

CBSE Class 11 English Core
Sample Paper 02 (2020-21)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
- iii. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

PART - A (40 Marks)

1. Read the passage:

1. 'There is no need to define morality, let a man be simply compassionate'. This sentence expresses the basic essence of morality, the extent to which it relies on compassion for its definition. For when we think about it, is not that truly human feeling of compassion the basis of all morality?
2. Morality rests for its very meaning on the concepts of 'good' and 'bad' where 'good' refers to all thoughts and deeds that do not aim at or accomplish any harm or injury or do not involve an attempt to inflict suffering on others. Thus morality is based on man's ability to understand, being able to sympathize, feel kindness and sorrow for, and identify himself with the sufferings of his fellow men. So, only compassion can give rise to oral thoughts and feelings.
3. Depriving a person of what is his or what must belong to him – what is called stealing – for selfish ends, taunting or insulting others through words or actions for self – gratification, violence – expressed verbally or as acts of torture, Killing, etc. – for the sake of violence contradict morality as well as an inner feeling of kindness and compassion.
4. When we talk about social morality of any kind, what comes into play is our ability to feel for the well-being of our society. A certain moral code of conduct is ultimately necessary to ensure that the society does not fall prey to degeneration of values, which

would lead to rampant suffering and ultimately chaos. It is a concern to help the society by safeguarding it from unwanted ills and malaises and ensuring its well-being. Society's concerns are our concerns; anything capable of causing a detrimental impact on it in the short term or in course of time is ultimately bound to affect us and our children.

5. There is the need to realize that man must continue to feel compassion for the sake of himself as well as society. But like any other human trait, compassion ought to be continually exercised if it is to remain a dormant force. Unfortunately, in modern society what we witness is the complete lack of kindness and sympathy between fellow beings. One can only shake one's head and say that just like other cherished values even compassion is getting eroded in the hustle and bustle of the mechanical existence of these times. What remains is material values that look only towards immediate personal gains and in the process rid man of whatever 'humanness' is left in him.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven given below:

- i. To define morality, one relies on:
 - a. Values
 - b. Compassion
 - c. Human Feelings
 - d. All of these
- ii. Morality is based on:
 - a. Differences between good and bad
 - b. Man's ability to understand and sympathize
 - c. Inducing sufferings for others
 - d. Giving rise to oral thoughts
- iii. The good in morality deals with:
 - a. Not inflicting suffering on others
 - b. Men being able to sympathize
 - c. Feel kindness and sorrow for others
 - d. All of these
- iv. What is gratification?
 - a. Depriving a person of his necessities

- b. Killing inner feelings of morality
 - c. Pleasing oneself by insulting others
 - d. Taunting people for fun
- v. How can one ensure that society does not suffer?
- a. By teaching them the lesson of morality
 - b. By preaching the lessons of Buddha
 - c. By following a model code of conduct
 - d. By feeling for the well-being of society
- vi. How society's concerns are our concerns?
- a. Capable of having a detrimental impact immediately
 - b. The world is a small place; one has to bear the consequences
 - c. What goes around, comes around; our karma
 - d. In due course of time, these concerns are bound to affect everyone
- vii. Man must continue to feel compassion for:
- A. His family
 - B. His friends
 - C. Himself
 - D. The society
- a. Only A and B
 - b. Only C and D
 - c. Only A, C and D
 - d. All of these
- viii. What does one witness in modern society?
- A. Material Values hold importance
 - B. There is no humanness left in society
 - C. Complete lack of sympathy between fellow beings
 - D. Compassion being eroded by machines
- a. Only A and B
 - b. Only C and D
 - c. Only A, B and C
 - d. All of these
- ix. Find a word similar in meaning to "impose" in paragraph 2
- a. inflict

- b. accomplish
 - c. attempt
 - d. identify
- x. Find a word similar in meaning to “widespread” in paragraph 4
- a. degeneration
 - b. malaises
 - c. rampant
 - d. concern
- xi. Find a word opposite in meaning “active” to paragraph 5
- a. hustle
 - b. trait
 - c. dormant
 - d. eroded

2. Read the following passage and answer the question followed:

When plastic waste is burnt, a complex weave of toxic chemicals is released. Breaking down polyvinyl chloride (PVC) - used for packaging, toys, and coating electrical wires - produces dioxin, an organochlorine that belongs to the family of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). A recent Dioxin Assessment Report brought out by the United States Environment Protection Agency (USEPA) says the risk of getting cancer from dioxin is ten times higher than reported by the agency in 1994.

Yet the Delhi government is giving the green signal to a gasification project which will convert the garbage into energy without removing plastic waste. Former transport minister Rajendra Gupta, the promoter of this project, says this is not necessary. He claims no air pollution will be caused and that the ash produced can be used as manure. An earlier waste-to-energy project set up in Timarpur failed. The new one, built with Australian assistance, will cost ₹ 200 crores. It will generate 25 megawatts of power and gobble 1,000 tonnes of garbage every day.

"Technologies like gasification are a form of incineration", ' says Madhumita Dutta, a central coordinator with Toxics Link, New Delhi. Incineration merely transfers hazardous waste from a solid form to air, water, and ash, she points out.

Toxins produced during incineration include acidic gases, heavy metals as well as dioxins and furans. The manure' will be hazardous and a problem to dispose of says, Dutta.

Municipal solid waste contains a mix of plastics. Breaking down this waste emits hydrochloric acid which attacks the respiratory system, skin, and eyes, resulting in coughing, vomiting, and nausea.

Polyethene generates volatile compounds like formaldehyde and acetaldehyde, both suspected carcinogenic. Breathing styrene from polystyrene can cause leukaemia. Polyurethane is associated with asthma. Dioxin released by PVC is a powerful hormone disrupter and causes birth defects and reproductive problems. There is no threshold dose to prevent it and our bodies have no defence against it. "Even the best run incinerators in the world have to deal with stringent norms, apart from contaminated filters and ash, making them hugely expensive to operate," says Dutta. In Germany, air pollution devices accounted for two-thirds of the cost of incineration. Despite such efforts, the European Dioxin Inventory noted that the input of dioxin into the atmosphere was the highest from incineration.

"India does not have the facility to test dioxin and the cost of setting one up is prohibitively expensive," says Dutta.

Besides, Indian garbage has a low calorific content of about 800 cal/kg, since it has high moisture and requires additional fuel to burn. Toxics link calculates that the electricity generated from such technology will cost between ₹ 5-7 per unit, which is six times higher than conventional energy. India has chosen a dioxin preventive route and the burning of chlorinated plastics is prohibited under Municipal Solid Waste and Biomedical Rules.

Nearly 80 percent of Indian garbage is recyclable or compostable. Resident associations, the informal sector, and the municipal corporation can make Delhi's garbage disappear in a sustainable manner. "Instead, the government promotes the end of pipeline solutions," says Dutta.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY EIGHT questions from the eleven given below.

- i. Dioxine causes
 - a. cancer
 - b. heart attack
 - c. sickness
 - d. hypertension
- ii. The gasification process transforms

- a. energy into the garbage
 - b. garbage into energy
 - c. water into energy
 - d. none of the above
- iii. Garbage can be converted into energy by
- a. gasification
 - b. gratification
 - c. a chemical process
 - d. incinerators
- iv. Indian garbage contains
- a. low moisture
 - b. high moisture
 - c. no moisture
 - d. none of these
- v. The toxic chemical released on burning plastic waste is as harmful as:
- a. It is an organochlorine
 - b. It belongs to the family of POP's
 - c. It can cause cancer
 - d. It is assessed by USEPA
- vi. What happens during incineration?
- a. Gasification is a form of incineration
 - b. Changes risky waste from solid form to air, water, and ash
 - c. Acidic Gases, Dioxins, and Furans are released
 - d. Manure will be hazardous and a problem to dispose
- vii. How will burning plastic adversely impact the health of citizens?
- A. Polyurethane is linked with asthma
 - B. Breathing styrene can cause leukaemia
 - C. Dioxin disrupts hormones
 - D. Hydrochloric Acid attacks the respiratory system
- a. Only A
 - b. Only A and B
 - c. Only A, C and D
 - d. All A, B, C and D

- viii. What argument is advanced against the use of incinerators?
- Exorbitantly expensive to operate
 - Release of Dioxin is lowest from incinerators
 - Both of these
 - None of these
- ix. Why would gasification of waste prove a wasteful luxury in India?
- Nearly 80% of garbage is recyclable or compostable
 - Burning of chlorinated plastics is costly
 - Such technology will cost higher than conventional energy
 - Electricity generated will cost Rs 5-7 per unit

Grammar (Attempt any 8 questions)

3. Choose the correct determiner:

Unfortunately, our local library had _____ books on the subject, so I'm going to the city library tomorrow hoping to find _____ more.

- much, a little
- few, some
- little, many
- a little, a lot

4. Choose the correct determiner:

The train doesn't stop at _____ station along the way, but it stops at _____ of the main ones.

- all, either
- each, much
- both, some
- every, most

5. Choose the correct tense:

The Council _____ made its decision.

- has
- having
- have had
- have

6. Choose the correct tense:

Every boy and girl _____ in the class today.

- a. had present
- b. is present
- c. have present
- d. are present

7. Choose the correct order:

Work is the one thing

- A. and without it
 - B. that is necessary
 - C. to keep the world going
 - D. we all should die
- a. BCAD
 - b. CDAB
 - c. DACB
 - d. ABCD

8. Choosing the correct order:

Jawaharlal Nehru

- A. under the Cabinet Mission Scheme
 - B. was the first to articulate
 - C. long before such an assembly was set up
 - D. the idea of a Constituent Assembly
- a. DACB
 - b. BDCA
 - c. BACD
 - d. ABDA

9. **Read the conversations given below. Based on your reading, fill in the blanks appropriately:**

Julie: When is the fancy- dress competition in your school?

Mona: It is after two weeks.

Julie: Are you taking part in it?

Mona: Yes, I am taking part as an engine driver.

Julie: Why have you chosen that?

Mona: So that I can reach late.

Julie asked Mona when the fancy dress competition in her school was. To that

Julie asked why (a) _____. She answered (b) _____.

- a. a. she has chosen that.
b. then that she would reach late.
- b. a. she had chosen that?
b. so that she could reach late.
- c. a. she has chosen that.
b. so that she could reach late.
- d. a. she has chosen that.
b. because she can reach late.

10. Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows:

Principal: Why were you absent last week?

Student: I was absent because I was not well.

The Principal asked the student (a)_____. The student replied (b)_____.

- a. a. why he had been absent the previous week.
b. that he had been absent because he had not been well.
- b. a. why he had been absent the previous week.
b. that he has been absent because he has not been well.
- c. a. why he had been absent the previous week.
b. that he has been absent because he had not been well.
- d. a. why he has been absent the previous week.
b. that he had been absent because he had not been well.

11. Choose the correct tense:

Rohan _____ the movie before he read the review.

- a. was watching
- b. had watched
- c. watches
- d. have watched

Literature

12. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

The cardboard shows me how it was

When the two girl cousins went paddling,

Each one holding one of my mother's hands,

And she the big girl — some twelve years or so.

- i. Who is the 'big girl' mentioned in the given lines?
 - a. The poet herself
 - b. The poet's mother
 - c. The poet's sister
 - d. The poet's friend
- ii. Name the poet of the given stanza.
 - a. Robert Frost
 - b. Shirley Toulson
 - c. Walt Whitman
 - d. William Shakespeare
- iii. How old was the **big girl** when the photograph was taken?
 - a. Nine years
 - b. Twelve years
 - c. Fifteen years
 - d. Seven years

OR

Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

The Laburnum top is silent, quite still
In the afternoon yellow September sunlight,
A few leaves yellowing, all its seeds have fallen.

- i. How is the Laburnum tree projected to be in the given lines?
 - a. Silent
 - b. Still
 - c. Lifeless
 - d. All of these
- ii. What has happened to its leaves?
 - a. They have fallen
 - b. They have dried up
 - c. They have turned yellow
 - d. They have turned white
- iii. What time of the day is there in the given lines?
 - a. Afternoon

- b. Early morning
- c. Night
- d. Midnight

13. Attempt any two of these three extracts:

a. **Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:**

In the zoo at Lusaka, Zambia, there is a cage where the notice reads, 'The world's most dangerous animal'. Inside the cage, there is no animal but a mirror where you see yourself. Thanks to the efforts of a number of agencies in different countries, a new awareness has now dawned upon the most dangerous animal in the world. He has realised the wisdom of shifting from a system based on domination to one based on partnership.

- i. Who is the world's most dangerous animal?
 - a. Man
 - b. Tiger
 - c. Cobra
 - d. Dinosaur
- ii. Why is it considered to be **the world's most dangerous animal**?
 - a. For it has led to a depletion of resources
 - b. For it has deteriorated the Earth's environment
 - c. For it has threatened the survival of life on Earth
 - d. All of these
- iii. Where is the zoo located?
 - a. Brazil
 - b. Zambia
 - c. Barcelona
 - d. NewYork

b. **Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:**

I didn't think he was from those parts because he was wearing a windcheater and metal-rimmed spectacles of a Western-style. He was Tibetan, he told me, but worked in Beijing at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, in the Institute of Ethnic Literature. I assumed he was on some sort of fieldwork.

- i. Who is being described in the given extract?
 - a. Norbu

- b. Tsetan
 - c. Daniel
 - d. Lhamo
- ii. Where did the narrator notice the stranger?
- a. At Darchen's only cafe
 - b. In a restaurant in Hor
 - c. In the guest house at Darchen
 - d. In a hotel in Ravu
- iii. Of which nationality was the person described in the given extract?
- a. American
 - b. Australian
 - c. Tibetan
 - d. Chinese

c. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

"In that case," said the history teacher with heavy sarcasm, "perhaps you will be so kind as to tell the class the Einstein theory of education."

- i. What is the name of History teacher?
- a. Elsa
 - b. Mr. Braun
 - c. Mr. Koch
 - d. Ernst Weil
- ii. What was the Einstein theory of education?
- a. Cramming the facts
 - b. Not understanding the concept
 - c. To become a book worm
 - d. To emphasize on ideas not facts
- iii. Who is referred to as "You" here?
- a. Albert
 - b. Mr. Braun
 - c. Yumi
 - d. Mr. Koch

14. Answer any five of the following questions:

- a. Khushwant Singh's village school was attached to

- a. a temple
 - b. a veterinary hospital
 - c. a railway station
 - d. an asylum
- b. Taplow got nervous when Mrs. Millie entered the staff room because _____.
- a. Mrs. Millie was strict
 - b. Mrs. Millie could complain to her husband
 - c. None of these
 - d. Mrs. Millie would complain to her mother
- c. The poem revolves around _____. **(The voice of the rain)**
- a. the eternal nature of rain
 - b. All of these
 - c. the cyclical journey of rain too and from the earth
 - d. the attributes and benefits of rain
- d. In a zoo in Lusaka, what is kept in one of the cages?
- a. mirror
 - b. white lion
 - c. whale
 - d. water
- e. Don't try to pull the wool over his eyes. What does Yuri mean by 'pull the wool'?
- a. To fool someone
 - b. To act smart
 - c. To act the fool
 - d. To act clever
- f. At what time did Dr. Andrew leave Joe Morgan's residence?
- a. Three o'clock in the morning
 - b. Five o'clock in the morning
 - c. At midnight
 - d. Twelve noon

PART - B (40 Marks)

15. Read the following passage carefully:

The most alarming of man's assaults upon the environment is the contamination of air, earth, rivers, and sea with lethal materials. This pollution is for the most part

irrevocable; the chain of evil it initiates is for the most part irreversible. In this contamination of the environment, chemicals are the sinister partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world; radiation released through nuclear explosions into the air, comes to the earth in rain, lodges into the soil, enters the grass or corn, or wheat is grown there and reaches the bones of a human being, there to remain until his death. Similarly, chemicals sprayed on crops lie long in the soil, entering living organisms, passing from one to another in a chain of poisoning and death. Or they pass by underground streams until they emerge and combine into new forms that kill vegetation, sicken cattle, and harm those who drink from once pure wells.

Although environmental pollution can be caused by natural events such as forest fires and active volcanoes, use of the word pollution generally implies that the contaminants have an anthropogenic source—that is, a source created by human activities. Pollution has accompanied humankind ever since groups of people first congregated and remained for a long time in any one place. Indeed, ancient human settlements are frequently recognized by their wastes—shell mounds and rubble heaps, for instance. Pollution was not a serious problem as long as there was enough space available for each individual or group. However, with the establishment of permanent settlements by great numbers of people, pollution became a problem, and it has remained one ever since. Cities of ancient times were often noxious places, fouled by human wastes and debris. Beginning about 1000 CE, the use of coal for fuel caused considerable air pollution, and the conversion of coal to coke for iron smelting beginning in the 17th century exacerbated the problem. In Europe, from the Middle Ages well into the early modern era, unsanitary urban conditions favoured the outbreak of population-decimating epidemics of disease, from plague to cholera and typhoid fever. Through the 19th century, water and air pollution and the accumulation of solid wastes were largely problems of congested urban areas. However, with the rapid spread of industrialization and the growth of the human population to unprecedented levels, pollution became a universal problem.

By the middle of the 20th century, an awareness of the need to protect air, water and land environments from pollution had developed among the general public.

It took hundreds of millions of years to produce the life that now inhabits the earth and reached a stage of adjustment and balance with its surroundings. The

environment contained elements that were hostile as well as supporting. Even within the light of the sun, there were shortwave radiations with the power to injure. Given time, life has adjusted and a balance reached. For time is the essential ingredient, but in the modern world is no time.

The rapidity of change and the speed with which new situations are created follow the heedless pace of man rather than the deliberate pace of nature. Radiation is no longer the bombardment of cosmic rays; it is now the unnatural creation of man's tampering with the atom. The chemicals to which life is asked to make adjustments are no longer merely calcium and silica and copper and all the rest of the minerals washed out of the rocks and carried in the rivers to the sea; they are the synthetic creations of man's inventive mind, brewed in his laboratories, and having no counterparts in nature.

Research indicates that living in areas of high pollution has serious long term health effects. Living in these areas during childhood and adolescence can lead to diminished mental capacity and an increased risk of brain damage. People of all ages who live in high pollution areas for extended periods place themselves at increased risk of various neurological disorders. Both air pollution and heavy metal pollution have been implicated as having negative effects on central nervous system (CNS) functionality. Pollution can also be the consequence of a natural disaster. For example, hurricanes often involve water contamination from sewage and petrochemical spills from ruptured boats or automobiles. Larger scale and environmental damage are not uncommon when coastal oil rigs or refineries are involved. Some sources of pollution, such as nuclear power plants or oil tankers, can produce widespread and potentially hazardous releases when accidents occur. Adverse air quality can kill many organisms including humans. Ozone pollution can cause respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, throat inflammation, chest pain, and congestion. Water pollution causes approximately 14,000 deaths per day, mostly due to contamination of drinking water by untreated sewage in developing countries. Oil spills can cause skin irritations and rashes. Noise pollution induces hearing loss, high blood pressure, stress, and sleep disturbance.

1. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary-

minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it.

2. Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

Writing

16. You are Roopa/Ritesh, the cultural secretary of RPW Nandnagri. You have been asked to inform the students of class IX and XII about an Inter-School Nukkad Natak Competition. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words for the students' Notice board. Invent the necessary details.

OR

The Residents' Welfare Association, Lajpat Nagar is organising a 'Baisakhi Fest' in the locality. As the President of the Association, draft a notice in not more than 50 words informing the residents about the same. Give other essential details too.

17. The Directorate of Education, Orissa state is organizing an Essay Contest for all the students of the state. Prepare a suitable poster which can be sent to different schools for display on their notice board.

OR

Design a poster for promoting good health through Health Mela.

18. You are Anand Kumar Bhonsle, Purchase Manager of Apple Telesystems, 9th Street, Mahim, Mumbai. Write to Ganapati Stationery Mart, Churchgate, Mumbai asking for rates and terms of supply of stationery items such as pencils, papers, ribbons, carbon papers, etc.

OR

Sahayoga on 27, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi is a non-government organization catering to the physical, social, cultural and psychological needs of school students. You feel worried by the examination and suffer from stress. Write a letter to the Director enquiring about the short term course/classes scheduled during the summer vacation. Sign as Sumit/Smita of 27-C, Raja Garden, Delhi.

19. A recent health check-up in your school revealed that many among your classmates

were suffering from weak eyesight. You feel concerned. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly on how to protect your eyesight. Make use of the following clues

- reading in bad light
- bad posture
- wrong direction, from which light is coming
- excessive TV viewing
- regular washing of eyes
- eat more green vegetables
- enough sleep

OR

Loudspeakers, bands etc create a lot of disturbance at all hours of day and night especially for students and for the sick. Write a debate in favour of or against the motion in 150-200 words. You are Saurabh/ Shobha.

Literature

20. Answer two of the following questions in 30-40 words (1 from a & b and 1 from c & d):
- a. What did Amenhotep IV do when he became pharaoh? (Discovering Tut)
 - b. Give the reasons why people willingly undergo the travails of difficult journeys.
 - c. What happens when the goldfinch enters the thickness?
 - d. What is the central idea of Walt Whitman's poem? (**The Voice of the Rain**)
21. What examples did Ranga give to explain the importance of marrying late?

OR

What was common between Mourad and Aram? In what respect did they differ from each other?

22. What difference did you notice between the reaction of the adults and the children when faced with danger? Answer in the context of We is Not Afraid to die.

OR

Give a brief character-sketch of Millie.

23. **Have you come back?** said the woman. **I thought that no one had come back.** Does this statement give some clues about the story? If yes, what is it? (The Address)

OR

How does Mrs. Fitzgerald put Doris, Cyril, and George in their places?

**CBSE Class 11 English Core
Sample Paper 02 (2020-21)**

Solution

PART - A (40 Marks)

1.
 - i. (b) Compassion
 - ii. (b) Man's ability to understand and sympathize
 - iii. (d) All of these
 - iv. (c) Pleasing oneself by insulting others
 - v. (c) By following a model code of conduct
 - vi. (d) In due course of time, these concerns are bound to affect everyone
 - vii. (b) Only C and D
 - viii. (c) Only A, B and C
 - ix. (a) Inflict
 - x. (c) Rampant
 - xi. (c) Dormant
2.
 - i. (a) cancer
 - ii. (b) garbage into energy
 - iii. (a) gasification
 - iv. (b) high moisture
 - v. (c) It can cause cancer
 - vi. (b) Changes risky waste from solid form to air, water and ash
 - vii. (d) All A, B, C, and d
 - viii. (a) Exorbitantly expensive to operate
 - ix. (a) Nearly 80% of garbage is recyclable or compostable

Grammar (Attempt any 8 questions)

3. (b) few, some

Explanation: few, some

4. (d) every, most

Explanation: every, most

5. (a) has

Explanation: has

6. (b) is present

Explanation: is present

7. (a) BCAD

Explanation: Work is the one thing that is necessary to keep the world going and without it we all should die.

8. (b) BDCA

Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru was the first to articulate the idea of a Constituent Assembly long before such an assembly was set up under the Cabinet Mission Scheme.

9. (b)

- a. she had chosen that?
- b. so that she could reach late.

Explanation:

- a. she had chosen that?
- b. so that she could reach late.

10. (a)

- a. why he had been absent the previous week.
- b. that he had been absent because he had not been well.

Explanation:

- a. why he had been absent the previous week.
- b. that he had been absent because he had not been well.

11. (b) had watched

Explanation: had watched

Literature

12. i. (b) The poet's mother

ii. (b) Shirley Toulson

iii. (b) Twelve years

OR

i. (d) All of these

ii. (c) They have turned yellow

iii. (a) Afternoon

13. Attempt any two of these three extracts:

- a.
 - i. (a) Man
 - ii. (d) all of these
 - iii. (b) Zambia
- b.
 - i. (a) Norbu
 - ii. (a) At Darchen's only cafe
 - iii. (c) Tibetan
- c.
 - i. (b) Mr. Braun
 - ii. (d) To emphasize on ideas not facts
 - iii. (a) Albert

14. Answer any five of the following questions:

- a. (a) a temple

Explanation: Writer's school was attached to a temple where priest taught the children. His grandmother always accompanied him to the school.

- b. (b) Mrs. Millie could complain to her husband

Explanation: Taplow got nervous when Mrs. Millie entered the staff room because he was scared that she would complain to her husband, Mr. Crocker.

- c. (b) All of these

Explanation: The poem beautifully captures the oscillatory journey of the rain in various forms. It highlights the origin and benefits of the rain.

- d. (a) mirror

Explanation: In a zoo, in Lusaka, there is a mirror kept in one of the cages.

- e. (a) To fool someone

Explanation: 'Pull the wool' means to fool or deceive someone. Yuri warned Einstein against trying to fool the doctor as it was difficult to deceive him.

- f. (b) Five o'clock in the morning

Explanation: Dr. Andrew managed to save the lives of both, Susan Morgan and her newborn with his frantic efforts and strong will. Finally, after a mentally challenging night at work, he headed for his home around five o'clock in the morning.

PART - B (40 Marks)

15. **Title: Pollution-Man's Return Gift to Nature**

- I. History of pollution

- i. ancient human settlements freq. recog. by their wastes

- ii. cities of ancient times noxious by human wastes & debris
- iii. 1000 CE-use of coal for fuel exacerbated it
- iv. Europe-unsanitary urban conditions favoured epidemics of disease
- v. 19th century-pollution became universal problem
- vi. middle of 20th century-awareness to protect env. from pollution developed

II. Causes of pollution

- i. natural-forest fires, active volcanoes
- ii. anthropogenic-
 - a. rapidity of change
 - b. unnatural creation of man's tampering with atom
 - c. not treating chemicals properly
 - d. industrialization
 - e. burning fossil fuels

III. Harmful effects of pollution

- i. dec. mental capacity & inc. risk of brain damage
- ii. neurological disorders
- iii. nuclear accidents
- iv. ozone pollution-
 - a. respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease, throat inflammation
 - b. chest pain & congestion
- v. water pollution-
 - a. approx. 14,000 deaths per day
 - b. oil spills cause skin irritations & rashes
- vi. noise pollution-hearing loss, high B.P., stress & sleep disturbance

IV. Why worry about pollution?

- i. took hundreds of millions of years to produce livable life
- ii. long term health effects
- iii. pollution's most part irrevocable
- iv. harming nature & humans tremendously in numerous ways

◦ **Abbreviations used:** -

- freq. - frequently
- recog. - recognized
- & - and

env. - environment
dec. - decreased
inc. - increased
approx. - approximately
B.P. - blood pressure

Summary:-

The most alarming thing done by human till date is the contamination of air, earth, rivers, and sea with lethal materials. The history of pollution dates back to ancient human settlements frequently recognized by their wastes. In this contamination of the environment, chemicals are the partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world; radiation releases through nuclear explosions into the air, comes to the earth in rain, lodges into the soil, enters the grass or corn, or wheat is grown there and reaches the bones of a human being, there to remain until his death. Similarly, chemicals sprayed on crops lie long in the soil, entering living organisms, passing from one to another in a chain of poisoning and death. Or they pass by underground streams until they emerge and combine into new forms that kill vegetation, sicken cattle and harm those who drink from once pure wells. Natural things like forest fires and active volcanoes and anthropogenic ones like not treating chemicals properly, industrialization and burning fossil fuels etc. are the main causes of pollution. The harmful effects of pollution include decreased mental capacity, neurological disorders, nuclear accidents and various diseases. The problem is worth worrying, because it took hundreds of millions of years to produce a livable life on Earth and today pollution is harming the planet tremendously.

Writing

16.

RPW NANDNAGRI

08 Jan 20XX

NOTICE

Nukkad Natak Competition

An Inter-School Nukkad Natak Competition is to be organized on 30 August 2016, by the cultural committee of our school. An audition, for the same, will be held to select the students for the school troupe/group.

The details are given below:

Date: 15 Jan 20XX

Time: 10.30 am

Venue: School Auditorium

Eligibility: Class IX and XII

Interested students may give their names to the undersigned latest by 5 August 20XX.

Roopa

Cultural Secretary

OR

RESIDENTS' WELFARE ASSOCIATION, LAJPAT NAGAR

NOTICE

10 March 20XX

BAISAKHI FEST

The Residents' Welfare Association is going to organize a Baisakhi Fest in the colony as per the details given below:

Date: 17 April, 20XX

Time: 9 am to 5 pm

Venue: Lajpat Nagar Community Hall

The fest would commence with a ceremonial performance. The residents are requested to come along with their family & friends, and add colour to the rejoicing.

Vikas Kumar

President, RWA

17.

THE DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

GOVT. OF ODISHA

is organising an

ESSAY CONTEST

FOR ALL THE STUDENTS OF THE STATE

Subject

Conservation of Energy

Length of the essay: up to 1000 words

Language: Oriya/English

Late Date: 10 July. 2019

Send your entries to:
The Director
Directorate of Education
Govt. of Odisha
Cuttack

**Win 10
Attractive Prizes
&
Commendation
Certificates**

OR

RED CROSS SOCIETY, CHANDIGARH

cordially invites you

to participate in

HEALTH MELA

on

Saturday, the 18th July 2019

at

Govt. COLLEGE GROUNDS (SECTOR - 15)

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

- Yoga
- Live Demonstrations
- Discourses
- Panel Discussion
- Doctors' Suggestions
- Experts' Opinion

Get

10 Special Prizes

for

Sound Health & Physical Fitness

Contact:
Sports Secretary

Courtesy:

18. Purchase Manager
 Apple Telesystems
 9th Street, Mahim
 Mumbai
 Sales Manager
 Ganapati Stationery Mart
 Churchgate
 Mumbai
 10th July 2019

Sub: Supply of Stationery

Sir,

We are a software company and we need the following items in bulk for office use. I request you to kindly quote your rates and terms of supply for the following items:

1. Apsara pencils	-HB, HH
2. Orient Bond paper	25 dozen reams
3. Cyclostyling paper	30 dozen reams
4. Computer paper	20 dozen reams
5. Type paper	50 dozen reams
6. Typewriter carbon ribbons	1 dozen packets
7. Computer carbon ribbons	1 dozen packets
8. Photocopier carbon ribbons	10 packets
9. Carbon paper	10 dozen
10. Fluid eraser	10 dozen
11. File covers	10 dozen
12. Plastic clips	50 packets

As we are ordering in bulk, we would expect a discount on the bulk purchase. We expect a reply at the earliest possible along with the acceptable terms and conditions please.

Yours faithfully,
A.K. Bhonsle
(Purchase Manager).

OR

27-C, Raja Garden
Delhi 20th July 2019

The Director
Sahayoga
27, Kasturba Gandhi Marg
New Delhi

Sub: Enquiry regarding Short-term Course

Sir,

I would like to join the special courses run by your organization for the welfare of students who are victims of examination stress. Kindly supply me the full details of the short term courses/classes scheduled during the summer vacation. I am keen to join a shorter group so that I can put forward my problem freely.

In case there is some printed leaflet/brochure, please also supply it. Perhaps it will help some of my friends as well.

Yours faithfully,
Sumit.

19.

Protecting Our Eyesight

Good morning everyone! Honourable Principal Sir, respected teachers and all my dear friends! I, XYZ, have come before you all to remind you about the importance of protecting our eyesight.

Our eyes are two of the most sensitive parts of our body, and we should never take

our eyes for granted. But unfortunately, most of us don't take care of our eyesight unless something drastic happens.

A recent health check-up in our school has revealed that many of our fellow students are suffering from weak eyesight. Reading in bad light, bad posture, wrong direction from which light is coming, excessive TV/computer viewing etc. are some of the factors that can be attributed to it. It is high time we understand the imperative need for protecting our eyes. It starts with the food on our plate. Eating a well-balanced diet and including more green vegetables in our diet is very essential.

To improve our vision is a matter of changing the way we see and use our eyes i.e. bringing a change in our habits. We must make sure never to read in bad light and also that we do not sit in the wrong direction from the source of light. One must avoid watching television excessively, and not spend a long time in front of the computer screen. Regular washing of eyes with filtered water keeps them fresh. Besides, enough sleep and some simple exercises of the eyes are also of much help. By following these simple but necessary steps, we can protect our eyesight and thus show some respect for the wonderful gift of sight which God has bestowed upon us.

Thank you!

OR

For the Motion

Respected judges, worthy opponents and my dear friends,

Today, I Shobha, will speak in favour of the motion, "loudspeakers and bands create disturbance".

I strongly believe that the use of loudspeakers and bands creates a lot of disturbance at all hours of day and night. Students and sick people especially get disturbed by the noise created by these bands and loudspeakers. Exposure to high volume of music or sound can cause hearing problems. Students already go through a lot of stress during the exam time, and the indiscriminate use of loudspeakers just gets onto their nerves by distracting them and making them lose their concentration. Sick people need good sleep for speedy healing, but these loud noises delay their recovery time.

High noise levels disturb animals too; but sadly they cannot complain or do anything

against it. There have been several cases of dispute wherein people have fought and abused each other due to the disturbance caused by playing loud music.

For this reason, Delhi Police has done the right thing by banning the high volume bands and loudspeakers after midnight.

Lastly, I would like to add that one should understand his moral responsibility and civic sense and thus, should refrain himself from the use of loudspeakers to maintain appropriate decorum in the society.

Thank you!

Against the Motion

Respected judges, worthy opponents and my dear friends,

Today, I Shobha, will speak against the motion, "loudspeakers and bands create disturbance".

How would anyone be able to address an audience properly if the speaker volume is so low that it is inaudible? Can we imagine our school's morning assembly without the use of a loudspeaker? Ofcourse not!

In order to ensure serenity to all people, it has been ensured by the civic bodies that loudspeaker or band-using organisations are not established near a school or a hospital. People themselves refrain from uselessly creating loud noises at night. Music is also recreation for the soul and often it works as a stress buster. So, if we look at only the downside of everything, we would not be able to achieve anything. It would be inappropriate to say that loudspeakers and bands create disturbance, because there are laws meant to keep a check on them. Loudspeakers and bands are hired people only for the entertainment or other use for themselves. So as long as people are sensitive while using these, it cannot create any disturbance.

Thank you!

Literature

20. Answer two of the following questions in 30-40 words (1 from a & b and 1 from c & d):
- Amenhotep made his people worship the Sun god Aten. He smashed all the images of Amun and closed his temples. He even changed his religious capital from Thebes to the new city of Akhetaten.

- b. The author was an academician, hence, he undertook the journey for the purpose of education. For him, it was a learning experience. Secondly, people undertook such journeys because of the spirit of adventure. The areas covered by the author are some of the most difficult terrains in the world. The third can be a religious reason. People visit places like Mount Kailash as part of their pilgrimage.
 - c. As the goldfinch enters the thickness, a confusion of sounds is stirred up as if a machine had started working. Slight shaking of wings and quavering sounds make the tree tremble and full of excitement.
 - d. The poet wants to convey the birth, growth, change and finally the blessings of rain. It is water that turns into clouds, wanders in the sky, takes on strange shapes, but finally in the form of water returns to the earth. It purifies, bathes and adds beauty to all things on the earth. Rain does its duty unmindful of any recognition. Human beings should learn a lesson from this and make efforts to preserve the Earth.
21. Ranga gave two examples. An officer about thirty, married a girl about twenty-five. Ranga hoped they would be able to talk lovingly to each other. The second example is that of Dushyanta falling in love with Shakuntala, who was quite mature.

OR

Mourad and Aram were cousins belonging to the Garoghlanian family. Both had a common craze for horse riding. But Aram was more honest and straightforward than his cousin. Mourad had a streak of craziness. He could tell lies. He was boastful. Aram was simple-hearted.

22. There is a lot of difference between the way in which the adults and the children reacted when faced with danger. The adults felt the stress due to the circumstances but prepared themselves to face the danger with zeal and confidence. They took sufficient precautions to protect the ship when they could witness the rough weather. They equipped everyone with lifelines, waterproof clothes, and life jackets. Larry and Herb worked cheerfully and optimistically for three days continuously and pumped out water from the ship. Mary replaced the narrator at the wheel when the deck was smashed and steered the ship. She also served them with the meal after two days of struggle against all the odds. The narrator performed his role as Captain with courage, determination, resourcefulness and full responsibility. He undertook the repair work,

provided apparatus and directions needed to protect the ship. He also helped in steering the ship towards the island. The children suffered silently and patiently. Sue did not want to bother her parents about physical injury. Jon acted courageously. Both the kids were not afraid to die if all of them perished together.

OR

Millie is Mr Crocker-Harris's wife. She is a thin woman and is in her late thirties. She dresses in smart clothes. She sees Taplow imitating her husband's voice. But she takes it lightly. She finds Taplow waiting for her husband. She can understand very well that Taplow likes to go and play like other boys. She tells him that her husband is at the Bursars. It could take him a lot of time there. Thus she indirectly hints to Taplow that he could go and play. Even then Taplow dare not go. Then she sends Taplow to a chemist to get some medicine. Her chief purpose is not to get the medicine. She only wants to help the poor boy enjoy his freedom for some time at least. Thus we can say Millie is the best character in this play. She is a loving and intelligent woman.

23. The given statement shows that the two families knew each other. Some people had left their homes due to the war many years ago. Those who had stayed back thought that the ones who had left would never come back. The woman at the house was therefore surprised to hear that Mrs S's daughter had come back. However, it also depicts an instance of selfishness. The harsh reality that people care more for material things than for human beings had been expressed here. The same can't be said for all human beings though. The narrator and her mother were totally different in their nature. They were trusting and loving human beings. Thus the given statement does give some clue about the story.

OR

Mrs. Fitzgerald knows some magic. She uses it to change her personality with that of Mrs. Pearson. Soon Mrs. Pearson's daughter, Doris, comes in. She asks Mother for tea, but Mother says that there is no tea ready for her. Doris had wanted her mother to iron her yellow silk. But the mother refuses to do any ironing for her. Doris has never seen her mother behave like this. She is in tears. When Cyril and George come in, they, too, receive the same kind of treatment. Mother tells them that henceforth she,

too, will work eight hours a day and five days a week. While all this is going on, Mrs. Fitzgerald (who is, in fact, Mrs. Pearson) enters. The two ladies change back into their real personalities. They heave a sigh of relief when Mrs. Pearson calls them back with a smile. But now they have learnt their lesson. Thus Doris, Cyril, and George are brought to their places.