

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 Skills

Comprehension

Factual Passages

≡ Passages for Practice ≡

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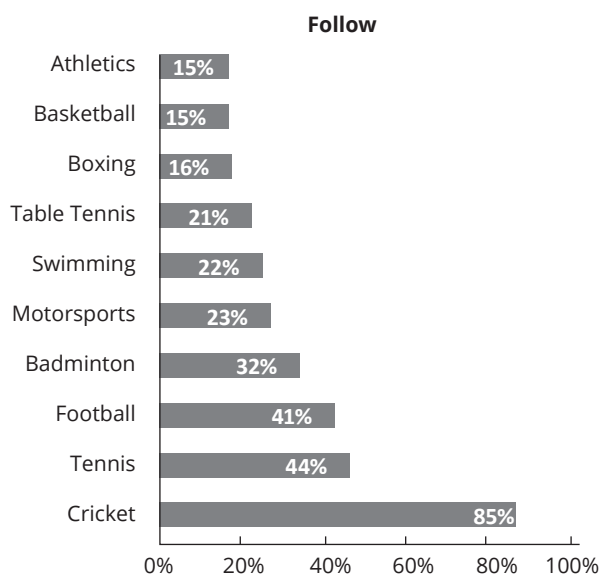
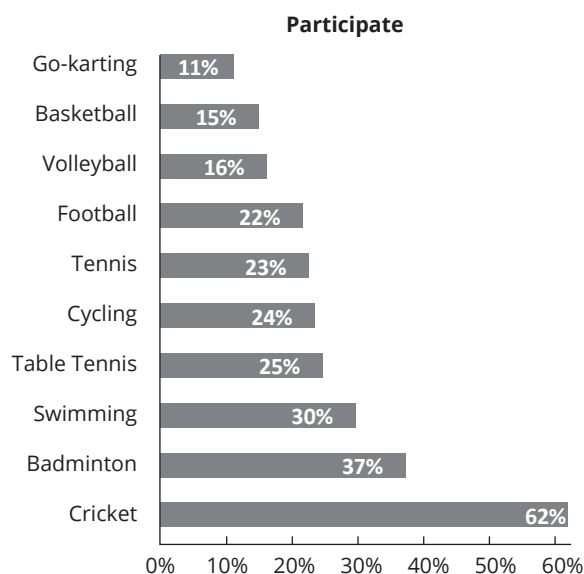
1. Read the passage given below. 10

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 with a suitable reason. 1

The proverb 'All that glitters is not gold' can be used to describe the government's good intentions regarding sports education in schools because

Ans. schools still continue giving more importance to education than to sports.

- (b) Identify the word which indicates the nature of the association between participation in sports and lower rates of substance abuse. 1

Ans. Positive

- (c) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

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

Ans. gesture

- (d) Justify the following statement using examples from the text given. 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. Sports help inculcate qualities like obedience, discipline, willpower and determination. Additionally, student-athletes have healthier eating habits, better cardiovascular fitness, as well as decreased anxiety and depression. Hence, the statement given is completely justified in its assertion.

- (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 any of the three substances. They also disapproved of their use amongst their peers.

- (f) From the graphs given, identify the sport, which apart from being most popular amongst those who follow it, is also most well-loved by those who play it. 1

Ans. Cricket

- (g) Complete the sentence suitably. 1
Physical activity and sports lead to not just great physical health

Ans. but mental health as well.

- (h) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports launched the Khelo India Programme in 2018 for the development of sports in India to revive sports culture in India at the grassroot levels.

Reason: Children need to be encouraged to engage in sports only at the grassroot level.

- (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true

Ans. (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

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

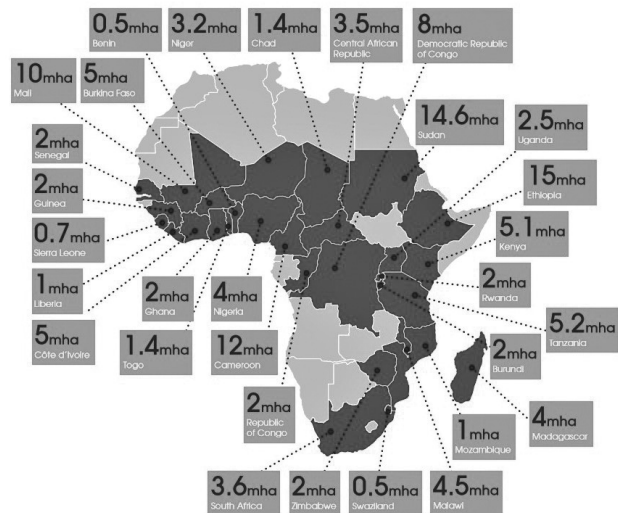
- (i) The number of respondents who preferred to play basketball is nearly the same as the number who played volleyball.
- (ii) The number of those who collectively play basketball, volleyball, and football is almost the same as those who play cricket.
- (iii) Close to 50% of the respondents collectively 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

1. 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.
2. 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) Complete the following with a suitable reason. 1

The attitude of the world towards the AFR100 can be seen as a positive one because

.....

Ans. 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.

- (b) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

These programmes have come about from shared concerns regarding the deterioration of land and its resources.

AFR100 has been supported by international organisations for help in (preserving / replacing / clearing) degraded land.

Ans. preserving

- (c) Complete the following sentence with a suitable reason. 1

World agencies are making frantic efforts to save the deterioration of land in order to

.....

Ans. 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.

- (d) What are the differences between AFR100 and the Bonn Challenge? Mention any two strategic points of difference. 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) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: Programmes like The New York Declaration on Forests, and The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 15, have come about from shared concerns.

Reason: There is worldwide concern regarding the deterioration of land and its resources.

- (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

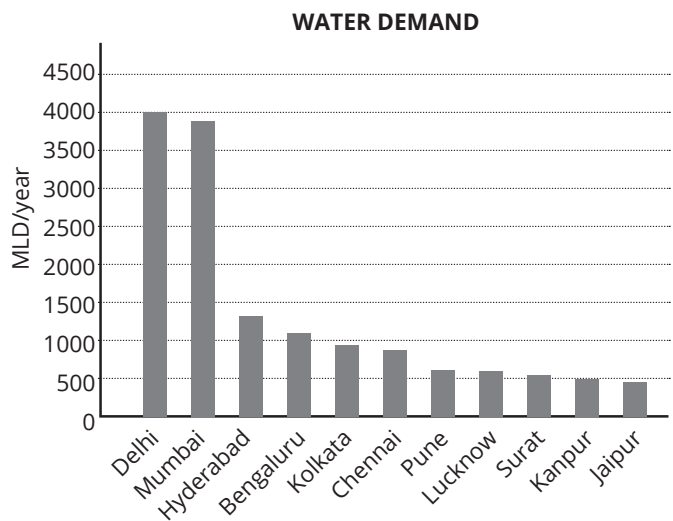
Ans. It is important because it aims to preserve land ecosystems and related livelihoods for those who depend on the local eco structure for their living.

- (i) Identify the word which indicates the people's need for steady access to resources for survival. 1

Ans. crucial

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).



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.

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.

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



A woman pumping water from a community pump

- strengthening urban water systems that often face acute shortage of water or floods
 - managing the urban demand and use of water
 - ◆ 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 sentence suitably. 1
Expecting efficient water management in urban cities without

Ans. developing infrastructure to support population growth

(c) With reference to paragraphs 1 and 2, mention any one major problem regarding water that cities are grappling with. 1

Ans. Big cities and grappling with water shortage and losses resulting from unchecked leakages.

(d) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

Participation of public, private and social sectors in urban areas in activities that are water related. In order to face the looming water crisis, the (effective organisation / hearty cooperation) of all sectors is important in order to work towards a common goal.

Ans. hearty cooperation

(e) How is the IUWM expected to be different from what had happened in the past? Give two examples. 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) Complete the following with a suitable reason. 1

Participation of public, private and social sectors in urban areas in activities that are interconnected because

Ans. cooperation is key to success of ventures which impact people from all sections of society.

(g) Identify the word that indicates the usage of correct technology for water supply. 1

Ans. Optimum

(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.

(i) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: Delhi has the highest domestic water demand followed by Mumbai.

Reason: More the urbanization, higher the consumption.

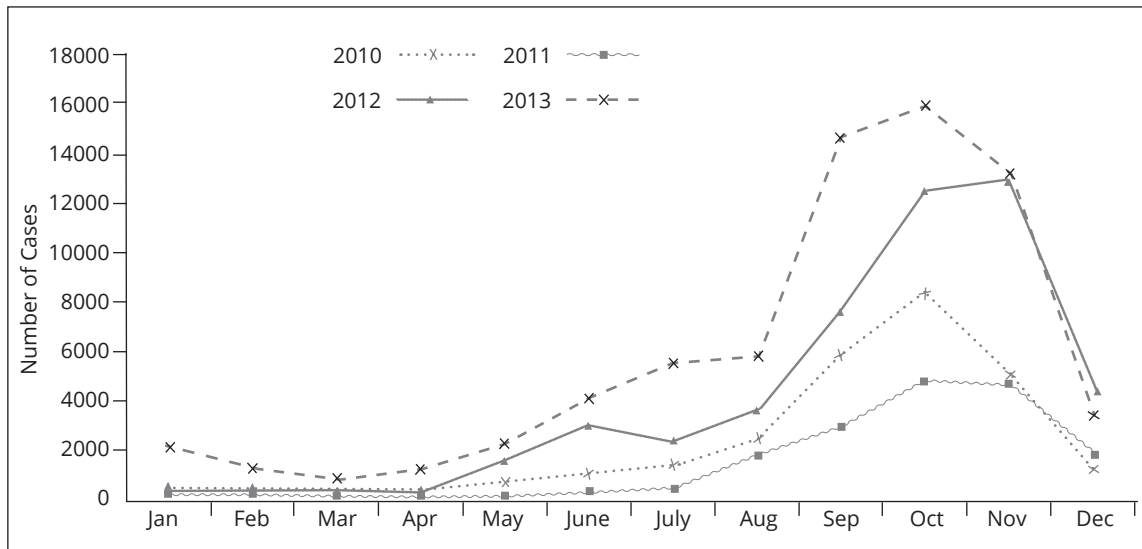
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- (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

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.
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 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) Complete the following sentence suitably. 1
Despite efforts made globally by health agencies regarding dengue, it has been noticed that

Ans. cases have increased 30-fold.

(c) Complete the following with a suitable reason. 1

Construction sites are ideal major breeding grounds for mosquitoes because

.....
Ans. improper water storage and management, stagnation of rainwater, etc.

(d) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

In 2017, the annual dengue 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 (quite controlled / absolutely negligible).

Ans. quite controlled

(e) With reference to the article, suggest any one measure which should be strictly followed to defeat the spread of mosquito-borne viral diseases in India. 1

Ans. One important measure is the prevention of the stagnation of water, another related one being the improvement of water-storage and management.

(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 year when there was the greatest spike in the number of dengue cases. Consult the graph for the answer. 1

Ans. 2013

(h) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: There are various reasons behind the rise in dengue cases in urban, semi-urban and rural areas.

Reason: Construction activities in urban areas, improper water storage and management, stagnation of rainwater, and other practices lead to the proliferation of mosquito breeding sites.

(i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

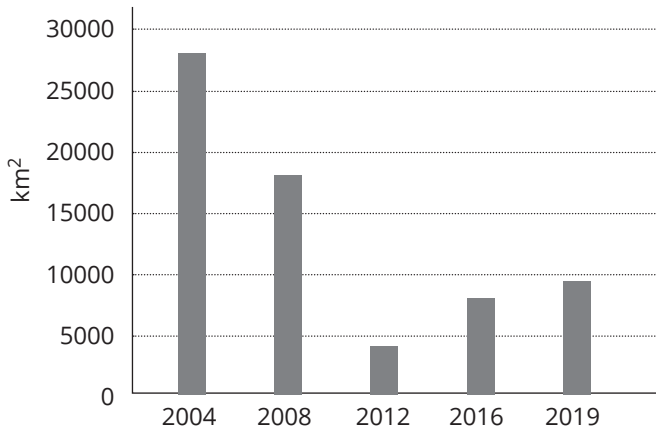
(i) Identify the word that indicates the worrisome nature of the spread of dengue. 1

Ans. alarm

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

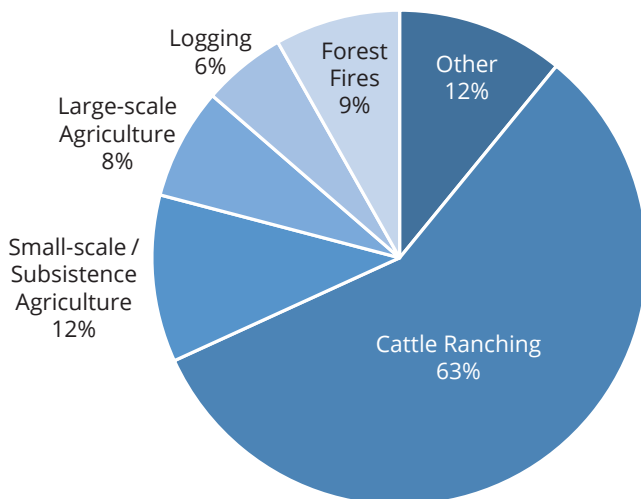


2. The reasons for deforestation of the Brazilian Amazon rainforests are many:

- ◆ 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 sentence suitably. 1

The theory that deforestation is linked to economic growth is

Ans. not necessarily correct as a correlation.

- (c) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

The rise in deforestation raises serious doubts whether Brazil will be able to meet its targets in curbing deforestation.

Many still believe that exploitation of the resources of forests and forest lands is

..... (justified / unacceptable)
for economic reasons.

Ans. 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 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) Identify the word that indicates the writer's enthusiasm about the decline in Brazilian deforestation between 2004 and 2014. 1

Ans. stunning

- (g) Complete the following with a suitable reason. 1
- The focus on stopping deforestation in national and international agendas was not successful in Brazil because

Ans. of the rise in cattle ranching and soy cultivation, since there was a growing demand for both.

- (h) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: From 2004 to 2014, the rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon fell by over 80 per cent. During the same period, Brazil's economy grew by 40 per cent.

Reason: This was significant as it shows that economic growth in the country was

indelibly linked to the active deforestation of the Amazon rainforest and exploitation of its resources.

- (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

- (i) According to the pie chart, which the two major reasons for deforestation in Brazil's Amazon forests? 1

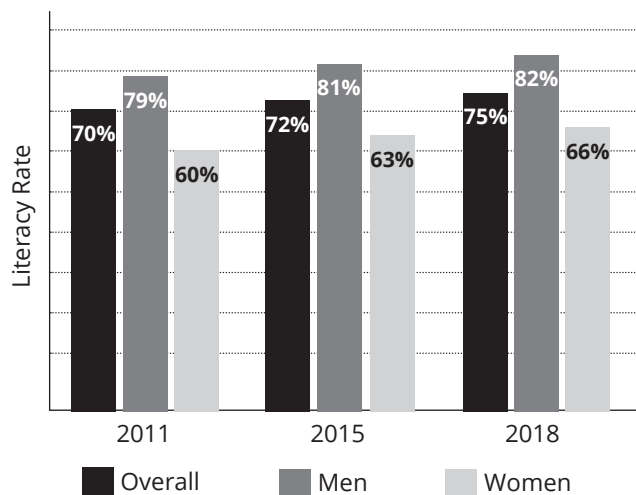
Ans. Cattle ranching and small-scale or subsistence agriculture.

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.
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.

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

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% ↑
World Average	86.3%
India	81%
Nepal	64.7% ↓
Bangladesh	61.5% ↓
Pakistan	58% ↓

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

(a) Complete the sentence suitably. 1

The remarkable feat for which the government and civil society should be lauded is

Ans. is the doubling of adult literacy numbers over the last five decades.

(b) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: One of the most important steps taken by the Government of India towards adult literacy was the National Literacy Mission (NLM).

Reason: The results of NLM were encouraging.

- (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true

Ans. (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(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) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

According to the information given in the table, NLM's objective seems to be to eradicate illiteracy from the country.

It is attempting to do so by catering to the (illiterate section / illegal corner) of society which will benefit most from it.

Ans. illiterate 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 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 with a suitable reason. 1

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

Ans. since it could not maintain that position for too long.

(h) Identify the year when the gap between literate women and men was the smallest (as per the graph given). 1

Ans. 2018

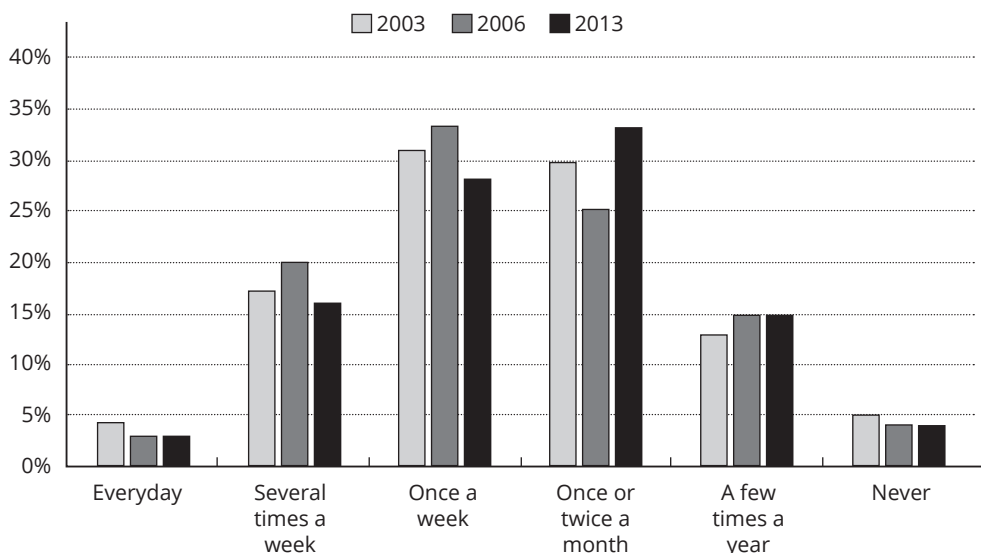
(i) Identify the word used by the author which reveals the author's negative stance towards the evidence that males have a better level of literacy in India. 1

Ans. unhealthy

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

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



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.

5. The 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) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1
 India has been following in the footsteps of the US regarding fast food consumption. Probable reasons for controversy in India over fast food could be that they were priced exorbitantly and were a foreign (concept / imposition).

Ans. concept

- (b) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1
Assertion: There has been an increase in the levels of calcium and iron, especially in desserts, according to a study that looked at a few fast-food brands.
Reason: People should be consuming fast food to get more calcium and iron in their diet.
 - (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 - (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(c) Complete the sentence suitably. 1

An anaemic person should not consume too many desserts at a fast-food restaurant because

Ans. an anaemic person should not consume too many desserts at a fast-food restaurant because desserts have added calcium and iron, the person would also be consuming high calories and sodium along with it.

(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) Complete the following sentence with a suitable reason. 1

An anaemic person could not consume too many desserts at a fast food restaurant because

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 with reference to the text. 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) Identify the word used by the author to indicate the study of population distribution and economic demands. 1

Ans. demography

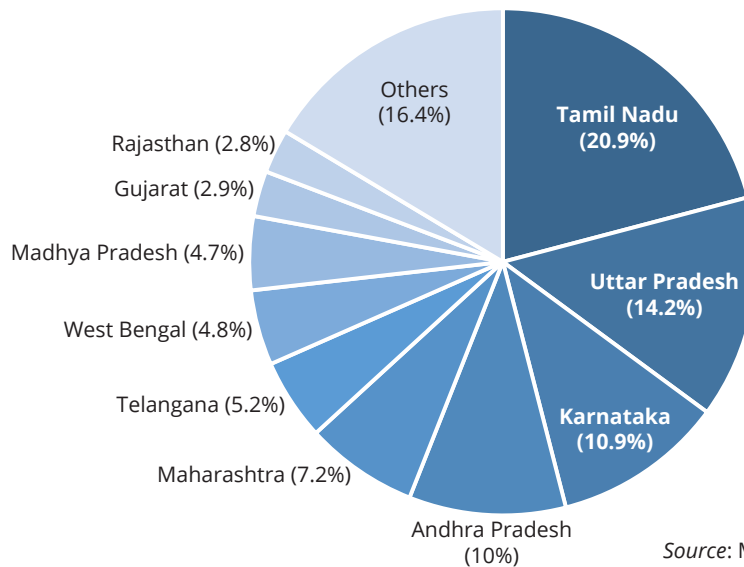
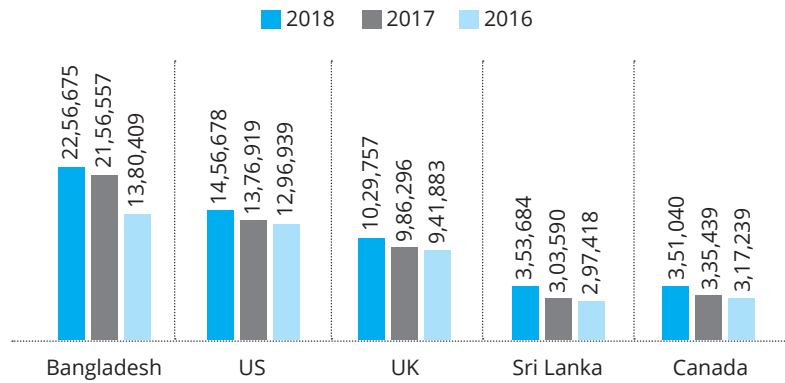
(i) Identify the year when there was a sharp rise in the number of people eating at a fast-food restaurant once or twice a month. 1

Ans. 2013

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

TOP 5 FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS (FTAS)



Source: Ministry of Tourism

tourists in 2018, out of which Bangladeshi tourists made up the maximum share, followed by American and British tourists.

- 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.

- 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. 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.

(b) 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.

(c) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: Travel and tourism is the largest service industry in India.

Reason: The main objective of the tourism sector is to develop and promote tourism, and improve and expand existing tourism products to ensure employment and economic growth.

(i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(d) Complete the sentence suitably. 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) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange for the country and creates jobs for thousands by providing direct and indirect employment.

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

Ans. spiritual tourism

(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) Complete the following with a suitable reason. 1

The middle class is considered to be the biggest target-audience for the tourism sector because

Ans. of their disposable incomes and newly found passion for travel.

(h) Identify the word that indicates the economic orientation of the travel industry. 1

Ans. budget-friendly

(i) Identify the two states that experience the highest footfall when it comes to travel and tourism. 1

Ans. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh

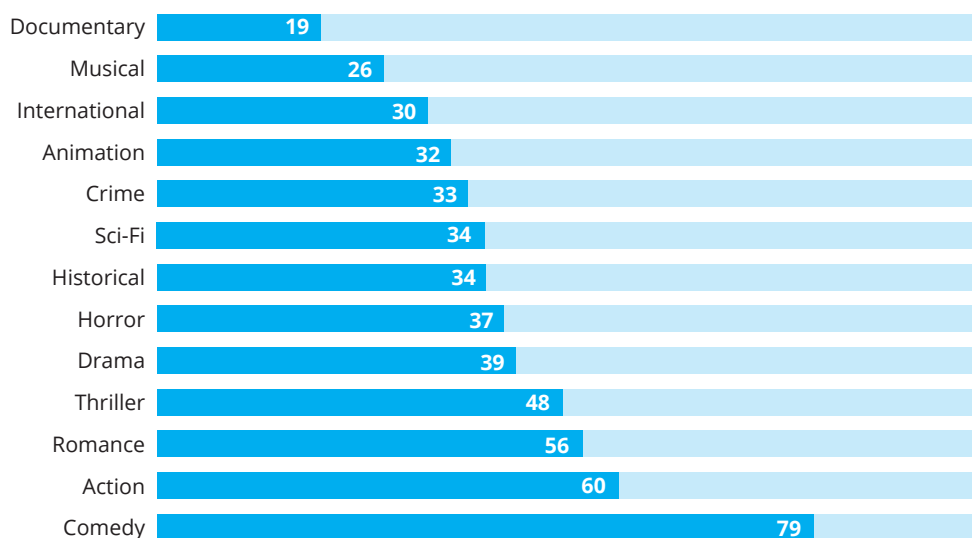
9. Read the passage given below. 10

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

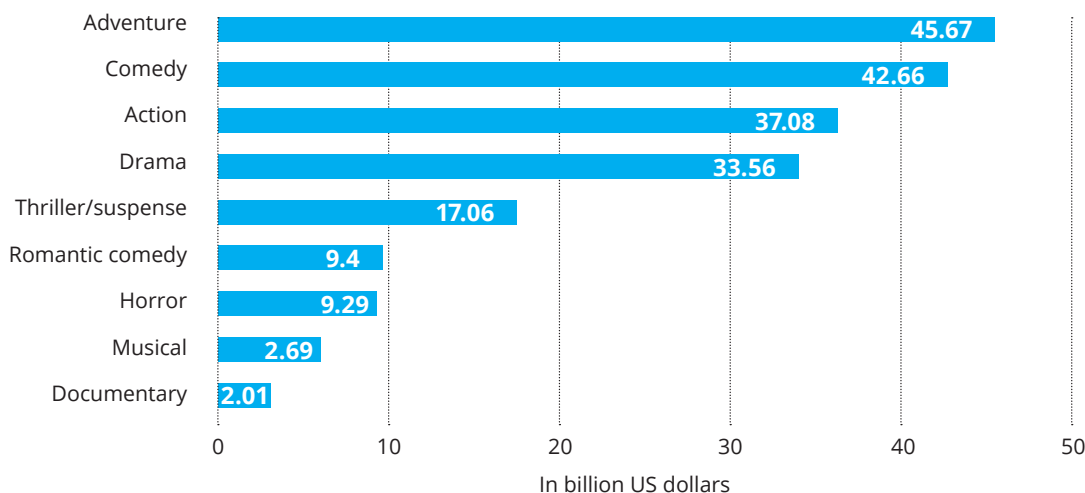
screen, though 31% admit that they find it an expensive experience. For over 60% of people, movie outings are social experiences to be enjoyed with family and friends.

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 cinema 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

MOST PREFERRED FILM GENRES OF INDIANS



MOST POPULAR MOVIE GENRES IN NORTH AMERICA BY BOX OFFICE REVENUE



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.

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

(a) Complete the sentence with a suitable reason. 1

India is the largest producer of films in the world, but it has the third largest revenue because

Ans. 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 with reference to the text. 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) Identify the film genre that is popular amongst both Indian and North American audiences. 1

Ans. Comedy

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

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

(e) Complete the sentence suitably. 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) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

The majority of movie-goers keep factors such as weather, word-of-mouth reviews, holidays, sporting events.

Most importantly, they keep the (performers / artistic influencers / directors) in mind before deciding on going for a movie.

Ans. performers

(h) Identify the word which best describes cinema enthusiast, as per the text given. 1

Ans. obsessed

(i) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: In a country obsessed with films, the high frequency of cinema visits is understandable.

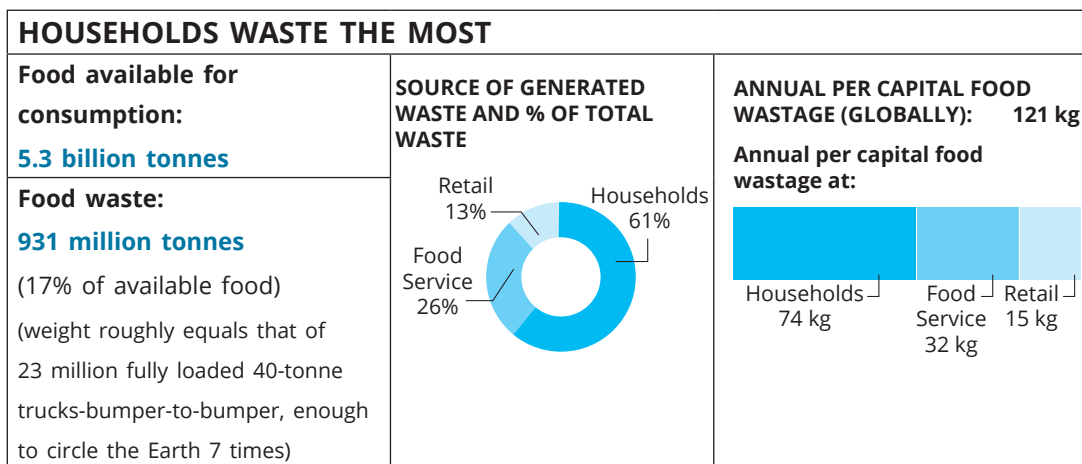
Reason: India is the largest producer of films in the world, surpassing the USA, and its film industry is the second oldest in the world, after Hollywood.

- (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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 classified 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)

				SOUTH ASIA			
Global (Worst five)		Other Countries		G-7 Countries			
Nigeria	189	Israel	100	UK	77	Afghanistan	82
Rwanda	164	UAE	95	Germany	75	Bhutan	79
Greece	142	South Korea	71	Italy	67	Nepal	79
Bahrain	132	China	64	Japan	64	Sri Lanka	76
Malta	129	Russia	33	USA	59	Pakistan	74
						Maldives	71
						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. 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 sentence suitably. 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) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blank. 1

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

Ans. impacts

(e) Identify the source of the highest global amount of household food wastage, as per the data given alongside the text. 1

Ans. Nigeria

(f) Complete the following with a suitable reason. 1

The imagery used to compare the statistics of the weight of food wasted globally is

Ans. 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) Identify the word which best describes the relationship between global emphasis on agriculture and the average loss of a third of the produce. 1

Ans. paradox

- (i) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: One of the lowest contributors to food wastage is the lack of appropriate purchasing on the consumer part.

Reason: Overproduction in the service industry is a leading cause of food wastage.

- (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
(ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
(iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
(iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

11. Read the passage given below. 10

- 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 household 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.
- 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.
- Child labour can take various forms:
 - ❖ As collateral in debts
 - ❖ As bonded labour, especially in agriculture
 - ❖ Recruitment of children in armed conflict

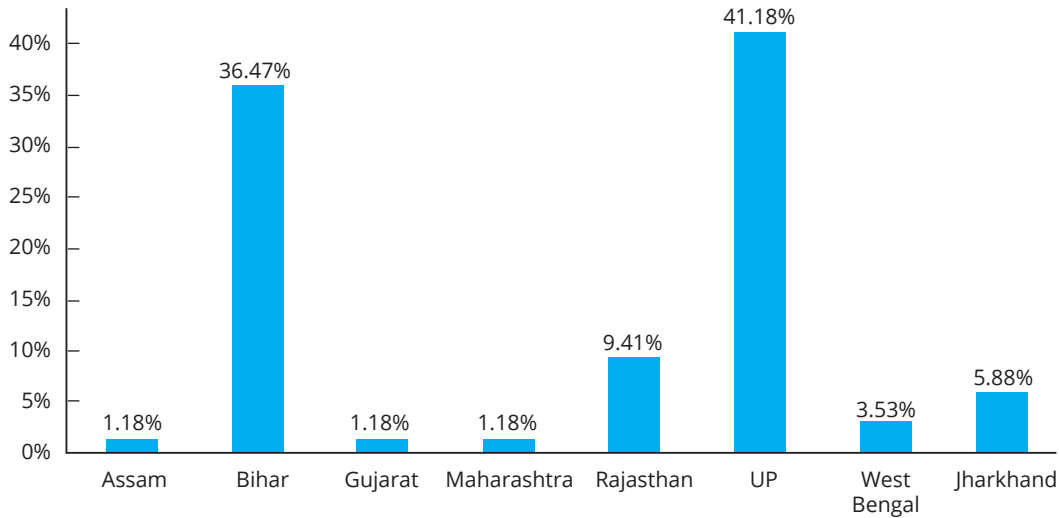
- ❖ Using children to produce or traffic drugs
- ❖ Domestic service

Top 5 Poorest States in India

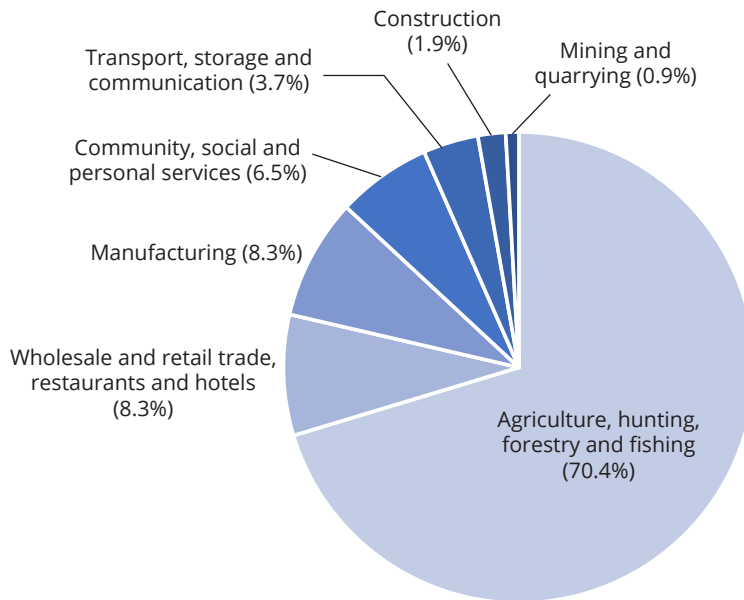
1	Bihar
2	Uttar Pradesh
3	Manipur
4	Jharkhand
5	Assam

- Poverty is often cited as the main cause of child labour. But studies show that deep-rooted social norms, discrimination against certain groups, migration, emergencies, and a poorly-functioning education system are also reasons. Because children are easy to exploit and are cheap, they are hired in preference to adults.
- Child labour in India spans various sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, mining and domestic service. Children are often separated from their families, kept in hazardous conditions, and subjected to cruelties, abuse and violence at the hands of their 'owners.'
- Other reasons that perpetuate child labour are:
 - ❖ People accept it and invent excuses for it.
 - ❖ Children's rights are not recognized.
 - ❖ Governments do not provide compulsory, free and accessible education. Poor and vulnerable children often get excluded.
 - ❖ International agreements and government laws are not observed, and violators rarely punished.
 - ❖ Consumers worldwide demand cheap products, so employers use children to cut costs.
- Child labour is preventable, not inevitable. It can only go when we fight together by no longer accepting it – not in the fields, factories, our homes, and also in the products we buy.

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA



CHILD LABOUR IN VARIOUS SECTORS



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

(a) How does the law protect children from being exploited? Write your answer with reference to paragraph 1. 2

Ans. The Indian Constitution has given children the right to education and if children are made to work under the age of 15, or made to do any dangerous work under the age of 18, it is illegal and punishable by law.

(b) In which ways can exploitation harm the growth of children? 1

Ans. Exploitation can be detrimental to their mental and physical health, and interfere with their moral and social development.

(c) Identify the word which best describes the illegal situation in which child labour is used in several industrial sectors. 1

Ans. exploitation

(d) Complete the sentence suitably. 1

A comparative study of the graph of child labour with a list of the top poorest states shows

Ans. that Bihar is the poorest state and also has the one of the highest percentage of child labour in the country.

(e) With reference to the pie-chart, which of these can be presumed not to be true? 1

(i) Children are sent into mines to work because they are small and can squeeze into tunnels.

(ii) Most of child labour is concentrated in rural areas because of the poverty and lack of educational opportunities.

(iii) The number of children in construction is comparatively smaller because they are not strong enough for manual labour.

(iv) There is a smaller percentage of children working in cities because they are 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) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

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

Ans. handling

(g) Complete the sentence with a suitable reason. 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/employers.

(h) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: Child labour is preventable, not inevitable.

Reason: People accept child labour and invent excuses for it.

(i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(i) Identify the three states that employ the least percentage of child labour in India, as per the graph. 1

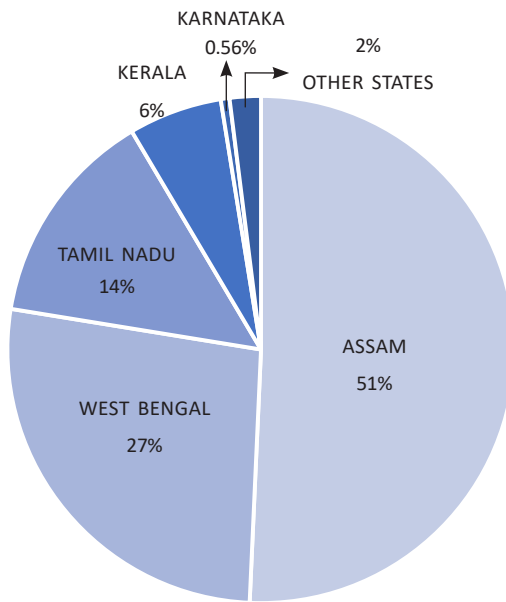
Ans. Assam, Maharashtra, Gujarat

12. Read the passage given below. 10

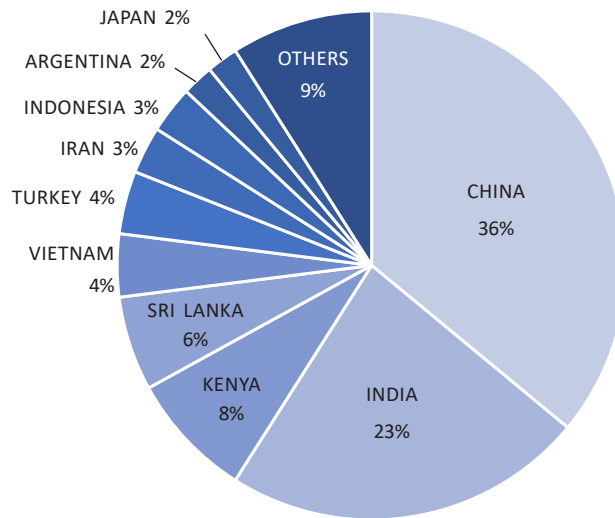
1. Home to the origin of Indian Tea, Assam is not just famous because of the natural beauty of its tea plantations; due to its lengthy growing season and abundant rainfall, it is also the single largest tea-producing region in the world. The distinctive malty, black tea that this region produces is a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

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

TEA GROWN IN DIFFERENT STATES OF INDIA



LARGEST PRODUCERS OF TEA IN THE WORLD (2019)



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)

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

- (a) Complete the sentence suitably. 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) 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) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

According to the first pie chart, approximately 78% of tea is grown in the eastern part India. This tells us the percentage of the tea grown in 'other states' is comparatively (insignificant / low / high).

Ans. low

- (d) With reference to the second pie chart, 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) Identify the adjective which best describes how Assam is recognized globally. 1

Ans. famous

- (f) Identify any two nations that are the largest producers of tea, following India and China. 1

Ans. Kenya and Sri Lanka

(g) Complete the following with a suitable reason. 1

IST helps in increasing the productivity of tea garden workers

Ans. because the sun rises early in the eastern part of India.

(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.

(i) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: The distinctive malty, black tea that the Assam region is able to produce is a hot favourite globally.

Reason: The low altitude and tropical weather conditions prevailing in Assam render the tea its rich character.

(i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

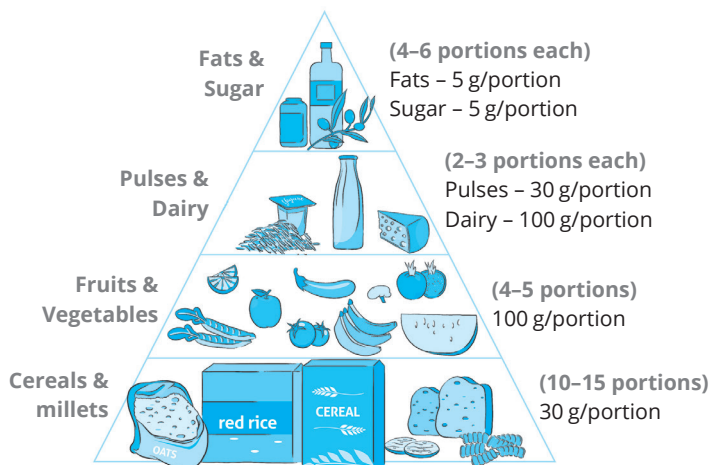
❖ be irritable, moody or aggressive.

❖ 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,



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

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 (FSSAI) 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.
- ❖ Dietary counselling and 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) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blank. 1

The Healthy Eating Food Pyramid recommends that grains should be taken as

the crucial dietary source. A moderate amount of (grain and carbohydrate/protein and dairy) based food is also advised.

Ans. protein and dairy

- (c) Complete the sentence with a suitable reason. 1

Investing in early childhood nutrition is a surefire strategy. The returns are incredibly high since

Ans. good nutrition leads to more energy and better concentration, proper growth and development. Such individuals usually have stronger muscles and bones, and enjoy better physical and mental health.

- (d) Which of these statements is not true? 1

The study on poor eating habits by Max Healthcare shows that

- (i) more teenage boys consume junk food in a week compared to teenage girls.
- (ii) children as young as 5 years are gaining weight due to overeating.
- (iii) more than 70% of teenagers eat out twice or thrice a week.
- (iv) 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) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: Children often come to school on

an empty stomach.

Reason: Eating well is fundamental for good health and the well-being of a child.

- (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

- (f) Identify the word which best describes the advice given to parents at primary healthcare facilities. 1

Ans. appropriate/fundamental

- (g) Complete the sentence suitably. 1
An apt analogy of the relationship one has with junk food would be that of someone who is an addict, because

Ans. while it satisfies your cravings, it 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. 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.

- (i) Identify which gender (amongst children) gains more weight due to unrestrained consumption of junk food. 1

Ans. Girls

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 given 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*.

Yoga

Health benefits beyond the mat

Better body image

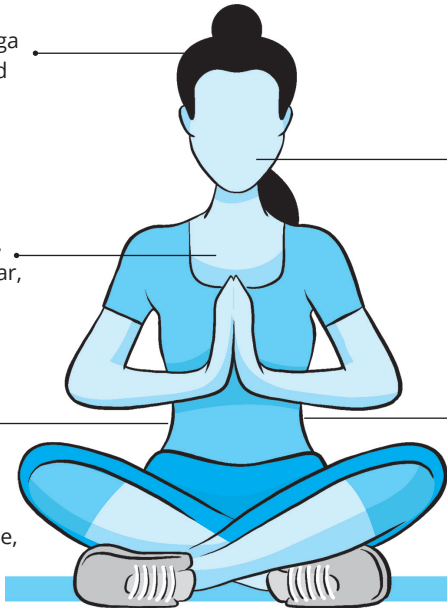
Focusing inward during yoga helps you be more satisfied with your body and less critical of it.

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.



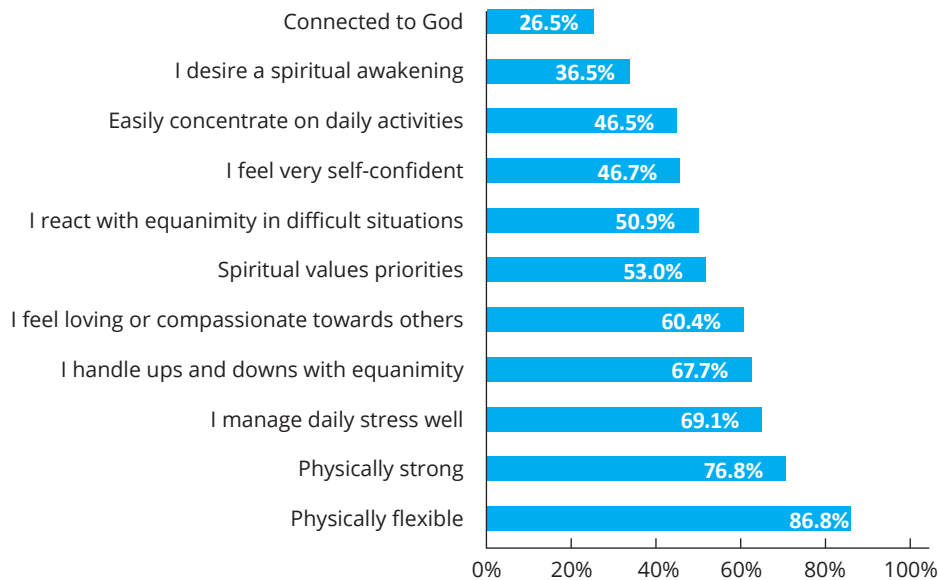
Mindful eating

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



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.

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) Identify the word which best describes the comprehensive qualities of yoga. 1

Ans. holistic

- (c) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

Yoga assists in lowering the risk of diabetes, heart disease, obesity, and hypertension along with many other ailments by controlling stress and improving flexibility.

Additionally, it (weakens muscles/ boosts weight loss/ regulates ideas) among other things.

Ans. boosts weight loss

- (d) With reference to the information contained in Fig. 1, justify why yoga is beneficial in helping one to have a healthy relationship with food. 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 sentence with a suitable reason. 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) Complete the sentence suitably. 1

Yoga is often practiced outside India for

Ans. physical fitness, along with stress-relief and relaxation techniques, while excluding its spiritual core.

- (i) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: Yoga is a continuous process towards leading a life full of awareness.

Reason: The term 'yoga' in the Western world often denotes a modern form of hatha yoga which enhances physical fitness. The quest for spirituality is deeply embedded in it.

- (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- (iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

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 Northeast 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.

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 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.

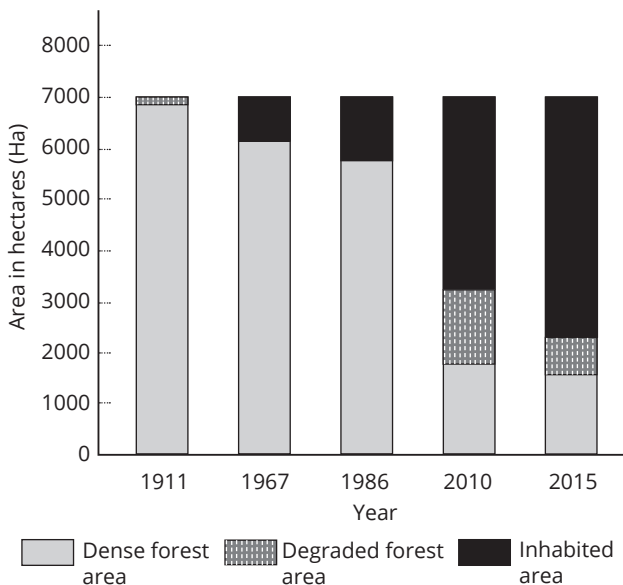
- (b) Complete the sentence suitably. 1
Natural equilibrium has been disrupted by

Ans. the explosion in population.

- (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

LOSS OF FOREST AREA TO HABITATION IN GUWAHATI CITY



with a drastic fall of dense forest area, almost half of it being degraded forest land.

- (d) Read the prompt and select the correct option in the brackets to fill in the blanks. 1

As the city of Guwahati is bounded on three sides by hills and the other side by the mighty river Brahmaputra, the horizontal expansion is restricted.

As a result, many multistoried buildings have come up in recent years just to
(accommodate the ever-increasing population / contain the population explosion / control the birthrate).

Ans. accommodate the ever-increasing population

- (e) A human activity would enhance forest cover is 1

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

Ans. (iv) afforestation.

- (f) Complete the sentence with a suitable reason. 1

Guwahati's geographical position can be an analogy of the proverbial silver spoon few are born with, because

Ans. Guwahati is blessed with hillocks covered with rich forests which keep it pollution-free and maintain 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) Identify the word which is the antonym of expanding. 1

Ans. shrinking

- (i) Select the option that is true for the assertion and reason given below. 1

Assertion: The northeast part of India regarded as one of the global biodiversity hotspots.

Reason: Population growth in the region has led to the loss of plant and animal species, pollution and soil infertility, among other problems.

- (i) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
(ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
(iii) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
(iv) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Ans. (ii) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

Discursive Passages

≡ Passages for Practice ≡

(Page 37)

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 with the correct option from the two given. 1
Before a product is launched in the market, marketers
(i) think of strategies and tactics on how to attract customers.
(ii) think of gross profit and bonuses.

Ans. (i) think of strategies and tactics on how to attract customers.

- (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? List two points. 2

Ans. The aim of the writer is to make readers aware of the differences between marketing strategies and marketing tactics which are both 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. 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) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

If a product does not have a marketing strategy

- (i) the company's growth will become slow.
- (ii) there will be fewer new customers.
- (iii) no one will learn of new products or sales.
- (iv) there might be an increase in market competition.

Ans. (i) the company's growth will become slow.

- (g) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

Marketing tactics involve many different people since it attracts a large number of customers.

Ans. False

- (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) As per paragraph 1, how is our food security linked to bees? 1

Ans. Our food security is linked to bees because they are the best pollinators, and human survival is linked to the reproduction of plants.

(b) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

Spring is a season looked forward to because it beckons autumn harvests.

Ans. False

(c) What do we understand about the tone of the writer in the given lines from paragraph 1? 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) Select the correct option. 1

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

- (i) enjoyable.
- (ii) profitable.

Ans. (ii) profitable.

(e) Complete the following with the correct option from the two given. 1

The best season to start beekeeping is spring because

- (i) flowers bloom everywhere, and new leaves and shoots make everything refreshingly green.
- (ii) bees visit flowers and actively build up their hives.

Ans. (ii) bees visit flowers and actively build up their hives.

(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) List the ways beekeeping is advantageous to a beekeeper. 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) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

Two qualities of bees based on their natural contributions to other species are

- (i) their focus and hard work.
- (ii) their role in pollination and remarkable teamwork.
- (iii) their busy lives with other insects and hard work.

- (iv) their generosity in producing food for wasps.

Ans. (i) their focus and hard work.

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.

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

- (b) Complete the following with the correct option from the two given. 1

One prominent change seen in the manga in recent times is that

- (i) it is mostly meant for teenagers and young adults.
- (ii) apart from black and white, full colour manga is also published.

Ans. (ii) apart from black and white, full colour manga is also published.

- (c) For what reasons are Manga comics synonymous only with Japan, despite being popular all over the world? 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) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

When a manga series becomes very popular, a cinematic adaptation is often developed.

Ans. False

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

List two causes for the remarkable growth of manga around the world. 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) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

In the mid-20th century, did manga readership increase many times over because of

- (i) the use of a new cinematographic technique by creators.
- (ii) the consolidation of two main genres aimed at boys and girls separately.
- (iii) the streamlining of the marketing of manga comics and books.
- (iv) the focussing by artists on daily life situations and women's experiences.

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

- (h) Identify 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.

- (i) Comedy
- (ii) Historical fiction
- (iii) Science fiction
- (iv) Suspenseful horror

Ans. (iii) 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.

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

- (b) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

One of the negative outcomes that the Impressionists faced was that they were celebrated by the contemporary influential art institutions of the age.

Ans. False

- (c) What was the motive of the new art movement as opposed to traditional art conventions? List two points. 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 following with the correct option from the two given. 1

The exhibitions held by the artists of the new movement

- (i) were unofficially sponsored and sanctioned.
- (ii) were on simplistic and obvious themes.

Ans. (i) were unofficially sponsored and sanctioned.

- (f) For what reason did Impressionist artists paint outdoors? 1

Ans. In order to capture colours and light as accurately as they possibly could the impressions painted outdoors..

- (g) In which ways are the Impressionist paintings a true record of Parisian history? With reference to paragraph 6, write a short account 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's history of the mid-19th century.

- (h) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

The following feature or technique can be found in the paintings of Claude Monet

- (i) use of light and shadow.
- (ii) lack of impasto.
- (iii) flat, visible brushstrokes.
- (iv) asymmetrical depictions of objects.

Ans. (i) use of light and shadow.

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) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

Youngsters who go to the gym before work often give it up because gym exercises are a social activity which drains them before a workday.

Ans. False

- (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? List two reasons. 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

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

- (e) Complete the following with the correct option from the two given. 1

The dance moves employed in zumba are well-thought-out so that

- (i) they are easy to pick up and target every part of the body.
- (ii) no one can create original movements or dance performances.

Ans. (i) they are easy to pick up and target every part of the body.

- (f) "Positivity can be contagious."

With reference to this quote, and with information given in paragraph 3, write a short paragraph 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) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 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. Zumba has

- (i) inspired her to enjoy her life to the fullest without any inhibitions.
- (ii) encouraged her to perform for an audience.
- (iii) depleted her stamina, as well as her interest in a social life with her peers.
- (iv) It has made her so healthy that she has suspended her consumption of prescription medications.

Ans. (i) inspired her to enjoy her life to the fullest without any inhibitions.

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

What does the author mean by the idiom ‘let down your hair’? 1

Ans. The idiom ‘let down your hair’ means to enjoy and relax.

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) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

As given in paragraph 1, during earlier times, girls were encouraged by their families to

learn to play a musical instrument, but not the tabla.

Ans. True

- (b) Playing the tabla 'was always the domain of males.' This is referred to as a 'stereotype.' Select the term which is ideal and correct to use for girls not being chosen to play the tabla. 1

Ans. Prejudice

- (c) Complete the following with the correct option from the two given. 1

Pt. Swapan Siva wanted a male heir because

-
(i) he had several daughters who were disinterested in the tabla.
(ii) he was unsure of whether a daughter could carry his legacy.

Ans. (i) he had several daughters who were disinterested in the tabla.

- (d) For what reasons was Pt. Swapan Siva impressed by his daughter? List two reasons. 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. 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.

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

- (h) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

For some years now, girls having been making their mark in this predominantly male reserve.

This indicates that

- (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.

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

- (b) For which reason have some foods been singled out for special recognition? Write your answer with reference to the passage given. 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) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1
Many believe that no food is a 'superfood' because climate change has led to the depletion of the nutrition-load in food.

Ans. False

- (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."

List two comment on this quote 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 following with the correct option from the two given. 1

The problem with a food fad is that

- (i) people are led to make incorrect choices and end up gaining weight around their internal organs.
- (ii) people are misled into believing that only particular food items have certain nutrients.

Ans. (ii) people are misled into believing that only particular food items have certain nutrients.

(g) What does the word 'traditionally' as used in *traditionally the Chinese never drank green tea with sugar* mean? 1

Ans. It means that tea-drinking was a practice.

(h) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

Meera's daily meals usually consist of the below given superfoods. The one that is wrong for her health is

- (i) breakfast, consisting of two boiled eggs with a small carton of orange juice.
- (ii) lunch, consisting of a piece of salmon fish with steamed vegetables.
- (iii) tea, consisting of a cup of green tea with a slice of blueberry cheesecake.
- (iv) dinner, consisting of a big bowl of vegetables with kale, broccoli, and asparagus.

Ans. (iii) tea, consisting of 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 generous supporter of the arts.
 - (ii) He represented an idealised version of kingship.

Ans. (ii) He represented an idealised version of kingship.

- (b) Complete the following with the correct option from the two given. 1
- Sundara Chola, Rajaraja's father, spent the last years of his life in great sorrow because

- (i) his son, the heir to the throne, had been murdered.
- (ii) he had lost large swathes of land to the nearby kingdoms.

Ans. (i) his son, the heir to the throne, had been murdered.

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

What would be synonym of 'charismatic' as used in the above sentence? 1

Ans. Charming

- (d) Discuss how Rajaraja's conduct with his uncle differed from that of some 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 some of the Mughal emperors of north India killed their familial competitors and went to war rather than give up their claims to the throne.

- (e) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

Until his uncle died, Rajaraja was unable to come to terms with his lost inheritance.

Ans. False

- (f) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

An inscription from this time states that Rajaraja understood the essence of royal conduct. This means that

- (i) Rajaraja believed in the divine right of kingship.
- (ii) Rajaraja was well-mannered in the presence of other royal members.
- (iii) Rajaraja understood the laws of the kingdom.
- (iv) Rajaraja never failed to respect his servants.

Ans. (iii) Rajaraja understood the laws of the kingdom.

- (g) List any two characteristics of the subject of the passage. 2

Ans. Rajaraja Chola was a courageous warrior who understood familial obligations and maintained royal decorum in order to serve

his kingdom better. He was devoted to God and a patron of the arts.

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

E L Thorndike considered that the IQ of a person was directly proportional to his emotional intelligence.

Ans. It is not correct since Thorndike believed that social intelligence was an important aspect of a person's IQ.

(b) Complete the following with the correct option from the two given. 1

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

- (i) social intelligence was not considered as a valid indicator of empathy.
- (ii) IQ was thought of as a fashionable and inadequate concept.

Ans. (ii) IQ was thought of as a fashionable and inadequate concept.

(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 with reference to the passage. 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

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

(f) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

Knowing one's emotions is considered to be the 'bedrock' of emotional intelligence because it helps a person understand and manage their feelings.

Ans. True

(g) List any two qualities that are acknowledged by the 'wider view of intelligence' that is considered nowadays. 2

Ans. Empathy, as well as attunement with one's own emotions, are acknowledged by the 'wider view of intelligence' that is considered nowadays

(h) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

Two emotional intelligences which are prominent in well-adjusted individuals is

- (i) management of emotions and self-motivation.
- (ii) academic intelligence and careful handling of relationships.
- (iii) empathy and good physical health.
- (iv) emotional intelligence and neatness.

Ans. (i) management of emotions and self-motivation.

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) Complete the following with the correct option from the two given. 1
The work of the civil servants in India is essentially
 (i) functional and greatly proscribed, with highly limited powers of execution.
 (ii) that of facilitators for the smooth governance of the nation.
- Ans. (ii) that of facilitators for the smooth governance of the nation.
- (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? 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) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then Home Minister, recommended that the ICS be retained since it would be pragmatic to continue a facilitatory system to govern the nation.

Ans. True

- (e) In paragraph 1, what does 'the ultimate responsibility for running the administration rests with the ministers' underscore? 1

Ans. It underscores the structure and the system in place for the administration and governance of the nation, where the ministers oversee the larger scheme of affairs.

- (f) With information from the passage and 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) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 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

- (i) of their disinterest in actual grassroots level execution of policy.
(ii) of the former's unfamiliarity with Indian languages which made communication difficult.
(iii) of the poor physical health of the British officials.
(iv) of the latter's better understanding of the psyche of the governed.

Ans. (ii) of the former's unfamiliarity with Indian languages which made communication difficult.

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

- (i) Join a coaching centre
(ii) Pass a preliminary examination

Ans. (ii) Pass a preliminary examination

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) Define 'a feral child' with reference to the passage given. 1

Ans. 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? 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 following with the correct option from the two given. 1

Living with a wolf pack, Mowgli learnt the values of

- (i) discipline, action, and loyalty.
- (ii) community and justice.

Ans. (i) discipline, action, and loyalty.

- (e) Select the option which best reflects the meaning of the word 'arguably' as used in the sentence given below. 1

Mowgli is arguably the most renowned example of a fictional character.

- (i) Hypothetically
- (ii) Doubtlessly

Ans. (ii) Doubtlessly

- (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? List two points in this context. 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) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

The real feral children mentioned in documented studies were

- (i) sick children.
- (ii) unhappy children.
- (iii) impoverished children.
- (iv) abandoned children.

Ans. (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) State whether the following statement is True or False. 1

The history of mankind changed over 7000 years because hunter-gatherers gradually took to irrigation and farming.

Ans. True

- (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, write what we know about the occupations of ancient Sumer. List two points. 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 enabled people to keep accurate records of day-to-day domestic transactions.

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

- (e) Complete the following with the correct option from the two given. 1

The Sumerians ‘impressed’ pictures of the tokens on the containers which shows that

- (i) they were quite impoverished.
- (ii) they had an ideogrammatic language.

Ans. (ii) they had an ideogrammatic language.

- (f) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

The earliest cuneiform was pictographic. Later it became

- (i) Ideogrammatic, and then alphabetical.
- (ii) alphabetical, and then numerical.
- (iii) Hieroglyphical, and then numerical
- (iv) Numerical, and then ideogrammatic.

Ans. (i) Ideogrammatic, and then alphabetical.

- (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, 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) The passage discusses the evolution of a culture’s script. Do you agree? Justify your answer. 1

Ans. The passage does discuss the evolution of a culture’s script since it explores how all great Mesopotamian civilizations used the

cuneiform before abandoning it in favour of the alphabetic script.

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 Lankan 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) Identify 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. (iii) unexceptional
- (b) Select the option that does not faithfully reflect what had transpired around the time of the tsunami of 2004. 1

- (i) Days before the giant waves hit land, wild and domestic animals seemed to know what was about to happen and had fled to safety.
- (ii) Many elephants had run screaming to coastal areas, and pets fled to safer areas.

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

- (c) What was the strange behaviour of zoo animals that was observed before the tsunami in 2004? 1

Ans. The strange behaviour of zoo animals before the tsunami in 2004 was that they had rushed into their shelters and could not be enticed to come out.

- (d) Mention the various instincts found in dogs which are difficult to understand. Use information given in the passage, to write your answer. 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) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

Scientists explain extrasensory perception 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.

- (f) Complete the following with the correct option from the two given. 1

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

- (i) humans do not have it though they've higher order thinking skills.
- (ii) no credible or scientific explanation has been provided for it.

Ans. (ii) no credible or scientific explanation has been provided for it.

- (g) What have pet owners described about their dog's behaviour in situations regarding death? List any two responses. 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

Dogs and cats respond to a regular routine, such as a person coming home at a fixed time.

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 following with the correct option from the two given. 1
Al Biruni was always on the lookout for new patrons or escaping wars because
 (i) he was a greedy and covetous man who desired fame and fortune.
 (ii) he was a scholar who wanted to continue his academic pursuits.
- Ans. (ii) he was a scholar who wanted to continue his academic pursuits.
- (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 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) Select the option that best reflects the meaning of the word 'patronage' in the sentence given below. 1

...he sought the patronage of the Samanid dynasty...

- (i) Sponsorship
- (ii) Funding

Ans. (i) Sponsorship

- (e) State whether the following sentence 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) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

According to the passage, it is incorrect to claim that Al Biruni

- (i) recorded everything as truthfully as possible.
- (ii) learned Sanskrit to understand everything better.
- (iii) studied Indian astronomy to compare it with their own.
- (iv) wrote about various places, including cities he had not travelled.

Ans. (iv) wrote about various places, including cities he had not travelled.

- (g) What information did Al Biruni give about Kashmir? List two key points. 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) What can one infer from Al Biruni's interests in ethnography, anthropology and history (in paragraph 1)? 1

Ans. One can infer that Al Biruni had varied interests and always seeking patronage since he wanted to pursue his interests in peace,

despite the political turmoil in his day and age.

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 with the correct option from the two given. 1

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

- (i) change your shortcomings into positive attributes.
 (ii) inspire change in others.

Ans. (i) change your shortcomings into positive attributes.

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

Ans. We are advised to accept who we truly are as a person.

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

Select the option that best reflects a person who has the skill of conversation and loves to mingle with people. 1

- (i) Someone sociable
 (ii) A socialite

Ans. (i) Someone sociable

- (d) Why is it important for us to be critical of ourselves? Justify your position. 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) Select the option that best complements the folly of human desire for approval, as well as a sense insecurity. 1

- (i) We keep comparing ourselves to others.
 (ii) We understand our shortcomings.
 (iii) We remain aware of our positive qualities.
 (iv) We generously accept who we truly are as a person.

Ans. (i) We keep comparing ourselves to others.

- (f) What are the ways suggested in the passage which would make the path to realizing our aspiration easier? List any two. 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) Fill in the blank with the correct option from those given. 1

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 because he is

- (i) sensitive and quiet.
 (ii) quiet and mentally strong.
 (iii) quiet and secretive.
 (iv) asocial and sensitive.

Ans. (i) sensitive and quiet.

Section B

Writing Skills & Grammar

Grammar

Determiners

≡ Practice Questions ≡

(Page 118)

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

experience piercing cold winds, and the piles in snow bring

d. of

life to a standstill. Animals and even human beings got

e. get

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

f. a

pace. The most common problems caused by a blizzard is

g. are

frostbites, hypothermia and suffocation. Visibility get extremely

h. gets

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.

a. the

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

b. the

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

c. the

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

a. by

b. is

c. and

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 121)

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. These colours c. are

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. Frogs sheds h. shed

their skins as they grow and then they even eat it up!

Comparison of Adjectives

Practice Questions

(Page 123)

1. Tick the correct form of each adjective.

Volcanic ash comprises (tiny/tinier) particles of various types of rocks and minerals. This is formed when gases exert (great/greatest) pressure on the magma while it is rising into the atmosphere. The magma is broken into (minute/minuter) ash-like particles. The ash is (lighter/light) and it travels thousands of miles with the wind. This is why the impact of ash on buildings, human and animal life is (enormous/more enormous). Volcanic cinders are (larger/largest) than the particles of volcanic ash. The (huge/huger) pieces of molten rocks form the volcanic bombs. These volcanic bombs could be as (big/bigger) as a tennis ball or even a basketball.

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 124)

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. **can**

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

b. **must**

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

c. **can**

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

d. **must**

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

e. **needs**

its ballast tanks / be flooded with seawater.

f. **must**

This action makes the submarine sink and it / be

g. **can**

moved about underwater. Submarines / be used

h. **may**

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 128)

1. Tick the correct tense of the verbs.

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

In 1949, Albert II (bec~~ame~~/become) the first monkey to be sent into space. He (w~~ent~~/was) aboard a V2 rocket. He (w~~as~~/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. The Tragedy of the Space Shuttle Shakes the World

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 engineering marvel.

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: The 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/ordered the children to clean up the playground. The children complained/whined 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 they 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 tell all of us that she

f. **told**
should found a new excuse.

g. **have found**

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

Integrated Grammar Exercises

Gap Filling

(Page 133)

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) **at** 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

- (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) **on** 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 Mr Fox*, *The Witches* and *Matilda* (g) (iv) **are** three other great works by (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 (Page 141)

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.

- f. to
- g. are
- h. one

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 given was 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."

- a. Many
- b. clearly
- c. attend
- d. reason
- e. that
- f. in spite of
- g. advice
- h. a

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.

- a. though
- b. behind
- c. of
- d. in
- e. are
- f. in
- g. do
- h. an

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.

- a. flows
- b. the
- c. has
- d. they
- e. make
- f. million
- g. come
- h. like

5. Haemophilia are one of the several sex-linked genetic disorders that effect

- 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/yet
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.

- f. when
- g. published
- h. in

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.

- a. in
- b. was
- c. was
- d. and
- e. was
- f. by
- g. happiest
- h. married

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.

- a. their
- b. of
- c. guarded
- d. was
- e. that
- f. felt
- g. they
- h. and

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.

- 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 later 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 learn languages of other countries, a. may/must
 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 famous all around the world.

- e. a
- f. the
- g. orbited
- h. this/that

16. Sally Kristen Ride was the first American women in Space. 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.

- a. woman
- b. in
- c. at
- d. began
- e. was

Her second flight was on 1984. In 1986, Dr Ride was training for her third mission when a spaceshuttle Challenger exploded.

- f. in

The mission was cancel. Later, Sally Ride became a professor and a writer.

- g. the
- h. cancelled

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.

- a. found
- b. has
- c. a
- d. body
- e. known
- f. and
- g. which
- h. its

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 over 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

- 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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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</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

(Page 150)

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
Luther Burbank has / called the
wizard / horticulture. He was
interested / developing new types
of fruits, flowers / vegetables
for humankind rather than /
science. He bought / farm
and experimented. He developed
new varieties / berries and flowers
like lilies, poppies and roses.</p> | <p>a. and
b. been
c. of
d. in
e. and
f. for
g. a
h. of</p> |
| <p>2. In 1925, Admiral Peary / to Chicago,
where he established / training centre</p> | <p>a. went
b. a</p> |

- for navy pilots. The National Geographic Society wanted / make a scientific study of the Arctic.
- The US Navy / to supply aircraft, pilots and mechanics. / July 1925, the party sailed on the S S Peary and in August the base / established at Etah. Byrd realized that it / extremely important to study the weather and make all the necessary arrangements before taking / the expedition. By 1926, he was ready for the attempt to reach the North Pole.
3. In 1924, Enid Blyton married / publisher, Hugh Pollock. She ended her teaching career / became a full-fledged writer. She even worked / a teacher's magazine. In 1953, the magazine, Sunny Stories, / replaced by Blyton Magazine. In 1929, the couple moved / Old Thatch in Bourne End. Here their daughters, Gillian and Imogen, / born. When World War II began, her marriage broke up. Then / married Doctor Kenneth Darrell Waters. That is why Enid also came to / called Enid Mary Waters.
4. Till the age of eighteen, Tenzing lived / his family and then he moved to Darjeeling. At / age of twenty-one, he began working / an expedition porter. He joined an expedition to scale Mount Everest, headed / Eric Shipton. His dream / reaching the peak remained unfulfilled because they / to return after reaching North Col, at a height of 22,000 feet. During / expedition Tenzing gained valuable experience / helped him later in life.
5. A cat and a mouse decided / keep house together. For times of need / bought a pot of fat and put it in the church where / would be safe. After a little while the cat yearned / the fat and made up an excuse that her sister had had / kitten and that she had been asked to be the
- c. to
d. was/had
e. In
f. was
g. was
h. on
- a. a/the
b. and
c. on
d. was
e. to
f. were
g. she
h. be
- a. with
b. the
c. as
d. by
e. of
f. had
g. the
h. that/which
- a. to
b. they
c. it
d. for
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 / cashew nuts 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 followed 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 creatures.
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. and/while
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. Some dances are slow like the Jo No Mai / very fast like the Kami Mai. A type of Noh Mai that is / fast nor slow is called Chu No Mai. This is usually performed / a woman. Most Noh Mai dancers dress and wear a mask according / the character of the dancer. The masks / made artistically and the dresses are elaborate.
14. Agbekor is a well-known warrior dance performed / Africans. Long ago it was called Atamga. The word Atamga means great oath. Hence, this dance / performed to take an oath before going to war. Presently, Agbekor is performed / a community/Ghana, at cultural events or funerals. The dance movements display actions used / a battlefield, like stabbing. The beats / the drum, the alternating slow and fast movements of the dancers make / dance a very interesting one not only to perform but / to watch.
15. The species of birds called raptors / a very sharp eyesight. Their eyes are / large that they cannot move. The bird has to turn its head / look around. The eyes of a raptor have three eyelids. The third one closes laterally and it / slightly transparent. It keeps the eyes moist and protects / while the bird is fighting against its enemy or prey. Some raptors have / bony shield above the eyes. This also helps / protecting the eyes of the bird from the strong rays of the sun and injury / struggling with its enemy.
16. Depending / the type of raptor, the birds may make their nests with sticks / live in nests made by other birds. They may also live and lay eggs / the cavities in tree trunks, or burrows that have been made and left / other animals. Some raptors make nests on treetops, some on / ground, while some make them on the
- c. of
d. or
e. neither
f. by
g. to
h. are
- a. by
b. was
c. by
d. in
e. in
f. of
g. the
h. also
- a. has
b. so
c. to
d. is
e. them
f. a
g. in
h. while
- a. on
b. or
c. in
d. by
e. the

- faces / cliffs. Normally, the female bird makes the nest while the male bird gathers and brings the material for it.
- Different types of raptors lay different types / eggs.
- They may be round or oval-shaped and even the colour / vary.
17. The bullet train / invented by a Japanese engineer Hideo Shima. He wanted to make a train / would make the passengers feel as comfortable / in an airplane. The speedy and comfortable bullet train was launched / October 1, 1964. Bullet trains are powered by electricity. They are getting better / better by the day and their punctuality / worth appreciating. Since Japan experiences frequent earthquakes, / train is fitted / a computer system that can sense an earthquake.
18. Spider monkeys are found / the tropical rainforests of Central and South America. They / long, thin arms and strong tails / help them move swiftly from branch / branch and tree to tree. They can hang upside-down with all the four limbs and the tail. When the tails / used for gripping on to branches, the monkeys look / spiders. Their fur colour can / red, black, brown, golden or tan. They are mostly noisy / they screech, bark and make other sounds.
19. The Mandrill is / largest and the most colourful of all monkeys. It is found in the rainforests / Africa. It spends a lot of time on the ground / it prefers to sleep in trees. This species of monkeys is identified / its rich brown fur, large, muscular body and a short, thick tail. It / long canine teeth and cheek pouches. It enjoys feeding / plants, insects and reptiles including snakes! Mandrills / ferocious animals and they use their teeth / defend themselves.
20. Cumulus clouds are clouds / are heaped up into piles. They / puffy clouds and float slowly. They may be light and white in colour / even grey and heavy.
- f. of
g. of
h. may
a. was
b. that/which
c. as
d. on
e. and
f. is
g. the
h. with
a. in
b. have
c. that/which
d. to
e. are
f. like
g. be
h. when
a. the
b. of/in
c. but
d. by
e. has
f. on
g. are
h. to
a. that
b. are
c. or

The latter ones are commonly referred to / dark clouds.
 Stratus clouds give the appearance of a smooth blanket
 and they hang low. They give way /
 rain if the day is a warm one and if it / a chilly winter day,
 you can expect them to give you snow.
 Cirrus clouds are delicate wisps / clouds that are scattered
 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.

- d. as
- e. to
- f. is
- g. of
- h. can

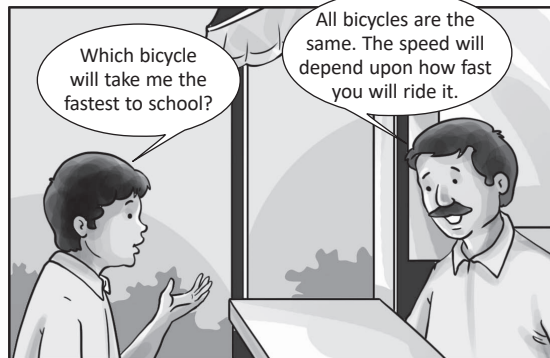
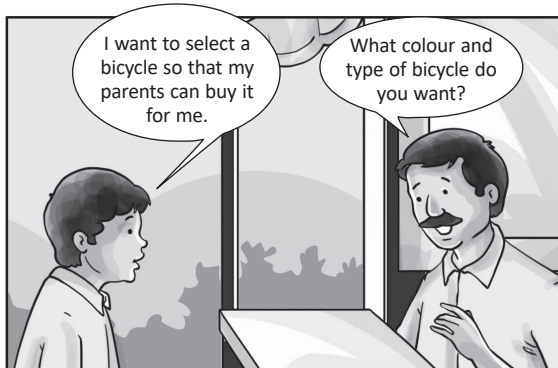
Sentence Completion

REPORTED SPEECH

(Page 156)

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

(Page 165)

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 / aas / time / marked / humans / from / made / stones / when / Stone / Age / weapons

Ans. The Stone Age is marked as the time when humans made weapons from 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 / atmosphere

Ans. As it hits the Earth's atmosphere, 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.