are (c) (ii) **being** used. Completely biodegradable plastics based (d) (iv) **on** starch rather than petroleum (e) (iii) **have** recently been developed and are in the early stages (f) (i) **of** commercialization. It is hoped (g) (ii) **that** this will help to save the environment (h) (iv) **from** further degradation.
16. John Dalton was a British chemist. He developed (a) (i) **a** theory that all elements (b) (iii) **are** composed of tiny, indivisible particles called atoms and (c) (ii) **that** each element is made up (d) (iv) **of** identical atoms. This came to be (e) (ii) **known** as Dalton's Atomic Theory. Dalton was also interested (f) (i) **in** studying the weather. He (g) (ii) **was** colour blind and he (h) (iii) **did** a serious study of the causes of colour blindness.
17. In her short life, Jeanne d'Arc, a French peasant maid, led her nation to victory (a) (i) **over** a foreign invader and placed her chosen king (b) (iv) **on** the throne. She was born (c) (iii) **to** a humble, devoutly Catholic



family (d) (iii) **in** the town of Domremy, on the banks of the Meuse, (e) (ii) **on** 6 January 1412. Her education consisted of little more (f) (iv) **than** prayers, learning about the lives of the saints (g) (i) **and** customary household training. Looking at the things around her, she realized (h) (ii) **that** the people of her country were unhappy.

18. Jagdish Chandra Bose was an eminent Indian scientist (a) (i) **who** proved that plants too have feelings (b) (iii) **like** any other living being. He also worked (c) (iv) **on** radiophysics and light. He invented several devices (d) (ii) **which** are used in (e) (iii) **the** fields of botany and physics. He established the first Indian Research Institute, the Bose Vigyan Mandir (f) (iv) **and** Bose Research Institute (g) (i) **in** Kolkata. It is scientists like him who (h) (ii) **have** helped our country progress in various fields.
19. Roald Dahl's love (a) (i) **for** his children inspired him to write for the young minds,

for children (b) (iii) **who** have an insatiable sense of curiosity (c) (iv) **and** a mind that can be nurtured with excitement. In 1961, he wrote *James and the Giant Peach*, and (d) (iii) **a** few years later came *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. (e) (ii) **These** stories were made (f) (i) **into** films which the children found incredibly exciting. *Fantastic Fox, The Witches* and *Matilda* (g) (iv) **are** three other great works of (h) (iii) **this** brilliant writer.

20. Rudyard Kipling wrote (a) (iv) **an** exciting story, *The Jungle Book*. *The Second Jungle Book* was the sequel (b) (i) **to** *The Jungle Book*. The story found (c) (ii) **its** roots in the Indian jungle stories that the writer had heard (d) (ii) **as** a child. The response of his young readers was so great that he (e) (iii) **was** inspired to write yet another interesting piece (f) (i) **of** work called *Just So Stories*. Most (g) (iii) **of** his stories are about animals. One story tells how a camel got its hump, (h) (iv) **and** another how the leopard got its spots.

### Editing

**A. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Find the errors. Underline them and write the correct word.**

1. Ordinary good looks depend on one's sense of humour – 'a merry heart has its cheerful countenance'. Joyfulness keeps the heart but face young. Laughter helps us to become better friends to ourselves and others with whom we interact. It was worthwhile being happy. The sympathetic nerves are close connected: when one
- a. a  
b. and  
c. with  
d. is  
e. closely

- set of nerves carries bad news with the head, the nerves reaching the stomach is affected and indigestion makes ones miserable and doleful.
2. Folk tales offer a lot of advice. Much of them deliver their message quite clear. There is a story about Birbal not being allowed to attending the king's free lunch. The reasoning is which he was not dressed properly. This was due to his great intellectual abilities. The advise thus conveyed was "Don't judge the book by its cover."
3. Even if Indians have a long history on it, they have poor knowledge in garbage disposal and cleanliness on homes and the neighbourhood. Modern garbage disposal techniques is very common at cities, but people does not use them as required. This causes a increase in the number of mosquitoes and houseflies.
4. When electricity flew through a wire, tiny particles called electrons pass through its wire. Each electron had a very small electric charge. When the electrons flow, them produce electricity. In order to made a bulb light up a room, two millions electrons flow through it every second. The electrons came from a source of electricity liking a generator.
5. Haemophilia are one of the several sex-linked genetic disorders that effect
- f. to  
g. are  
h. one
- a. Many  
b. clearly  
c. attend  
d. reason  
e. that  
f. in spite of  
g. advice  
h. a
- a. though  
b. of/behind  
c. of  
d. in  
e. are  
f. in  
g. do  
h. an
- a. flows  
b. the  
c. has  
d. they  
e. make  
f. million  
g. come  
h. like
- a. is  
b. affects

- only males. This is an disorder that is causing by a defective gene of the X-chromosome. As a result, blood do not clot and there is a risk for heavy bleeding even from minor cuts and injuries. Those suffering from these disease has to be very careful while working, travelling, and even playing.
6. In India teachers has been accorded a high pedestal. India has been bless with a long line of eminent teachers. Mahatma Gandhis' teachings were not confined only to an students of Tolstoy Farm but also extensive to the whole world. Mahatma Gandhi stand out as an excellent teacher. He were the first Indian to encouraging mass awareness.
7. King Richard Lion-Heart has heard so much tales of brave Robin Hood that he great desired to see him. Some of the story had been against Robin, and many had been in his favour, and the king wishing to find out the truth. He set away, along with his nobles and strong bodyguards, to found the young outlaw.
8. Charles Dickens were one of the greater English novelists. He was born of poor parents in 1812. He first working as a newspaper reporter. He becomes
- c. a  
d. caused  
e. does  
f. of  
g. this  
h. have
- a. have  
b. blessed  
c. Gandhi's  
d. the  
e. extended  
f. stood  
g. was  
h. encourage
- a. had  
b. many  
c. greatly  
d. stories  
e. but  
f. wished  
g. out  
h. find
- a. was  
b. greatest  
c. to  
d. worked  
e. became

- famous where his first two books were publishing. After that he wrote many novels. He died on 1870.
9. Robert Browning was born on a London suburb on 7 May 1812. His education were a mixture of formal schooling and private instruction. He am very fond of music but books. He also rode, boxed and fenced. He has strongly influenced with the writings of P B Shelley. He spent the happier years of his life in Italy. Later, he marry Elizabeth in London.
10. Long ago, kings, queens, knights and theirs workers lived in castles. Castles were built by stone and they were surrounded by very high walls. The soldiers guarding the massive iron gates and the walls too. In most cases, a moat were built around the castle and this moat was filled with water. A bridge who could be raised was built across the moat. When the king or his men feel threatened by an enemy and it was presumed that them were likely to be attacked, the guards but soldiers raised the bridge.
11. When the bridge across the moat was raised, it becomes almost impossible for the enemy to cross a moat and enter the castle. The people living into the castle had to spend days and weeks on a stretch inside the castle. This were one situation that the king and his men were always prepared of. There were enough rooms for all of them. There were much kitchens and plenty of people to work for the king, queen, a soldiers and their horses.
- f. when  
g. published  
h. in  
a. in  
b. was  
c. was  
d. and  
e. was  
f. by  
g. happiest  
h. married  
a. their  
b. of  
c. guarded  
d. was  
e. that  
f. felt  
g. they  
h. and  
a. became  
b. the  
c. in  
d. at  
e. was  
f. for  
g. many  
h. the

12. Halley was born in 1656, at England. He is most remembered a. in  
 for his studies of the comet who was named after him. b. that/which  
 He first spotted the comet in 1682. Using her astronomical c. his  
 knowledge and skill, he calculated it's orbit, and declared d. its  
 when it would reappear in 1758. This was a first time e. the  
 that an astronomer had calculates the reappearance of f. calculated  
 the comet so accurately. Halley's comet were last seen in g. was  
 1986 and they will be visible again from Earth sometime h. it  
 in 2061.
13. Before astronauts can fly on space, they have to undergo a. in/into  
 hundreds of hour of training. The complete training lasts b. hours  
 about two years. During these time the candidates read c. this  
larger volumes of books and study material in order to d. large  
 qualify for the training. They learn about space and much e. many  
 other things related to it, like how a spacecraft work and f. works  
 how it is operated. They is also taught how g. are  
 spacecrafts are controlled through the ground. h. from
14. Astronauts can to learn languages of other countries, a. may  
 especially where they might be sent to further training. b. for  
 They are also taught what to handle certain medical c. how  
 problems. d. experience  
 As astronauts experienced weightlessness in space e. they  
 and it is not easy to move about there, he are trained f. who  
 to move about underwater. The astronauts which command g. called  
 and control a spacecraft are call pilot astronauts. The ones h. do  
 who look after the spacecraft, does experiments  
 and launch satellites are called mission specialists.
15. Yuri Alexeyevich Gagarin were born on 9 March 1943, in a. was  
 a small town called Gzhatsk, at Russia. When he grew up, b. in  
 he joined the Soviet Air Force yet became a pilot. He was c. and  
 skilled at fly fighter planes. Recognizing his abilities d. flying



- and intelligence, he was selected to be an member of  
a first team of cosmonauts. On 12 April 1961, aboard the  
spacecraft called Vostok 1, he orbits the Earth. He was  
honoured for those achievement and he became  
world famous.
16. Sally Kristen Ride was the first American women in  
Soae. While doing a Ph.D. of astrophysics at Stanford  
University, Sally applied to be an astronaut in NASA. In  
1977, she begun the training to be an astronaut. Her first  
trip into space were aboard NASA's spaceshuttle  
Challenger on June 18, 1983.  
Her second flight was on 1984. In 1986, Dr Ride was  
training for her third mission when a spaceshuttle  
Challenger exploded.  
The mission was cancel. Later, Sally Ride became a  
professor and a writer too.
17. Black widow spiders are commonly find in North America.  
The male spider had a lighter-coloured body with red  
or light brown-coloured markings. The female has an black  
shiny bodies with red or yellow markings  
and it is knowing to be poisonous. The bite is painful  
but the poison is 15 times stronger  
than that of the rattlesnake. The black widow  
spider makes a thick, jumbled cobweb who traps  
insects and spiders for it's meals.
18. Tarantulas are found in Africa and America. Much  
tarantulas live in burrows underground. It either  
use their fangs to dig the burrows and take someone  
else's burrow. They does not spin webs but they  
do use their silk threads to made doors or soft walls  
for their burrows. Some tarantula's make tunnel-shaped
- e. a  
f. the  
g. orbited  
h. this
- a. woman  
b. in  
c. at  
d. began  
e. was  
f. in  
g. the  
h. cancelled
- a. found  
b. has  
c. a  
d. body  
e. known  
f. and  
g. which  
h. its
- a. Many  
b. They  
c. or  
d. do  
e. make  
f. tarantulas

homes at trees. They eat insects, beetles and grasshoppers. g. in  
 They have small poison glands and the sting are as painful h. is  
 as that of a hornet or bee sting.

19. The Arizona bark scorpion is a extremely dangerous a. an  
 scorpion. Its sting is not only very painful and also very b. but  
 poisonous. It has a light coloured body, the long tail c. a  
 and long legs. d. found  
 Arizona bark scorpions are commonly find in the e. the  
 desert areas of a United States. They feed on crickets, f. are  
 cockroaches and insects. They do not burrow and were g. in  
 found living at people's homes! Unlike most other h. in  
 types of scorpions, these scorpions live on packs.
20. Robert Stephenson and his wife were so poor that they can a. could  
 not send their children for school. But they ensured b. to  
 that their children imbibed values that helped them grow c. into  
to individuals with d. when  
 good characters. George Stephenson was barely nine where e. had  
 he learnt to mind cattle and by the age of 12, he has learned f. used  
 to lead horses to pull the plough. He using his imaginative g. and  
 mind to make things like whistles out of reeds or h. engines  
 tiny models of mining engine out of clay!

**B. Select the option that identifies the error in the following sentences and supplies the correction.**

1. Alana asked for a apple that was there in the picnic basket.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	that	this
b.	a	the
c.	Asked	ask
d.	basket	baskett

Ans. (b)

2. Geetanjali decided that ten hundred violet balloons were far too many for the birthday party.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	decided	decides
b.	that	then that
c.	were	was
d.	ten	one

Ans. (d)

3. Raya looked at the puppy she and David had just adopted and said, "He is like their child."

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	the	that
b.	their	our
c.	adopted	adopt
d.	He	They

Ans. (b)

4. One years ago, they had decided to keep the looted treasure a secret.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	had	have
b.	looted	looter
c.	One	Many
d.	decided	decide

Ans. (c)

5. I offered her many advice regarding her relationship but it was not well received.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	was	is
b.	many	some
c.	many	twelve
d.	advice	advise

Ans. (b)

6. Ramya, do you think the grandmother would mind baking us cookies for the function at the school?

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	at the	from the
b.	the grandmother	your grandmother
c.	would mind	could mind
d.	do you	should you

**Ans.** (b)

7. This recipe usually calls for the dozen eggs. Since we are halving the recipe, six should be more than enough.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	usually	used to
b.	calls	call
c.	more than	less than
d.	the	a

**Ans.** (d)

8. After a long week at work, hiking in the woods was very rejuvenating for the all of them.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	After	Before
b.	the all	the two
c.	them	their
d.	was very	ought be very

**Ans.** (b)

9. Each and one person should try to save nature since these are the critical years and we need to do something straightaway.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	one	every
b.	should	would
c.	these	those
d.	and we	and one

**Ans.** (a)

10. Most of the options they offered seemed acceptable so he walked out of the room in a huff.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	in a	with a
b.	Most	None
c.	offered	offering
d.	seemed	seems

**Ans.** (b)

11. Those bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	Those	A
b.	in hand	on hand
c.	Those	These
d.	in the bush	above the bush

**Ans.** (a)

12. How many years have we known each other? It has been ages since we have talked candidly about there shared past.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	many	long
b.	each	every
c.	have talked	have talk
d.	there	our

**Ans.** (d)

13. Tomorrow ought definitely be a cold day. I can feel it in my bones.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	be	is
b.	ought	shall
c.	ought	will
d.	I can	They can

**Ans.** (c)



14. I have make arrangements for the get-together since there are no volunteers willing to do it.

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	have make	have been make
b.	have	shall
c.	willing	unwilling
d.	there are no	there is no

Ans. (b)

15. We are so glad you decided to come by! Should you like to have some coffee?

<i>Option No.</i>	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
a.	Should	Could
b.	are so glad	are going to be so glad
c.	Should	Would
d.	come by!	come by?

Ans. (c)

### Omission

Insert a *'* where you think a word has been omitted in each line of the paragraphs. Then write the omitted word in the space provided.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The American naturalist / author<br/>Luther Burbank has / called the<br/>wizard / horticulture. He was<br/>interested / developing new types<br/>of fruits, flowers / vegetables<br/>for humankind rather than /<br/>science. He bought / farm<br/>and experimented. He developed<br/>new varieties / berries and flowers<br/>like lilies, poppies and roses.</p> | <p>a. and<br/>b. been<br/>c. of<br/>d. in<br/>e. and<br/>f. for<br/>g. a<br/>h. of</p> |
| <p>2. In 1925, Admiral Peary / to Chicago,<br/>where he established / training centre</p>   | <p>a. went<br/>b. a</p>  |

- for navy pilots. The National Geographic Society wanted / make a scientific study of the Arctic. c. to
- The US Navy / to supply aircraft, pilots and mechanics. d. was/had
- / July 1925, the party sailed on the S S Peary e. In
- and in August the base / established at Etah. f. was
- Byrd realized that it / extremely important to study the g. was
- weather and make all the necessary arrangements before
- taking / the expedition. By 1926, he was ready for h. on
- the attempt to reach the North Pole.
3. In 1924, Enid Blyton married / publisher, Hugh Pollock. a. a/the
- She ended her teaching career / became a b. and
- full-fledged writer. She even worked / a teacher's c. on
- magazine. In 1953, the magazine,
- Sunny Stories, / replaced by Blyton Magazine. In 1929, d. was
- the couple moved / Old Thatch in Bourne End. e. to
- Here their daughters, Gillian and Imogen, / born. f. were
- When World War II began, her marriage broke up.
- Then / married Doctor Kenneth Darrell Waters. g. she
- That is why Enid also came to / called Enid Mary Waters. h. be
4. Till the age of eighteen, Tenzing lived / his family a. with
- and then he moved to Darjeeling. At / age of twenty-one, b. the
- he began working / an expedition porter. He joined c. as
- an expedition to scale Mount Everest, headed / Eric Shipton. d. by
- His dream / reaching the peak remained unfulfilled because e. of
- they / to return after reaching North Col, at a height of f. had
- 22,000 feet. During / expedition Tenzing gained g. the
- valuable experience / helped him later in life. h. that/which
5. A cat and a mouse decided / keep house together. a. to
- For times of need / bought a pot of fat and put it in b. they
- the church where / would be safe. After a little while c. it
- the cat yearned / the fat and made up an excuse that her d. for
- sister had / kitten and that she had been asked to be the e. a

- godmother. But she / to the church and ate the top off the fat / the pot. When the cat came home, the mouse asked / name of the kitten. The cat said, "Top-off".
6. A peasant had / faithful horse which had grown old and could not work anymore, so his master stopped / him anything / eat and with an excuse chased him / the open country. The horse was sad and went to a forest / seek a little protection there / the weather. A fox met him and asked him / he looked so miserable. The horse told him / sad story.
7. Walnuts and almonds are good for health / like any other food item, they too must not / consumed in excessive quantities. People / India consume them the most during the winter / least during the summer. They / also used generously in Indian desserts. Children thoroughly enjoy eating handfuls / cashewnuts and raisins. An overdose / these nuts can be harmful / lead to an allergy.
8. The second half / the nineteenth century ushered in an era of nationalism in India. Though / Revolt of 1857 did not result in victory / the Indians, the spirit / challenged foreign rule continued. Political ideas also / taking shape. The intellectuals / greatly inspired the / political principles and methods / protest in Europe.
9. The United Nations Organization / formed / replace the discredited League of Nations, which failed / its quest for world peace. The aim of this body / to preserve peace, remove the causes of
- f. went  
g. in  
h. the  
a. a  
b. giving  
c. to  
d. into  
e. to  
f. from  
g. why  
h. his  
a. but  
b. be  
c. in  
d. and  
e. are  
f. of  
g. of  
h. and  
a. of  
b. the  
c. for  
d. that/which  
e. started  
f. were  
g. by  
h. of  
a. was  
b. to  
c. in  
d. was

- conflict / encourage economic, social, educational and cultural progress throughout / world. It hoped / eliminate some of the problems that had led to / failure of the League.
10. Water bodies / replete with magnificent aquatic creatures. The green swordtail is one of them. The fish / its name from the elongated lower part / the fin that looks like a sword. This 'sword' is present / the male fish / not in the female. The swordtail is green / various coloured stripes and spots. It / commonly found in streams, rivers and canals. It eats plants / small water animals.
11. The Great Lakes are freshwater lakes. They / located in North America, between Canada / the United States. The lakes are connected to each other / straits, short rivers and canals. They include five lakes. Lake Superior / the largest of the Great Lakes. It is also / coldest and the deepest / all five. Lake Michigan is the second largest / Lake Huron is the third largest. Lake Erie is larger / Lake Ontario which is the smallest of the five lakes.
12. Shallow lakes warm up quickly / summer and freeze quickly in winter. In summer, / warmth of the water makes the shallow lakes a good place / plants and animals to live in. The waste products / polluting materials from homes in cities and factories / making the lakes' water polluted and smelly. Besides making / water unhealthy for the aquatic plants and animals, polluted lakes/ increase the chances / the spread of diseases among people who live in their vicinity.
13. Noh Mai is / elegant Japanese dance form. The dancers make graceful movements and dance / the music made by flutes
- e. and  
f. the  
g. to  
h. the  
a. are  
b. gets  
c. of  
d. in  
e. but  
f. with  
g. is  
h. and  
a. are  
b. and  
c. by  
d. is  
e. the  
f. of  
g. lake  
h. than  
a. in  
b. the  
c. for  
d. and  
e. are  
f. the  
g. also  
h. of  
a. an  
b. to

and small drums. There are various types / Noh Mai dances. c. of  
 Some dances are slow like the Jo No Mai / very fast d. or  
 like the Kami Mai. A type of Noh Mai that is / fast nor slow e. neither  
 is called Chu No Mai. This is usually performed / a woman. f. by  
 Most Noh Mai dancers dress and wear a mask according / the g. to  
 character of the dancer. The masks made / artistically and the h. are  
 dresses are elaborate.

14. Agbekor is a well-known warrior dance performed / Africans. a. by  
 Long ago it was called Atamga. The word Atamga means  
 great oath. Hence, this dance / performed to take an oath b. was  
 before going to war. Presently, Agbekor is performed / a c. by  
 community/Ghana at cultural events or funerals. The dance d. in  
 movements display actions used / a battlefield, like e. in  
 stabbing. The beats / the drum, the alternating slow f. of  
 and fast movements of the dancers make / dance g. the  
 a very interesting one not only to perform but / to watch. h. also

15. The species of birds called raptors / a very sharp eyesight. a. has  
 Their eyes are / large that they cannot move. The bird b. so  
 has to turn its head / look around. The eyes of a c. to  
 raptor have three eyelids. The third one closes  
 laterally and it / slightly transparent. It keeps the eyes moist d. is  
 and protects / while the bird is fighting against its enemy e. them  
 or prey. Some raptors have / bony shield above the eyes. f. a  
 This also helps / protecting the eyes of the g. in  
 bird from the strong rays of the sun and injury / struggling h. while  
 with its enemy.

16. Depending / the type of raptor, the birds may make a. on  
 their nests with sticks / live in nests made by b. or  
 other birds. They may also live and lay eggs / the c. in  
 cavities in tree trunks, or burrows that have been  
 made and left / other animals. Some raptors make nests on d. by  
 treetops, some on / ground while some make them on the e. the



- faces / cliffs. Normally, the female bird makes the nest while f. of  
the male bird gathers and brings the material for it.
- Different types of raptors lay different types / eggs. g. of  
They may be round or oval-shaped and even the colour / vary. h. may
17. The bullet train / invented by a Japanese engineer Hideo Shima. a. was  
He wanted to make a train / would make the passengers feel b. that/which  
as comfortable / in an airplane. The speedy and comfortable c. as  
bullet train was launched / October 1, 1964. Bullet trains are d. on  
powered by electricity. They are getting better / better e. and  
by the day and their punctuality / worth appreciating. f. is  
Since Japan experiences frequent earthquakes, / train is g. the  
fitted / a computer system that can sense an earthquake. h. with
18. Spider monkeys are found / the tropical rainforests of a. in  
Central and South America. They / long, thin arms b. have  
and strong tails / help them move swiftly from c. that/which  
branch / branch and tree to tree. They can hang upside-down d. to  
with all the four limbs and the tail. When the tails / used e. are  
for gripping on to branches, the monkeys look / spiders. f. like  
Their fur colour can / red, black, brown, golden or tan. They g. be  
are mostly noisy / they screech, bark and make other sounds. h. when
19. The Mandrill is / largest and the most colourful of all monkeys. a. the  
It is found in the rainforests / Africa. It spends a lot of time b. of/in  
on the ground / it prefers to sleep in trees. This species of c. but  
monkeys is identified / its rich brown fur, large, muscular d. by  
body and a short, thick tail. It / long canine teeth and e. has  
cheek pouches. It enjoys feeding / plants, insects and f. on  
reptiles including snakes! Mandrills / ferocious animals g. are  
and they use their teeth / defend themselves. h. to
20. Cumulus clouds are clouds / are heaped up into piles. a. that  
They / puffy clouds and float slowly. They may be light b. are  
and white in colour / even grey and heavy. c. or

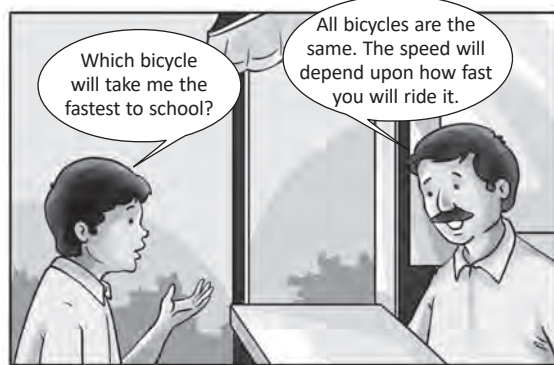
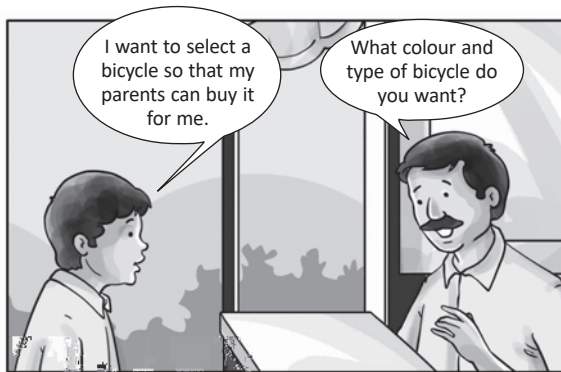
The latter ones are commonly referred to / dark clouds. d. as  
 Stratus clouds give the appearance of a smooth blanket  
 and they hang low. They give way / e. to  
 rain if the day is a warm one and if it / a chilly winter day, f. is  
 you can expect them to give you snow.  
 Cirrus clouds are delicate wisps / clouds that are scattered g. of  
 afloat about high up in the sky. If the sky has these clouds,  
 you / be quite sure that the day will go by without any rain. h. can

### Sentence Completion

#### REPORTED SPEECH

#### A. Read these conversations and complete the paragraphs that follow.

1.



A child told a salesman (a) (ii) **that he wanted to select a bicycle so that his parents could buy it for him.** The salesman asked him (b) (iii) **which colour and type of bicycle he**

**wanted.** The child asked him (c) (iv) **which bicycle would take him the fastest** to school. The salesman replied that all bicycles (d) (i) **were the same and added that the speed would depend upon how fast he would** ride it.

2. CHARLES: How was your first day as a mathematics teacher?

NATASHA: It was good.

CHARLES: Did you have any problems?

NATASHA: I forgot the multiplication table of thirteen so I skipped it and went on to the table of fourteen.

Charles asked Natasha (a) (ii) **how her first day as a mathematics teacher had been.** She replied that (b) (i) **it had been good.** Charles (c) (iii) **asked her if she had any problem.** Natasha replied (d) (iv) **that she had forgotten the multiplication table of thirteen so she had skipped it and gone on** to the table of fourteen.

3. SON: Dad, will you buy me a laptop?  
 FATHER: Not now. I shall wait for your Class 12 Board results.  
 SON: But, Dad, all my friends have one.  
 FATHER: That's because all your friends passed the examination last year itself.  
 A son asked his father (a) (iv) **if he would buy him a laptop.** The father replied (b) (i) **that he would not buy it then and added that he would wait for** his Class 12 Board results. The son (c) (ii) **said that all his friends had one.** The father (d) (ii) **replied that that was because all his friends had passed their exam the previous year itself.**
4. SAGAR: Hello, Radhika. How are you?  
 RADHIKA: I am fine. I am on my way to the bookshop. Would you like to come along with me?  
 SAGAR: Yes, I have to buy a book for Ashok's birthday.  
 RADHIKA: Thank you for reminding me. I, too, can find a nice gift for him.  
 Sagar met Radhika and asked her (a) (i) **how she was.** Radhika replied that she was fine. She told him (b) (iii) **that she was on her way to a bookshop and asked him if he would like to go along with her.** Sagar replied in the affirmative and added (c) (ii) **that he had to buy a book for Ashok's birthday.** Radhika (d) (iv) **thanked Sagar for reminding her and said that she too could find a nice gift for him.**
5. ANKITA: Your friend Neha called while you were out.  
 AVANTIKA: Did she leave a message for me?  
 ANKITA: She said that she will call you after her swimming class.

AVANTIKA: I will go and meet her at the pool.

Ankita told Avantika (a) (ii) **that her friend, Neha had called while she had been out.**

Avantika asked Ankita (b) (iii) **if she had left any message for her.** Ankita informed her that (c) (i) **she had said that she would call Avantika after her swimming class.** Avantika (d) (iv) **said that she would go and meet her at the pool.**

6. PRITHVI: Has the history teacher given us any homework for today?

KUDRAT: I am not aware of any.

PRITHVI: Would you like to play a game of tennis after school?

KUDRAT: I would have liked to but I have already made plans to go shopping with Rani.

Prithvi asked Kudrat (a) (iv) **if the history teacher had given them any homework for that day.** Kudrat replied (b) (iii) **that she was not aware of any.** Prithvi then asked her (c) (i) **if she would like to play a game of tennis after school.** Kudrat replied (d) (ii) **that she would have liked to but she had already made plans to go shopping with Rani.**

7. NITYA: I am looking forward to the picnic.

ADITYA: Where are you going for the picnic?

NITYA: The school is taking us to a riverside.

ADITYA: Will your teacher allow the students to do some fishing?

NITYA: We have been asked not to go very close to the river.

Nitya told Aditya (a) (ii) **that she was looking forward to the picnic.** Aditya asked (b) (iii) **her where she was going for the picnic.** Nitya replied (c) (iv) **that the school was taking them to a riverside.** Aditya inquired

(d) (i) **whether her teacher would allow the students to do some fishing.** Nitya told him that they had been asked not to go very close to the river.

8. RITU: Rohan, why can't you stop singing?  
ROHAN: I am practising for a competition.  
RITU: When is this competition going to be held?  
ROHAN: It will be held in about six months.  
RITU: I can't bear your singing for even six days!

Ritu asked Rohan (a) (ii) **that why he couldn't stop singing.** Rohan replied (b) (i) **that he was practising for a competition.** Ritu asked (c) (iv) **him that when the competition was going to be held** to which Rohan replied (d) (iii) **that it would be held in about six months' time.** Ritu exclaimed that she couldn't bear his singing for even six days.

9. FARID: Have you registered your name for the inter-school debate competition?

RAMAN: Yes. I have also started preparing for the trials.

FARID: I hope we both are selected to make a team.

RAMAN: If we are selected, we will do our best and bag the trophy again.

Farid asked Raman (a) (iii) **if he had registered his name for the inter-school debate competition.** Raman replied (b) (ii) **in the affirmative and further added that he had also started** preparing for the trials. Farid hoped (c) (iv) **that they both were selected** to make a team. Raman told Farid that (d) (i) **if they were selected they would do their best** and bag the trophy again.

10. NALINI: I would like to cancel my travel plans to Singapore.

TRAVEL AGENT: All cancellations are made by the manager.

NALINI: Can I meet the manager?

TRAVEL AGENT: She is on leave for two days.

NALINI: I may not be able to come here again for another five days.

TRAVEL AGENT: Please leave all the details of your booking with me. I will see if I can process the cancellation.

Nalini approached a travel agent and told him (a) (i) **that she would like to cancel her travel plans** to Singapore. The travel agent informed her that all cancellations were made by the manager. Nalini asked the travel agent (b) (iv) **if she could meet the manager.** The travel agent replied that she was on leave for two days. Nalini told him (c) (iii) **that she might not be able to go there again for the next five days.** The travel agent (d) (ii) **requested her to leave all the details of her bookings with him.** He further added that he would see if he could process the cancellation.

11. DIANA: Sir, I have lost my library card.

LIBRARIAN: You will have to get a new one made.

DIANA: What is the procedure?

LIBRARIAN: Fill an application form. Submit it to the office, along with three hundred rupees.

DIANA: Thank you for the guidance.

Diana told the librarian that she had lost her library card. The librarian told her

(a) (ii) **that she would have to get a new one made.** Diana asked him (b) (iv) **what the procedure was.** The librarian asked her to fill and complete an application form. He further

- (c) (i) **instructed her to submit it along with a** sum of three hundred rupees to the office. Diana  
 (d) (iii) **thanked the librarian for the** guidance.
12. GAURI: Sir, I want to donate some money for the underprivileged students of our school.  
 PRINCIPAL: How much would you like to donate?  
 GAURI: I have saved seven hundred rupees from last year's pocket money and I want to donate all of it.  
 PRINCIPAL: Thank you. I am very touched by your thoughtfulness.  
 GAURI: I am glad that I can be of some help to somebody.
- Gauri told the principal (a) (iv) **that she wanted to donate some money for the underprivileged students of their school.**  
 The principal asked her (b) (i) **how much she would like to donate.** Gauri replied that she had saved seven hundred rupees from (c) (ii) **previous year's pocket money and she wanted to donate all of it.** The principal thanked her and further added that he was very touched by her thoughtfulness. Gauri said (d) (iii) **that she was glad that she could be of some help to somebody.**
13. SWATI: Why are you going to school on a Sunday?  
 LALIT: I have to attend extra classes for mathematics.  
 SWATI: Has your teacher asked you to attend the extra classes?  
 LALIT: No, but I want to improve my performance and get hundred percentile in maths.  
 SWATI: I am very impressed with your dedication to your studies.
- Swati asked Lalit (a) (ii) **why he was going to school on a Sunday.** Lalit replied that he had to attend extra classes for mathematics. Swati

enquired (b) (ii) **if his teacher had asked him to attend** the extra classes. Lalit replied (c) (iv) **in the negative and added that he wanted to improve his performance** and get hundred percentile in maths. Swati told Lalit (d) (i) **that she was very impressed with his dedication** to your studies.

14. FARAH: Are you prepared for the match?  
 MAYANK: Yes. I hope we will do well.  
 FARAH: It will not be easy to beat the team from Holland but I am sure that your team will emerge triumphant.  
 MAYANK: The winners will be taken to Singapore for a holiday.  
 FARAH: May your team win the match!
- Farah asked Mayank (a) (i) **if he was prepared for the match.** Mayank replied in the affirmative and said that he hoped they would do well. Farah told Mayank (b) (iii) **that it would not be easy to beat the team from Holland** but she was sure that his team would emerge triumphant. Mayank informed Farah (c) (ii) **that the winners would be taken to Singapore for a holiday.** Farah (d) (iv) **wished that his team might win** the match.







Jeev told the receptionist (a) (iii) **that he wanted to meet the secretary of** the Sports Club. The receptionist asked Jeev (b) (i) **if she could know the purpose of his visit.** Jeev informed her that he had an appointment with her and (c) (iv) **he had to give a presentation on his company's products.** The receptionist (d) (ii) **requested Jeev to wait in the lounge** and Jeev thanked her.

16. MISHA: Hurrah! We have won the match.  
 PRASHANT: Your team deserves it!  
 MISHA: I am looking forward to the next match.  
 PRASHANT: When will the next match be held?  
 MISHA: It is scheduled for next month.  
 Misha (a) (i) **exclaimed with joy that they had won the** match. Prashant told her (b) (i) **that her team had toiled for that** victory. Misha said that she was looking forward to the next match. Prashant asked her (c) (iv) **when the next match would be held.** Misha replied (d) (iii) **that it was scheduled for the following** month.

**B. Read these sentences and report as directed.**

1. Sheila composed a short poem on her life and shared it with her mother. Report her question.  
*Mother, do you think this poem is good enough for the school magazine?*

**Ans.** Sheila asked her mother if she thought that that poem was good enough for the school magazine.

2. The realtor showed a house to the immigrant couple and introduced them to the neighborhood. Report her statement.

*People of all faiths and denominations are welcome in this community.*

**Ans.** The realtor informed the immigrant couple that people of all faiths and denominations were welcome in that community.

3. Jon and Mira are discussing their pets. Report Mira's statement.

*I am thinking of getting my dog photographed by a professional.*

**Ans.** Mira told Jon that she was thinking of getting her dog photographed by a professional.

4. Tsering and her accountant are going through her financial statements. Report the accountant's advice.

*You need to start investing your money.*

**Ans.** The accountant advised Tsering that she needed to start investing her money.

5. During the course of an interview, an author is accused of plagiarism. Report his objection to the accusation.

*This accusation is completely baseless and vile!*

**Ans.** The author protested that that accusation was completely baseless and vile.

6. Gayatri and Nobby are making plans to attend a film screening. Report Nobby's request.

*Please don't leave for the film screening without me.*

**Ans.** Nobby requested Gayatri not to leave for the film screening without him.

7. Hitu's mother had gone shopping. Report Hitu's question.

*Mother, what have you brought for me?*

**Ans.** Hitu asked his mother what she had brought for him.



8. A lawyer is defending a client accused of stealing from her employer. Report her statement.

*My client is completely innocent of the charges levied against her.*

**Ans.** The lawyer argued that her client was completely innocent of the charges levied against her.

9. Rita has noticed that Farhan has polished off a large tub of chocolate ice-cream. Report her question.

*Is this going to impact your appetite or not?*

**Ans.** Rita asked Farhan whether or not that was going to impact his appetite.

10. A group of students visited a planetarium to meet an astronomer and learn more about space. Report the astronomer's comments.

*Now look at that constellation. It's marvellous!*

**Ans.** The astronomer urged the students to look at a constellation, and remarked that it was marvellous.

### Sentence Reordering

Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences.

1. a. bats / the / we / scariest / believe / are / the / in / often / world / creatures / that

**Ans.** We often believe that bats are the scariest creatures in the world.

- b. bats / ability / the / that / only / have / the / to / are / fly / mammals

**Ans.** Bats are the only mammals that have the ability to fly.

- c. they / wings / have / bodies / and / furry / up / of / leathery / membrane / made

**Ans.** They have furry bodies and leathery wings made up of membrane.

- d. stretched / the / the / is / over / bones / membrane

**Ans.** The membrane is stretched over the bones.

2. a. was / ancient / it / believed / times, / that / sea monsters / in / existed

**Ans.** In ancient times, it was believed that sea monsters existed.

- b. these / called / monsters / Kraken / were

**Ans.** These monsters were called Kraken.

- c. that / a / people / such / arms / swallow / monster / ten / and / could / said / a / had / ship

**Ans.** People said that such a monster had ten arms and could swallow a ship.

- d. there / today / no / we / that / is / such / know / as / a / sea / thing / monster

**Ans.** Today we know that there is no such thing as a sea monster.

3. a. the / of / resources / have / earth / mineral / been / the / exploited

**Ans.** The mineral resources of the earth have been exploited.

- b. distributed / the / they / uniformly / over / surface / of / are / the / earth

**Ans.** They are uniformly distributed over the surface of the earth.

- c. variety / they are / with / large / of impurities / a / mixed

**Ans.** They are mixed with a large variety of impurities.

- d. they / exhaustible / resources / are

**Ans.** They are exhaustible resources.

4. a. the / the / is / was / time / marked / humans / from / made / stones / when / Stone / Age / weapons

**Ans.** The Stone Age was the time when humans made weapons from marked stones.

- b. first / that / copper / to / was / the / mineral / learned / humans / probably / mine

**Ans.** Copper was probably the first mineral that humans learned to mine.

- c. mixing / and / tin / humans / a / more / made / stronger / durable / mineral / by / copper / then, / and

**Ans.** Then, humans made a stronger and more durable mineral by mixing copper and tin.

d. Iron Age / called / this age, / replaced / the / Bronze Age, / was / the / by / soon

**Ans.** This age, called the Bronze Age, was soon replaced by the Iron Age.

5. a. rub out / because / rubber / its name / got / it could / pencil / marks

**Ans.** Rubber got its name because it could rub out pencil marks.

b. stretch / and / rubber / can / bounce

**Ans.** Rubber can stretch and bounce.

c. rubber / used / earlier / to / come / all / trees / from

**Ans.** Earlier all rubber used to come from trees.

d. made / now / from / it / oil / is / or / gas

**Ans.** Now it is made from oil or gas.

6. a. bird / in the / the / world / largest / at / can't / fly / all

**Ans.** The largest bird in the world can't fly at all.

b. are / impossible / ostriches / so big / it / that / is / them / for / to fly

**Ans.** Ostriches are so big that it is impossible for them to fly.

c. can / as fast / they / as / run / racehorses

**Ans.** They can run as fast as racehorses.

d. wander / in / they / around / large / flocks

**Ans.** They wander around in large flocks.

7. a. sky / across / the / flashes / a / star / shooting

**Ans.** A shooting star flashes across the sky.

b. actually / it / a / tiny / is / of / lump / rock

**Ans.** It is actually a tiny lump of rock.

c. is / also / it / called / meteoroid / a

**Ans.** It is also called a meteoroid.

d. it / the / as / earth's / it glows / and / burns up / hits / white hot / surface

**Ans.** As it hits the earth's surface, it glows white hot and burns up.

8. a. The / biggest / is / world's / the / Sahara / desert / in / Africa

**Ans.** The world's biggest desert is the Sahara in Africa.

b. sixteen / it is / the / times / of France / size

**Ans.** It is sixteen times the size of France.

c. long ago, / Sahara / the / fertile / and / was / rivers / across it / flowed

**Ans.** Long ago, the Sahara was fertile and rivers flowed across it.

d. twenty per cent / only / of / Sahara / is / the / soft sand

**Ans.** Only twenty per cent of the Sahara is soft sand.

9. a. Arabia / for / many / is known / discoveries

**Ans.** Arabia is known for many discoveries.

b. the / were / the first / among / people / Arabs / stars / to study

**Ans.** The Arabs were among the first people to study stars.

c. there / astronomical / were / observatories / and Damascus / at Baghdad

**Ans.** There were astronomical observatories at Baghdad and Damascus.

d. by / Arab / stars / have / been / many / named / astronomers

**Ans.** Many stars have been named by Arab astronomers.

10. a. release / leaves / from / water / the / stomata / through / the / plant

**Ans.** The leaves release water from the plant through stomata.

b. called / this / transpiration / is

**Ans.** This is called transpiration.

c. the leaves / helps / in / transpiration / keeping / cool

**Ans.** Transpiration helps in keeping the leaves cool.

- d. from / transpiration / in / more water / also helps / the roots / pulling  
**Ans.** Transpiration also helps in pulling more water from the roots.
11. a. living / have to / plants / adapt / in water / to / themselves / several factors  
**Ans.** Plants living in water have to adapt themselves to several factors.
- b. their / reduced / but / are / long / roots are / and / narrow / their / stems  
**Ans.** Their roots are reduced but their stems are long and narrow.
- c. their / have / air spaces / to / long / stems / enable / to float / the / plants  
**Ans.** Their long stems have air spaces to enable the plants to float.
- d. floating / are / large / leaves / and flat / the  
**Ans.** The floating leaves are large and flat.
12. a. reform / movements / was / a / Raja / Rammohun / Roy / pioneer / of / the  
**Ans.** Raja Rammohun Roy was a pioneer of the reform movements.
- b. he / the / worship / opposed / and / the performance / of idols / of rituals  
**Ans.** He opposed the worship of idols and the performance of rituals.
- c. he / untouchability / and / was against / superstition  
**Ans.** He was against untouchability and superstition.
- d. and / condemned / the / he / caste system / the / sati / custom of  
**Ans.** He condemned the caste system and the custom of sati.
13. a. waste / must / endeavour / made / to / be / reduce / every  
**Ans.** Every endeavour must be made to reduce waste.
- b. cloth bags / we / carry / our / should / own / shopping / for  
**Ans.** We should carry our own cloth bags for shopping.
- c. we / only / use / paper bags / when / should / required  
**Ans.** We should use paper bags only when required.
- d. be / plastic bags / not / should / used  
**Ans.** Plastic bags should not be used.
14. a. an American / made / snowstorm / scientist, / the first / Dr Vincent Schaefer, / artificial  
**Ans.** Dr Vincent Schaefer, an American scientist, made the first artificial snowstorm.
- b. he / his discovery on / tested / 13 November 1946  
**Ans.** He tested his discovery on 13 November 1946.
- c. the success / across the world / of / inspired / the experiment / many other scientists  
**Ans.** The success of the experiment inspired many other scientists across the world.
- d. there / a severe / in 1949, / in the UK / was / drought  
**Ans.** In 1949, there was a severe drought in the UK.
15. a. is / around / a body / that / a satellite / revolves / a planet  
**Ans.** A satellite is a body that revolves around a planet.
- b. satellite / earth / the / the / moon / natural / is / the / of  
**Ans.** The moon is the natural satellite of the earth.
- c. is / an / manufactured / satellite / a / product / artificial  
**Ans.** An artificial satellite is a manufactured product.
- d. another / the / orbits / or / earth / planet / it  
**Ans.** It orbits the earth or another planet.
16. a. first / Sputnik 1 / the / artificial / was / satellite

**Ans.** The first artificial satellite was Sputnik 1.

b. space / to launch / carry it / shuttle / into / a space / may / a satellite,

**Ans.** To launch a satellite, a space shuttle may carry it into space.

c. may be / by / launched / the satellite / a rocket

**Ans.** The satellite may be launched by a rocket.

d. control centre / the satellite / monitored / the working / of / is / scientists / by / in the

**Ans.** The working of the satellite is monitored by scientists in the control centre.

17. a. are / kinds / geysers / of / hot water springs / special

**Ans.** Geysers are special kinds of hot water springs.

b. commonly / regions / in / they / found / are / volcanic

**Ans.** They are commonly found in volcanic regions.

c. erupt / force / geysers / with / some / great

**Ans.** Some geysers erupt with great force.

d. the / may go / as / water / 30 metres / spout / high as

**Ans.** The water spout may go as high as 30 metres.

18. a. world / a / of fish / live in / of the / the / large variety / water bodies

**Ans.** A large variety of fish live in the water bodies of the world.

b. freshwater / the / lives in / lungfish

**Ans.** The lungfish lives in freshwater.

c. a gas bladder / a lung-like / organ / it has / called

**Ans.** It has a lung-like organ called a gas bladder.

d. six species / of / there are / lungfish

**Ans.** There are six species of lungfish.

19. a. during / was discovered / times / terracotta / prehistoric

**Ans.** Terracotta was discovered during prehistoric times.

b. baked / it is / clay / a kind / porous / of

**Ans.** It is a kind of baked porous clay.

c. its / ranges / brown / to red / colour / from

**Ans.** Its colour ranges from brown to red.

d. is normally / used / in / form / terracotta / an unglazed

**Ans.** Terracotta is normally used in an unglazed form.

20. a. world / pottery / crafts / across the / is / the / one of / oldest / practised

**Ans.** Pottery is one of the oldest crafts practised across the world.

b. has been / of ancient / wheel-made / cities / in the ruins / found / pottery

**Ans.** Wheel-made pottery has been found in the ruins of ancient cities.

c. used / to make / a / wheel / pottery / potter's / is

**Ans.** A potter's wheel is used to make pottery.

d. the / material / is / main / clay / used

**Ans.** The main material used is clay.