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English

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Fathima Hiba BH - 600/700



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Dharmendra - 570/720

Dharmendra, farmer's kid from a rural village of Karnataka, fortunately the boy is the first person in the family who studied and unbelievably succeeded in NEET as well, all thanks to Falcon PU College & NEET Academy, Bangalore, now he would be getting a Free Government seat in a prominent Medical college.





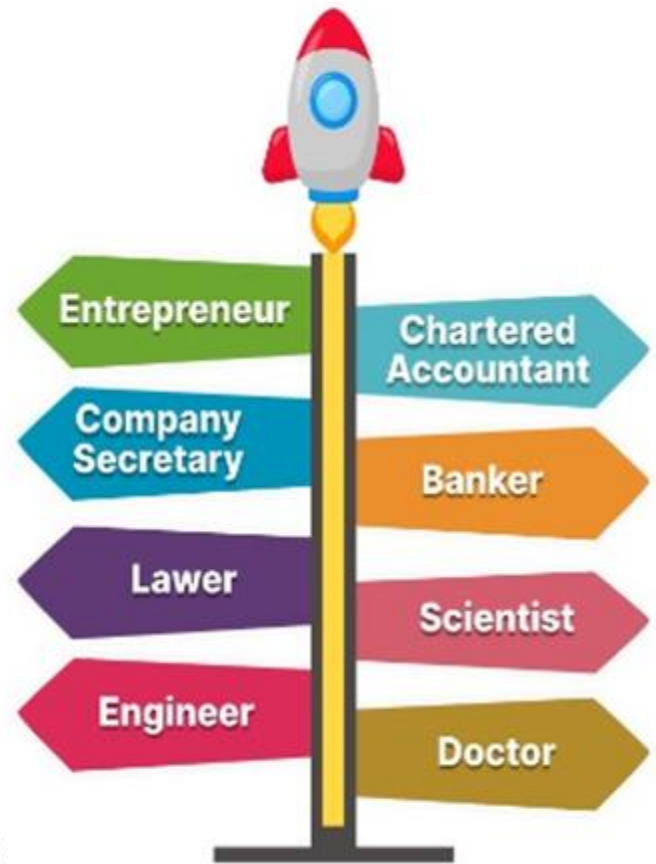
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Sample Paper 1
Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)
English - Language and Literature (184)

Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
-

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1*5

1. Wages for housework would reinforce occupational stereotyping by freezing women into their traditional roles. Unless women and men are paid equally in the labour force and there is no division of labour based on sex, women's work in the home will have no value.
2. Since it is not clear what constitutes housework, and we know that housework standards vary greatly, it would be difficult to know how to reward it.
3. Pay for housework might place home-makers (mainly wives) in the difficult position of having their work assessed by their husbands, while in the case of single home-makers, it is not clear who would do the assessing.
4. Wages for housework, derived from spouse payments overlook the contribution women make to the society by training children to be good citizens and assume that their work is only beneficial to their own families.
5. Finally, payment for housework does not address itself to the basic reason why women with family responsibilities work : to increase family income over that which the employed husband father makes. Also, single women with family responsibilities work because they are the family bread winners.
6. It may seem puzzling that the hours of U.S. Women's home activities have not declined because of the availability of many appliances (washing machines, gas and electric ranges, blenders etc.) The truth is that appliances tend to be energy-saving, rather than time-saving, and lead to a rise in the standards of house-keeping. Hence women today spend more time than their grandmothers, doing laundry, since family members demand more frequent changes of clothing today than in earlier generations. Husbands and children expect more varied meals. Advertising encourages women to devote an inordinate amount of time and money to waxing floors, creating rooms free of 'odour-causing' germs and seeking to meet other extraordinary standards of cleanliness. Furthermore, the increasing concern with good nutrition means that many home-makers are now spending more time preparing foods that are not available in the market place or which are only available at great costs.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. Why does woman's work have no value?
- ii. Who assesses the work of home-makers?
- iii. Does the author approve of his attitude to wages for homework?
- iv. What is the division of labour based on in the modern set up?
- v. Why do women with family responsibilities work?
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 6.
His decision to hold talks is very unusual because it could mean the real end of the war.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below.**1*5**

1. Tourism is one of the most important socio-economic activity. It provides enormous scope for economic development of a particular area. According to Ziffer (1989), "Tourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, ttractions. ining more
3. The root of tourism in India can be traced to pilgrimage. In the early stages, pilgrimage-based tourism was only of domestic nature but during recent years, a large number of foreign tourists have also started visiting places of pilgrimage.
4. India has an unending choice for the tourists - a 3,500 km long and 8,848 beautiful long beaches on the sea coast, gregarious tropical forests, the great variety of lifestyle. India's share in international tourist arrivals was 0.34 per cent in 2002 and it increased to 0.49 per cent during 2005.
5. The increasing trend has been maintained over the last three years and international tourist arrivals touched 3.92 million in 2005. The World Travel and Tourism Council have identified India as one of the foremost growth centres in the world in the coming decade. Domestic tourism is estimated to be much higher than international tourism and has also been rising rapidly.
6. The Tenth Plan recognised the vast employment generating potential of tourism and the role it can play in furthering the socio-economic objectives of the Plan. Tourism is the third largest net earner of foreign exchange for the country. Tourism in India has vast employment potential. By 2015, it is expected to provide 25 million jobs.

The famous places of tourist interest in India can be classified on the basis of their geographical location and historical and cultural importance:

- India has a natural landscape with a variety of attractions for tourists. There are snow-covered peaks, valleys, gorges and numerous waterfalls, lakes, and forests that attract tourists. Nature tourism is identified with the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Chotanagpur plateau and other places.
- The places of importance include hill-stations like Shimla, Kullu, Mussorie, Nainital and Udagamandalam (Ooty); national parks and wildlife reserves like the Sanjay Gandhi National Park (Mumbai, Maharashtra) Ranthambore National Park (Rajasthan), Sariska National Park (Rajasthan), Periyar National Park (Tamil Nadu), Kaziranga (Assam), Kolleru Lake (Andhra Pradesh) and Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary (Jharkhand).
- Adventure tourism has grown in popularity and India has enormous potential for adventure tourism. River-rafting, kayaking and mountain climbing in the Himalayas, rock climbing, skiing in the snow-covered hilly areas, boat racing in Kerala and paragliding are some favourite adventure sports of tourists.
- Some famous sea beaches thronged by tourists in India include beaches of Mumbai, Goa, Lakshwadeep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kovalam Beach in Kerala, Marine Beach in Chennai and the beach temples of Mahabalipuram.
- India is famous for its cultural and religious tourist places that include towns and cities. Allahabad, Ajmer, Ayodhya, Badrinath, Bodh Gaya, Dwarka, Haridwar, Kanchipuram, Kedarnath, Kochi, Madurai, Tirupati, Ujjain, Varanasi and Yamunotri are places of cultural and religious tourism that are visited by numerous domestic tourists as well as tourists from abroad.
- India's historical monuments and archaeological sites are of interest to domestic and international tourists. The Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid (Delhi), Humayun's Tomb (Delhi), India Gate (Delhi), Charminar (Hyderabad), the Gateway of India (Mumbai), Hawa Mahal (Jaipur) and places like Udaipur, Sanchi, Khajuraho, Aurangabad attracts tourists.

On the basis of your understanding of the Passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

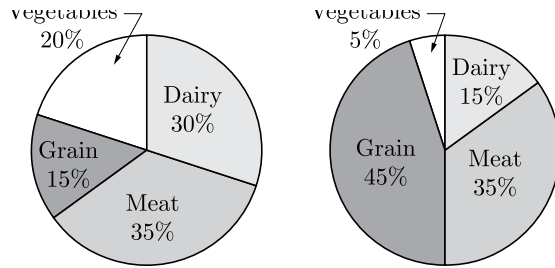
- i. What kind of tourism has of late become a top attraction for the tourists?
- ii. What does tourism involve according to Ziffer?
- iii. Name any two adventure sports one can experience and enjoy in the Himalayas.
- iv. What is the estimation about domestic tourism in India?
- v. How is nature tourism identified in India?
- vi. What has the tenth plan recognised about Indian tourism?

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii.

5

i. The charts below show agricultural production in two different regions of the country. Write an analytical paragraph making comparisons where rele



ii. You are Ankit/Anamika, a student of class X and resident of 106 D, Ring Road, New Delhi. You come across the advertisement given below in a newspaper.

National Institute of Choreography
F 401-402, Sector 6, Noida

A few seats available in Choreography course.

Contact immediately for further details.
(Mobile : 998394XXXX, 882439XXXX)

You want to pursue the course in choreography. Write a letter to the director, National Institute of Choreography, Noida, seeking information about their course, admission procedure, eligibility criteria and other necessary details.

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 1*3

	Error	Correction
I meets her by chance then I	E.g. meets	<u>met</u>
went to getting some Medicine	(a)	
which Sister Amy use to give.	(b)	
It is amazing to meet Mother.	(c)	
I started loving just her presence.		

5. Read the following dialogue between a mother and daughter and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Mother: Why are you looking so worried?

Daughter: My exams are approaching.

Mother: When will they start?

Daughter: Next month, Mother.

Mother asked her daughter (a) _____ The daughter replied that her exams were approaching. Mother further asked (b) _____ The daughter told her mother that they would start in the following month.

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)

6. Answer **ANY SIX** questions in 30-40 words each. 2*6

- i. What sight did Valli experience during her first journey by bus?
- ii. Describe, in brief, the character of Natalya as sketched in 'The Proposal'.
- iii. What picture of Amanda do you form from the poem 'Amanda'?
- iv. On the basis of the poem 'Animals' explain the satisfaction that animals have and humans don't have.
- v. 'Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears' Identify two poetic devices used in the above line from the poem 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon'.
- vi. According to the author of "The Making of a Scientist", what are the qualities that go into the making of a scientist?
- vii. What actions did Bholi take to stop her marriage to Bishamber?

7. Answer **ANY TWO** of the following in about 120 words each. 4*2

- i. Rajvir felt too excited on reaching Assam while Pranjol showed least interest in his excitement. What could be the reason behind this? Do you think it is appropriate on Pranjol's part to react like this? Justify your answer with reason.
- ii. Based on your reading of the story "The Necklace", write a paragraph on the topic "Living on Borrowed Money can Ruin One's Happiness in Life."
- iii. The Buddha said, "The world is afflicted with death and decay, therefore the wise do not grieve, knowing the terms of the world." Do you think the statement is appropriate even for today's life? Write your views in the context of the above statement.

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 1 Solution

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English-Language and Literature (184)

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Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

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SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below. 1*5

1. Wages for housework would reinforce occupational stereotyping by freezing women into their traditional roles. Unless women and men are paid equally in the labour force and there is no division of labour based on sex, women's work in the home will have no value.
2. Since it is not clear what constitutes housework, and we know that housework standards vary greatly, it would be difficult to know how to reward it.
3. Pay for housework might place home-makers (mainly wives) in the difficult position of having their work assessed by their husbands, while in the case of single home-makers, it is not clear who would do the assessing.
4. Wages housework, derived from spouse payments overlook the contribution women make to the society by training children to be good citizens and assume that their work is only beneficial to their own families.
5. Finally, payment for housework does not address itself to the basic reason why women with family responsibilities work : to increase family income over that which the employed husband father makes. Also, single women with family responsibilities work because they are the family bread winners.
6. It may seem puzzling that the hours of U.S. Women's home activities have not declined because of the availability of many appliances (washing machines, gas and electric ranges, blenders etc.) The truth is that appliances tend to be energy-saving, rather than time-saving, and lead to a rise in the standards of house-keeping. Hence women today spend more time than their grandmothers, doing laundry, since family members demand more frequent changes of clothing today than in earlier generations. Husbands and children expect more varied meals. Advertising encourages women to devote an inordinate amount of

time and money to waxing floors, creating rooms free of 'odour-causing' germs and seeking to meet other extraordinary standards of cleanliness. Furthermore, the increasing concern with good nutrition means that many home-makers are now spending more time preparing foods that are not available in the market place or which are only available at great costs.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

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- iv. What is the division of labour based on in the modern set up?
- v. Why do women with family responsibilities work?
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 6.
His decision to hold talks is very unusual because it could mean the real end of the war.

Ans :

- i. Woman's work has no value because she does the traditional jobs in the house.
- ii. Husbands assesses the work of home makers.
- iii. No, the author does not approve of his attitude to wages for homework.
- iv. In the modern setup the division of labour is based on sex.
- v. Women with family responsibilities work to increase the income of their family.
- vi. His decision to hold talks is extraordinary because it could mean the real end of the war.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below. 1*5

1. Tourism is one of the most important socio-economic activity. It provides enormous scope for economic development of a particular area. According to Ziffer (1989), "Tourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural aspects (both past and present) found in these areas."
2. In India, temple towns, historical monuments and sea beaches were traditionally sought out as tourist attractions. But now the fabric of tourism is changing rapidly as nature, heritage, and recreational destinations are gaining more importance. In this background, ecotourism has of late become a top attraction for the tourists.
3. The root of tourism in India can be traced to pilgrimage. In the early stages, pilgrimage-based tourism was only of domestic nature but during recent years, a large number of foreign tourists have also started visiting places of pilgrimage.
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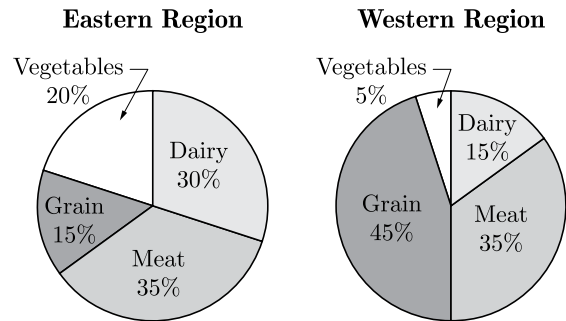
- iv. What is the estimation about domestic tourism in India?
- v. How is nature tourism identified in India?
- vi. What has the tenth plan recognised about Indian tourism?

Ans :

- i. As the fabric of tourism is changing rapidly, ecotourism has of late become a top attraction for the tourists.
- ii. According to Ziffer, "Tourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural aspects (both past and present) found in these areas."
- iii. Some adventure sports one can experience and enjoy in the Himalayas are:
 - a. mountain climbing
 - b. river-rafting
- iv. Domestic tourism is estimated to be much higher than international tourism and has also been rising rapidly.
- v. Nature tourism in India is identified with the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Chotanagpur plateau and other places.
- vi. The Tenth Plan has recognised the vast employment generating potential of tourism and the role it can play in furthering the socio-economic objectives of the Plan. Tourism in India has vast employment potential. By 2015, it is expected to provide 25 million jobs.

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

- 3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii. 5**
- i. The charts below show agricultural production in two different regions of the country. Write an analytical paragraph in not more than 120 words by selecting and reporting the main features, and making comparisons where relevant.



Ans :

Agricultural Production in Two Different Regions of the Country

The pie charts show the different agricultural products raised in the western region and the eastern region of a country. Each region concentrates on different products. The Eastern Region has a slightly more even distribution among the different products than the Western Region does. In the Eastern Region, the top two products are meat, making up 35% of total agricultural production, and dairy, making up 30% of the total. Vegetables account 20% and grain for 15% of agricultural production in that region. In the Western Region, the top two products - grain and meat - account for 80% of the total agricultural production. Dairy makes up 15% of the total, while vegetables are only 5% of agricultural production in that part of the country. Each region has a different approach to agricultural production. In the Eastern Region, it is distributed among different products, while in the Western Region, it is concentrated more heavily on two different types of products.

- ii. You are Ankit/Anamika, a student of class X and resident of 106 D, Ring Road, New Delhi. You come across the advertisement given below in a newspaper.

National Institute of Choreography

F 401-402, Sector 6, Noida

A few seats available in Choreography course.

Contact immediately for further details.

(Mobile : 998394XXXX, 882439XXXX)

You want to pursue the course in choreography. Write a letter to the director, National Institute of Choreography, Noida, seeking information about their course, admission procedure, eligibility criteria and other necessary details.

Ans :

106 D, Ring Road,
New Delhi

1 July, 20XX

The Director
National Institute of Choreography
F 401-402, Sector 6, Noida

Subject : Enquiry regarding course in choreography.

Dear Sir,

Refer to your advertisement regarding the courses in choreography offered by your reputable institute, I want to state that I am currently in X class and preparing for my final exam. I am very much interested in dancing and want to take it as a career. I am also given to understand that this institute is by far the best so far as choreography is concerned and I would very much like to be part of it.

I would be highly grateful if you could provide me with the following information:

- The department and programme faculty
- Funding opportunities
- Scholarships available
- Admission procedure
- Eligibility criteria
- Hostel facilities

Kindly send me, the brochure along with the enrollment form at the earliest so that I could register myself for the course.

Yours faithfully
Ankit

- 4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 1*3**

	Error	Correction
I meets her by chance then I	E.g. meets	<u>met</u>
went to getting some Medicine	(a)	
which Sister Amy use to give.	(b)	
It is amazing to meet Mother.	(c)	
I started loving just her presence.		

Ans :

	Error	Correction
(a)	getting	<u>get</u>

(b)	use	<u>used</u>
(c)	is	<u>was</u>

- 5. Read the following dialogue between a mother and daughter and complete the passage that follows. 1*2**

Mother: Why are you looking so worried?
Daughter: My exams are approaching.
Mother: When will they start?
Daughter: Next month, Mother.

Mother asked her daughter (a) _____ The daughter replied that her exams were approaching. Mother further asked (b) _____ The daughter told her mother that they would start in the following month.

Ans :

- (a) why she was looking very worried
(b) when they would start.

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)

- 6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each. 2*6**

- i. What sight did Valli experience during her first journey by bus?

Ans :

During her first journey by bus, Valli experienced beautiful sights such as mountains, green grass fields and palm trees on the way. More fascinating was her journey when she saw a cow came galloping in front of the bus. This made her laugh heartily.

- ii. Describe, in brief, the character of Natalya as sketched in 'The Proposal'.

Ans :

Natalya was twenty five years old, daughter of Chubukov. She was a good housekeeper, not bad looking and well educated. She secretly loved Lomov. She was greedy and short-sighted. She was short-tempered as well.

- iii. What picture of Amanda do you form from the poem 'Amanda'?

Ans :

Amanda is a little school going girl. She is constantly nagged by her parent. It is probably the mother who keeps commenting and giving suggestions to amanda. She keeps asking Amanda to do or not to do certain things. But poor Amanda longs to be free and live life in her own way.

- iv. On the basis of the poem 'Animals' explain the satisfaction that animals have and humans don't have.

Ans :

Animals are contented with their lot. They don't sweat and whine. They do not have the mania of owning things. They don't lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins. However, humans are not contented. They crib and grumble, they are unhappy and materialistic. Humans are dissatisfied with everything.

- v. 'Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears' Identify two poetic devices used in the above line from the poem 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon'.

Ans :

The two poetic devices used in the given line are as follows:

- Simile :** As brave as a barrel.
 - Alliteration :** Brave, a barrel full of bears.
- vi. According to the author of "The Making of a Scientist", what are the qualities that go into the making of a scientist?

Ans :

The qualities that go into the making of a scientist are: a sense of competitiveness, high curiosity, zeal to create new ideas, never to accept defeat, and mix in the will to win for the right reasons. All these qualities Ebright had in his character. That is here he became a scientist.

- vii. What actions did Bholi take to stop her marriage to Bishamber?

Ans :

Bholi's marriage was going to take place with Bishamber who demanded 5000 rupees as dowry. Bholi stopped the marriage by throwing away the garland in the fair. She threw away the veil and asked her father to take back the money and refused to marry Bishamber.

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each. 4*2

- i. Rajvir felt too excited on reaching Assam while Pranjol showed least interest in his excitement. What could be the reason behind this? Do you think it is appropriate on Pranjol's part to react like this? Justify your answer with reason.

Ans :

Pranjol invited his friend Rajvir to spend some days with him in his hometown Assam. On reaching there, Rajvir was stunned to see the beauty of tea plantations. It was an entirely new experience for him while for Pranjol, these were a common sight so he showed least interest in Rajvir's excitement. I think

it is not appropriate on Pranjol's part to react thus. No doubt his indifference was natural but it might dampen Rajvir's spirit. Sometimes we have to act according to the wishes of the person opposite us, especially when the person is very close to us. A true friend is one who understands the feelings of his friend and tries to make him happier. Although Pranjol and Rajvir were very close yet one should always try to strengthen the bond of friendship.

- ii. Based on your reading of the story "The Necklace", write a paragraph on the topic "Living on Borrowed Money can Ruin One's Happiness in Life."

Ans :

Living on Borrowed Money can Ruin One's Happiness in Life

Money is responsible for not only bringing happiness but also misery. The more the money is, the more greed it brings with it. And greed always leads to destruction. It is therefore essential to be satisfied with what one's got. Living on borrowed money can only provide us with temporary happiness. Once that fades away, it leads to loss of trust and relations, arguments and fights over trivial matters etc. The more we borrow, the more we get trapped in the debts. And eventually there is no looking back. Therefore, if we are happy with our own possessions, we can save ourselves from such debts traps and lead a happy and contented life.

- iii. The Buddha said, "The world is afflicted with death and decay, therefore the wise do not grieve, knowing the terms of the world." Do you think the statement is appropriate even for today's life? Write your views in the context of the above statement.

Ans :

The world is afflicted with death and decay; therefore the wise do not grieve, knowing the terms of the world. This statement of the Buddha is appropriate and relevant even for today's life.

In the context of the above statement, death and decay is inevitable on this earth. Men are led to death as an ox is led to the slaughter. We cannot console ourselves by weeping and grieving, rather it will make us sick and pale. So, the wise never weep on death and never grieve on sorrows as they know that these are the realities and truth of our lives.

I think that the Buddha's statement teaches the humans today that no one can escape from death. So, we should not grieve on death.

□□□□□□

Sample Paper 2

Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

English - Language and Literature (184)

Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
-

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1*5

1. About one in five of all the people in the world follow the teachings of the Buddha, who lived about 2600 years ago. (He was born in 563 BC) “The Buddha” is a title, not a name. It means ‘the Enlightened one who knows’. The Buddha’s real name was Siddhartha. He was the son of a Sakya king in Northern India. He and his family were all Hindus and belonged to the Gautama clan.
2. Gautama Siddhartha was brought up in luxury. He lived in his father’s palace and saw nothing of the outside world until he was a young man. Then, one day, accompanied by his charioteer Channa, Prince Siddhartha went round the city. On his way, he saw some sights that he had never seen before. First, he saw a man who was very old and was bent with age. Then he saw a man who was suffering from a terrible disease, possibly leprosy. And then he saw a dead man who was being taken to the cremation ground. These sights made the prince very sad.
3. Now, a complete change came in Gautama Siddhartha’s life. He was filled with a longing to find the cause and cure of human sufferings. He wanted to find the true meaning of life and help his fellow men. Although he was married and had a baby son, he left his home in search of truth. He was then only 28.
4. First of all, Gautama went to the Hindu priests. He wanted to know from them the cause of human sufferings. But the priests could not give him any satisfactory answers. Now Gautama tried to live the life of an ascetic. For six years he tortured himself so that he could become indifferent to any kind of pain.
5. He was reduced to a mere skeleton. But eventually he realized that all this was foolish and useless. Now he sat in deep meditation under a tree near Gaya (in Bihar). Here at last he attained Enlightenment and found the answers to his questions. He was then 35 years old.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. How many people in the world follow the teachings of the Buddha?
- ii. What does Buddha literally mean?
- iii. What did Prince Siddhartha not know as a young man?
- iv. What effect did (a) the sight of an old man with bent age (b) man suffering from terrible disease (c) dead man being carried to the cremation ground, have on the Prince?
- v. What did Gautama decide at the age of 28 ?
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 5.
She sees the bar as a starting point and in the end plans to run her own chain of country inns.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below.

1*5

1. The ocean is one of the most unexplored parts of our planet, with a magnitude of undiscovered species and mysteries. It turns out from the studies conducted over the last few decades, this magnificent environment is under serious

threat from human intervention, with plastics set to outnumber fish by 2050.

- Marine life, as we know it, is suffering irreparable damage from the chemical pollution of the waters and the millions of tons of mismanaged waste dumped in the oceans each year. The result is a planetary crisis with over 100 million marine animal's lives get lost every year, and the decay of the ocean's ecosystem.

Shocking Ocean Pollution Statistics:

- 100 million marine animals die each year from plastic waste alone.
- 100,000 marine animals die from getting entangled in plastic yearly - this is just the creatures we find.
- 1 in 3 marine mammal species get found entangled in litter, 12-14,000 tons of plastic are ingested by North Pacific fish yearly.
- In the past 10 years, we've made more plastic than the last century. By 2050, the pollution of fish will be outnumbered by our dumped plastic.
- The largest trash site on the planet is the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, twice the surface area of Texas, it outnumbers sea life there 6 to 1.
- China is ranked #1 for mismanaged waste and plastics. However, the US is in the top 20 with a more significant waste per person contributions.
- 300 Million tons of plastic gets created yearly, and this weighs the same as the entire human population, and 50% is single-use only.
- There are 5.25 trillion pieces of plastic waste estimated to be in our oceans. 269,000 tons float, 4 billion microfibers per km² dwell below the surface.
- 70% of our debris sinks into the ocean's ecosystem, 15% floats and 15% lands on our beaches.
- In terms of plastic, 8.3 million tons are discarded in the sea yearly. Of which, 236,000 are ingestible microplastics that marine creatures mistake for food.
- Plastics take 500-1,000 years to degrade; currently 79% is sent to lands or the oceans, while only 9% is recycled, and 12% gets incinerated.
- 1950-1998 over 100 nuclear blast tests occurred in our oceans.
- 500 marine locations are now recorded as dead zones globally, currently the size of the United Kingdom's surface (245,000 km²)
- 80% of global marine pollution comes from agriculture runoff, untreated sewage, discharge of nutrients and pesticides.
- 90% of the worldwide ocean debris comes from 10 rivers alone.

- Almost 1,000 species of marine animals get impacted by ocean pollution, and we now have over 500 locations recorded as dead zones where marine life cannot exist. How did this happen, what is causing the most damage, find out everything above in the marine pollution statistics round-up.
- The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a floating island of debris, accumulated in the North Pacific Ocean by an extensive system of currents called gyres. It is built up from two other waste patches, the western garbage patch near Japan and the eastern garbage patch near America's west coast near California and Hawaii.
- The North Pacific Subtropical Convergence Zone links the east and western garbage patches, acting as a highway for waste to move from one to the other. Because of this, a small item of debris dropped near California can travel across to Japan, then eventually get sucked up by these swirling garbage patch vortices.
- The great Pacific garbage patch size is quite shocking. These patches of trash are said to be twice the size of Texas and float on the surface but do drop several meters into the ocean in places, which makes the correct size challenging to measure. The world's largest garbage site is mainly made up of microplastics creating a vast cloud, with newer items of debris that haven't broken down as much floating around like chunks in a soup. The great Pacific garbage patch effects on marine life are extremely significant.

On the basis of your understanding of the Passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- What will outweigh fish in the oceans by 2050 ?
- "Marine life is suffering from irreparable damage." Mention any two reasons.
- The largest trash site on the planet, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, is twice the size of which city?
- Define gyres.
- Which country is ranked number one for mismanaged waste and plastics?
- "A small item of debris dropped near California can travel across to Japan." What is the reason behind it?

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii.

5

- i. You are Suresh/Lalita. Given below is a table based on data given about the number of tourists who visited your city in the past two years. Write an analytical paragraph on 'Promotion of Tourism' taking information from the table given below together with your own ideas in about 120 words.

Year	Tourists Who Visited	
	Domestic	International
2020	444569	8563
2021	436350	11478

Plans of Tourism Department:

- To develop a wildlife park.
- Illumination and light and sound programme at one of the places of tourist interest in the city.
- To develop a big amusement park.
- Convention centre and a multiplex in the city.

- ii. You are Varun/Vidhi of 17, Prashant Vihar, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, studying at a coaching centre in Model Town, Delhi. You need accommodation for yourself. Write a letter to the Manager of Paying Guest Services, 403, Students Apartment, Model Town, Delhi, enquiring about the details such as the type of accommodation, monthly charges and other facilities.

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 1*3

	Error	Correction
In the Prisoner's Room a Candle is	E.g. is	<u>was</u>
burning dimly. A Prisoner himself	(a)	
sit by the table, only his back,	(b)	
the hair on his head, and his hands are visible	(c)	
from outside through the Window.		

5. Read the following dialogue between Preeti and Neel and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Preeti : Where did you spend your holidays?
Neel : I went to many hills stations.
Preeti : Which one did you like the most?
Neel : Honestly speaking, I liked all as I am very fond of hills.

Preeti asked Neel (a) _____ his holidays. Neel replied, that he had gone to many hill stations. Preeti then asked him (b) _____ the most. Neel said that honestly speaking he liked all as he was very fond of hills.

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)

6. Answer **ANY SIX** questions in 30-40 words each.

2*6

- i. Why are the people of Coorg known as descendants of the Arabs ?
- ii. What did the Buddha want Kisa Gotami to understand?
- iii. Justify the poet's allusion to Rapunzel in 'Amanda'.
- iv. "Animals don't kneel down to their fellow beings or ancestors." Why? How do humans react to them ?
- v. 'But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.' Who is Custard? Why did he cry for a 'nice safe cage'?
- vi. If Mme Forestier returns the necklace to Matilda what value would it reflect? What would you have done if you were in her place?
- vii. What really hurt the feelings of the narrator in the story 'The Hack Driver'?

7. Answer **ANY TWO** of the following in about 120 words each.

4*2

- i. "Love and encouragement make the impossible possible." Justify it in the light of Bholi's story.
- ii. Valli's journey to the city makes her unfold the mysteries of life and death. Elaborate.
- iii. Natalya and Ivan argued about the ownership of Oxen Meadows and the superiority of their respective dogs in the play, The Proposal. Imagine yourself as the playwright of the play. Based on your understanding of the personality traits of Natalya and Ivan, write a dialogue based on an imaginary event, showcasing another argument between them.

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 2 Solution

Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

English-Language and Literature (184)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
-

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below. 1*5

1. About one in five of all the people in the world follow the teachings of the Buddha, who lived about 2600 years ago. (He was born in 563 BC) “The Buddha” is a title, not a name. It means ‘the Enlightened one who knows’. The Buddha’s real name was Siddhartha. He was the son of a Sakya king in Northern India. He and his family were all Hindus and belonged to the Gautama clan.
2. Gautama Siddhartha was brought up in luxury. He lived in his father’s palace and saw nothing of the outside world until he was a young man. Then, one day, accompanied by his charioteer Channa, Prince Siddhartha went round the city. On his way, he saw some sights that he had never seen before. First, he saw a man who was very old and was bent with age. Then he saw a man who was suffering from a terrible disease, possibly leprosy. And then he saw a dead man who was being taken to the cremation ground. These sights made the prince very sad.
3. Now, a complete change came in Gautama Siddhartha’s life. He was filled with a longing to find the cause and cure of human sufferings. He wanted to find the true meaning of life and help his fellow men. Although he was married and had a baby son, he left his home in search of truth. He was then only 28.
4. First of all, Gautama went to the Hindu priests. He wanted to know from them the cause of human sufferings. But the priests could not give him any satisfactory answers. Now Gautama tried to live the life of an ascetic. For six years he tortured himself so that he could become indifferent to any kind of pain.
5. He was reduced to a mere skeleton. But eventually he realized that all this was foolish and useless. Now he sat in deep meditation under a tree near Gaya (in Bihar). Here at last he attained Enlightenment and

found the answers to his questions. He was then 35 years old.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. How many people in the world follow the teachings of the Buddha?
- ii. What does Buddha literally mean?
- iii. What did Prince Siddhartha not know as a young man?
- iv. What effect did (a) the sight of an old man with bent age (b) man suffering from terrible disease (c) dead man being carried to the cremation ground, have on the Prince?
- v. What did Gautama decide at the age of 28 ?
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 5.
She sees the bar as a starting point and in the end plans to run her own chain of country inns.

Ans :

- i. About twenty percent people in the world follow the teachings of the Buddha.
- ii. Buddha literally means “the Enlightened one who knows.”
- iii. As a young man Prince Siddhartha did not know anything of the outside world.
- iv. All these sights made him very sad.
- v. At the age of 28 Gautama decided to leave his home in search of truth.
- vi. She sees the bar as a starting point and eventually plans to run her own chain of country inns.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below. 1*5

1. The ocean is one of the most unexplored parts of our

planet, with a magnitude of undiscovered species and mysteries. It turns out from the studies conducted over the last few decades, this magnificent environment is under serious threat from human intervention, with plastics set to outnumber fish by 2050.

- Marine life, as we know it, is suffering irreparable damage from the chemical pollution of the waters and the millions of tons of mismanaged waste dumped in the oceans each year. The result is a planetary crisis with over 100 million marine animal's lives get lost every year, and the decay of the ocean's ecosystem.

Shocking Ocean Pollution Statistics:

- 100 million marine animals die each year from plastic waste alone.
- 100,000 marine animals die from getting entangled in plastic yearly - this is just the creatures we find.
- 1 in 3 marine mammal species get found entangled in litter, 12-14,000 tons of plastic are ingested by North Pacific fish yearly.
- In the past 10 years, we've made more plastic than the last century. By 2050, the pollution of fish will be outnumbered by our dumped plastic.
- The largest trash site on the planet is the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, twice the surface area of Texas, it outnumbers sea life there 6 to 1.
- China is ranked #1 for mismanaged waste and plastics. However, the US is in the top 20 with a more significant waste per person contribution.
- 300 Million tons of plastic gets created yearly, and this weighs the same as the entire human population, and 50% is single-use only.
- There are 5.25 trillion pieces of plastic waste estimated to be in our oceans. 269,000 tons float, 4 billion microfibers per km² dwell below the surface.
- 70% of our debris sinks into the ocean's ecosystem, 15% floats and 15% lands on our beaches.
- In terms of plastic, 8.3 million tons are discarded in the sea yearly. Of which, 236,000 are ingestible microplastics that marine creatures mistake for food.
- Plastics take 500-1000 years to degrade; currently 79% is sent to land or the oceans, while only 9% is recycled, and 12% gets incinerated.
- 1950-1998 over 100 nuclear blast tests occurred in our oceans.
- 500 marine locations are now recorded as dead zones globally, currently the size of the United Kingdom's surface (245,000 km²)
- 80% of global marine pollution comes from agriculture runoff, untreated sewage, discharge of nutrients and pesticides.
- 90% of the worldwide ocean debris comes from 10 rivers alone.

- Almost 1,000 species of marine animals get impacted by ocean pollution, and we now have over 500

locations recorded as dead zones where marine life cannot exist. How did this happen, what is causing the most damage, find out everything above in the marine pollution statistics round-up.

- The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a floating island of debris, accumulated in the North Pacific Ocean by an extensive system of currents called gyres. It is built up from two other waste patches, the western garbage patch near Japan and the eastern garbage patch near America's west coast near California and Hawaii.
- The North Pacific Subtropical Convergence Zone links the east and western garbage patches, acting as a highway for waste to move from one to the other. Because of this, a small item of debris dropped near California can travel across to Japan, then eventually get sucked up by these swirling garbage patch vortices.
- The great Pacific garbage patch size is quite shocking. These patches of trash are said to be twice the size of Texas and float on the surface but do drop several meters into the ocean in places, which makes the correct size challenging to measure. The world's largest garbage site is mainly made up of microplastics creating a vast cloud, with newer items of debris that haven't broken down as much floating around like chunks in a soup. The great Pacific garbage patch effects on marine life are extremely significant.

On the basis of your understanding of the Passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- What will outweigh fish in the oceans by 2050 ?
- "Marine life is suffering from irreparable damage." Mention any two reasons.
- The largest trash site on the planet, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, is twice the size of which city?
- Define gyres.
- Which country is ranked number one for mismanaged waste and plastics?
- "A small item of debris dropped near California can travel across to Japan." What is the reason behind it?

Ans :

- Plastic rubbish will outweigh fish in the oceans by 2050.
- Two reasons are as follows:
 - The chemical pollution of the waters,
 - The millions of tons of mismanaged waste dumped in the oceans each year.
- The largest trash site on the planet, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, is twice the size of Texas city.

- iv. An extensive system of currents in the North Pacific Ocean is called gyres.
- v. China is ranked number one for mismanaged waste and plastics.
- vi. "A small item of debris dropped near California can travel across to Japan". The reason behind it is the North Pacific Subtropical Convergence Zone.

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii.

5

- i. You are Suresh/Lalita. Given below is a table based on data given about the number of tourists who visited your city in the past two years. Write an analytical paragraph on 'Promotion of Tourism' taking information from the table given below together with your own ideas in about 120 words.

Year	Tourists Who Visited	
	Domestic	International
2020	444569	8563
2021	436350	11478

Plans of Tourism Department:

- To develop a wildlife park.
- Illumination and light and sound programme at one of the places of tourist interest in the city.
- To develop a big amusement park.
- Convention centre and a multiplex in the city.

Ans :

Promotion of Tourism

There is no doubt that India is emerging as a tourists' destination both at national and international levels. For example, tourists from other countries were 8563 in the year 2020. But this number went upto 11478 in the year 2021. However, domestic tourists fell by 8219 in these years. This means we have to take steps to increase the numbers of both the types of the tourists. India's cultural heritage and unity in diversity are like magnets for the tourists. However, we must take steps to attract the tourists. For example, we must remove problems which hinder the flow of tourists. That's why, there are plans like developing a wildlife park. One important place of tourist interest should be equipped with light, sound and music system. Then there is a plan to develop a big amusement park. A Convention Centre and a multiplex are also

going to be added. Besides these, a few hotels are also coming up. The tourist agencies are being connected via satellite telephony so that tourists do not face any problems. All the places of tourist interest are connected by chartered buses. It is hoped that by these steps, tourist inflow to the country will increase greatly.

- ii. You are Varun/Vidhi of 17, Prashant Vihar, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, studying at a coaching centre in Model Town, Delhi. You need accommodation for yourself. Write a letter to the Manager of Paying Guest Services, 403, Students Apartment, Model Town, Delhi, enquiring about the details such as the type of accommodation, monthly charges and other facilities.

Ans :

17, Prashant Vihar
Saharanpur
Uttar Pradesh
8 July, 20XX

The Manager
403, Students Apartment
Model Town
New Delhi

Subject : Enquiry about the accommodation

Dear Sir,

I came across your advertisement in the Indian Express dated 6th July and would like to know in detail about the accommodation offered by you. I have earlier too stayed at other paying guest accommodations and my track record can be verified from my previous owners. I am a resident of Saharanpur and studying in Delhi. I am preparing for CA. My coaching centre is in Model Town and I would like to be accommodated near it to save travel time.

Kindly send me the details about the type of accommodation offered, monthly charges, facilities available like attached bathrooms and wi-fi facility, etc. Any other features that you think should be informed in advance, please do share.

I assure you that the rental payments shall be made on time.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully
Varun

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one

has been done for you.

1*3

	Error	Correction
In the Prisoner's Room a Candle is burning dimly. A Prisoner himself sit by the table, only his back, the hair on his head, and his hands are visible from outside through the Window.	E.g. is (a)	<u>was</u>
	(b)	
	(c)	

Ans :

	Error	Correction
(a)	A	<u>The</u>
(b)	sit	<u>sat</u>
(c)	are	<u>were</u>

5. Read the following dialogue between Preeti and Neel and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Preeti : Where did you spend your holidays?
Neel : I went to many hills stations.
Preeti : Which one did you like the most?
Neel : Honestly speaking. I liked all as I am very fond of hills.

Preeti asked Neel (a) _____ his holidays. Neel replied, that he had gone to many hill stations. Preeti then asked him (b) _____ the most. Neel said that honestly speaking he liked all as he was very fond of hills.

Ans :

- (a) where he had spent
 (b) which one he had liked

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)

6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each. 2*6

i. Why are the people of Coorg known as descendants of the Arabs ?

Ans :

The theory of the people of Coorg as descendants of the Arabs draws support from the long, black coat

with an embroidered waist-belt worn by the Kodavus known as kuppia. It resembles the kuffia worn by the Arabs and the Kurds.

ii. What did the Buddha want Kisa Gotami to understand?

Ans :

The Buddha wanted Kisa Gotami to understand that death is common and must come to all. One should not grieve and lament the death of near and dear ones. Everyone must accept the truth of death.

iii. Justify the poet's allusion to Rapunzel in 'Amanda'.

Ans :

It is justified as

- a. Rapunzel lived with a witch who would constantly keep a check on her and had several rules to be followed.
 b. Amanda too, feels caged by the impositions
 c. Amanda desires 'peace in isolation like Rapunzel had in her tower; clarifying she will not let her hair down for anyone.

iv. "Animals don't kneel down to their fellow beings or ancestors." Why? How do humans react to them ?

Ans :

Animals don't show unnecessary respect to their fellow beings and to their ancestors. They don't indulge in such unnecessary civilities and formalities. On the other hand, humans express their respect not only to their ancestors but also to their fellow beings. They tend to indulge in unnecessary civilities and decencies.

v. 'But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.' Who is Custard? Why did he cry for a 'nice safe cage'?

Ans :

Custard is a small pet dragon of Belinda. He was a coward and cried for a nice safe cage because he wanted to hide in it in case of any danger. He felt that he would be safe in the cage.

vi. If Mme Forestier returns the necklace to Matilda what value would it reflect? What would you have done if you were in her place?

Ans :

If Mme forestier returns the necklace to Matilda it would reflect honesty,intelligence and a strong bond If we're in Mme forestier place I would return the necklace to matlida and will not feel guilty because I am no more upset.

vii. What really hurt the feelings of the narrator in the story 'The Hack Driver'?

Ans :

When the narrator, the lawyer, reached New Mullion second time, he found Bill and Lutkins' mother at the

station. He indicated that he was Bill who helped him so much. The man also informed him that he himself was Oliver Lutkins. At this, Lutkins and his mother laughed at the narrator like a schoolboy. It really hurt the feelings of the narrator in the story.

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each. 4*2

- i. “Love and encouragement make the impossible possible.” Justify it in the light of Bholi’s story.

Ans :

Bholi was one of the seven children of Ramlal Numberdar. She had pock marks and looked weak and ugly. She was mentally slow. She stammered while speaking. She was not cared and loved. She wore the old dresses of her sisters. Even her mother did not like her. She was sent to school as she was the most useless member of the house. She liked colours on the wall of the school and wanted someone to be her friend. She got a loving and caring teacher in school who helped her to gain self-confidence and taught her reading and writing. She brought new hopes into her otherwise ill-fated encouraged and inspired her to get over her stammer. She treated her like her daughter. She was her true guide.

She inculcated the qualities of confidence, and daring in her. She never scoffed at Bholi whom all the other girls mimicked. She urged her to make persistent efforts to get over her handicap. She enabled Bholi to challenge the dowry-seeker.

- ii. Valli’s journey to the city makes her unfold the mysteries of life and death. Elaborate.

Ans :

Valli gets introduced to the mystery of life and death on her first bus journey in the outside world. She was wonder struck and enjoyed the beauty of the outside world. She clapped, laughed and enjoyed when she saw a young cow running in the middle of the road in front of the bus. The driver sounded the horn to warn it but the more he honked, the faster it galloped. Valli found it funny and amusing. She laughed till tears came into her eyes. On her way back, she saw the same cow lying dead on the road. Some fast speeding vehicle must have hit it. It was a horrible sight. It looked quite frightening. It was lying with its legs spread out, a fixed stare in its lifeless eyes and blood around it. The image of the dead cow haunted her, dampening her spirits and making her sad.

- iii. Natalya and Ivan argued about the ownership of Oxen Meadows and the superiority of their respective dogs in the play, The Proposal. Imagine yourself as the playwright of the play. Based on your understanding of the personality traits of Natalya and Ivan, write

a dialogue based on an imaginary event, showcasing another argument between them.

Ans :

Natalya enters Ivan’s house furious.

Natalya : Your dogs have ruined my meadow. Why are you letting them loose?

Ivan : My dogs are in my compound. How do you know it was my dogs, and not anybody else’s, that ruined your meadow?

Natalya : It happened in the middle of the night. I heard the cows mooing when the dogs entered the meadow, and woke up.

Ivan : You should have shooed them away. Why didn’t you?

Natalya : Before I came out into the meadow, they ran away. They were frightened by the cow mooing. Next time, ensure you tie your dogs to a pole before going to bed. Now, you ensure that my meadow is cleaned up.

She storms out of his house in anger.

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 3

Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

English - Language and Literature (184)

Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
-

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1*5

1. Cardamom, the Queen of all spices, has a history as old as the human race. It is the dried fruit of a herbaceous perennial plant. Warm humid climate, loamy soil rich in organic matter, distributed rainfall and special cultivation and processing methods all combine to make Indian cardamom truly unique in aroma, flavour, size and it has a parrot green colour.
2. Two types of cardamom are produced in India. The first type is the large one, which has not much significance as it is not traded in the future market. It is cultivated in North-eastern area of the country. The second type is produced in the Southern states and these are traded in the future market. These are mainly cultivated in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. As per the future market rules, only 7 mm quality was previously traded in exchanges. But later, it relaxed its norms, and now 6 mm quality is also traded in the exchanges.
3. The small variety, known for its exotic quality throughout the world, is now traded in India's commodity future exchanges. Traditional auction markets also exist for trading in small cardamom in the country. Cardamom is an expensive spice, second only to saffron. It is often adulterated and there are many inferior substitutes from cardamom-related plants such as Siam cardamom, Nepal cardamom, Winged Java cardamom, etc. However, it is only Elettaria cardamom which is the true cardamom. Indian cardamom is known in two main varieties : Malabar cardamom and Mysore cardamom. The Mysore variety contains levels of cineol and limonene and hence is more aromatic.
4. India was the world's largest producer and exporter of cardamom till the 1980s. By 1990s Guatemala emerged as the leading producer and exporter of cardamom.
5. The main harvest season of cardamom in India is between August-February. Cardamom reaches yielding stage two years after planting. The primary physical markets of cardamom are Kumily, Vandenmedu, Thekkady, Puliarmala in Kerala and Boddynaikkannur and Cumbam in Tamil Nadu. Cardamom auctions also take place in Sakalespur and Sirsi in Karnataka.
6. North India is the main market for cardamom produced in the country. Normally, domestic demand goes up during the major festivals such as Diwali, Dussehra and Eid. Colour, size and aroma are the major variables that shape cardamom prices in the Indian market. Cardamom price formation in India is also influenced by the output in Guatemala as that country controls the global markets.
7. Kerala is the main producer of cardamom and contributes up to 60% in total production. Karnataka produces around 25% cardamom of the total production. Ooty is the main producer of cardamom in Tamil Nadu and contributes around 10-15% of the total production.
8. Besides India, Guatemala also produces around 2,200 ton cardamom. On the other hand, India produces nearly 1,000-2,000 ton cardamom per year. Due to low quality of cardamom from Guatemala, it remains available at cheaper rates. Moreover, cardamom of Indian origin fetches \$ 3-4 per kilogram higher rates than the ones from Guatemala.

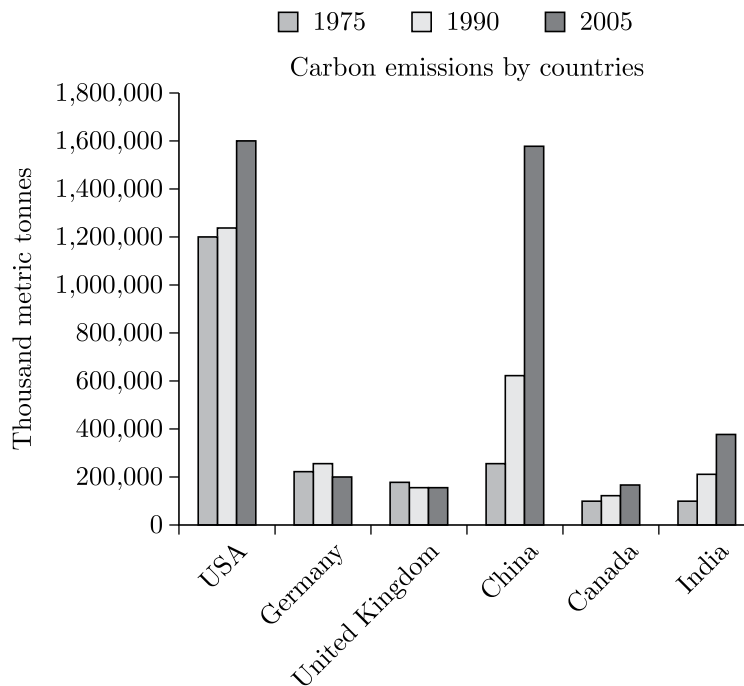
Based on your understanding of the passage, answer **ANY FIVE** questions from the six given below.

- i. Why is Indian cardamom unique?
- ii. What is special about the Mysore quality of cardamom?
- iii. What role does Guatemala play in the Indian market?
- iv. Write two sentences on the harvesting of cardamom.
- v. Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to the word ‘permanent’.
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 2.
 Parts of the US and Europe, including France, Spain, Italy and Germany, have successfully mandated masks for elementary, middle and high school children, with surges in cases when rules were not strict.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below.

1*5

- 1. The chart given below provides information about the amount of carbon emissions in different countries during three different years (1975, 1990, and 2005).



- 2. As an overall assessment, it can clearly be seen that only Germany and United Kingdom managed to reduce the carbon emissions compared to the other countries.
- 3. USA, being the number one polluter of all, emitted 1,200,000 thousand metric tonnes in 1975 and this count increased to 1,300,000 and 1,600,000 thousand metric tonnes in 1990 and 2005 respectively. In contrast, the carbon emissions of China was nearly 300,000 thousand metric tonnes in 1975 and it rose by nearly 100% in 1990 and surged dramatically to just below 1,600,000 thousand metric tonnes in 2005. In terms of the percentage increase, China was the largest contributor in carbon emissions of all.
- 4. The figures for Germany and the United Kingdom remained relatively stable throughout the period of time, and so were for Canada until 1990. The carbon dioxide emissions in India increased exponentially from around 100,000 in 1975 to just below 400,000 thousand metric tonnes in 2005.

On the basis of your understanding of the Passage, answer **ANY FIVE** questions from the six given below.

- i. What is being compared through the data given in the graph?

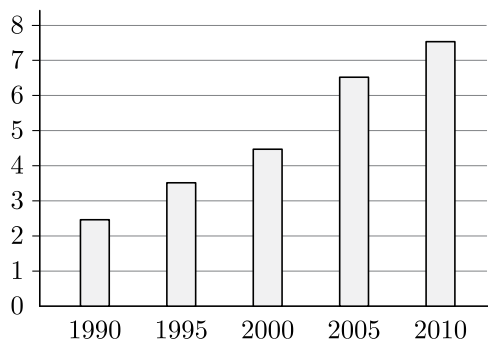
- ii. Which country was the largest contributor in carbon emissions of all in year 2005 in terms of percentage increase?
- iii. Write any two reasons for surging of CO₂ emission in million tonnes?
- iv. Which country has the lowest emission of CO₂ in the graph?
- v. What is the highest quantity unit of global emission of CO₂ by different countries?
- vi. Which countries reported gradual growth in reduction of global CO₂ emission?

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii.

5

- i. The following data in the form of histogram shows that death rate (in 1000s) due to violence has increased considerably during recent years. Write its interpretation in not more than 120 words on how educated youth can play a major role in establishing peace in society.



- ii. As head of the music department of your school, write a letter to Sargam Music House, placing an order for some music instruments like Sitar, Harmonium, Tabla, Tanpura and Guitar. You are Jyoti/Jatin of Delhi Public School, Saket, New Delhi.

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 1*3

	Error	Correction
As far as climate change was concerned,	E.g. was	<u>is</u>
South Asia is one of a world's most sensitive	(a)	
areas. Therefore, in the face of climate change we used to	(b)	
prepared ourselves to meet the challenge	(c)	
We have to adapt ourselves to climate change.		

5. Read the following dialogue between Reena and Rakesh and complete the passage that follows.

1*2

Reena : Have you seen 'Three Idiots'?

Rakesh : I saw them yesterday in my class.

Reena : I was talking about the movie.

Rakesh : I thought that you were talking about the three idiots in the class.

Reena asked Rakesh (a) _____ ‘Three Idiots’. Rakesh replied that he had seen them the day before in his class. Reena further said that (b) _____ Rakesh replied that he had thought that she has been talking about the three idiots in the class.

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)

6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each.

2*6

- i. How did Valli gather all the information about the bus?
- ii. Chubukov says of Natalya : “...as if she won’t consent! She is in love; egad, she is like a lovesick cat..” Would you agree? Give reason for your answer.
- iii. “The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.” Why does Amanda say so?
- iv. Why does the poet want to ‘turn and live’ with animals?
- v. Writers use words to give us a picture or image without actually saying what they mean. Can you trace some images used in the poem “The Tale of Custard the Dragon”?
- vi. How did a book become a turning point in Richard Ebright’s life?
- vii. Bholi had many apprehensions about going to school. What made her feel that she was going to a better place than her home?

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each.

4*2

- i. Chekov has used humour and exaggeration in the play to comment on courtship in his times. Illustrate with examples from the lesson, ‘The Proposal’. Also mention the values, you think any healthy relationship requires.
- ii. Matilda was very proud of her beauty and charm and this led to her downfall. Based on your reading of the story “The Necklace” write a paragraph on the topic “Prides Goes Before a Fall.”
- iii. After reading the story “A Baker from Goa”, do you think our traditions, heritage, values and practices are the roots that nourish us? Why/Why not?

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 3 Solution

Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

English-Language and Literature (184)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
-

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1*5

1. Cardamom, the Queen of all spices, has a history as old as the human race. It is the dried fruit of a herbaceous perennial plant. Warm humid climate, loamy soil rich in organic matter, distributed rainfall and special cultivation and processing methods all combine to make Indian cardamom truly unique in aroma, flavour, size and it has a parrot green colour.
2. Two types of cardamom are produced in India. The first type is the large one, which has not much significance as it is not traded in the future market. It is cultivated in North-eastern area of the country. The second type is produced in the Southern states and these are traded in the future market. These are mainly cultivated in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. As per the future market rules, only 7 mm quality was previously traded in exchanges. But later, it relaxed its norms, and now 6 mm quality is also traded in the exchanges.
3. The small variety, known for its exotic quality throughout the world, is now traded in India's commodity future exchanges. Traditional auction markets also exist for trading in small cardamom in the country. Cardamom is an expensive spice, second only to saffron. It is often adulterated and there are many inferior substitutes from cardamom-related plants such as Siam cardamom, Nepal cardamom, Winged Java cardamom, etc. However, it is only Elettaria cardamom which is the true cardamom. Indian cardamom is known in two main varieties : Malabar cardamom and Mysore cardamom. The Mysore variety contains levels of cineol and limonene and hence is more aromatic.
4. India was the world's largest producer and exporter of cardamom till the 1980s. By 1990s Guatemala emerged as the leading producer and exporter of cardamom.

5. The main harvest season of cardamom in India is between August-February. Cardamom reaches yielding stage two years after planting. The primary physical markets of cardamom are Kumily, Vandenmedu, Thekkady, Puliarmala in Kerala and Bodynaikkannur and Cumbam in Tamil Nadu. Cardamom auctions also take place in Sakalespur and Sirsi in Karnataka.
6. North India is the main market for cardamom produced in the country. Normally, domestic demand goes up during the major festivals such as Diwali, Dussehra and Eid. Colour, size and aroma are the major variables that shape cardamom prices in the Indian market. Cardamom price formation in India is also influenced by the output in Guatemala as that country controls the global markets.
7. Kerala is the main producer of cardamom and contributes up to 60% in total production. Karnataka produces around 25% cardamom of the total production. Ooty is the main producer of cardamom in Tamil Nadu and contributes around 10-15% of the total production.
8. Besides India, Guatemala also produces around 2,200 ton cardamom. On the other hand, India produces nearly 1,000-2,000 ton cardamom per year. Due to low quality of cardamom from Guatemala, it remains available at cheaper rates. Moreover, cardamom of Indian origin fetches \$ 3-4 per kilogram higher rates than the ones from Guatemala.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. Why is Indian cardamom unique?
- ii. What is special about the Mysore quality of cardamom?
- iii. What role does Guatemala play in the Indian market?
- iv. Write two sentences on the harvesting of cardamom.
- v. Find out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to the word 'permanent'.
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the

underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 2.

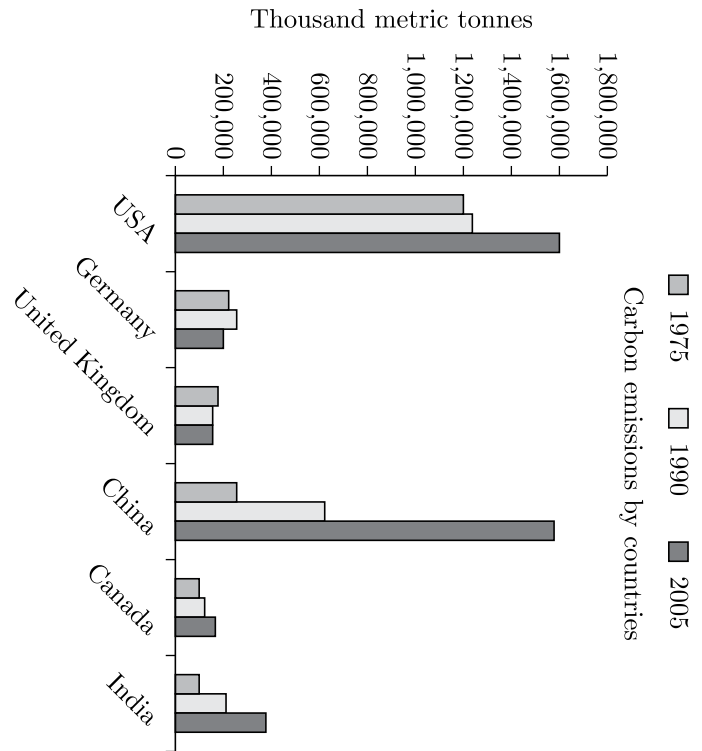
Parts of the US and Europe, including France, Spain, Italy and Germany, have successfully mandated masks for elementary, middle and high school children, with surges in cases when rules were not strict.

Ans :

- i. Indian cardamom is unique because it requires warm humid climate, loamy soil rich in organic matter, distributed rainfall, special cultivation and processing methods.
- ii. The Mysore quality of cardamom is unique as it contains higher levels of cineol and limonene and is more aromatic.
- iii. Guatemala produces around 2200 ton cardamom and controls the global market.
- iv. The harvest season of the cardamom in India is between August and February. It reaches its yielding stage two years after planting.
- v. The word is ‘Perennial’.
- vi. Parts of the US and Europe, including France, Spain, Italy and Germany, have successfully mandated masks for elementary, middle and high school children, with surges in cases when rules were relaxed.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below. 1*5

1. The chart given below provides information about the amount of carbon emissions in different countries during three different years (1975, 1990, and 2005).



2. As an overall assessment, it can clearly be seen that only Germany and United Kingdom managed to reduce the carbon emissions compared to the other countries.
3. USA, being the number one polluter of all, emitted 1,200,000 thousand metric tonnes in 1975 and this count increased to 1,300,000 and 1,600,000 thousand metric tonnes in 1990 and 2005 respectively. In contrast, the carbon emissions of China was nearly 300,000 thousand metric tonnes in 1975 and it rose by nearly 100% in 1990 and surged dramatically to just below 1,600,000 thousand metric tonnes in 2005. In terms of the percentage increase, China was the largest contributor in carbon emissions of all.
4. The figures for Germany and the United Kingdom remained relatively stable throughout the period of time, and so were for Canada until 1990. The carbon dioxide emissions in India increased exponentially from around 100,000 in 1975 to just below 400,000 thousand metric tonnes in 2005.

On the basis of your understanding of the Passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. What is being compared through the data given in the graph?
- ii. Which country was the largest contributor in carbon emissions of all in year 2005 in terms of percentage increase?

- iii. Write any two reasons for surging of CO₂ emission in million tonnes?
- iv. Which country has the lowest emission of CO₂ in the graph?
- v. What is the highest quantity unit of global emission of CO₂ by different countries?
- vi. Which countries reported gradual growth in reduction of global CO₂ emission?

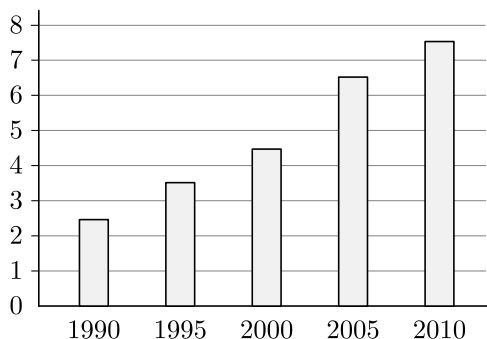
Ans :

- i. The amount of emission of carbon dioxide by different countries is being compared through the data given in the graph.
- ii. China was the largest contributor in carbon emissions of all in year 2005 in terms of percentage increase.
- iii. The following can be the reasons for surging of CO₂ emission in million tonnes :
 - a. The urge to become world’s top powerful economies
 - b. Lack of sustainable development.
- iv. Canada has the lowest emission of CO₂ in the graph.
- v. 1,600,000.
- vi. Germany and UK reported gradual growth in reduction of global CO₂ emission.

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii. 5

- i. The following data in the form of histogram shows that death rate (in 1000s) due to violence has increased considerably during recent years. Write its interpretation in not more than 120 words on how educated youth can play a major role in establishing peace in society.



Ans :

Role of Youth in Establishing Peace in Society

Youth and peace are interlinked in society. Youth can play an important role in establishing peace in society. In a survey conducted, it has been found that number of deaths due to violence has increased enormously since the nineties. Death rate (in 1000s) was 2.5 in 1990. But in 2010, it has increased to 7.5. It is really very sad. It must be checked. Our youth can play a major role in controlling this crime graph. They can contribute towards establishing peace in many ways. They can awaken the people towards the necessity of peace. They can help the police in catching the criminals. They can bring the criminals in the main stream by educating them and they can do much more.

- ii. As head of the music department of your school, write a letter to Sargam Music House, placing an order for some music instruments like Sitar, Harmonium, Tabla, Tanpura and Guitar. You are Jyoti/Jatin of Delhi Public School, Saket, New Delhi.

Ans :

Delhi Public School
Saket,
New Delhi
7 January, 20XX

The proprietor
Sargam Music House
New Delhi

Subject : Placement of order for musical instruments.
Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that our school management has decided to place an order with your company for the supply of music instruments; the list is given below. The price quotation submitted by your agents has been approved and the institutional discount of 10 per cent offered by you has been accepted.

Kindly make it convenient to send the delivery within 15 days. I am sure proper packing of the instruments will be taken care of and the responsibility of any damage caused during transportation, shall rest with you. I hope future repairs and maintenance of the pieces will be provided by you promptly and satisfactorily. The payment will be made through a crossed cheque to your agent just after the delivery.

	List of Items	No. of Pieces
1.	Sitar	5
2.	Harmonium	10
3.	Tabla	4
4.	Tanpura	6
5.	Guitar	2

Yours faithfully
 Jyoti
 Head of Department (Music)

SECTION C- LITERATURE
(20 marks)

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 1*3

	Error	Correction
As far as climate change was concerned,	E.g. was	<u>is</u>
South Asia is one of a world's most sensitive areas. Therefore, in the face of climate change we used to prepared ourselves to meet the challenge	(a)	(b)
We have to adapt ourselves to climate change.	(c)	

Ans :

	Error	Correction
(a)	a	<u>the</u>
(b)	used to	<u>can</u>
(c)	prepared	<u>prepare</u>

5. Read the following dialogue between Reena and Rakesh and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Reena : Have you seen ‘Three Idiots’?
Rakesh : I saw them yesterday in my class.
Reena : I was talking about the movie.
Rakesh : I thought that you were talking about the three idiots in the class.

Reena asked Rakesh (a) _____ ‘Three Idiots’. Rakesh replied that he had seen them the day before in his class. Reena further said that (b) _____ Rakesh replied that he had thought that she has been talking about the three idiots in the class.

Ans :

- (a) if he had seen
- (b) she had been talking about the movie

6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each. 2*6

i. How did Valli gather all the information about the bus?

Ans :

Over many days and months Valli had heard carefully the conversations between her neighbours and people who regularly used the bus. She also asked a few discreet questions here and there. This way she gathered all the information about the bus.

ii. Chubukov says of Natalya : “...as if she won’t consent! She is in love; egad, she is like a lovesick cat..” Would you agree? Give reason for your answer.

Ans :

Yes, Natalya is in love. This is clear in her behaviour when she get to know that Lomov came to propose her. She then starts weeping; she calls her father to bring him back at once. Lomov had left the house after the quarrel. She becomes hysteric.

iii. “The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.” Why does Amanda say so?

Ans :

Amanda says that the silence is golden, the freedom is sweet because she wants to lead a life without any restrictions. She likes silence because she wants to roam freely and undisturbed in a calm green sea like a mermaid. Again, she likes freedom in life like an orphan to escape the nagging of her parents and have the liberty to roam freely on the streets.

iv. Why does the poet want to ‘turn and live’ with animals?

Ans :

The poet wants to ‘turn and live’ with animals because he has analyzed this world too deeply and realized that animals are placid and self-contained. They are satisfied with their fate and never complain about it. But human beings are never satisfied with their condition.

v. Writers use words to give us a picture or image without actually saying what they mean. Can you trace some images used in the poem “The Tale of Custard the Dragon”?

Ans :

It is the device of putting an impact on the reader. Through them they try to put the readers into reality. Some of the words showing the images can be given as under :

- a. Big sharp teeth

- b. Mouth like fireplace
 c. Chimney for a nose
 d. Tail like iron.
- vi. How did a book become a turning point in Richard Ebright's life?

Ans :

The book "The Travels of Monarch X" opened the world of science for Richard. After reading it, he became interested in tracking the migration of butterflies. This interest led him to other projects and experiments. Finally, he became a great scientist.

- vii. Bholi had many apprehensions about going to school. What made her feel that she was going to a better place than her home?

Ans :

The day she was going to school her parents were forced to dress her nicely. She was bathed and her hair was properly done. Until then she was not being taken care of. The special treatment she received, made her feel that she was going to a better place.

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each. 4*2

- i. Chekov has used humour and exaggeration in the play to comment on courtship in his times. Illustrate with examples from the lesson, 'The Proposal'. Also mention the values, you think any healthy relationship requires.

Ans :

In the one-act play, 'The Proposal' Chekov has used humour and exaggeration in order to create a ridiculous situation. It is a farce in which Chekov employs highly exaggerated or caricatured types of characters like Chubukov, Natalya and Lomov in the play.

The play is about neighbours, Chubukov, her daughter Natalya and Lomov, who quarreled over petty issues such as ownership of the land, Oxen Meadows and the superiority of their dogs. They were stubborn and rigid but humane too.

In fact, the play focuses on the tendency of wealthy families to seek ties with other wealthy families, which was the prevailing Russian wedding culture in Chekov's times.

Hence, in this play, this economic sense evokes and ensures that the proposal is made, after all. Although the quarreling perhaps continues.

- ii. Matilda was very proud of her beauty and charm and this led to her downfall. Based on your reading of the story "The Necklace" write a paragraph on the topic "Prides Goes Before a Fall."

Ans :

Prides Goes Before a Fall

People who are proud always walk with their chin up and don't really see the dangers that are lying on their path. Hence, they stumble on some of those obstacles and fall down. On the other hand people who are humble look down while they walk and see what obstacles lie on their way. Hence, they are always down to earth and don't really fail in life. Similarly, if we're too conceited or feel self-important, something will happen to make us look foolish. Hence, it is important that we always remain humble in our life so that we don't fall.

- iii. After reading the story "A Baker from Goa", do you think our traditions, heritage, values and practices are the roots that nourish us? Why/Why not?

Ans :

'A Baker from Goa' highlights the importance of the traditional practice of making bread for every occasion and festival of the Goan people. This tradition continues even today. This shows how our traditional practices can keep us to our past and heritage. Traditional values shape our personality as well as provide us with emotional support. They enable us to face difficult situations and make us emotionally strong. Traditional practices also have an impact on our behavioural patterns towards the other people in the society.

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Sample Paper 4

Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

English - Language and Literature (184)

Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
-

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1*5

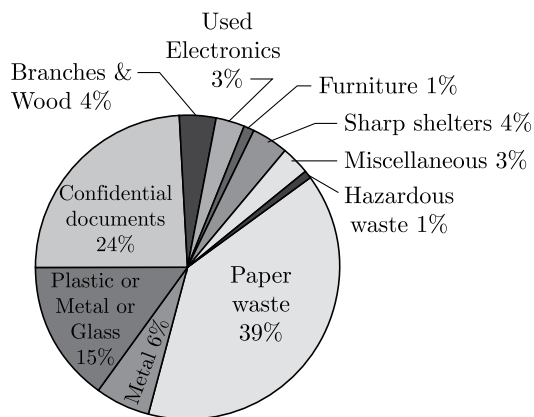
1. Power foods are foods that provide rich levels of nutrients like fibre, potassium and minerals. With people becoming increasingly health conscious today, a lot of fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their daily diet to increase muscle development. There are various ways of incorporating power foods in your daily diet. Of course, the key to enjoying power foods is proper preparation of these foods, the use of season-fresh foods, and identifying your choice of flavour among power foods.
2. Some of the recommended power food combinations are those that are prepared in our kitchens on a regular basis. Take for instance, the combination of chickpeas and onions. This combination is a powerful source of iron which is required by the body to transport oxygen to its various parts. Iron deficiency can lead to anemia, fatigue, brain fog and tiredness. A study by the Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry says that sulphur compounds in onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from chickpeas. The combination is a hit with teenagers who need to be diligent about getting iron in their diet. A quick way to prepare this power food is to make a chickpea salad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro.
3. Another favourite combination with power food takers is yoghurt and bananas. This makes for a perfect snack after a rough game of football. Exercising burns glucose and thus lowers blood sugar. Yoghurt is packed with proteins that help preserve muscle mass, and bananas are packed with carbohydrates that help in refueling energy and preventing muscle soreness. A quick and easy recipe with bananas is a banana smoothie topped with cool yoghurt.
4. Among beverages, green tea is the best source of catechins that are effective in halting oxidative damage to cells. According to researchers at the Purdue University, adding a dash of lemon juice to green tea makes the catechins even more easily absorbable by the body. So, the next time you have friends, do serve them rounds of iced green tea with mint and lemon juice.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. What are power foods?
- ii. What is the advantage of including onions and garlic in our diet?
- iii. Suggest a quick recipe with chickpea and onions.
- iv. Why is yoghurt and bananas, an enriching power food?
- v. Why is green tea a recommended power food?
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 2.
Participants in the opt-in program are expected to be more careful and persevering in carrying out tasks or duties about properly sorting their trash.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below.**1*5**

1. Conference series LLC Ltd organises a conference series of 1000+ global events inclusive of 300+ conferences, 900+ upcoming and previous symposiums and workshops in USA, Europe and Asia with support from 1000 more Scientific societies and publishes 700+ open access journals which contain over 30000 eminent personalities, reputed scientists as Editorial board members.
2. Recycling and Waste Management Convention 2018 proudly invites contributors across the globe to 9th World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management during October 22-23,2018 in Osaka, Japan, which includes prompt keynote presentations, oral talks, poster presentations and exhibitions. We are delighted to say that it is the 9th World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management which will be held in a beautiful city of Osaka,Japan and hence we invite you all to attend and register.
3. 9th World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management is mainly based on the theme “Advocating Waste Disposal and Recycling Practices for Clean and Green Environment.” We warmly welcome all the participants - leading scientists, researchers and scholars of the world to attend the convention. We provide a platform for young researchers and students to present their research through oral presentations through which they can develop a foundation for collaboration among young researchers.
4. The organising committee aims at setting a platform for all the budding scientists and researchers to present their real-time work and share their views and aspects related to the theme of the conference. The organising committee is gearing up for an exciting and informative conference programme including plenary lecture, symposia, workshops on a variety of topics, poster presentations and various programmes for participants from all over the world.

Total Recycling 2018

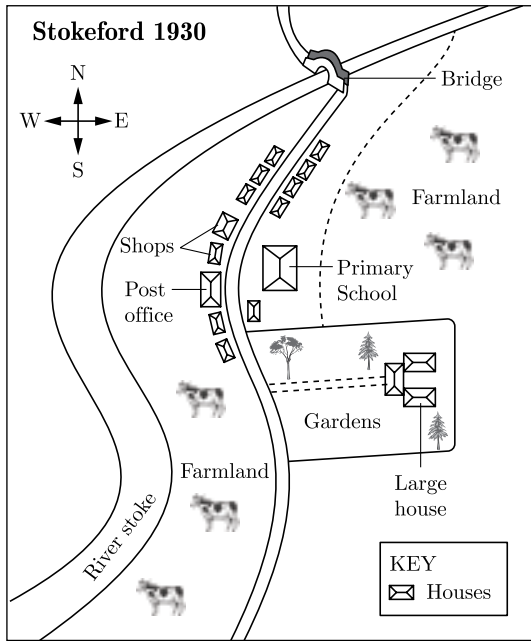
On the basis of your understanding of the Passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. Which notion has been emphasized to be deployed in the conference?
- ii. According to the pie-chart, which two types of waste have been recycled at the rate of 4%?
- iii. What have been considered as an efficient means to reduce landfill area?
- iv. Give any two reasons of waste management and recycling it?
- v. Which activity has been considered as the second nature to us?
- vi. How can the success of waste management be achieved?

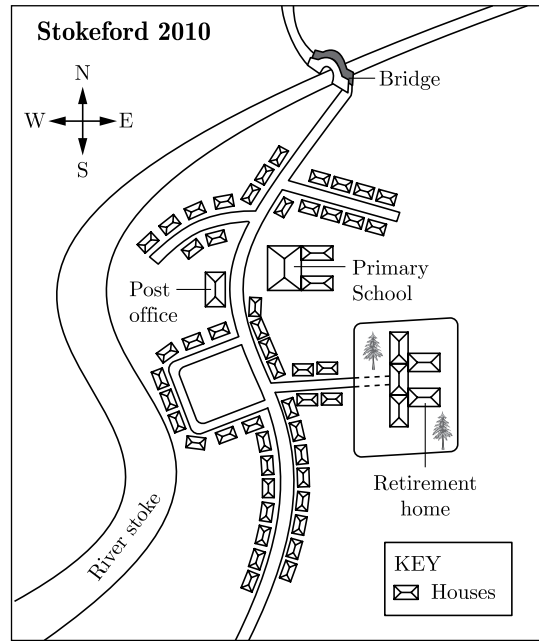
SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii.**5**

- i. The maps below show the village of Stokeford in 1930 and 2010. Write an analytical paragraph in not more than 120 words by selecting and reporting the main features, and making comparisons where relevant.



(a)



(b)

ii. You are Ambica/Mohit, Librarian, High Scope Public School, Hauz Khas, Delhi. Write a letter to Jindal Publishers, Pratap Vihar, Delhi to place an order for English to Hindi dictionaries, illustrated children’s encyclopedia, fiction books, etc. for your school library. Request them for a catalogue, discount offered, mode of payment, and time taken for delivery.

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 1*3

	Error	Correction
Countries near on equator is	E.g. is	<u>are</u>
some warmer than countries	(a)	
farther to an North and South,	(b)	
as we knew that Kerala is	(c)	
warmer than Punjab in winter		

5. Read the following dialogue between Abhishek and Inspector and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Abhishek : I have lost my wallet.
Inspector : How did you lose it?
Abhishek : My pocket was picked.
Inspector : Where did it happen?
Abhishek : In the local market, Sir.

Abhishek reported to the inspector (a) _____ lost his wallet. The inspector asked him how he had lost it. Abhishek replied that his pocket had been picked. The inspector further (b) _____ Abhishek respectfully replied that it has happened in the local market.

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)

6. Answer **ANY SIX** questions in 30-40 words each. **2*6**

- i. Is bread-making still popular in Goa? How do you know?
- ii. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house. What does she ask for? Does she get it? Why not?
- iii. What is Amanda asked to do or not to do?
- iv. “They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God”. In this line from the poem “Animals” who are ‘they’? What makes him sick?
- v. Why did everyone make fun of the dragon?
- vi. Why do you think M. Loisel was a loving husband?
- vii. The writer wasn’t very fond of New mullion when he reached the place. What made him grow fond of the village and its people?

7. Answer **ANY TWO** of the following in about 120 words each. **4*2**

- i. Behaviour of the conductor in ‘Madam Rides the Bus’ is an example of good manners. Mentioning the instances of good manners shown by the conductor in the story, write how you can make your life happy by observing good manners.
- ii. “Where there is a will, there is a way.”. Elaborate in context of the story of “The Making of a Scientist.”
- iii. Through the story of Kisa Gotami, what did the Buddha try to preach to the common man?

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 4 Solution

Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

English-Language and Literature (184)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1*5

1. Power foods are foods that provide rich levels of nutrients like fibre, potassium and minerals. With people becoming increasingly health conscious today, a lot of fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their daily diet to increase muscle development. There are various ways of incorporating power foods in your daily diet. Of course, the key to enjoying power foods is proper preparation of these foods, the use of season-fresh foods, and identifying your choice of flavour among power foods.
2. Some of the recommended power food combinations are those that are prepared in our kitchens on a regular basis. Take for instance, the combination of chickpeas and onions. This combination is a powerful source of iron which is required by the body to transport oxygen to its various parts. Iron deficiency can lead to anemia, fatigue, brain fog and tiredness. A study by the Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry says that sulphur compounds in onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from chickpeas. The combination is a hit with teenagers who need to be diligent about getting iron in their diet. A quick way to prepare this power food is to make a chickpea salad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro.
3. Another favourite combination with power food takers is yoghurt and bananas. This makes for a perfect snack after a rough game of football. Exercising burns glucose and thus lowers blood sugar. Yoghurt is packed with proteins that help preserve muscle mass, and bananas are packed with carbohydrates that help in refuelling energy and preventing muscle soreness. A quick and easy recipe with bananas is a banana smoothie topped with cool yoghurt.
4. Among beverages, green tea is the best source of catechins that are effective in halting oxidative damage to cells. According to researchers at the Purdue University, adding a dash of lemon juice to green tea

makes the catechins even more easily absorbable by the body. So, the next time you have friends, do serve them rounds of iced green tea with mint and lemon juice.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

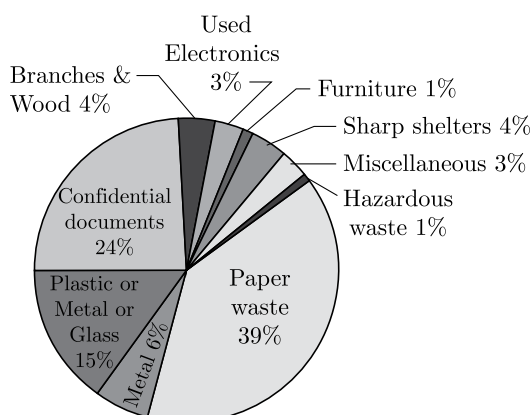
- i. What are power foods?
- ii. What is the advantage of including onions and garlic in our diet?
- iii. Suggest a quick recipe with chickpea and onions.
- iv. Why is yoghurt and bananas, an enriching power food?
- v. Why is green tea a recommended power food?
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 2.
Participants in the opt-in program are expected to be more careful and persevering in carrying out tasks or duties about properly sorting their trash.

Ans :

- i. Power foods are foods which provide rich level of nutrients like fibre, potassium and minerals.
- ii. Onion and garlic help in the absorption of iron and zinc from the chickpeas.
- iii. A quick way to prepare chickpea and onions is to make a chickpea salad with chopped onions, chaat masala and cilantro.
- iv. Yoghurt is full of proteins that help preserve muscle mass and bananas are packed with carbohydrates that help in refuelling energy and preventing muscle soreness.
- v. Green tea contains catechins which are effective in halting oxidative damage to cells.
- vi. Participants in the opt-in program are expected to be more diligent about properly sorting their trash.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below. 1*5

1. Conference series LLC Ltd organises a conference series of 1000+ global events inclusive of 300+ conferences, 900+ upcoming and previous symposiums and workshops in USA, Europe and Asia with support from 1000 more Scientific societies and publishes 700+ open access journals which contain over 30000 eminent personalities, reputed scientists as Editorial board members.
2. Recycling and Waste Management Convention 2018 proudly invites contributors across the globe to 9th World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management during October 22-23,2018 in Osaka, Japan, which includes prompt keynote presentations, oral talks, poster presentations and exhibitions. We are delighted to say that it is the 9th World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management which will be held in a beautiful city of Osaka,Japan and hence we invite you all to attend and register.
3. 9th World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management is mainly based on the theme “Advocating Waste Disposal and Recycling Practices for Clean and Green Environment.” We warmly welcome all the participants - leading scientists, researchers and scholars of the world to attend the convention. We provide a platform for young researchers and students to present their research through oral presentations through which they can develop a foundation for collaboration among young researchers.
4. The organising committee aims at setting a platform for all the budding scientists and researchers to present their real-time work and share their views and aspects related to the theme of the conference. The organising committee is gearing up for an exciting and informative conference programme including plenary lecture, symposia, workshops on a variety of topics, poster presentations and various programmes for participants from all over the world.

Total Recycling 2018

On the basis of your understanding of the Passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. Which notion has been emphasized to be deployed in the conference?
- ii. According to the pie-chart, which two types of waste have been recycled at the rate of 4%?
- iii. What have been considered as an efficient means to reduce landfill area?
- iv. Give any two reasons of waste management and recycling it?
- v. Which activity has been considered as the second nature to us?
- vi. How can the success of waste management be achieved?

Ans :

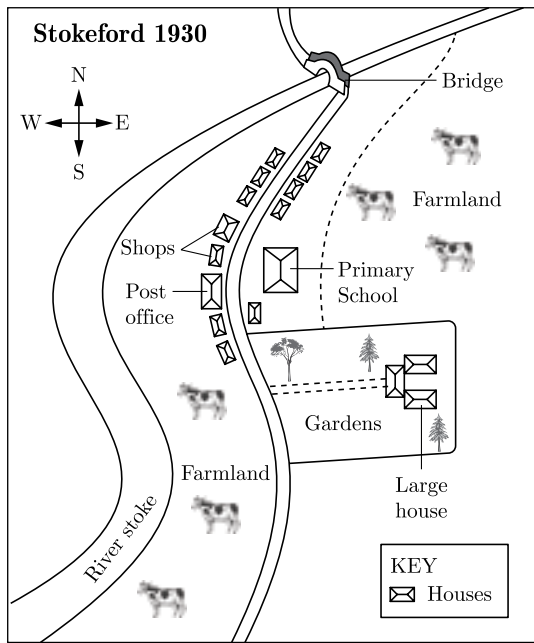
- i. Waste disposal management.
- ii. According to the pie-chart, Branches & wood and sharp shelters have been recycled at the rate of 4%.
- iii. Sorting of waste and recycling or composting waste have been considered as an efficient means to reduce landfill area.
- iv. Reasons of waste management and recycling it are as follows:
 - a. To not over-exploit the resources
 - b. Reducing the dump of landfill area
- v. Recycling of waste has been considered as the second nature to us.
- vi. Success of waste management can be achieved through Recycling goods, choosing the correct type of goods in order to reduce waste and making a small contribution towards protecting environment.

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

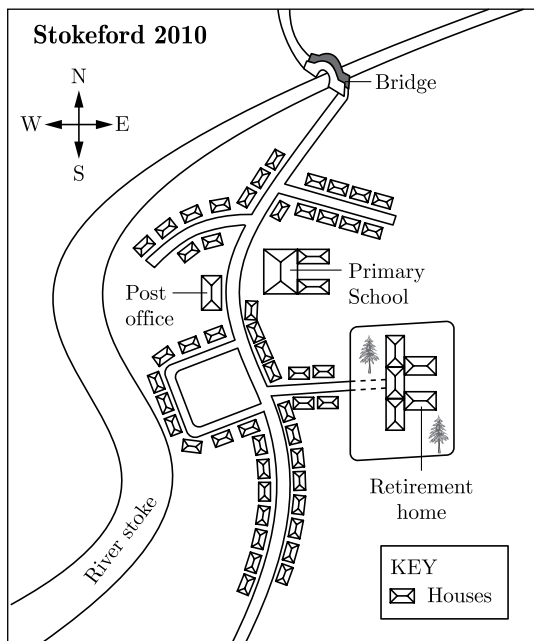
3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii.

5

- i. The maps below show the village of Stokeford in 1930 and 2010. Write an analytical paragraph in not more than 120 words by selecting and reporting the main features, and making comparisons where relevant.



(a)



(b)

Ans :

Transformation of Village of Stokeford

The two maps illustrate how the village of Stokeford, situated on the east bank of the River Stoke, changed over an 80 year period from 1930 to 2010. There was considerable development of the settlement over these years and it was gradually transformed from a small rural village into a largely residential area. The most notable change is the presence of housing in 2010 on the areas that were farmland back in 1930. New roads

were constructed on this land and many residential properties built. In response to the considerable increase in population, the primary school was extended to around double the size of the previous building. Whilst the post office remained as a village amenity, the two shops that can be seen to the north-west of the school in 1930, no longer existed by 2010, having been replaced by houses. There also used to be an extensive property standing in its own large gardens situated to the south-east of the school. At some time between 1930 and 2010, this was extended and converted into a retirement home. This was another significant transformation for the village.

- ii. You are Ambica/Mohit, Librarian, High Scope Public School, Hauz Khas, Delhi. Write a letter to Jindal Publishers, Pratap Vihar, Delhi to place an order for English to Hindi dictionaries, illustrated children’s encyclopedia, fiction books, etc. for your school library. Request them for a catalogue, discount offered, mode of payment, and time taken for delivery.

Ans :

High Scope Public School
 Hauz Khas,
 Delhi.
 March 2, 20XX

Jindal Publishers,
 Pratap Vihar,
 Delhi

Subject : Purchase of Books

Dear Sir,

I wish to place a bulk order for the supply of books for the school library for the academic session 20XX-20XX. The particulars of the books and their quantity to be supplied are given below:

	Particulars	Quantity
1.	English to Hindi Dictionary	10
2.	Hindi to English Dictionary	10
3.	Illustrated Children's Encyclopedia	15
4.	Art and Craft Books	20
5.	Fiction Books	10

Kindly provide the catalogue with the books and also give details about the discount. Do let us know the date by which you will deliver these books and about the mode of payment that you would prefer. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully

Mohit
Librarian

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)

- 4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 1*3**

	Error	Correction
Countries near on equator is	E.g. is	<u>are</u>
some warmer than countries	(a)	
farther to an North and South,	(b)	
as we knew that Kerala is	(c)	
warmer than Punjab in winter		

Ans :

	Error	Correction
(a)	some	<u>much</u>
(b)	an	<u>the</u>
(c)	knew	<u>know</u>

- 5. Read the following dialogue between Abhishek and Inspector and complete the passage that follows. 1*2**

Abhishek : I have lost my wallet.
Inspector : How did you lose it?
Abhishek : My pocket was picked.
Inspector : Where did it happen?
Abhishek : In the local market, Sir.

Abhishek reported to the inspector (a) _____ lost his wallet. The inspector asked him how he had lost it. Abhishek replied that his pocket had been picked. The inspector further (b) _____ Abhishek respectfully replied that it has happened in the local market.

Ans :

- (a) that he had
(b) asked him where it had happened.

- 6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each. 2*6**

- i. Is bread-making still popular in Goa? How do you know?

Ans :

Yes, bread making is still popular in Goa. The eaters may have gone away but they have left the makers behind. There are mixers, moulders and the ones who bake the loaves. The time tested furnaces still exist there.

- ii. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house. What does she ask for? Does she get it? Why not?

Ans :

When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house asking for medicine to bring her son back to life. She did not get it because there is no medicine which can bring a dead man back to life.

- iii. What is Amanda asked to do or not to do?

Ans :

Amanda is asked not to bite her nails, not to hunch her shoulders and not to eat chocolate. She is asked to sit up straight, to finish her homework, to tidy her room and to clean her shoes. In fact, she is constantly asked to do this or not to do that.

- iv. "They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God". In this line from the poem "Animals" who are 'they'? What makes him sick?

Ans :

'They' are animals here. The animals never trouble others discussing their duty to God as they perform their duties without any disturbance. But the human beings make the poet sick as they disturb him in doing their duty to God.

- v. Why did everyone make fun of the dragon?

Ans :

Everyone in the house used to laugh at the dragon because he always cried for a safe cage whereas others used to boast about their bravery.

- vi. Why do you think M. Loisel was a loving husband?

Ans :

M. Loisel tried to make his wife happy by offering to give her four hundred francs to buy a suitable costume, that he had saved that sum to buy a gun to join some hunting parties the next summer.

- vii. The writer wasn't very fond of New mullion when he reached the place. What made him grow fond of the

village and its people?

Ans :

Initially the writer did not like the village. His eager expectations of a sweet and simple country village were severely disappointed but the friendly behaviour of Bill made him grow fond of the village and it's people. He was so open and full of warmth and affection that the write was touched.

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each. 4*2

- i. Behaviour of the conductor in 'Madam Rides the Bus' is an example of good manners. Mentioning the instances of good manners shown by the conductor in the story, write how you can make your life happy by observing good manners.

Ans :

Good manners make one's life happy, graceful and respectful. In the context, behaviour of the conductor of the bus is an example of good manner. When Valli said to the conductor, 'I can get on by myself. You don't have to help me,' the conductor jokingly replied, 'Oh, please don't be angry with me, my fine madam. Here, have a seat right up there in front.' Again the conductor said, 'Okay, madam, whenever you feel like a bus ride, come and join us.'

These are the instances of good manners shown by the conductor in the story. In the light of these instances, we can make our life happier and more respectful if we give respect to others. If we are polite, can others be rude to us? Our sweet words and our graceful behaviour make us happy in life in all circumstances.

- ii. "Where there is a will, there is a way.". Elaborate in context of the story of "The Making of a Scientist."

Ans :

Ebright had a will to become a scientist. However, he did not have enough resources for his dream. This curiosity and will made him work hard on various projects and models and helped him win many prizes. As a high school junior, he continued his advanced experiments on the monarch pupa. His hard work and determination rewarded him and he won a prize. In his senior year he got an opportunity to work at the army laboratory where he was able to conduct many experiments. This shows that if one has a will to do something, then God opens all doors for him. Ebright's will to work and his curiosity overcame the lack of resources and helped him in becoming a successful scientist.

- iii. Through the story of Kisa Gotami, what did the Buddha try to preach to the common man?

Ans :

Buddha said that death is common to all mortals. Those who are born must die one day. You cannot avoid it. Death is certain. He taught this, through the story of Kisa Gotami. Kisa was a common woman whose son had died. She could not believe it and carried her son to neighbours requesting them to give her a medicine to cure him. People thought that she was not in her senses. She approached Buddha. He asked her to procure a handful of mustard seeds but he put a condition that they should be procured from a house where no death has ever taken place. Kisa could not find such a house. She, sad and depressed, sat on the sideways and watched city lights that flickered and extinguished. It made her realise that human lives flicker and extinguish as well and that death is an unavoidable phenomenon. She thought herself to be selfish for thinking only about her grief.

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 5

Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

English - Language and Literature (184)

Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
-

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1*5

1. Today's wars have little in common with the battles of the 19th century. The fighting has gradually moved from clearly defined battlefields to populated areas. Traditional war between armies of opposing states is an exception, while non-international conflicts have become the norm. Nowadays, civilians bear the brunt of armed conflicts.
2. International humanitarian law has adapted to this change. Appalled by the destruction and suffering caused by the Second World War, states agreed in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 on comprehensive protection for those who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities - wounded and sick soldiers, prisoners of war and civilians. This cornerstone of international humanitarian law was supplemented in 1977 and 2005 by three additional protocols.
3. The use of certain weapons, such as biological or chemical weapons, cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines is now widely outlawed. The law has placed barriers to protect the most vulnerable from the brutality of war. Its implementation has also seen a certain amount of progress, such as in the training of soldiers or in the prosecution of the worst war crimes, thanks in particular to the founding of the International Criminal Court (ICC).
4. Nevertheless, regular serious breaches of international humanitarian law are a cause of suffering. Underlying it all is our collective failure. The contracting states undertook in Article 1 - common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 - "to respect and to ensure respect" for these conventions "in all circumstances." International humanitarian law has, since its conception, lacked mechanisms for encouraging effective compliance. This impotence has often meant death and destruction for those affected by war.
5. Since the adoption of the first Geneva Convention 150 years ago, international humanitarian law has become a central pillar of the international legal order. Ultimately its provisions serve to protect our key characteristic as human beings: our humanity. This is an irrevocable right. It is based on the belief, forged over centuries and in all our cultures, according to which it is essential to lay down rules if we want to prevent wars from degenerating into barbarism. It is up to our generation to consolidate these achievements and to create an institutional framework to ensure these rules are respected. If it is to be fully effective, the law needs suitable instruments. Never in the history of humankind have we been closer to a solution than we are today.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. How are today's wars different from the wars of the 19th century?
- ii. When was the cornerstone of international humanitarian law supplemented and how?
- iii. What is the state of the International humanitarian law's implementation?
- iv. What is the reason behind the regular breaches of the International humanitarian law?
- v. How can the law become completely effective?
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 1.
This is a horrible atmosphere to live in, especially for your son who appears to be bearing the chief impact.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below.**1*5**

- In addition to using libraries and visiting art museums, historic site visitation is another common form of public engagement with the humanities. According to the National Endowment for the Arts' Survey of Public Participation in the Arts (SPPA), the percentage of people making at least one such visit fell steadily from 1982 to 2012, before rising somewhat in 2017. Visits to historic sites managed by the National Park Service (NPS) were substantially higher in 2018 than 1980, despite a decline in recent years.

In 2017, 28% of American adults reported visiting a historic site in the previous year. This represented an increase of 4.4 percentage points from 2012 but a decrease of 8.9 percentage points from 1982. The bulk of the decline in visitation occurred from 2002 to 2008.

The recent increases in visitation rates were statistically significant for the 35-44- and 45-54-year-old age groups. The larger change was found among 35-to-44-year-olds, whose visitation rate increased 8.7 percentage points. Despite the increase from 2012 to 2017 for these groups, there was a net decline in historic site visitation since 1982 for Americans of virtually all ages. Only among the oldest Americans (age 75 or older) was the rate of visitation higher in 2017 than 35 years earlier.

From 1982 to 2017, the differences among age groups with respect to rates of historic site visitation decreased. For example, in 1982, the rate of visitation among 25-to-34-year-olds (the group most likely to visit a historic site in that survey) was approximately 11 percentage points higher than that of the youngest age group (18-to-24-year-olds), and more than 17 points higher than that of people ages 65-74. By 2017, however, the visitation rate of 25-to-34-year-olds had dropped to within five percentage points of the younger cohort and was virtually identical of that for the older group.

- While visitation rates are converging among the age cohorts, the differences by level of educational attainment are still pronounced. In 2017, as in earlier years, the visitation rate among college graduates was more than twice as high as the rate among those who finished their studies with a high school diploma (43% as compared to 17%). Among those who did not finish high school, visitation rates were below 10% throughout the 2008-2017 time period. Conversely, among Americans with a graduate or professional degree, visitation rates were in the vicinity of 50% during these years. Data from the National Park Service (NPS) indicate the types of historic sites visited most and also the demands made of these sites' physical infrastructure and staff. Visits to NPS historic sites rose from approximately 59.5 million in 1980 to almost 112 million in 2018. Throughout this time period, visits to historic sites constituted approximately a third of total NPS recreational visitation.
- Since hitting a recent low in visits in 1995, total visits to historic sites of all types increased 58% to a high of 120.3 million in 2016, before falling 7%, to 111.9 million visits in 2018.
- Much of the recent growth in visits to historic sites occurred among parks classified as national memorials and was driven by a particularly high level of visitation at sites that did not exist in 1995, such as the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (3.3 million visitors in 2018), the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial (3.6 million visitors), and the World War II Memorial (4.7 million visitors). As a result, visits to national memorials increased more than 300% from 1995 to 2016, even as the number of sites increased just 26% (from 23 to 29). In comparison, visits to national monuments increased only 3%, even as the number of sites in the category increased by 9% (from 64 to 70). From 2016 to 2018, the number of visits fell in every category, with the largest decline occurring at the memorial sites (down 10%), and the smallest drop at national monuments (3%).

On the basis of your understanding of the Passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

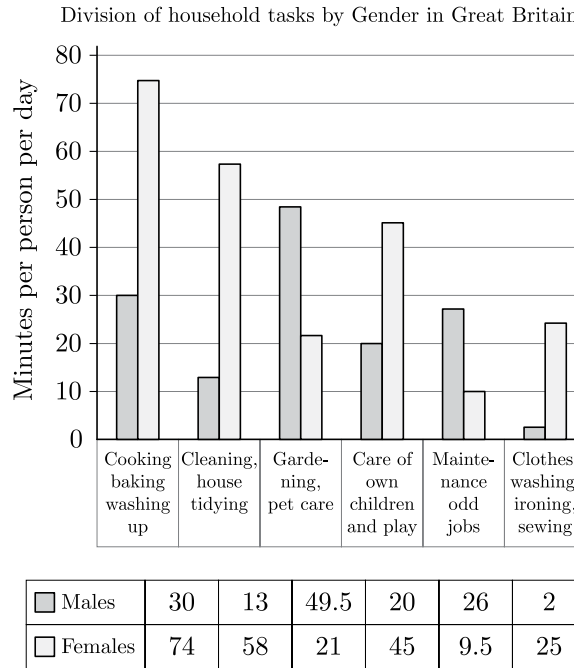
- Write any two common forms of public engagement with the humanities.
- Which age group had a higher rate of visitation to historic sites in 2017 than 35 years earlier in America?
- In America most of the _____ in visitation of historic sites occurred from the year 2002 to the year 2008.
- "The number of historical sites visits fell in every category from the year 2016 to the year 2018." Which kind of historical sites visits shown the largest decline?
- "The number of historical sites visits fell in every category from the year 2016 to the year 2018." Which kind of historical sites visits shown the smallest decline?
- Find out the word from the passage which is opposite in meaning of the word 'combine'.

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii.

5

i. The chart shows the division of household tasks by gender in Great Britain. Write an analytical paragraph describing the chart given in not more than 120 words.



ii. You are Rekha/Rajeev of 303, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. You want information about German Language Courses at German Embassy, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. Write a letter to the Director Enquiring about the same.

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 1*3

	Error	Correction
Some days is good and some days	E.g. is	<u>are</u>
is bad. Today, I got up very late. I	(a)	
ran to bathe. Then I had to get ready	(b)	
for My School. I ran to the Bus stop to catch My School Bus. It has	(c)	
already left so I came back Home		

5. Read the following dialogue between Prateek and Raghav and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Prateek: I don't feel well today.
Raghav: What can I help you, Sir?
Prateek: Can you take me to the doctor?
Raghav: Yes, Sir.

Prateek told the Raghav (a) _____ Raghav asked respectfully what he could help him. Prateek asked the Raghav (b) _____. Prateek replied in the affirmative.

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)

6. Answer **ANY SIX** questions in 30-40 words each.

2*6

- i. Why didn't Valli want to talk to the elderly woman?
- ii. How did Chubukov react when Lomov asked for the hand of his daughter in marriage?
- iii. Amanda imagines herself to be Rapunzel, yet would not like to do what all she did. Identify and state the reasons for her decision.
- iv. '...they are so placid and self-contained' Who are 'they'? In what respect are they different from human beings?
- v. How was Custard considered and treated by others ?
- vi. Why do you think Mr. Weiherer was pleased that Richard Ebright not only put in the nightly research hours towards butterflies, but also his other interests?
- vii. Draw a conclusion as to why Bholi's teacher felt like an artist admiring her masterpiece ?

7. Answer **ANY TWO** of the following in about 120 words each.

4*2

- i. The Portuguese still remember their good old days, the traditional bakers and their loaves of bread. This fact reflected the deep-rooted love for their culture and traditions. What lesson do you learn from their life ?
- ii. "The way Chubukov, Natalya and Lomov fought over petty issues is against the behaviour and mannerisms of good neighbours." Comment. What would you have done to resolve the issue? (if you were in the place of Chubukov)
- iii. The 'Necklace' reveals that vanity is an evil. It may bring joy for a short period but ultimately it leads to ruin. If you were placed in a situation similar to that of Matilda, what would you have done? Write your views.

□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 5 Solution

Class X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

English-Language and Literature (184)

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.
 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
-

SECTION A- READING (10 marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1*5

1. Today's wars have little in common with the battles of the 19th century. The fighting has gradually moved from clearly defined battlefields to populated areas. Traditional war between armies of opposing states is an exception, while non-international conflicts have become the norm. Nowadays, civilians bear the brunt of armed conflicts.
2. International humanitarian law has adapted to this change. Appalled by the destruction and suffering caused by the Second World War, states agreed in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 on comprehensive protection for those who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities - wounded and sick soldiers, prisoners of war and civilians. This cornerstone of international humanitarian law was supplemented in 1977 and 2005 by three additional protocols.
3. The use of certain weapons, such as biological or chemical weapons, cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines is now widely outlawed. The law has placed barriers to protect the most vulnerable from the brutality of war. Its implementation has also seen a certain amount of progress, such as in the training of soldiers or in the prosecution of the worst war crimes, thanks in particular to the founding of the International Criminal Court (ICC).
4. Nevertheless, regular serious breaches of international humanitarian law are a cause of suffering. Underlying it all is our collective failure. The contracting states undertook in Article 1 - common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 - "to respect and to ensure respect" for these conventions "in all circumstances." International humanitarian law has, since its conception, lacked mechanisms for encouraging effective compliance. This impotence has often meant death and destruction for those affected by war.

5. Since the adoption of the first Geneva Convention 150 years ago, international humanitarian law has become a central pillar of the international legal order. Ultimately its provisions serve to protect our key characteristic as human beings: our humanity. This is an irrevocable right. It is based on the belief, forged over centuries and in all our cultures, according to which it is essential to lay down rules if we want to prevent wars from degenerating into barbarism. It is up to our generation to consolidate these achievements and to create an institutional framework to ensure these rules are respected. If it is to be fully effective, the law needs suitable instruments. Never in the history of humankind have we been closer to a solution than we are today.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.

- i. How are today's wars different from the wars of the 19th century?
- ii. When was the cornerstone of international humanitarian law supplemented and how?
- iii. What is the state of the International humanitarian law's implementation?
- iv. What is the reason behind the regular breaches of the International humanitarian law?
- v. How can the law become completely effective?
- vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 1.
This is a horrible atmosphere to live in, especially for your son who appears to be bearing the chief impact.

Ans :

- i. Today's wars mostly take place in populated areas as opposed to 19th century battles which took place in clearly demarcated battlefields. Traditional war between armies of opposing nations has been replaced by non-international conflicts in which civilians

become casualties.

- ii. The cornerstone of international humanitarian law was supplemented in 1977 and 2005 by three additional protocols.
- iii. The implementation of this agreement has progressed significantly, particularly in the training of soldiers and the prosecution of war criminals, aided by the founding of International Criminal Court.
- iv. The regular breaches of the International humanitarian law signify a collective failure and are caused due to the lack of a proper mechanism and institutional framework for encouraging effective compliance.
- v. The law can become completely effective by the creation of a defined institutional framework and adoption of the necessary instruments required to instil and ensure respect for the rules.
- vi. This is a horrible atmosphere to live in, especially for your son who appears to be bearing the brunt.

2. Read the case based factual passage given below. 1*5

1. In addition to using libraries and visiting art museums, historic site visitation is another common form of public engagement with the humanities. According to the National Endowment for the Arts' Survey of Public Participation in the Arts (SPPA), the percentage of people making at least one such visit fell steadily from 1982 to 2012, before rising somewhat in 2017. Visits to historic sites managed by the National Park Service (NPS) were substantially higher in 2018 than 1980, despite a decline in recent years.

In 2017, 28% of American adults reported visiting a historic site in the previous year. This represented an increase of 4.4 percentage points from 2012 but a decrease of 8.9 percentage points from 1982. The bulk of the decline in visitation occurred from 2002 to 2008.

The recent increases in visitation rates were statistically significant for the 35-44- and 45-54-year-old age groups. The larger change was found among 35-to-44-year-olds, whose visitation rate increased 8.7 percentage points. Despite the increase from 2012 to 2017 for these groups, there was a net decline in historic site visitation since 1982 for Americans of virtually all ages. Only among the oldest Americans (age 75 or older) was the rate of visitation higher in 2017 than 35 years earlier.

From 1982 to 2017, the differences among age groups with respect to rates of historic site visitation decreased. For example, in 1982, the rate of visitation among 25-to-34-year-olds (the group most likely to visit a historic site in that survey) was approximately 11 percentage points higher than that of the youngest age group (18-to-24-year-olds), and more than 17 points higher than that of people ages 65-74. By 2017, however, the visitation rate of 25-to-34-year-olds had dropped to within five percentage points of the younger cohort and was virtually identical of that for the older group.

2. While visitation rates are converging among the age cohorts, the differences by level of educational attainment are still pronounced. In 2017, as in earlier years, the visitation rate among college graduates was more than twice as high as the rate among those who finished their studies with a high school diploma (43% as compared to 17%). Among those who did not finish high school, visitation rates were below 10% throughout the 2008-2017 time period. Conversely, among Americans with a graduate or professional degree, visitation rates were in the vicinity of 50% during these years. Data from the National Park Service (NPS) indicate the types of historic sites visited most and also the demands made of these sites' physical infrastructure and staff. Visits to NPS historic sites rose from approximately 59.5 million in 1980 to almost 112 million in 2018. Throughout this time period, visits to historic sites constituted approximately a third of total NPS recreational visitation.
3. Since hitting a recent low in visits in 1995, total visits to historic sites of all types increased 58% to a high of 120.3 million in 2016, before falling 7%, to 111.9 million visits in 2018.
4. Much of the recent growth in visits to historic sites occurred among parks classified as national memorials and was driven by a particularly high level of visitation at sites that did not exist in 1995, such as the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial (3.3 million visitors in 2018), the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial (3.6 million visitors), and the World War II Memorial (4.7 million visitors). As a result, visits to national memorials increased more than 300% from 1995 to 2016, even as the number of sites increased just 26% (from 23 to 29). In comparison, visits to national monuments increased only 3%, even as the number of sites in the category increased by 9% (from 64 to 70). From 2016 to 2018, the number of visits fell in every category, with the largest decline occurring at the memorial sites (down 10%), and the smallest drop at national monuments (3%).

On the basis of your understanding of the Passage, answer **ANY FIVE** questions from the six given below.

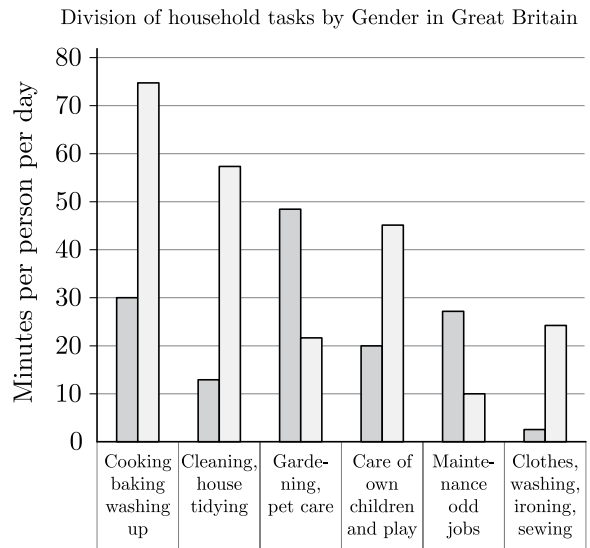
- i. Write any two common forms of public engagement with the humanities.
- ii. Which age group had a higher rate of visitation to historic sites in 2017 than 35 years earlier in America?
- iii. In America most of the _____ in visitation of historic sites occurred from the year 2002 to the year 2008.
- iv. “The number of historical sites visits fell in every category from the year 2016 to the year 2018.” Which kind of historical sites visits shown the largest decline?
- v. “The number of historical sites visits fell in every category from the year 2016 to the year 2018.” Which kind of historical sites visits shown the smallest decline?
- vi Find out the word from the passage which is opposite in meaning of the word ‘combine’.

Ans :

- i. Common forms of public engagement with the humanities are as follows:
 - a. Using libraries
 - b. Visiting art museums
- ii. 75 or more year-olds.
- iii. decline.
- iv. The memorial sites visits shown the largest decline (10%).
- v. The national monuments visits shown the smallest decline (3%).
- vi. The word is ‘Classified’.

SECTION B- WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 marks)

- 3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii. 5**
- i. The chart shows the division of household tasks by gender in Great Britain. Write an analytical paragraph describing the chart given in not more than 120 words.



■ Males	30	13	49.5	20	26	2
□ Females	74	58	21	45	9.5	25

Ans :

Division of Household Tasks by Gender in Great Britain

The chart shows the number of minutes per day spent by British men and women in doing household tasks. On an average, the women spend about four hours doing household tasks whereas the men spend less than two and half hours. The tasks on which women spend more time than men include cooking, cleaning house, taking care of the children and laundry. In doing all these tasks, women spend approximately 200 minutes which is almost three times the time spent by men in these tasks. On the other hand, men spend twice the time than women in doing tasks like gardening and maintenance of odd jobs in the house. Men spend the highest time, almost 50 minutes, in gardening and pet-care. While the women spend only 30 minutes for these tasks. The time spent by men in washing, ironing and sewing clothes is as low as 2 minutes per day as opposed to 25 minutes spent by women. In short, women spend far more time doing household chores than men whilst men prefer to do gardening, petcare and maintaining odd jobs.

- ii. You are Rekha/Rajeev of 303, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. You want information about German Language Courses at German Embassy, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. Write a letter to the Director Enquiring about the same.

Ans :

303, Lajpat Nagar
New Delhi
2 August, 20XX

The Director
 German Embassy
 Chanakyapuri
 New Delhi

Subject : Enquiry regarding German courses

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to make certain enquiries about the German language courses offered by your institution. I have just completed class X and want to pursue my career in German. I would like to know the duration of the course, the fee structure and the transport facilities available. I have always had a flair for language and have wanted to be a multilingual.

Hence the desire to learn the German language. I will be grateful if you could send me the brochure along with the enrolment form enabling me to register myself for the course at the earliest. Please also find enclosed with the letter a draft of 200/- for the brochure. Any balance money shall be paid on receipt of the same.

Yours faithfully
 Rekha

- 4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 1*3**

	Error	Correction
Some days is good and some days	E.g. is	<u>are</u>
is bad. Today, I got up very late. I	(a)	
ran to bathe. Then I had to got ready	(b)	
for My School. I ran to the Bus stop to catch My School Bus. It has	(c)	
already left so I came back Home		

Ans :

	Error	Correction
(a)	is	<u>are</u>
(b)	got	<u>get</u>
(c)	has	<u>had</u>

- 5. Read the following dialogue between Prateek and Raghav and complete the passage that follows. 1*2**

Prateek: I don't feel well today.
Raghav: What can I help you, Sir?
Prateek: Can you take me to the doctor?
Raghav: Yes, Sir.

Prateek told the Raghav (a) _____. Raghav asked respectfully what he could help him. Prateek asked the Raghav (b) _____. Prateek replied in the affirmative.

Ans :

- (a) that he did not feel well that day
 (b) if he could take him to the doctor.

SECTION C- LITERATURE (20 marks)

- 6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each. 2*6**

- i. Why didn't Valli want to talk to the elderly woman?

Ans :

The elderly woman was wearing ugly earrings and was chewing betel nut. The betel juice was about to seep out of her mouth. Valli found all this repulsive and hence did not want to talk to her.

- ii. How did Chubukov react when Lomov asked for the hand of his daughter in marriage?

Ans :

Chubukov was very happy when Lomov asked for his daughter's hand in marriage. He was rather overjoyed and blessed him. He kissed and embraced him.

- iii. Amanda imagines herself to be Rapunzel, yet would not like to do what all she did. Identify and state the reasons for her decision.

Ans :

Amanda wants to be Rapunzel to live a peaceful life in a tower, where no one gives any instruction and she doesn't have to do any work. But she doesn't want to escape with a prince like Rapunzel. She never wants to escape and leave such a peaceful atmosphere, with no instruction and no work to do.

- iv. '...they are so placid and self-contained' Who are 'they'? In what respect are they different from human beings?

Ans :

'They are 'animals' here. The animals are different from humans in many respects. In that they are calm and self-contented. Secondly, they commit no sins like humans. Third, they never hanker after wealth

like humans. Lastly, they never complain about their conditions like the human beings.

- v. How was Custard considered and treated by others ?

Ans :

Custard was considered a coward by Belinda and others because he always cried for a nice and safe cage. Belinda would tickle him unmercifully because he was a scaredy-cat, and even Ink, Blink and Mustard would be quite rude to him. All of them would usually laugh at the cowardly dragon.

- vi. Why do you think Mr. Weiherer was pleased that Richard Ebright not only put in the nightly research hours towards butterflies, but also his other interests?

Ans :

Mr. Weiherer was pleased that Ebright balanced academics as well as recreational pursuits, his hobbies etc. He was impressed by Richard's commitment towards his work. As a teacher, he wanted Ebright's growth as a well-rounded personality.

- vii. Draw a conclusion as to why Bholi's teacher felt like an artist admiring her masterpiece ?

Ans :

Bholi's teacher felt like an artist admiring her masterpiece, when she realised how her soothing words, education, and motivation gave confidence to Bholi to face the world, and transformed her from a girl who was unsure about herself and a backward child, to a bold and confident girl.

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each. 4*2

- i. The Portuguese still remember their good old days, the traditional bakers and their loaves of bread. This fact reflected the deep-rooted love for their culture and traditions. What lesson do you learn from their life ?

Ans :

The author enjoys listening to the stories of his elders about the Portuguese baker and their delicious loaves of bread. Time has changed now. Bakers are still remembered but metaphorically. If any person is seen wearing a half pant that reaches just below the knees or has a plump physique, he is called a baker. This reflects the Goan's love and respect for their tradition and culture. Their life teaches us a valuable lesson to be connected to our roots. It helps us in maintaining our identity all over the world. We should not be influenced by Western culture. Indian tradition is well known for its unity in diversity. We have a rich legacy of culture and values. It is our duty to preserve our heritage and have love and respect for age-old traditions.

- ii. "The way Chubukov, Natalya and Lomov fought over petty issues is against the behaviour and mannerisms of good neighbours." Comment. What would you have done to resolve the issue? (if you were in the place of Chubukov)

Ans :

Lomov and Chubukovs were neighbours. Lomov came to Chubukovs to propose Natalya. But instead of proposing they started fighting over petty issues like the ownership of Oxen meadows and quality of dogs. This is not characteristic of good neighbours. Neighbours should live like friends. There should be a positive relationship between the two neighbours. There should be understanding and patience among neighbours. The fight between Lomovs and Chubukovs could have been avoided if handled carefully. The issue of meadows could have been resolved calmly and quietly through a good conversation. There must have been some documents showing the ownership of the meadows or both the parties could have convinced each other by making each other understand that if they got married, the meadows would belong to both of them.

Similarly, the issue of dogs could have been solved peacefully instead of counting the negative points of each other's dogs. They could have discussed the positive features of the dogs. Thus the issues could have been resolved.

- iii. The 'Necklace' reveals that vanity is an evil. It may bring joy for a short period but ultimately it leads to ruin. If you were placed in a situation similar to that of Matilda, what would you have done? Write your views.

Ans :

It is true that vanity is an evil. Ultimately, too much vanity leads one to ruin. The 'Necklace' is an ornament that ornaments and adorns a woman to be proud. In the context, Matilda's vanity is her necklace that she adorns in the ball to be the most attractive. It brought her pleasure and joy for a short period. When she lost the necklace, she took a lot of pains and distress to replace it.

If I were placed in a situation similar to that of Matilda, I would not become a daydreamer like her. Of course, I would adorn a jewel like Matilda's necklace and attend the party to grace the occasion, but I would never have the vanity for the ornament. I prefer to live a simple life unlike Matilda as she is the symbol of vanity in the context.

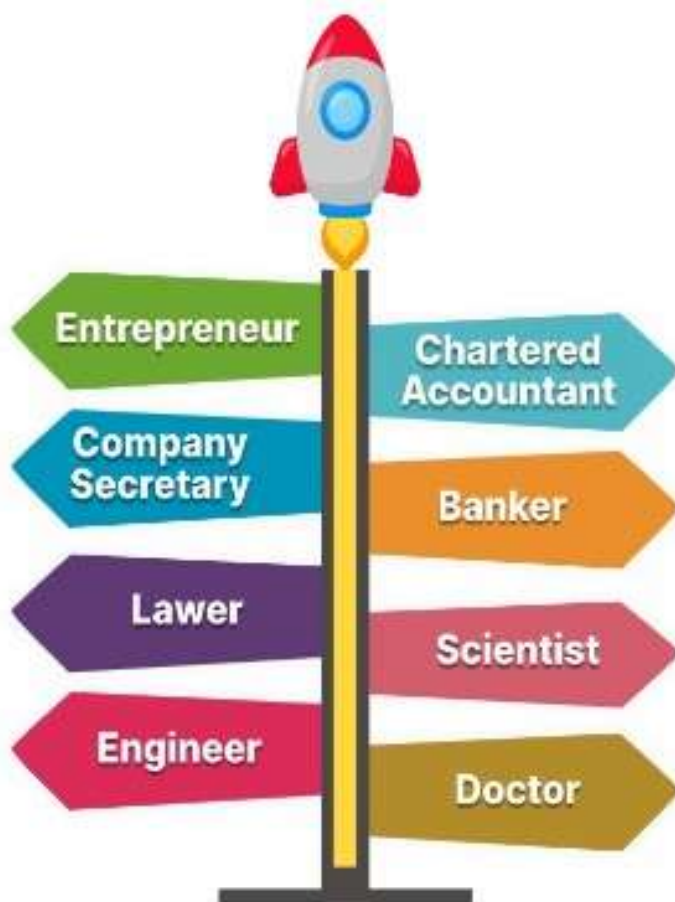
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