



# छत्तीसगढ़ माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल रायपुर द्वारा निर्मित प्रश्न बैंक 2023-24



**CLASS 12**  
**ENGLISH**



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## SECTION –A

### Unseen Passage



Read the following extract and answer the questions given below:

(12 marks)

#### Passage 1.



The effects of plastic bags on the environment are really quite devastating. While there are many objections to the banning of plastic bags based solely on their convenience, the damage to the environment needs to be assessed too.

There is no way to strictly limit the effects of plastic bags on the environment because there is no disposal method that will really help to eliminate the problem. While reusing them is the first step, most people don't do that. These bags are not durable enough to survive numerous trips to the store. The best a citizen can do is to reuse them.





The biggest problem with this is that once they have been soiled they end up in the trash, which then ends up in the landfill or is burned. Either of these solutions is not good for the environment. Burning emits toxic gases that harm the atmosphere and increase the level of VOCs in the air while landfills hold them indefinitely as a part of the plastic waste problem throughout the globe.

One of the greatest problems is that an estimated 300 million plastic bags end up in the Atlantic Ocean alone. These bags are very dangerous for the sea life, especially for those of the mammal variety. Any hunting mammal can easily mistake the size, shape and texture of the plastic bag for a meal and find its airway cut off. Needless deaths from plastic bags are increasing every year.





The environmental balance of the waterways is being thrown off by the rate of plastic bags finding their way into the mouths and intestinal tracts of sea



mammals. As one species begins to die off at an abnormal rate, every other living organism in the waterways is also impacted.

The indefinite period of time that it takes for the average plastic bag to break down can be literally hundreds of years. Every bag that ends up in the woodlands of the country threatens the natural progression of wildlife. Because the breakdown rate is so slow the chances that the bag will harmlessly go away are extremely slim. Throughout the world plastic bags are responsible for the suffocation deaths of woodland animals as well as for inhibiting soil nutrients.



The land litter that is made up of plastic bags has the potential to kill over and over again. It has been estimated that one bag has the potential to unintentionally kill one animal every three. While it's a noble thought to place the plastic bags in the recycling bin every week, studies have proven that there are very few recycling plants that actually recycle them.





Most municipalities either burn them or send them off to the landfill after sorting. This is because it can be expensive to recycle this type of plastic. It doesn't melt down easily and is often not fit to be reused in its original form.

The premise of recycling these bags is nice. Yet funding for the upgrading of the recycling units just has not happened and thus less than 1% of all bags are sent to recycling plants worldwide. Most are left to become a pollution problem in one way or another.

There are always alternatives to plastic bags and the search for better and more alternatives continues. Paper bags are a possible option, but they also take their toll on the environment. The use of trees to increase the production of paper products will also have a negative environmental effect.



Reusable plastic bags are being introduced to regions that want to outlaw the plastic bags altogether. These are stronger and more durable and can be used for



three to five trips to the store. Of course, the reusable cloth bag is fast becoming a favourite among the environmental supporters. While so far no bag is without its issues, these are the bags that are currently recommended for use to help protect environmental concerns.

**Q. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1. People object to the banning of plastic bags because they are:**

- a. Colourful
- b. Convenient.
- c. Easily disposable.
- d. Cheap

**2. The environmental balance of the waterways is being thrown off because:**

- a. the amount of plastic bags is decreasing the water level.
- b. the breaking rate of plastic bags is slow.
- c. many species of sea mammals are dying.
- d. there are 300 million plastic bags lying in Atlantic Ocean.

**3. What do most municipalities do to the plastic bags?**

- a. Send them off to the landfill.
- b. Recycle them.
- c. Clean and send them for reuse.
- d. Leave them undestroyed.



**4. The best option to replace plastic bags is:**

- a. paper bags.
- b. reusable plastic bags.
- c. cloth bags.
- d. all of the above.

**5. What is the first step to solve the problem of plastic waste?**

- a. Reuse
- b. Replace
- c. Recycle
- d. All of these

**6. Why are the Paper bags not a good alternative of plastic bags?**

- a. They are durable.
- b. They cannot be recycled.
- c. Trees are cut to make them.
- d. They are reusable.



**Q. Answer the questions briefly:**

7. Why do the people oppose the banning of plastic?

8. Why is it not good to burn the plastic?

9. How are mammals affected by plastic bags?

10. Why do most municipalities not recycle plastic?

11. What are the better alternatives to plastic bags?


12. Find the noun form of these verbs from the passage – suffocate and pollute











## Passage 2.





The sage of science, Einstein, was sitting in a depressive and pensive mood one evening. His eyes were brimming with tears. The pain was evident on his face. He peeped out of the window of his room. The sun had set a few minutes back. The sky was filled with a reddish glow. At this sunset, he felt that it was humanity that had sunk into devilish darkness and the reddish glow in the sky was the blood of humanity spilling all over the sky from earth. With tired steps, he walked back to his chair and settled down. It was the 9th of August 1945. Three days back, he had felt the same agony as if someone had torn him apart. He was deeply hurt and depressed when he heard on the radio that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima. Today, within three days another bomb was dropped on another city, Nagasaki and lakhs of people had been killed. He had heard that the blast released so much energy that it had paled all past destructions in comparison and death had played out a pitiable dance of destruction. The flames that broke out of the bomb were burning, melting and exploding buildings. Scared of the heat of the bomb, people had jumped into lakes and rivers, but the water was boiling and the people too were burnt and killed. The animals in the water were already boiled to death. Animals, trees, herbs, fragrant flowering plants were all turned into ashes. The atomic energy destruction had just not stopped there. It had entered the atmosphere there and had spread radiation that would affect people for generations to come and would also bring about destructive irreversible biological change in animals and plants.





As the news of the atomic attack reached Einstein, and he became aware of the glaring horror of the abuse of atomic energy, his distress and restlessness knew no bounds. He could not control himself and picked up his violin to turn his mind on to other things. While playing the violin, he tried to dissolve his distress in its sad notes, but couldn't. He was burning on the embers of





destruction; his heart was filled with an ocean of agony and tears just continued streaming uncontrollably out of his eyes. Night had fallen. His daughter came up and asked him to eat something as he had not taken anything for the last four days. His voice was restrained and he said, “I don’t feel like eating.”



He could not sleep that night. Lying down, he was thinking how he had drawn the attention of the then American President Roosevelt towards the destructive powers of an atomic bomb. He had thought that this would be used to scare Hitler and put an end to the barbarism that Hitler was up to. However, Roosevelt kept him in the dark and made false promises. Eventually, he had abused Einstein’s equation of  $E = mc^2$  that resulted in the destructive experiments. His actions had made science and scientists as murderers. Einstein kept on thinking for a long time. Eventually, he slipped into sleep. When he woke up at dawn, there was a new dawn in him too. The atomic threat had transformed his heart.



The next day, he decided to disassociate himself from the scientific policy of the government and all governmental institutions. He decided to open educational institutions for children, adolescents and youth—institutions where along with science, spirituality will be compulsorily taught.

To inaugurate this institution, he had invited two great philosophers, Bertrand Russell and Albert Schweitzer. Ten other great scientists who had own Nobel Prizes in different fields were also invited. They all saw a different Einstein, not a great scientist but a sage in him. The institution was opened by garlanding a photo of Mahatma Gandhi. While garlanding the Mahatma, he became emotional and said with a lump in his throat, “I bow down to the great man who fought for the independence of his country through non-violence. He could do so because he was a truthful man and true spiritualist.”






Those who teach science should be taught, spirituality too. Without harmony between science and spirituality, the destruction would continue unabated. A few years after this institution was built, a Japanese delegation came to meet him. Einstein broke down in the meeting and said. “You can give me any punishment and I will accept it. Anyway, I have decided to lead my life in penitence.” The Japanese were moved by this sincerity and forgot their grief.


**Q. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1. Who were invited by Einstein to inaugurate the institution?**

- a. Mahatma Gandhi & Hitler
- b. Bertrand Russell & Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Albert Schweitzer & Bertrand Russell
- d. Roosevelt & Albert Schweitzer







**2. Besides two great philosophers how many other scientists were invited by Einstein to inaugurate the institution where spirituality would be compulsorily taught?**





- a. Five
- b. Ten
- c. Eight
- d. Fifteen

**3. Which musical instrument did Einstein play when he was in grief?**

- a. Harmonium
- b. Guitar
- c. Violin
- d. Flute

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4. Einstein came to know that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima through
- television
  - newspaper
  - radio
  - a telephonic message
5. Which American President was told about the destructive power of an atomic bomb?
- Kennedy
  - Bill Clinton
  - Lincoln
  - Roosevelt
6. Einstein said to the Japanese delegation,
- “You can give me any punishment and I will accept it.”
  - “I am not at fault.”
  - “What could I do?”
  - “The President didn’t agree to my advice.”
- 
- 


**Q. Answer the questions briefly:**

- Who is known as the sage of science?
  - Whom did Einstein consider as a true spiritualist?
  - What did Einstein want President Roosevelt to know?
  - Find a word which means “cruel and unpleasant behaviour” from the passage
  - What did Einstein decide to do for children and youth?
  - Give a suitable title to the passage.
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### Passage 3:

1. Too many parents these days can't say no. As a result, they find themselves raising 'children' who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what's really important: values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher—and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults who were overindulged as children, paints a discouraging picture of their future: when given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. They also have distorted sense of entitlement that gets in the way of success in the work place and in relationships.



2. Psychologists say that parents who overindulge their kids, set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents themselves raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice, grew up in a culture where 'no' was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. The oldest members of this generation were born in the late 1980s, just as PCs and video games were making their assault' on the family room. They think of MP3 players and flat screen TV as essential utilities, and they have developed strategies to get them. One survey of teenagers found that when they crave for something new, most expect to ask nine times before their parents give in. By every measure, parents are shelling out record amounts. In the heat of this buying blitz, even parents who desperately need to say no find themselves reaching for their credit cards.







3. Today's parents aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many of them, raised in the 1960s and 70s, swore they'd act differently from their parents and have closer relationships with their own children. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with 'yes' and not mar precious family time with conflict. Anxiety about the future is another factor. How do well intentioned parents say no to all the sports gear and arts and language lessons they believe will help their kids thrive in an increasingly competitive world? Experts agree: too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.



4. What parents need to find, is a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals. That search for balance has to start early. Children need limits on their behaviour because they feel better and more secure when they live within a secured structure. Older children learn self-control by watching how others, especially parents act. Learning how to overcome challenges is essential to becoming a successful adult. Few parents ask kids to do chores. They think their kids are already overburdened by social and academic pressures. Every individual can be of service to others, and life has meaning beyond one's own immediate happiness. That means parents eager to teach values have to take a long, hard look at their own.





**Q. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**1. What do the psychologists, educators and parents want to teach the children?**

- a. To teach them about treachery.
- b. To teach them about indiscipline.
- c. To teach them about the values of life like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion.
- d. None of these

**2. What is essential to become a successful adult?**

- a. Learn not to overcome challenges
- b. Learn how to overcome challenges
- c. Nothing is essential.
- d. None of these

**3. Why do children need limits on their behaviour when they live within a secured structure?**

- a. They feel more secure and better.
- b. They feel insecure.
- c. They feel bored.
- d. None of these.

**4. What is the drawback of giving children too much too soon?**

- a. They fail to cope with life's disappointments when they grow up.
- b. They do not study seriously.
- c. They become quarrelsome when they grow up.
- d. None of these.



5. In the passage 'PC' stands for-

- a. Private Coaching
- b. Personal Coaching.
- c. Personal Computer
- d. Programmed Computer

6. Children learn self-control by.....

- a. Learning from teachers and peer groups
- b. Observing and imitating others
- c. Reading books on self control
- d. Attending coaching classes.

Answer the following questions briefly: 1 x 6 = 6 marks

- 7. What values do parents and teachers want children to learn?
- 8. What are the results of giving the children too much too soon?
- 9. Why do today's children want more?
- 10. What is the balance which the parents need to have in today's world?
- 11. What is the necessity to set limits for children?
- 12. Find word in the passage similar in meaning as: "a feeling of satisfaction"(para 1)



Passage 4:





- 1. Call it a blessing or a curse of Mother Nature, we have to breathe in over 10,000 litres of air in a day (more than four million litres in a year) to remain alive. By making it essential for life, God has wished that we try to keep the air we breathe clean. Everyone can see the food that is not clean and perhaps refrain from eating it, but one cannot stop breathing even if one can feel the air to be polluted.







2. Several harmful and noxious substances can contaminate the air we breathe. Generally, much is said and written about outdoor air pollution, most of which is due to vehicular and industrial exhausts.
3. Given the fact that most of us spend over 90% of our time indoors, it is most important to recognise that the air we breathe in at home or in offices can be polluted. It can be a cause of ill-health. Air pollutants that are generally present in very low concentrations can assume significance in closed ill-ventilated places.
4. The indoor air pollution can lead to allergic reactions and cause irritation to the skin, the eyes and the nose. But as is logical to assume, the brunt of insult by pollutants is borne by the lungs. It can lead to the development of fresh breathing problems, especially in those who have allergic tendencies, or it can worsen the existing respiratory illnesses like asthma and bronchitis.
5. There can be several sources of indoor air pollution. Tobacco smoke is one of the most important air pollutants in closed places. "Passive smoking" or environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) pollution can lead to all the harmful effects of tobacco smoking seen in the smokers in their non-smoking companions. ETS as a health hazard has been unequivocally proven and is also getting social recognition now. One can occasionally see signs displaying the all-important message: "Your smoking is injurious to my health" in offices and homes. The children of smoking parents are among the worst affected persons.
6. The exposure of young children to ETS leads to increased respiratory problems and hospital admissions as compared to non-exposed children. Several studies, including those done at the PGI, have shown an increased risk of lung cancer among women exposed to passive smoking. ETS also worsens the existing lung diseases like asthma and bronchitis. It may be responsible for the development of asthma in children.



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7. The next most important source of indoor air pollution is the allergens. House dust mites (HDM) are very small insects not visible to the naked eye and are the commonest source of allergy in the house. They are ubiquitous and thrive in a warm and moist atmosphere. They breed very fast and are very difficult to eradicate. Modern houses present ample breeding spaces for them in the form of carpets, curtains, mattresses, pillows, etc.
  8. Exposure to HDM can be prevented by the frequent washing of linen and by encasing the mattresses and pillows in a non-permeable cover. Pets form an important part of life for some of us. But they can add plenty of allergens to our indoor atmosphere. Cats are notorious for doing this. Fine particles from feline fur can remain stuck to the upholstery and carpets for a long time\* even after the removal of the animal and lead to the worsening of asthma and skin allergies. Fortunately, owing to religious and social customs cats are not very popular pets in India. Dogs, however, are quite popular and can be as troublesome. Pets should be kept out of the bedrooms and washed frequently. To remove the fur particles one has to use vacuum cleaners as the ordinary broom and mop are not effective.
  9. Moulds, fungi and several other microorganisms thrive in damp conditions and can lead to allergies as well as infections. Humidifiers in the air-conditioning plants provide an ideal environment for certain types of bacteria and have led to major outbreaks of pneumonia. It is important to clean regularly the coolers, air-conditioners and damp areas of the house such as cupboards, lofts, etc to minimise this risk.
  10. Toxic gases can also pollute the indoor environment. Biomass fuels (wood, cowdung, dried plants) and coal, if burned inside, can lead to severe contamination by carbon monoxide (CO): The poor quality of stoves and other cooking or heating appliances that cause incomplete combustion of LPG can also lead to the emission of CO or nitrogen dioxide. Formaldehyde
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- 



(a gas) can be released from adhesives that are used for fixing carpets, upholstery and also in making plywood and particleboard.

11. The gases are very toxic in high concentrations as may be encountered during industrial accidents, but even in very minimal amounts, as may be prevalent in homes and offices, they can cause irritation to the skin or the eyes, rashes, headache, dizziness and nausea. Improving the ventilation is an important preventive measure, besides trying to eliminate the source that may not be always feasible.
12. Other indoor pollutants are toxic chemicals like cleansing agents, pesticides, paints, solvents and inferior-quality personal-care products, especially aerosols. Very old crumbling pipes, boilers, insulation or false roofing can also be important sources. Asbestos is a hazardous product that can cause cancer in humans.
13. It is important to realise that the air we breathe at home may not be clean always and we must try to eliminate the source of pollution. We should give due consideration to ventilation.



**Choose the most appropriate option: (1 x 6 = 6 marks)**

**1. The Almighty wants that human beings.....**

- a. should try to breathe clean air
- b. should not pay attention to pollutants
- c. must ignore ETS
- d. should become passive smokers

**2. The toxic gases cause .....**

- a. rashes
- b. headache
- c. dizziness
- d. all of the above



**3. Air conditioning plants become the cause of .....**

- a. allergies
- b. pneumonia
- c. heart attack
- d. infection

**4. Asbestos is a hazardous product because it can**


- a. cause cancer in humans
- b. cause respiratory problems
- c. prove fatal to the children
- d. none of these

**5. The word 'contaminate' in para 2 means**

- a. conclude
- b. make impure
- c. put inside a container
- d. terminate



**6. 'Feline fur' in para 8 is associated with-**

- a. dogs
  - b. rats
  - c. cats
  - d. all pets
- 


**Answer the following questions briefly: 1 x 6 = 6 marks**

- 7. What is essential for our life? How?
- 8. Why should we pay attention to the quality of air we breathe indoor?
- 9. Name eight important sources of indoor air pollution.
- 10. What do you understand by ETS?
- 11. How can the risk of allergies be minimised?
- 12. How can the toxic gases pollute the indoor environment?


**Passage****5:**



The analysis of handwriting has a long history—some say it goes back to Roman times. Modern graphology began early in the 19th century when French churchman Jean Hippolyte Michon created the first graphological “catalogue” examining, for example, where letters fall on the line, their shape and the pressure exerted.

Allan Conway, a professional graphologist for 12 years says, “Handwriting says more about you than many chosen words, simply because you cannot hide yourself in your handwriting—it’s not really your hand that’s writing, but your brain. It’s your personality frozen in ink.”





Despite public skepticism, graphology plays a covert role in British management. Many companies use it for executive recruitment and analysis. Graphology tells them about the candidates’ temperaments, highlighting both weaknesses and strengths. There are about 300 movements on an unlined A4 page of writing and students must find and interpret them all. He also needs to know three things about the writers: their sex, their age and if they are left or right-handed. Then he looks for 16 dominant elements, including the size of the writing, the pressure, the speed and slant of the words, how connected the characters are as well as the form of the connections, the proportions of the “middle zone” (covered by small letters such as “o” and “n”) and “upper” and “lower” zones (where letters extend up or down, as with “d” or “p”), and the rhythm and regularity of writing. “But there is one golden rule,” Rees says, “No single sign on its own must ever be taken to mean anything.” The principles, according to Conway, are straightforward. The baseline—whether the writing goes straight across the page or slants up and down—helps to determine the writer’s state of mind.





A very upward baseline shows a creative, ambitious and outgoing person. A slightly downward one can reveal dissatisfaction or unhappiness though it could simply be a sign of fatigue. “A sharp downward baseline usually indicates serious problems or illness, probably emotional”, says Conway, “while a straight one is an excellent sign of emotional stability. An irregular baseline can mean an excitable writer with poor self discipline.” The way letters are formed and connected is important: a writer with angular **30** letters, for example, is often persistent and decisive. Arched letters suggest the writer is reluctant to express emotions freely and may appear cold. Where the bottoms of letters are curved like a cup the writer is likely to be open to the world and at ease. And writing with letters threaded—connected together as if by a length of cotton—can indicate speed or laziness. The more connected the letters, the more coordinated the patterns of thought. Character size can also be significant. Larger letters tend to suggest vitality, enterprise and self reliance, while small letters can reveal a lack of self-confidence, but are also found in fields of research where concentration and exactness are necessary.



The slant of a person’s writing indicates their emotional make-up. Where all the letters are vertical the writer is likely to be someone uncomfortable in groups. For right-handers, left-word slant shows introversion while rightward slant reveals someone outgoing, friendly and ambitious. A constantly varying slant betrays an unpredictable personality.

The spacing between words points to the writer’s organizational abilities: wide spacing suggests individuality, extravagance, self-confidence and sociability. Even the colour of ink a person chooses can be telling. Blue may indicate someone with no desire to be exceptional or pretentious, green likes to impress and red to shock. Brown is often used by people who work in high-security





jobs, able to keep secrets, while black shows a demanding or forceful character who wants to make an impression.

**Choose the most appropriate option: (1 x 6 = 6 marks)**

**1. The upward baseline proves that the person is.....**

- a. creative
- b. ambitious
- c. outgoing
- d. all of the above

**2. The letters small in size reveal that the writer may be.....**

- a. a researcher
- b. confident
- c. arrogant
- d. humble

**3. The spacing between words reveals.....**

- a. the writer's organisational abilities
- b. the writer's predicament
- c. the writer's grief
- d. the writer's delight

**4. The spacing between words indicates the writer's**

- a. forceful character
- b. exceptional talents
- c. organisational abilities
- d. oratorical abilities







5. A right hand slant by a right handed person shows

- a. introvert but friendly
- b. friendly and ambiguous
- c. ambiguous but introvert
- d. friendly and outgoing

6. The .....of writing indicates the writer's state of mind.



- a. baseline
- b. rhythm
- c. regularity
- d. size

**Answer the following questions briefly: 1 x 6 = 6 marks**

- 
- 
- 7. What is graphology?
  - 8. How is it more revealing than words?
  - 9. How is graphology used in British management?
  - 10. What helps to determine the writer's state of mind and how?
  - 11. How can we learn one's emotions and patterns of thought through handwriting
  - 12. How does the colour of ink help us in analysing the personality of the writer?



### **NOTE MAKING**

- 1. Read the given passage and make notes on it using heading and sub-heading. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. **(4marks)**
- 2. Write a summary of the passage in not more than 80 words using notes made and suggest a suitable title. **(4marks)**



**A.** National Integration is the bond and togetherness between people irrespective of their caste, creed, religion or gender. It is the feeling of oneness, brotherhood and social unity within communities and society in a country. National Integration helps to keep the country united and strong from within despite the diversities. The importance of national integration can be understood from the fact that the nation which remains integrated will always progress on the track of development and prosperity.



The significance of national integration in a country like India increases manifold seeing the diversities and cultural differences. It plays a very crucial role in the modern times especially in a country like India which is still on a developing track. National integration makes a country resilient by uniting its citizen with a single thread of brotherhood and nationalism. If a country is integrated by its people, it becomes tough for a foreign force to disintegrate it.



We have seen many incidents of riots and revolts in the country in past years and these incidents are a threat to the social and cultural integrity of a nation. These issues also pose a big hurdle on the path of country's development. National integration is the only thing which could stabilize the development of a country, improve the economic growth and add value to its cultural and social status.

The growth and development of a country directly depends on its integrity and unity and if it lacks in both then it becomes impossible for the nation to progress ahead towards a sustained development. National integration acts as a basic foundation for maintaining harmony, peace and brotherhood in the society thus building a country which is strong, united and resilient.



**B.** A balanced diet must contain the proper foods that are consumed in apt quantities. A perfect balanced diet is composed of carbohydrates, proteins, fats,





minerals, high fibre content, vitamins, and more. Moreover, nowadays the trend of junk food is here to stay.

A healthy eating plan: Emphasizes vegetables, fruits, whole grains, and fat-free or low-fat dairy products. Includes lean meats, poultry, fish, beans, eggs, and nuts. Limits saturated and trans fats, sodium, and added sugars. It protects you against many chronic noncommunicable diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes and cancer. Eating a variety of foods and consuming less salt, sugars and saturated and industrially produced trans-fats, are essential for healthy diet. A healthy diet comprises a combination of different foods.

### C.



1. The idea that coffee is bad for heart pops up periodically. It was found that regularly drinking very strong coffee could sharply increase cholesterol levels. Researchers even isolated fatlike chemicals, cafestol and kahweol, responsible for the rise.
  2. It turned out that the European brewing method—boiling water sits on the coffee grounds for several minutes before straining – produces high concentrations of cafestol and kahweol. By contrast, the filter and percolation methods remove all but a trace of these chemicals. Moreover, the studies involved large amounts of coffee—five to six cups a day. Moderate coffee drinkers down only two cups.
  3. Research has also shown that regular, moderate coffee drinking does not dangerously raise blood pressure. And studies have failed to substantiate fears that coffee might trigger abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias) in healthy people.
  4. The studies on coffee and cancer have focussed on three organs – and are reassuring. You may remember a brief coffee scare in the early 1980s when a single study linked coffee with pancreatic cancer. A false alarm: Many
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- 





studies since then have shown that the association is either extremely weak or non-existent.

5. If there's a connection between coffee and bladder cancer, it possibly applies just to coffee junkies. A reanalysis of ten European studies found an increased risk only among people who drank ten or more cups a day. And studies show that coffee seems to have no adverse influence on the risk of colon cancer.

**D.**




It is surprising that sometimes we don't listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don't listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words. Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something, it doesn't always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said is listening. Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention, but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention, and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn't seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken. We come with a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgement and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no, sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker – wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing



harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things. What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once we have done that, we can decide whether we want to make a judgement or not. Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better. Listening well doesn't mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind, but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration. Let's look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don't really listen even to people who really matter to us. That's how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.





**E.**



Skipping breakfast, especially among primary and secondary school children, affects mental performance in the classroom, thus lending weight to the old age that a healthy breakfast gets you off to a good start for the day. New research shows that eating breakfast benefits the memory. It provides essential nutrients and energy that contribute to the overall diet quality and adequacy. Children who skip breakfast do not make up for nutrients and energy deficits later in the day and they tend to perform more poorly in tests of cognition than those who eat their breakfast. A study undertaken by doctors at the University of Wales in the U.K. found that a higher blood glucose level after eating breakfast is one of the key reasons for the improvement in mental performance. It particularly affects the speed of recalling new information, but does not influence other aspects such as intelligence test results or mental tasks related to conditioning or





developed skills. Eating breakfast was found to improve performance on retention of new information like recall of stories and word lists. This aspect of memory is called ‘declarative memory’ in which information can be consciously recalled and declared verbally, says the study whose findings have been presented in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition.



CGPSE





## SECTION-B



### Writing Skill and Grammar

#### Advertisement (4 marks)

- Q1. Swami Vivekanand International School, Kabirdham (C.G.) requires sports teachers(2 post). Frame a classified advertisement in 50 words to be published in the local newspapers.
- Q2. You want To-Let two rooms of your house for paying guests. Prepare an advertisement in about 50 words for the same.
- Q3. While travelling home by bus, You left your handbag in it. Prepare an advertisement in about 50 words for the same.
- Q4. You are Ravi Mishra of Devendra Nagar. You have lost your bike in front of the L.I.C. office at Rajbandha Maidan, Raipur.Frame a classified advertisement for the same in about 50 words.
- Q5. You conduct home tuitions at your residence. Announcing a fresh batch, Frame an advertisement in about 50 words.
- 
- 

#### Notice writing (4 marks)

- Q1. You are Manoj Tapadiya, a student of class 10th A, Spring Field H.S.School, Bilaspur. You have lost your library card somewhere at the school campus. Write a notice for the same, for the school notice board.
- Q2. You are Nandita/Narayan Dubey, Head girl/boy of Swami Vivekanand Vidyalaya,Patan Durg. Write a notice on the school notice board calling for entries from the students, for the preliminary round of the Bourn Vita Quiz Contest to be held in your School.
- 
- 





Q3. Daffodil International School is organizing a three day long Science Exhibition to mark the Foundation Day celebrations of the school, As a Head girl of the school, write a notice for the school notice board inviting entries of science models, charts, pictures etc, from middle school to senior secondary level.

Q4. Your school is holding a Summer Camp for training students in Hockey and Basketball. Write a notice on the school notice board of Anand Prakash Vidyalaya, Raipur. You are the sports secretary of the school.(50 words).

Q5. Write a notice on the school notice board inviting volunteers for a day long Blood Donation Camp to be organised by the Red Cross Society of India.

### **Poster Designing (4 marks)**

- 
- 
1. The Department of health is organising a free health checkup camp at village Mana. Design a poster to be displayed in front of the primary health centre to attract people to the camp.
  2. Design a poster on “ Value of reading books”.
  3. Design a poster on “Save water”.
  4. Design a poster on “cleanliness ” to keep your city clean.
  5. Design a poster on Redcross society of your school.
  6. Design a poster to bring awareness about casting your vote.



### Invitation (4 marks)

Q1. Make an invitation card for your school annual function.

Hints : programme; Timing; chief guest


Q2. Prepare an invitation card for your teachers for Teacher's day celebration

Q3. Make an invitation card for your Birth day celebration

Q4. Make an invitation card for a social meet in your society.

Q5. Make an invitation card of your brother's marriage stating about the time of wedding and reception.


### Letter writing (6 marks)





Q1. Imagine yourself as the Principal of Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Ambikapur(C.G.).Your school is organising inter-school 20-20 cricket tournament. Write an invitation letter for the Principals of various schools for inviting their cricket teams to participate in the tournament.

Q2. You are throwing a party to celebrate your selection in the AIPET. Draft an informal invitation for inviting your friends and relatives to enjoy the party.

Q3. You are Apurva/Ashima, Librarian of Wisdom Public School,Bhilai. Write a letter to the Sales Manager of Bharat Publishers Limited, New Delhi, enquiring about the undue delay concerning the delivery of books for your school library for which you placed an order two months ago. Also specify that you may have to cancel the order in case of further delay as the first term of the academic year has almost come to an end.







Q4. You are Librarian of G.H.S.S.School, Korba. Write a letter to M/S Vikas Publishers, Chennai placing an order for some books for your school library.

Q5. You are Sales manager, Joy Shoes, Durg. You placed a bulk order with M/S Happy Shoes, Kanpur for the Supply of shoes. The firm failed to execute the order, inspite of your repeated reminders. Write a letter to the supplier informing him that you have cancelled the order.

Q6. You are Pallavi. You saw an advertisement about a course in spoken English published by A to Z in English 22 Gandhi Nagar, Chennai You wish to join the course. Write a letter to the advertiser inquiring about all details that you require.

Q7. Write a letter to the Thana In charge, civil Lines, Raipur complaining about the bad law and order situation in your area.

Q8. Write a letter to the commissioner of Raipur Municipal Corporation, complaining about the poor Sanitary conditions and mosquito menace in your locality.





Q9. You are Kamla/Rajan. You have seen an advertisement for the post of an English Teacher in Rani Public School, Kanker. Write a letter in response to the advertisement applying for the post. Give your detailed bio-data also.

Q10. Write a letter to the Editor of the daily, 'The New Indian Express' about rash and reckless driving, suggesting preventing measures. You are Naveen/Neha living at B-47, Friends Colony, Jagadapur.



## Article writing (10 marks)

1. Importance of Yoga.
  2. The state of education today.
  3. Computers in our daily life.
  4. Unemployment problem in India
  5. Clean India Green India.
  6. Importance of casting your vote.
  7. New Education Policy
  8. Chandrayaan III
  9. India's contribution in Space Travel
  10. Asian Games
  11. Hazards of plastic
  12. A memorable trip
- 
- 





## GRAMMAR





### Do as Directed.


#### A. Change the Voice.

1. Children make a loud noise.
2. Does the hunter kill the bird?
3. He gave me a pen.
4. Who taught you Hindi?
5. His words displease me.
6. Children will take a paragraph.
7. Who taught you this poem?
8. My sister has drawn this portrait.
9. The peon is ringing the bell.
10. Why did you tear this page?
11. Clean this room.
12. Don't make noise.

#### B. Change each sentence into indirect form of Speech: -

1. Mother said, "It has been raining since dawn."
2. The priest said, "Sita may wear a saree."
3. The passenger said, "The trains were running on time."
4. The teacher said, "I shall be taking a test."
5. The king said, "Each woman shall have half the baby."

- 
- 
6. I said to him, "You are an idiot indeed."
  7. The teacher said, "It is very hot today."
  8. The traveller said, " I had visited this place two years ago."
  9. Sohan said, "May I use your pen, Mohan?"
  10. I said, "Will you go with us for picnic, Rakesh?"
  11. The teacher said, "Open the door wide when the Principal comes."
  12. Mother said to me, "Why are you late from school?"
  13. He said to Meena, "Seeing is believing."
  14. The swimming instructor said, "Are you afraid of water?"
  15. My father will say, "No, I won't allow you."
- 
- 
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**C. Underline the clauses and mention their types.**

1. Since you are tired, you should take rest.
2. The girl is cleverer than you think.
3. It appears as if it might rain.
4. Pratap hopes that he can clear the interview easily.
5. My neighbour is a man who has strange habits.
6. I have lost the book that he gave me.
7. This is the same house that Tennyson occupied.
8. All that glitters is not gold.
9. He is a boy who is lazy.
10. Before we eat our food, we should always wash our hands.

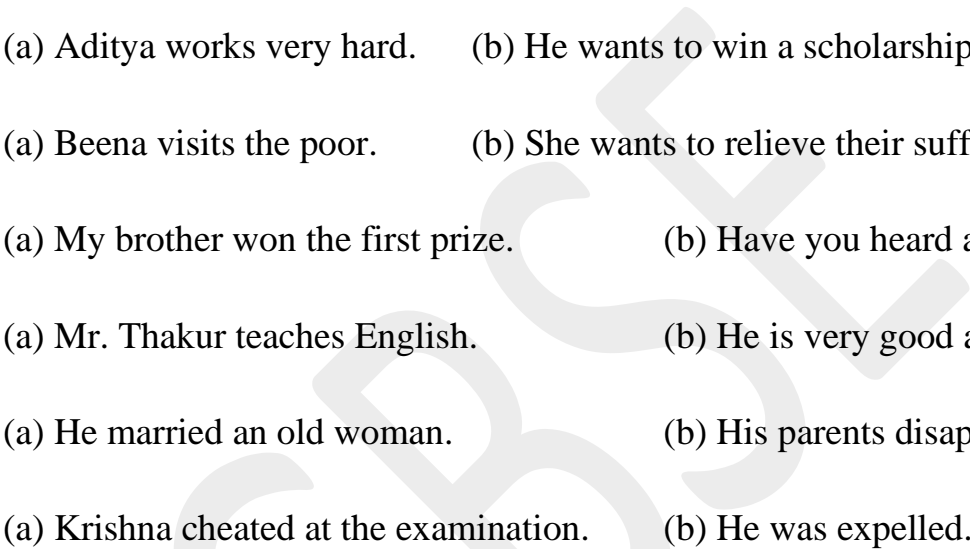


**D. Change the given sentence/ sentences into a single complex sentence :-**

1. I am wearing a saree. It is made of silk. (Relative clause)
  2. I will win the race. I will practice every day. (Conditional clause)
  3. Kavita found the missing book. (Relative clause)
  4. I will attend the party. Mohan invites me. (Use 'Unless')
  5. My grandfather is weak. He cannot go to the temple every day. (Use 'so.....that')
  6. The Sun rises in the east. The birds start chirping. (Use 'As soon as')
  7. This is the girl. Her mother is calling her. (Relative clause)
  8. It is certain. India will win the match. (Nominal clause)
  9. My brother lives in Mumbai. He is coming today. (Non defining relative clause)
  10. You believe in yourself. You will succeed in life. (Use 'as long as')
- 
- 



**E. Combine the sentences using non-finite clause:-**

1. (a) He saw a stone. (b) The stone was rolling in the ground.
  2. (a) He went to market. (b) He wanted to buy some books.
  3. (a) She is very ill. (b) She cannot do any work.
  4. (a) He collects old stamps. (b) This is his hobby.
  5. (a) Aditya works very hard. (b) He wants to win a scholarship.
  6. (a) Beena visits the poor. (b) She wants to relieve their sufferings.
  7. (a) My brother won the first prize. (b) Have you heard about it.
  8. (a) Mr. Thakur teaches English. (b) He is very good at this.
  9. (a) He married an old woman. (b) His parents disapproved.
  10. (a) Krishna cheated at the examination. (b) He was expelled.
- 



## SECTION-C

### Flamingo

**A. Read the following extract from the lesson in your textbook and answer the question given below (1x4=4 marks)**

**1.**

My last French lesson why I hardly knew how to write I should never learn anymore I must stop there then oh how sorry I was for not learning my lessons for seeking Birds eggs or going sliding on the Saar my books that had seemed such a nuisance a while ago so heavy to carry my grammar and my history of the saints were old friends now that I couldn't give up.

**i) It was the speaker's last French lesson because.....**

- a) his French teacher was retiring
- b) government has ordered to teach only German
- c) the speaker was migrating
- d) French has become a language to be taught in higher classes.

**ii) What is the speaker feeling after getting to know that it is his last French lesson?**

- a) Sad
- b) regretful
- c) frightened
- d) distraught

**iii) What did Franz do to skip his French lessons?**

- a) seeking bird eggs
- b) going on the slides
- c) working on the mill
- d) both a and b



iv) How do Franz's feelings change regarding his books?

- a) He feels that they were his friends
- b) He believes that they were a nuisance
- c) He feels that his identity is related to his books
- d) He believed that they are of no use to him

2.

Despite long years of hard labour, first as a tailor, then a bangle maker, he has failed to renovate a house, send his two sons to school. All he has managed to do is teach them what he knows — the art of making bangles. “It is his karam, his destiny,” says Mukesh's grandmother, who has watched her own husband go blind with the dust from polishing the glass of bangles. “Can a god-given lineage ever be broken?” she implies. Born in the caste of bangle makers, they have seen nothing but bangles — in the house, in the yard, in every other house, every other yard, every street in Firozabad.





i) This extract is taken from the lesson .....

- a. Indigo
- b. The Last lesson
- c. Lost Spring
- d. Deep water

ii) Earlier profession of Mukesh's father had been .....

- a. Shoe maker
- b. Goldsmith
- c. Bangle maker
- d. Tailor







iii) Mukesh was taught the art of .....by his father.

- a. designing ornaments
- b. Painting pictures
- c. Making bangles
- d. Stitching clothes

iv) Firozabad is famous for.....

- a. Glass industry
- b. Leather industry
- c. Plastic industry
- d. Textile industry

C.



I flailed at the surface of the water, swallowed and choked. I tried to bring my legs up, but they hung as dead weights, paralysed and rigid. A great force was pulling me under. I screamed, but only the water heard me. I had started on the long journey back to the bottom of the pool.

I struck at the water as I went down, expending my strength as one in a nightmare fights an irresistible force. I had lost all my breath. My lungs ached, my head throbbed. I was getting dizzy. But I remembered the strategy — I would spring from the bottom of the pool and come like a cork to the surface.

i) Who is 'I' in the above passage?

- a. Franz
- b. Saheb-e-Alam
- c. William Douglas
- d. Mukesh





ii) **Why did the narrator scream?**

- a. Out of fear
- b. For help
- c. To frighten the water animal
- d. To yell at the bully

iii) **What strategy did the narrator remember?**


- a. To sit straight and jump
- b. To fold both hands and legs and move up
- c. To spring from the bottom and come up like a cork
- d. To shut the mouth and breath deep

iv) **.....in the extract means ‘to feel a continuous pain’.**

- 
- 
- a. ached
  - b. throbbed
  - c. rigid
  - d. paralysed

**D.**

No one can imagine how sad and monotonous life can appear to such a vagabond, who plods along the road, left to his meditations. But one day this man had fallen onto a line of thought, which really seemed to him entertaining. . He had naturally been thinking of his rattraps when suddenly he was struck by the idea that the whole world about him — the whole world with its lands and seas, its cities and villages — was nothing but a big rattrap.



**i) Who is the vagabond here?**


- a. Blacksmith
- b. Ironmaster
- c. Ironmaster's daughter
- d. Peddler

**ii) What kind of life was he leading?**

- a. Entertaining
- b. Monotonous
- c. Meditative
- d. Relaxed



**iii) What was the thought that struck his mind?**

- a. The world is full of fake people.
  - b. The world is full of honest people.
  - c. One should fear the fear itself.
  - d. The world is a rattrap.
- 

**iv) Find the word which has the same meaning as 'to walk with difficulty'**

- a. vagabond
- b. plods
- c. monotonous
- d. None of the above



E.

....‘I am Rajkumar Shukla. I am from Champaran, and I want you to come to my district!’” Gandhi had never heard of the place. It was in the foothills of the towering Himalayas, near the kingdom of Nepal.

Under an ancient arrangement, the Champaran peasants were sharecroppers. Rajkumar Shukla was one of them. He was illiterate but resolute. He had come to the Congress session to complain about the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar, and somebody had probably said, “Speak to Gandhi.” Gandhi told Shukla he had an appointment in Cawnpore and was also committed to go to other parts of India. Shukla accompanied him everywhere.

i) **Who was Rajkumar Shukla?**

- a. Advocate
- b. Peasant
- c. British official
- d. Gandhi ji’s friend

ii) **Why had ‘he’ come to the congress Session?**

- a. To complain about the injustice of the landlords in Bihar.
- b. To complain about the problems of bangle makers.
- c. To complain about the problems of rag pickers
- d. To complain about the other peasants

iii) **Why is ‘he’ described as being resolute?**

- a. He had followed British officials everywhere.
- b. He had followed Gandhi ji wherever he went.
- c. He was ready to plant new crops after three years of drought.
- d. He was determined to work against landlords..



iv) **Rajkumar Shukla wanted Gandhi ji to come to his district .....**

- a. to sort the problems of the local advocates.
- b. to convince others to start growing indigo.
- c. to sort the problems of the sharecroppers.
- d. to start India's struggle for independence.

**F.**

The players who played the crowd were the responsibility of the office boy. On the days when there was a crowd-shooting, you could see him mixing his paint in a giant vessel and slapping it on the crowd players. The idea was to close every pore on the surface of the face in the process of applying make-up. He wasn't exactly a 'boy'; he was in his early forties, having entered the studios years ago in the hope of becoming a star actor or a top screen writer, director or lyrics writer. He was a bit of a poet.



i) **This extract is taken from the lesson .....**

- a. The Rat trap
- b. Poets and Pancakes
- c. Deep Water
- d. The Interview

ii) **In which department did the office boy work?**

- a. In story department
- b. In music department
- c. In costume department
- d. In makeup department



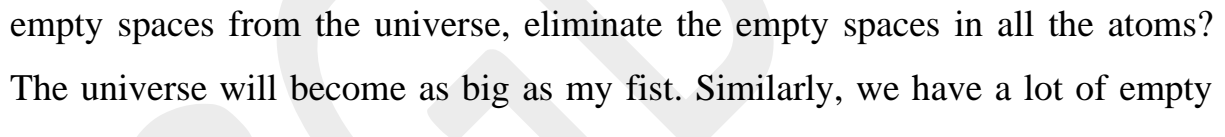
**iii) What was the responsibility of the office boy?**

- a. To do makeup of senior actors.
- b. To do the makeup of extras in a crowd shoot
- c. To provide necessary things during shooting
- d. To assist the director

**iv) Why was the office boy disappointed?**


- a. As he could not become a star
- b. could not become a lyric writer
- c. could not succeed as a director
- d. All of the above.

**G.**



And then I have a secret. Did you know what will happen if you eliminate the empty spaces from the universe, eliminate the empty spaces in all the atoms? The universe will become as big as my fist. Similarly, we have a lot of empty spaces in our lives. I call them interstices. Say you are coming over to my place. You are in an elevator and while you are coming up, I am waiting for you. This is an interstice, an empty space. I work in empty spaces. While waiting for your elevator to come up from the first to the third floor, I have already written an article!

**i) Who said these words?**

- a. Mukund Padmanabhan
  - b. Umberto Eco
  - c. V S Naipaul
  - d. Rudyard Kipling
- 



ii) **What was the occasion?**

- a. At a public speech
- b. Being interviewed by Mukund
- c. Addressing students in the University
- d. On a meeting with other writers

iii) **What does the expression ‘empty spaces’ suggests here?**

- a. When there is no job to do
- b. Free time between important works
- c. relaxing on Sunday
- d. enjoying with family

iv) **Which word in these lines means ‘a hand with the fingers closed together tightly’?**

- a. fist
- b. interstice
- c. elevator
- d. None of the above.

**H.**

“It was nothing like that, Geoff — it was me spoke first. When I saw who it was, I said, “Excuse me, but aren’t you Danny Casey?” And he looked sort of surprised. And he said, “Yes, that’s right.” And I knew it must be him because he had the accent, you know, like when they interviewed him on the television. So I asked him for an autograph for little Derek, but neither of us had any paper or a pen.





**i. How did Sophie know that it was Danny Casey?**


- a. As he had a football in his hands.
- b. As he was moving his feet like a footballer
- c. As his accent matched Casey's
- d. As he was wearing football dress

**ii. Casey did not give Sophie his autograph because.....**

- a. Neither of them had any paper or a pen
- b. Sophie didn't ask for autograph
- c. Sophie only wanted his photograph
- d. He disliked giving autograph





**iii. For whom did Sophie ask Danny to give autograph?**

- a. For herself
  - b. For Geoff
  - c. For Jansie
  - d. For Derek
- 

**iv. The word 'accent' in the extract means .....**

- a. mask
- b. pronunciation
- c. stress
- d. language



Read the following extract from the poem in your textbook and answer the question given below (1x4=4 marks)

1.

Driving from my parent's home to Cochin last Friday morning,

I saw my mother, beside me, doze, open mouthed,

her face ashen like that of a corpse and

realised with pain that she was as old as she looked

Choose the correct alternatives:-

1. Parents of the poet lived in .....(Cochin / somewhere other than Cochin)
2. Meaning of the word 'corpse' is..... (dead body/ ashen body)
3. Mother was sleeping .....(open mouthed/ like a corpse)
4. 'Her face ashen like that of a corpse' is an example of .....(metaphor/ simile)

2.

On sour cream walls, donations. Shakespeare's head,

Cloudless at dawn, civilized dome riding all cities.

Belled, flowery, Tyrolese valley. Open-handed map

Awarding the world its world. And yet, for these

Children, these windows, not this map, their world,

Where all their future's painted with a fog,

A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky

Far far from rivers, capes, and stars of words.





**I. Name the poet of the given poem.**

- a. Pablo Neruda
- b. Robert Frost
- c. John Keats
- d. Stephen Spender

**II. What does the expression “sour cream walls” denote?**

- a. poverty of these children
- b. classroom not well maintained
- c. no proper ventilation
- d. class painted with cream colour

**III. How Shakespeare’s picture is of no use to these slum children?**

- 
- 
- a. Children are not studying anything
  - b. They do not know Shakespeare
  - c. They are more worried about diseases
  - d. Children want food not Shakespeare

**IV. What is the significance of picture of Tyrolese valley?**

- a. A beautiful place full of flowers
- b. Children are unaware of this beauty
- c. It is in contrast to sad condition of classrooms
- d. All of the above



3.

Perhaps the Earth can teach us  
as when everything seems dead  
and later proves to be alive.

Now I'll count up to twelve  
and you keep quiet and I will go.

**V. The earth teaches us that .....**

- a. there can be life under stillness
- b. There can be stillness under life
- c. There can be chaos under stillness
- d. All of these



**VI. 'I' in this poem refers to .....**

- a. Stephen Spender
- b. Pablo Neruda
- c. John Keats
- d. Robert Frost

**VII. The poet wants us to count upto .....for peace.**

- a. Ten
- b. Six
- c. Twelve
- d. Twenty four



**VIII. A pair of antonym in the given extract is .....**

- a. twelve, alive
- b. Alive , dead
- c. Earth , quiet
- d. Count , quiet

**4.**

A thing of beauty is a joy forever  
Its loveliness increases, it will never  
Pass into nothingness; but will keep  
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep  
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.



**I. What will never pass into nothingness?**

- a. a beautiful scenery
- b. a beautiful thing
- c. a peaceful sleep
- d. good health

**II. The word 'bower' in the extract means .....**

- a. a quiet place
- b. optimism
- c. a pleasant shady palce
- d. uncovered place





**III. Why do we need sweet dreams, health, and quiet breathing in our lives?**


- a. to counter depression
- b. reduce negative elements in our lives
- c. to live a healthy life
- d. Both a and b

**IV. The above lines is an example of .....**

- a. antithesis
- b. enjambment
- c. personification
- d. anaphora





5.



The little old house was out with a little new shed  
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,  
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,  
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,  
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports  
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.

1. Name the poet of the given poem.

- a. Pablo Neruda
- b. Robert Frost
- c. Johk Keats
- d. Kamala Das



2. Who are referred to as ‘the power of cities’?

- a. The poor people
- b. The elite class
- c. village people
- d. Illiterate people

3. What is a Roadside Stand in the poem?

- a. a bus stop
- b. a waiting point
- c. a shed outside a roadside old house
- d. none

4. ' A roadside stand that too pathetically pled ' .Name the figure of speech used.

- a. personification
- b. metaphor
- c. simile
- d. imagery



6.

“Aunt Jennifer’s tigers prance across a screen,  
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.  
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;  
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.”

1. Why have the tigers been called Aunt Jennifer’s tigers?

- a. Because she has adopted them.
- b. Because they are her creation representing her hidden desire.
- c. Because they are friendly to her.
- d. Because she feeds them daily.





2. How are they different from Aunt Jennifer?

- a. In terms of beauty and elegance
- b. In terms of food habits and movement
- c. In terms of cruelty and cunningness
- d. In terms of courage and strength

3. How do they move?

- a. In sleek and chivalric manner
- b. In haphazard manner
- c. In fearful manner
- d. In carefree manner



4. The Poet of the poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers' is-----

- a. Kamala Das
  - b. Robert Frost
  - c. Adrienne Rich
  - d. John Keats
- 
- 



**Answer the questions in about 2 sentences each:**

- Q1). What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day?
- Q2. What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day?
- Q3. What had been put up on the bulletin-board?
- Q4. How did M. Hamel feel and behave during the last lesson?
- Q5. Who is Saheb? How can you say his name is ironic?
- Q6. What did Saheb find sometimes in the garbage? What did he do then?
- Q7. Why did the children not wear any footwear? What explanation did they give for it?
- Q8. What does garbage mean for the elders and the children in Seemapuri?
- Q9. Who is Mukesh? What does he want to become and why?
- Q10. What is the opinion of Mukesh's grandmother about her husband?
- Q11. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry?
- Q 12. What is the "misadventure" that William Douglas speaks about?
- Q13. How did this experience affect him?
- Q14. How did the "misadventure" happen with Douglas?
- Q15. Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler?
- Q16. What made the peddler accept Edla Willmansson's invitation?
- Q17. What doubts did Edla have about the peddler?
- Q18. When did the Ironmaster realise his mistake?



Q19. Why has Rajkumar Shukla been described as being resolute?

Q20. What were the terms of the indigo contract between the British landlords and the Indians peasants?


Q21. How did the Champaran peasants react when they heard that a Mahatma had come to help them?

Q22. What made the Lieutenant Governor drop the case against Gandhiji?

Q23. What does the writer mean by “The fiery misery” of those subjected to makeup?

Q.24 Name one example to show that Gemini Studios was influenced by the plays staged by the MRA?

Q 25. Who was the Englishman and what caused the lack of communication between the English man and the people at Gemini studios?



Q26. What are some of the positive views on Interview?

Q27. Who is Umberto Eco?

Q 28. What does Sophie want to do after she passes out school?

Q 29. How does Sophie include her brother Geoff in her fantasy of her future?



**Answer in about 100-120 words :**

Q1. The people in this story suddenly realise how precious their language is to them. What shows you this? Why does this happen?

Q2. Write the character sketch of M. Hamel.


Q 3. Write the character sketch of Franz.

Q4. Draw the similarities between Saheb and Mukesh.

Q5. Justify the title 'The Lost Spring'.

Q6. What were the series of emotions and fears that Douglas experienced when he was thrown into the pool? What plans did he make to come to the surface?

Q7. How did Douglas overcome his fear of water?



Q8. How does the peddler interpret the acts of kindness and hospitality shown by the crofter, the iron master and his daughter?



Q9. Why do you think Gandhi considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?

Q 10. How do you know that common people too contributed to the freedom movement?

Q11. What did Gandhiji do to remove the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages?

Q12. Why Subbu is described as a many sided genius?

Q 13. Justify the title 'The Interview' ?

Q14. Draw the character sketch of Sophie?



## VISTAS

**Answer the questions in about 2 sentences each :**

Q1. Do you think that the 'Third level' was a medium of escape for Charley, why?

Q2. What does the third level refer to?

Q3. How is the Grand Central station a symbol of escape?


Q4. Who is the Tiger King? Why does he get that name?

Q5. What was the great miracle that took place, in the Lesson 'The Tiger King'?

Q4. What does the chief astrologer tell to be the cause of the Maharaja's death?

Q5. How did the author feel on reaching the Antarctica?

Q6. What are indications for the future of mankind ?



Q7. Who was Dr. Sadao? Where was his house?

Q8. Why did the servant leave Dr.Sadao's house?

Q9. How did Roger Skunk find three more pennies?

Q10.What is mother Skunk's role in the story?

Q11. Who is Mr. Lamb? How does Derry get into his garden?


Q12. What is that drew Derry towards Mr. Lamb in spite of himself?

Q13 What kind of person was Evan?

Q14. What information did the Governor give to the secretary of Examination Board about exams?

Q15. What did Bama notice about Indian girls in the school ?

Q16. What was Zitkala's idea regarding short, singled hair?





**Answer in about 100-120 words :**

Q1. Give the character sketch of Charley.

Q2. Justify the title of the story ‘The Tiger King’ ?

Q3. Draw the character sketch of the Tiger King?

Q4. How is the Grand Central Station a symbol of escape?

Q5. Describe the salient features of the Antarctic Region in the lesson.

Q7. Who was Hana and where did Sadao meet her? How were they married?


Q8. Justify the title of the story ‘The Enemy’ ?

Q9. What is the moral issue that the story ‘ Should Wizard Hit Mommy’” raises?

Q10. How did Derry’s enter into Mr. Lamb garden became a turning point in his life?



Q11. Give the character sketch of Evan?



Q12. Untouchability is not a crime , it is in human too. Why and how did Bama decide to fight against it?







Alphonse Daudet



Pablo Neruda



Kamala Das



William Douglas



Anees Jung



A. R. Barton