

**SET-C**

Roll No.

Total No. of Printed Pages—16

**601 R/E**  
**( Regular/Ex-Regular )**

**E**

**(Science)**

**( For Students registered up to 2018 )**

**2020 (A)**

**SCIENCE**

**ENGLISH**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks*

**Answer all questions**

*Write your answers in your own words  
as far as practicable*

*Questions requiring short answers must  
be answered serially*

( 2 )

1. Write an essay, in about 250 words, on any one of the following topics, developing the outlines given :

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(a) The Choice of a Career

Must be made early—not an easy task on the face of a large many—one's aptitude as well as ability—the guidance and counsel of seniors and teachers—the prospects of the chosen one in the years to be—preparing for getting into the chosen one

(b) Global Warming

Introduction—causes and harmful effects—preventive and remedial measures—global bodies like the UN and the Climate Summit—working to devise ways to save the globe from the menace

2. Rewrite the following passage, correcting all ten grammatical errors in it :

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December is a perfect time of the year about travelling. The mustard, the relatively new crop to Rajasthan was just

( 3 )

beginning flowering, but we drive past, enveloped in its delicate fragrance. Wisps of cloud drift low over the stunted outcrops of Araballi Hills. I remind of one of Ajit's farmers who once tells me that the clouds will come down at night to drink water, and, as a result, often become heavy-bellied and slow to rise.

3. Read the following extracts from the prescribed text and answer the questions that follow :

(a) As it did with Roosevelt, polio can strike quickly. The virus enters the body by nose or mouth and travels to the intestines, where it incubates. A few days later, most patients are either asymptomatic or they experience flu-like symptoms, such as headache, nausea, vomiting, and fever. Whether they are symptomatic or not, people at this stage can pass the disease on to others. Polio can be

( Turn Over )



( 4 )

spread through contact with infected feces or through infected droplets travelling through the air, in food, or in water. The virus next enters the bloodstream, and the patient makes antibodies against it. In most cases, this stops the progression of the virus; lifelong immunity against the disease is acquired. 10% of infected people develop symptoms and 1% develop the paralytic form of polio.

Roosevelt was one of the unlucky ones. His legs were left permanently paralysed. In such cases as his, the virus reaches the brain and spinal cord where it multiplies and destroys the nerve tissue. At this point, the disease becomes spinal or bulbar (involving the last four or five cranial nerves), depending on which nerves are affected. Both forms are characterized by muscle pain, stiff neck and back, and possible paralysis. The spinal form affects the limbs. The

( 5 )

bulbar form affects the lungs so that patients cannot breathe. After a severe attack of polio in its paralytic form, there is no treatment for the disease itself, although symptoms such as muscular paralysis can be helped with physical therapy. How much a person will recover varies from individual to individual.

Questions :

- (i) Through which organ does the polio virus enter the body?
- (ii) What are the early symptoms of polio infection?
- (iii) What happens when the virus enters the bloodstream?
- (iv) Through what does polio spread?
- (v) What do both forms of polio cause?

2×5=10

( 6 )

(b) I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.  
Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay :  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.  
The waves beside them danced; but they  
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee :  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company :  
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought  
What wealth the show to me had brought.

Questions :

(i) When did the poet see the  
daffodils?



( 7 )

- (ii) What were the daffodils doing when the poet saw them?
- (iii) What does the expression 'A host' imply?
- (iv) What similarity does the poet see between the daffodils 'beside the lake' and the stars 'on the milky way'?
- (v) What made the poet gay? 2×5=10

4. Read the extract from the prescribed text given below and answer, in about 70 words each, the questions that follow :

I was hardly aware of a father, and do not remember him having lived with us. He too was a vaudevillian, a quiet, brooding man with dark eyes. Mother said he looked like Napoleon. He had a light baritone voice and was considered a very fine artist. Even in those days he earned the considerable

( 8 )

sum of forty pounds a week. The trouble was that he drank too much, which Mother said was the cause of their separation.

It was difficult for vaudevillians not to drink in those days, for alcohol was sold in all theatres, and after a performer's act, he was expected to go to the theatre bar and drink with the customers. Some theatres made more profit from the bar than from the box office, and a large number of stars were paid large salaries not alone for their talent but because they spent most of their money at the theatre bar. Thus many an artist was ruined by drink—my father was one of them. He died of alcoholic excess at the age of thirty-seven. Mother would tell stories about him with humour and sadness. He had a violent temper when drinking, and during one of his tantrums, she ran off to Brighton with some friends, and in answer to his frantic telegram : "What are you up to? Answer at



( 9 )

once!" she wired back : "Balls, parties and picnics, darling!"

Questions :

(a) What does the passage tell us about the writer's father?

(b) What account of the vaudevillians does the passage give us? 5×2=10

5. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

A number of things need to be done—but the most important step is to ensure that the farmer's profit is not eaten away by middlemen. Of course, there will always be some middlemen, as we cannot expect farmers to come directly to our homes with their tomatoes. But if we can cut down the number of middlemen involved, the farmer may be able to earn a better profit.

Then we have to provide the infrastructure which is required to send the farmer's

( 10 )

produce to the market. There must be more trucks to transport the produce and better roads on which trucks can run without breaking down.

Another urgent need is to provide a 'cold chain' which will ensure that the farmer's produce remains in good condition. We need cold storages in which to store vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, etc., at low temperature, we also need refrigerated trucks in which the produce can be carried to markets.

All this is expensive and requires huge investment. Farmers do not have enough money for such things and while the government has the money there are many other demands on it, such as providing schools and hospitals.

Questions :

- (a) What is the most important thing to be done?

( 11 )

- (b) Why will there always be some middlemen?
- (c) How may the farmer earn a better profit?
- (d) What will a 'cold chain' ensure?
- (e) "All this is expensive and requires huge investment." What requires huge investment?  $2 \times 5 = 10$

6. (a) Find out the words in the passage in Q. No. 5, which mean the following :

$1 \times 3 = 3$

- (i) Make certain
- (ii) High priced
- (iii) Needed

(b) Use the following expressions in sentences of your own :

$1 \times 2 = 2$

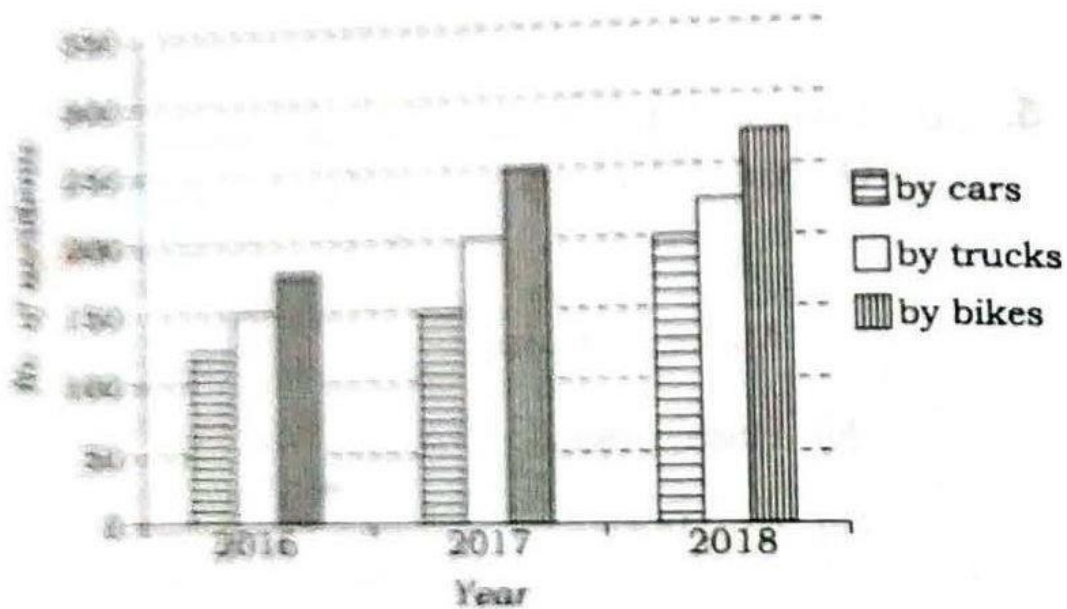
- (i) Break down
- (ii) Be eaten away



( 12 )

7. Given below is a diagram containing information on road accidents on the Dhubri-Dabugoon stretch of NH 16. Interpreting the information, write a paragraph, in about 70 words, on such accidents giving some suggestions to prevent or minimize them :

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8. A dictionary gives the following five meanings for the word draw. The meanings are followed by five sentences in which the

( 13 )

word has been used. Match each meaning with its corresponding sentence :  $1 \times 5 = 5$

*Meanings :*

- (a) Make with a pen or pencil
- (b) To receive from a source
- (c) Attract
- (d) End without winning or losing
- (e) Somebody that attracts attention

*Sentences :*

- (i) IPL cricket matches draw large crowds.
- (ii) The match was drawn.
- (iii) He drew a picture of Mahatma Gandhi.
- (iv) Prime Minister Modi is a huge draw at election rallies.
- (v) He draws his salary from the treasury.

9. As a news correspondent, you have visited the Fani cyclone affected districts of Odisha. Write a report, in about 200 words, on the damages caused and the distress of

( 14 )

the people there for publication in the paper you represent. 10

Or

Assuming that you are the Secretary of a Youth Club, write a report, in about 200 words, on the activities of your Club to be read out at the Club's Annual Meet.

10. Make notes, in outline form, on the main ideas of the passage given below : 7

In India, the earliest race about which we know anything is the Dravidian race. Later, as we shall see, the Aryans came and so did the Mongolians in the East. Even now most of the people living in South India are descended from the Dravidians. They are darker than the Northern people. They were very advanced, had their own languages and carried on a lot of business with other peoples.

In those early days, a new race was developing in Central and West Asia and in



( 15 )

Eastern Europe. This is called the Aryan race. In Sanskrit, the word 'Arya' means gentleman or highborn. As Sanskrit was one of the languages of the Aryan people, it can be said that they considered themselves very gentle and highborn. But they were apparently as vain as people are now. You know that an Englishman thinks that he is the best man on the earth. A French man strongly believes that the French are the greatest people on the earth.

These Aryans wandered about Northern Asia and Europe over the wide grasslands. But as their numbers grew and the climate became drier, and the land grassless, there was not enough food for all of them to eat. So they were forced to move to other parts of the world in search of food. They spread out all over Europe and came to India and Persia and Mesopotamia. Thus we find that nearly all the people of Europe, Northern India, Persia and Mesopotamia, notwithstanding that they

( 16 )

differ so much from each other now, are really descended from the same ancestors—the Aryans. Of course this happened very long ago and races, in the meanwhile, have mixed up to a great extent. The Aryans, therefore, are one great ancestor race of the peoples of the world today.

11. Based on the outline notes you have made while answering Q. No. 10, write a summary of the passage in Q. No. 10.

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