

Written as per the syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

CBSE

CLASS X

ENGLISH

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

TERM II

Salient Features

- Extensive coverage of the syllabus for Term II in an effortless and easy to grasp format
- In alignment with the latest paper pattern of Central Board of Secondary Education
- Methodical Practice for Reading and Writing Skills
- Solutions for the prescribed Textbook: First Flight and Supplementary Reader: Footprints without Feet
- Variety of additional questions important for the Assessment
- Systematic analysis of the prescribed Novels
- Answers for important Board Questions
- Model Question Papers in accordance with the latest paper pattern

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PREFACE

In the case of good books, the point is not how many of them you can get through, but rather how many can get through to you.

“**Class X: English Language and Literature**” is a complete and thorough guide critically analyzed and extensively drafted to foster the student’s confidence. The book ensures extensive coverage of the syllabus for Term I in an effortless and easy to grasp format. The book is divided in five sections to facilitate easy learning for the student.

The first section – **Reading Skills** provides ample Factual and Discursive Passages with numerous Solved and Practice Questions.

The second section – **Writing Skills** includes copious Practice Exercises to enable thorough preparation.

The third and fourth section of the book includes solutions for the prescribed **Textbook: First Flight and Supplementary Reader: Footprints without Feet**. This section also offers a plethora of Questions important from assessment perspective. A Glossary explaining difficult or unfamiliar words and expressions used in the text is incorporated. Summaries of lessons and Paraphrases of poems are provided to communicate the original meaning of the text in an explicit manner.

The fifth section covers both the **Novels** which have been systematically analysed. Solved questions have been provided to enable the student in preparing for the assessment.

Additionally answers for all the important Board Questions have been included in sections second, third and fourth.

The book also includes two Model Question Papers as per the latest paper pattern of Central Board of Secondary Education.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you.

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A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

Yours faithfully,
Publisher

Section Wise Weightage In English Language and Literature

Section		Total Weightage 90
A	Reading Skills	20
B	Writing Skills with Grammar	25
C	Literature Textbook and Long Reading Text	25
D	Assessment of Speaking and Listening (ASL)	20
	Total	90

Note:

- It is a division of marks assigned to all the four skills of language. The distribution of marks for Formative Assessments carrying 40% weightage may be done by the schools themselves. A variety of activities to assess all the skills of language may be used for Formative Assessments.
- The Summative Assessments Question Papers, if developed by the schools themselves, may be for 70 marks to which 20 marks may be added for Assessment of Speaking and Listening skills making the paper of 90 marks. The one third of the 90 marks i.e. 30 should be added each in both Summative Assessments.
- Assessment of Speaking and Listening skills (ASL) will be done formally at the term end examination in Summative – II. Schools can conduct ASL for Summative – I themselves as per the guidelines provided by the CBSE. However assessment of these skills may also be done under the Formative activities spread over two terms.

There will be one written paper of English at the end of each term carrying 70 marks. The time limit will be three hours.

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Section A: Reading	20 Marks	50 Periods
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Qs 1-2. This section will have two unseen passages of a total length of 700-750 words. The arrangement within the reading section is as follows:

Q.1. A Factual passage 300-350 words with eight very short answer type questions. **8 marks**

Q.2. A Discursive passage of 350-400 words with four short answer type questions to test inference, evaluation and analysis and four MCQs to test vocabulary. **12 marks**

Section B: Writing and Grammar	25 Marks	60 Periods
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Q.3. Letter to the Editor/Article in about 100-120 words will make use of any visual/verbal stimulus and the question will be thematically based on MCB. **5 marks**

Q.4. Writing a short story based on a given outline or cue/s in about 150-200 words. **10 marks**

The Grammar syllabus will include the following areas in classes IX and X.

1. Tenses
2. Modals (have to/had to, must, should, need, ought to and their negative forms)
3. Use of passive voice
4. Subject-verb concord
5. Reporting
 - i. Commands and requests
 - ii. Statements
 - iii. Questions
6. Clauses:
 - i. Noun clauses
 - ii. Adverb clauses of condition and time
 - iii. Relative clauses
7. Determiners, and
8. Prepositions

The above items may be tested through test types as given below:

Q.5. Gap filling with one or two words to test Prepositions, Articles, Conjunctions and Tenses. **3 marks**

Q.6. Editing or Omission **4 marks**

Q.7. Sentence reordering or Sentence Transformation in context. **3 marks**

Section C: Literature Textbook and Long Reading Text	25 Marks	60 Periods
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Q.8. One out of two extracts from prose/poetry/ play for reference to context. Three very short answer questions. **3 marks**

One mark in each extract will be for vocabulary. One question will be used for testing local and global comprehension and one question will be on interpretation.

Q.9. Four short answer type questions from First Flight and Footprints without Feet to test local and global comprehension of theme and ideas (30-40 words each) **2 × 4 = 8 marks**

Q.10. One out of two long answer type questions to assess how the values inherent in the text have been brought out (First Flight and Footprints without Feet). Creativity, imagination and extrapolation beyond the text and across the texts will be assessed. (80-100 words).

Q.11. One out of two very long answer question on theme or plot involving interpretation, inference and character in about 150-200 words based on prescribed novel. **10 marks**

Prescribed Books: Published by NCERT, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi

- First Flight – Textbook for Class X
- Footprints without Feet – Supplementary Reader for Class X

Novel (either one)

- The Diary of a Young Girl – 1947 By Anne Frank (unabridged edition)
- The Story of My Life – 1903 By Helen Keller (unabridged edition)

Note: Teachers are advised to:

- i. encourage classroom interaction among peers, students and teachers through activities such as role play, group work etc.

- ii. reduce teacher-talking time and keep it to the minimum,
- iii. take up questions for discussion to encourage pupils to participate and to marshal their ideas and express and defend their views, and
- iv. use the performance descriptors, scale for conversation skills to test the students for continuous assessment.

Besides measuring attainment, texts serve the dual purpose of diagnosing mistakes and areas of non-learning. To make evaluation a true index of learners' attainment, each language skill is to be assessed through a judicious mixture of different types of questions. In addition to the summative tests, formative assessment is essential to measure the level of attainment in the four language skills and the learners' communicative competence. Formative assessment should be done through 'in class' activities throughout the year.

Reading Section: Reading for comprehension, critical evaluation, inference and analysis is a skill to be tested in Formative as well as Summative Assessments.

Writing Section: All types of short and extended writing tasks will be dealt with in both I and II Terms in both Formative as well as in Summative Assessments.

Grammar: Grammar items mentioned in the syllabus will be taught and assessed formatively over a period of time. There will be no division of syllabus for Grammar in the summative Assessment for the two terms.

Speaking and Listening Skills:

50 Periods

Since the introduction of Assessment of Speaking and Listening Skills (ASL) in classes IX and X, it has become imperative to carry out speaking and listening activities in regular classroom teaching. Sufficient practice should be given to students in order to prepare them for ASL. Performance descriptors should be shared with students from time to time.

**English Language and Literature Course
Summative Assessment (2015-16) Class X**

Textbooks		
Literature Reader		
Summative Assessment – I		Summative Assessment – II
Prose (First Flight)		
1.	A Letter to God	1. Glimpses of India
2.	Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom	2. Mijbil the Otter
3.	Two Stories about Flying	3. Madam Rides the Bus
4.	From the Diary of Anne Frank	4. The Sermon at Benares
5.	The Hundred Dresses - I	5. The Proposal
6.	The Hundred Dresses - II	
Poetry		
1.	Dust of Snow	1. Animals
2.	Fire and Ice	2. The Trees
3.	A Tiger in the Zoo	3. Fog
4.	How to Tell Wild Animals	4. The Tale of Custard the Dragon
5.	The Ball Poem	5. For Anne Gregory
6.	Amanda!	
Supplementary Reader (Footprints without Feet)		
1.	A Triumph of Surgery	1. The Making of a Scientist
2.	The Thief's Story	2. The Necklace
3.	The Midnight Visitor	3. The Hack Driver
4.	A Question of Trust	4. Bholi
5.	Footprints without Feet	5. The Book that Saved the Earth
Long Reading Text-Novels (either one)		
The Diary of a Young Girl- 1947 June 12, 1942 to March 14, 1944 by Anne Frank (unabridged edition) The Story of My Life- 1903 Chapters 1-14 by Helen Keller (unabridged edition)		The Diary of a Young Girl-1947 March 16, 1944 to August 04, 1944 by Anne Frank (unabridged edition) The Story of My Life-1903 Chapters 15-23 by Helen Keller (unabridged edition)

Class X

English Language and Literature 2015-16 (Code No.184)

Typology	Testing competencies/learning outcomes	VSAQ 1 mark	SAQ 30-40 words 2 marks	LAQ-I 80-100 words 4 marks	LAQ-II 100-120 words 5 marks	VLAQ 150-200 words (HOTS) 10 marks	Marks
Reading Skills	Conceptual understanding, decoding, analyzing, inferring, interpreting and vocabulary	12	04	---	---	---	20
Creative Writing Skills and Grammar	Expressing an opinion, reasoning, justifying, illustrating, appropriacy of style and tone, using appropriate format and fluency. Applying conventions, using integrated structures with accuracy and fluency.	10	---	---	01	01	25
Literature and Textbooks	Recalling, reasoning, appreciating, applying literary conventions, extrapolating, illustrating and justifying etc. Extracting relevant information, identifying the central theme and sub themes, understanding the writer's message and writing fluently.	03	04	01	---	01	25
	Total	25×01 = 25 marks	08×02 = 16 marks	01×04 = 04 marks	01 ×05 = 05 marks	02×10 = 20 marks	70 marks
Assessment of Speaking and Listening Skills	Interaction, reasoning, diction, articulation, clarity, pronunciation and overall fluency						20 marks
	Total						90 marks

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*Note: All the Textual questions are represented by * mark*



Section A

Reading Skills

- **Factual Passages**

- **Discursive Passages**

01. Factual Passages

Solved Passages

Passage 1

Climate change or global warming is a major cause of concern that is causing irreparable damage to our environment. It refers to the rise in temperature on earth's surface, which is primarily caused due to the use of fossil fuels. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. These gases have heat trapping abilities, which raise the temperature of the earth's surface. Rising temperature has serious effects on the ecosystem. It results in rising sea level, severe weather events, destruction of various natural habitats etc.

A small portion of the incoming solar radiation is trapped by a delicate balance of gases in our atmosphere. This layer of gases acts as an insulation, keeping our earth warm. Without it, the earth would just be a frozen rock without any ability to support life. Human activities like burning of fossil fuels and cutting down of trees release more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, disturbing the delicate balance. The atmosphere presently contains 42% more carbon dioxide than it did before the industrial era. The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere has resulted in a thick blanket trapping all the heat. This leads to extreme climatic changes. The earth's average temperature has increased by 1.4 degree Fahrenheit in the last century and is expected to rise by 11.5 degree Fahrenheit over the next century. Though the increase might not seem high, however, even a small increase in the earth's temperature will have drastic effects on all beings.

In 2010, nearly 34 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide was produced in the world. Many countries have set carbon reduction pledges for 2020. 2014 recorded the highest temperatures for land and ocean surfaces among all the years since 1880. The melting of the polar ice caps due to warmer climate has led to a rise in sea levels. The average global sea level is expected to rise by 7–23 inches before the end of this century, which is dangerous, as more than half of the world's population lives within 37 miles of the sea. Warming also results in destruction of habitats that have an adverse effect on the survival of various species that are dependent on it. The arctic region may not have any ice in less than 30 years from now. The polar bears are threatened by these changes. If the gases continue to be emitted at the current rate, the Arctic basin will be ice-free by the year 2040. The cases of extreme weather conditions

like droughts, floods, hurricanes, extreme cold, tornados and earthquakes are on an increase. Extreme changes in precipitation patterns and the weather temperature could cause serious health problems.

Nations around the world have taken the threat of global warming seriously and are undertaking measures to fight it. In 2015, at the Paris climate summit, 195 countries signed a historic agreement to reduce their carbon emissions. They have decided on a goal to limit the warming of the planet any further. A simple way to reduce global warming is to reduce the carbon dioxide emission. It can happen only when individuals step up and take action. People have to see to it that they take steps to reduce carbon-dioxide emissions. The energy we use to power our homes, cars and smart phones, all contribute towards climate change. We have to take steps to make a difference. There is a need to invest in energy efficient appliances. Driving a fuel-efficient vehicle will help to reduce the emission. Opting for public transport or opting to go without a vehicle to nearby places will help towards reducing our carbon footprint.

Questions:

1. **How does climate change harm our planet?**

Ans: Climate change causes irreparable damage to our environment. Rising temperature has serious effects on the ecosystem. It results in rising sea level, severe weather events, destruction of various natural habitats etc.

2. **What causes the atmosphere of the earth to heat up?**

Ans: The rise in temperature on the earth's surface is primarily caused due to the use of fossil fuels. The burning of fossil fuel releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. These gases have heat trapping abilities. The greenhouse gases that are present in the atmosphere has resulted in a thick blanket surrounding the planet, trapping all the heat. This results in warming of the planet and extreme climatic changes.

3. **Give any two examples of the effects of global warming as mentioned in the passage.**

Ans: The melting of the polar ice caps due to warmer climate is leading to rise in the sea level. Global warming also results in destruction of habitat, which affects the survival of various species dependent on it. These two examples illuminate the adverse effects of global warming.



4. How does global warming result in extinction of species? Give an example.

Ans: Global warming increases the temperature of the earth. This leads to destruction of habitat and causes disturbance in the ecosystem. This results in the extinction of many species that depend on their natural habitat. For instance, the threat to the survival of polar bears due to the loss of their habitat is a repercussion of global warming. It has led to the extinction of the species.

5. What steps are being taken by different countries of the world to reduce global warming?

Ans: Nations around the world have taken the threat of global warming seriously and are undertaking measures to fight it. In 2015, at the Paris climate summit, 195 countries signed a historic agreement to reduce their carbon emissions. They have decided on a goal to limit the warming of the planet any further.

6. As an individual, what steps can we take to reduce global warming?

Ans: We as individuals can take various steps to reduce the carbon dioxide, which in turn will help to reduce global warming. The energy we use to power our homes, cars and smart phones, contribute towards climate change. First step in order to make a difference is to cease the extensive use of technology that is not eco-friendly. There is a need to invest in energy efficient appliances. Driving a fuel-efficient vehicle will also help reduce the emission of pollutants. Opting for public transport or opting to go without a vehicle to nearby places will help to reduce our carbon footprint.

7. How does climate change result in the rise of sea level? How is it a threat to people?

Ans: The rise in temperature leads to melting of ice caps in the polar region, which in turn leads to rise in the sea level. The average global sea level is expected to rise 7–23 inches before the end of this century which is dangerous, as more than half of the world's population lives within 37 miles of the sea. It poses a great danger to one's life.

8. What are the extreme weather conditions caused due to global warming?

Ans: Global warming leads to extreme weather conditions. Apart from the rise in heat, it also leads to drought, flood, hurricane, extreme cold, tornado and earthquake. It also leads to changes in precipitation patterns all over the world.

Passage 2

Women Reservation Bill, which proposes to amend the Constitution of India to reserve 33% of all seats in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and in all state legislative assemblies for women, is yet to be passed. It aims at improving the participation of women in the government, thereby leading to more gender equality. It also proposes reservation for women from scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. This increased political participation will ensure empowerment of women. In India, the number of politicians that are women is very less. More number of women politicians will help to improve the situation of the women in India. Though women have made remarkable progress in economic, social and political spheres, there is still a long way for the achievement of gender equality. Preferential treatment to women will ensure a level playing field for all the citizens. It will help women to fight the abuse, discrimination and inequality that they suffer at the hands of the patriarchal society.

The proposed Women Reservation Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12th September, 1996. It was first drafted by the H. D. Deve Gowda-led United Front government. Since then, the Bill has been introduced in the Parliament several times, but could not be passed. Many people support the Bill while there are many others, who doubt that reservation of seats in the governing bodies will have any impact on the empowerment of women.

The people supporting the Bill are of the view that equal participation of men and women in decision making will provide a balance that reflects the composition of society. It will work towards strengthening of the democracy and also help in a balanced and proper functioning of the society. Incorporation of ideas of women and their participation at all levels of decision-making will help achieve balanced development.

However, there is a huge debate going on regarding the Bill. Many argue that increased representation of women in governing bodies does not ensure empowerment of women. Women elected through reservation might not fight for women issues. It cannot affirm that having more women in the Parliament will improve the status of women across the country.

There were 59 women members in the 15th Lok Sabha, which shows that representation of women in the Parliament is not satisfactory. If the Bill is passed, 181 seats out of the 543 seats in the Lok Sabha and 1370 seats out of 4109 seats in the 28 state assemblies, need to be reserved for women.

There are various cultural and societal barriers that challenge women's participation in politics and even the social causes, in India. Violence or even the threat of it against the women, lack of



self-confidence due to the societal outlook etc. discourages many females from entering into politics. Discrimination is a widespread barrier. The problems of illiteracy, burden of work within one's household, lack of family support and attitude towards female leaders are a few reasons why many women do not participate in real politics.

Even worldwide, women in government are under-represented in most of the countries like Columbia and America. However, the scenario is changing with an increase in the number of women being elected to represent the heads of the state and the countries. Currently, women hold the office as the head of the government in more than 20 countries. The participation rate of women in parliaments, globally is nearly 20% and many countries are exploring measures to encourage female participation in the government from local to national.

The Bill will ensure that equality prevails. Electoral representation may not completely ensure women empowerment, but it will be a major milestone towards giving equal rights to women.

Questions:

1. What are the provisions of Women Reservation Bill?

Ans: The Women Reservation Bill proposes to reserve 33% of all seats in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and in all state legislative assemblies for women. It also proposes a reservation for the women from scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Lastly, it aims to improve participation of women in the government.

2. What is the origin of Women Reservation Bill?

Ans: The proposed Women Reservation Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12th September, 1996. It was first drafted by the H. D. Deve Gowda-led United Front government. Since then, the Bill has been introduced in the Parliament several times, but could not be passed.

3. What are the arguments in favor of the Bill?

Ans: There are many arguments in favor of the bill. The bill once passed will ensure equal participation of men and women in the decision making process. It will work towards strengthening of the democracy and help in a balanced and proper functioning of the society. Incorporation of ideas of women and their participation at all levels of decision-making will help achieve a balanced development in the society.

4. What are the views of the people against the bill?

Ans: Many people argue that the increased representation of women in governing bodies does not ensure empowerment of women. Women elected through reservation might not fight for the issues of women. It cannot affirm that having more women in the Parliament will improve the status of women across the country. It will not give power to the women to fight against social evils like dowry, female infanticide and harassment.

5. What indicates that the women are not represented equally in the parliament?

Ans: Out of the 543 seats in the Lok Sabha there were only 59 women member in the 15th Lok Sabha. As per the reservation policy 181 seats are for the women. Even the current number of women representatives in the parliament indicates that there is no equal participation of women in the parliament.

6. What will the bill ensure?

Ans: Once the bill is passed, the Women Reservation Bill will bring about empowerment of women. It will ensure gender equality. It will help to improve the situation of women in India. Preferential treatment to women will ensure a level playing field for all the citizens. It will help women to fight the abuse, discrimination and inequality that they suffer from.

7. What are the factors that discourage women from participating in politics?

Ans: In India, women participating in politics and social causes have to bear various cultural and societal barriers. Violence or the threat against the female, lack of self-confidence due to the societal outlook etc. discourages many women from entering into politics. Discrimination is a widespread barrier. The problems of illiteracy, burden of work within households, lack of family support and attitude towards female leaders are the reasons why many women do not participate in politics.

8. Describe the participation of women in the government across the globe.

Ans: In various countries across the world, women are underrepresented in the government. However, a lot of changes are taking place. Increasing number of women are being elected to represent the state and the countries as a head. Currently, women hold the office as the head of the government in more than 20 countries. The participation rate of women in parliaments globally is nearly 20% and many countries are exploring measures to encourage female participation in the government from local to national.

**Passage 3**

There has always been a debate about the nature of management. It is always debated whether management is an art or science. Before we delve deeper into the debate, we need to understand what management really is. Basically, management is the process of dealing with or controlling things and people. It is a process of reaching organisational goals with the help of people and using the organisational resources. It is a continuous process, consisting of four basic functions – Planning, Organising, Directing and Controlling.

The decision is yet to be made as to whether management is an art or science. The study of science is different from the study of art. Learning of science includes learning principles whereas art involves continuous practice. Art is subjective whereas science is objective. Art expresses knowledge whereas science is the system of acquiring knowledge. Science provides the knowledge and art involves the application of knowledge.

Management is considered as science as it relates to a specific field of study that contains general facts, which explains a phenomenon. In management, there is availability of systematic and organised study material. Management principles are like scientific principles that are derived through experimentation and research. For e.g., research related to motivation and employee performance. Scientific principles lay down cause and effect relationship between variables, which is true for management also. For instance, relation between wages and productivity, lack of balance between authority and responsibility, all express the cause and effect relationship. Management also contains some fundamental principles, which can be applied universally like the principle of unity of command, Henry Fayol's principles etc.

However, management (though having a systematic body of knowledge) is not exact as that of other physical sciences like physics and biology. The main reason it is not exact is because it deals with human beings and it is very difficult to predict the human behavior accurately. The theories and principles may produce different results during different times and hence is a flexible science.

Art is application of knowledge and skill to get the desired results. It is personalised application of general principles. Art requires knowledge of application. Learning of theory is not enough. For example, in order to become a good painter, the individual must know how to use brushes and paint. Similarly, a manager has to know how to apply the principles in order to become a successful manager. Management, like art, involves use of creativity. It involves the creative use of resources to achieve the desired results. Each manager adopts a management

style and approach that is his own. Thus, we can say that management is an art. Management can be termed as both science and art, as it is a combination of both of these features. Science can be termed as the root of management and art as the fruit. A manager uses the organised body of knowledge that is universally accepted. He applies this knowledge and adopts his own approach in applying it; in order to achieve the desired goal.

Apart from science and art, management is also termed as a profession. Profession is an occupation backed by specialised knowledge and learning. Similarly, management also requires specialised knowledge to manage people. It requires formal education and training. Professionals require compulsory registration with his association before practicing their profession. However, registration of managers with the various management associations is legally not compulsory for one to become a manager. In every profession, there is a set of ethical code that is binding for all the professionals of a specific profession. Managers are expected to follow ethical behaviour, however, they are not legally bound to follow any code of conduct.

Questions:**1. What is management?**

Ans: Management is basically a process of dealing with controlling things or people. It is a process of reaching organisational goals with the help of people and using the organisational resources. It is a continuous process consisting of four basic functions – Planning, Organising, Directing and Controlling.

2. Why management is considered as an art?

Ans: Management is similar to art as it is personalised application of general principles. Similar to an artist, a manager has to know how to apply the principles in order to become a successful manager. Management like art involves use of creativity. It involves the creative use of resources to achieve the desired results. Each manager adopts a management style and approach that is his own.

3. What features are common between science and management?

Ans: Management and science, both relate to a specific field of study that contains general facts, which explains a phenomenon. In management, there is availability of systematic and organised study material. Management principles like scientific principles are derived through experimentation and research. Scientific principles lay down cause and effect relationship between variables which is true for management too. Like science, management also contains some fundamental principles which can be applied universally.



4. How does study of science differs from the study of art?

Ans: The study of science is different from the study of art. Learning of science includes learning principles whereas art involves continuous practice. Art is subjective whereas science is objective. Art expresses knowledge whereas science is the system of acquiring knowledge. Science provides the knowledge and art involves application of knowledge. These are some of the differences between art and science.

5. Give some examples based on which we can say that management is a science.

Ans: Scientific principles are derived through experimentation and research. Same way, management principles are also researched. For e.g. research relating to motivation and employee performance. Management principles study the cause and effect relationship, like the relation between wages and productivity, lack of balance between authority and responsibility; all express the cause and effect relationship.

6. Explain how management can be considered as a profession.

Ans: Profession is an occupation backed by specialised knowledge and learning. Similarly, management also requires specialised knowledge to manage people. It requires formal education and training. Hence, it can be considered as a profession.

7. What distinguishes management from a profession?

Ans: Professionals require compulsory registration with his/her association before practicing their profession. However, registration of managers with the various management associations is legally not compulsory for one to become a manager. In every profession, there is a set of ethical code that is binding for all the professionals of that profession. Managers are expected to follow ethical behaviour, however, they are not legally bound to follow any code of conduct. These points distinguish management from profession.

8. Science is the root and art is the fruit. Explain the statement in context to the above passage.

Ans: In management, one has to understand and use the organised body of universally accepted knowledge. The manager has to use this as the foundation and use his own personal style in applying this knowledge, in achieving the desired goals. Hence, science is the root that gives us the input and which we use in our own way to get the fruit of effective results i.e. art.

Passage 4

After 1991, a new chapter dawned on India with the liberalisation of the Indian economy. The new economic reform also known as Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG model) was introduced with the aim of accelerating the growth of the Indian economy and making it globally competitive. Liberalisation aimed at giving freedom to the Indian business and industries from unnecessary controls and restrictions. It involved the end of the license-permit-quota raj. Privatization involved giving greater role to the private sector and reducing the share of government in public sector companies. Globalization involved integrating the Indian economy with the world economy, with the help of the liberalisation and privatisation policy. These were the salient aspects of the New Economic Policy of 1991, which was adopted to usher in the era of globalisation.

India gave importance to traditional values since its independence in 1947. It gave importance to self-reliance and followed socialistic policies of economic development. The government put various barriers on foreign trade and investment in order to protect its domestic industries from foreign competition. During the 1960's and 1970's, the Indian industries were just coming up and any exposure to foreign competition would be a blow of death to those industries. After 1991, with the support of international trade organisations, India removed these barriers and opened up its economy.

After the New Economic Policy 1991 was adopted, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has steadily increased in India. FDI is an investment made by a company in one country, into a company in another country. It refers to capital inflow into the country. Post globalisation, many multinational companies (MNCs) entered the Indian market. It brought about a dramatic increase in the investment activity. According to The Financial Times, the FDI in India, in 2015, overtook China and the US. In the first half of 2015, India attracted FDI of about \$31 billion.

Globalisation tremendously affected the Indian economy. The consumers of India were the most benefited. The Indian market was flooded with quality foreign products post globalisation. Increased investments by the MNCs increased job opportunities. Increased competitions forced the domestic companies to improve the quality of their products and to adopt new technology. Foreign collaboration with Indian companies resulted in inflow of capital, technical knowhow and better production methods. Globalisation leads to integration of markets globally. It gave an opportunity for producers to reach a wide global market crossing the international boundaries.



Consumers in the country got to choose from a wide variety of products produced in different countries. For example, Volkswagen—the biggest German automobile company entered Indian market in 2007. Hence, it helped to merge the emerging and developing economies with the world economy.

However, globalisation has had an adverse effect on various sectors in India. Foremost among them is agriculture. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. The growth rate in agriculture declined post globalisation. The support of the government to the agricultural sector has declined gradually since the reform period. In 1951, agriculture contributed 59% of the GDP which went down drastically to 22% in 2006–07. It has also resulted in rising competition, which has threatened the existence of many small scale industries. They lack the capital to meet the international giants and many of them had to shut down their business because of the market competition.

Globalisation has created a huge disparity between the urban and the rural areas of India. Government should take immediate steps to ensure more employment opportunities in rural areas. Without growth of the agricultural sector, India cannot achieve a stable growth of its economy. Globalisation has brought tremendous opportunities for human development. India should ensure that rapid development in education, health, labour and employment should be undertaken. A strong foundation is essential before the country starts enjoying the benefits of globalisation.

Questions:

1. What is the LPG model?

Ans: LPG stands for Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation. It was introduced with the aim of accelerating the growth of the Indian economy and making it globally competitive. Liberalisation freed Indian business from unnecessary control. Privatisation involved giving greater role to the private sector. Globalisation involved integrating the Indian economy with the world economy with the help of the liberalisation and privatisation policies.

2. Why did the Indian government put barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment before 1991? What happened after 1991?

Ans: The government put various barriers on foreign trade and investment in order to protect its domestic industries from foreign competition. During the 1960's and 1970's, the Indian industries were just coming up and any exposure to foreign competition would have been a death blow to those industries. After 1991, with the support of international

trade organisations, India removed these barriers and opened up its economy for the global market.

3. What is FDI? How has the Indian government liberalised the FDI regime?

Ans: FDI stands for Foreign Direct Investment. It is an investment made by a company in one country, into a company in another country. It refers to capital inflow into the country. Post globalisation many multinational companies (MNCs) entered the Indian market. It brought about a dramatic increase in the investment activity. According to The Financial Times, the FDI in India in 2015, overtook China and the US. In the first half of 2015, India attracted FDI of about \$31 billion. With liberalisation and opening up of the Indian economy, the Indian government has liberalised the FDI regime.

4. How has globalisation affected the Indian economy?

Ans: Globalisation has affected the Indian economy tremendously. The consumers of India are the most benefited of the lot as they have got easy access to a wide variety of quality foreign products post globalisation. Increased investments by the MNCs have increased job opportunities. Increased competitions have forced the domestic companies to improve the quality of their products and to adopt new technology. Foreign collaboration with Indian companies has resulted in inflow of capital, technical knowhow, technology and better production methods.

5. What is the impact of globalisation on agriculture?

Ans: The growth rate in agriculture has declined post globalisation. The support of the government to the agricultural sector has declined gradually since the reform period. In 1951, agriculture contributed 59% of the GDP which went down drastically to 22% in 2006–07. This increased the disparity between rural and urban areas. Overall, the impact of globalisation on agriculture is bad.

6. What are the negative effects of globalisation on the Indian economy?

Ans: Globalisation has brought a huge disparity between urban India and rural India. It has affected the growth of agricultural sector negatively. It has also resulted in rising competition, which has threatened the existence of many small scale industries. They lack the capital to meet the international giants and thus, many of them are driven to shut down their business.



7. How does globalisation lead to integration of markets across countries?

Ans: Globalisation leads to integration of markets globally as it gives an opportunity for producers to reach a wide global market, crossing the international boundaries. Consumers in the country get to choose from a wide variety of products produced in different countries. For example, Volkswagen the biggest German automobile company entered Indian market in 2007. Hence, it has helped to merge the emerging and developing economies with the world economy.

8. What measures should be taken by India to maximise the benefit of globalisation?

Ans: Government should take measures to ensure rapid development in education, health, labour and employment. A strong foundation is essential before the country starts enjoying the benefits of globalisation. Also, steps should to be taken to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas by creating employment opportunities in the rural sector. Growth of agriculture should be emphasised, so that the positivity of globalisation touches upon this section too.

Passage 5

Internet has revolutionised the way we think the way we do things and the way we get information. It has given us the most important and powerful tool of communication. The World Wide Web has increased our access to infinite database of information. It has changed the way we do our daily tasks, like getting the current news, doing shopping, banking activities etc. It has indicated a powerful change in our lives. The internet has led to the age of information, which has given rise to an economy based on information computerisation. It is also known as computer age or digital age. The wide usage of personal computers and the inclusion of internet on our mobile phones and portable devices has further, modernised our way of life.

The internet and information age has also changed the way in which business is conducted. It gave rise to information-intensive industry rather than labour intensive industry. This shift has brought a significant effect on the workforce and the knowledge required. It has given rise to companies that produce and sell information. Banking, insurance, computer programming are some of the information intensive industries that gained importance in the internet age. With the rapid increase in demand for information and their processing, the demand for these industries has also grown tremendously.

In India, the internet was formally launched on 15th August, 1995 by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL). It has been powering the life of Indians and changing the way they live since its launch. In 1986, an early form of internet was launched in India known as Educational Research Network (ERNET). It was meant for the use of educational and research purpose only. In 1988, NICNet was launched to improve communication between government institutions. Post the launch of the internet, VSNL managed to add 10,000 internet users in just six months. Twenty years later, India has a total of around 302.35 million internet subscribers in India. In 2014, India was the third largest online market ranked only behind China and the United States. Hence, India is not a market that can be ignored at the global stage. The highest number of users in India belongs to the age group of 25–34 years age bracket. Internet users in the country spend an average of 5.1 hours online, daily.

However, the contribution of internet to the GDP is lesser compared to other countries. One of the reasons is that the various challenges India faces regarding conditions required for internet adoption. Compared with developing countries India lags behind while providing good quality internet infrastructure. Internet penetration as a percentage of total population is low. Monthly cost of broadband internet services is high.

In order to improve this situation, India needs to take certain initiatives so that the internet can be transferred as a dynamic growth engine. There is a need to extend the internet infrastructure beyond tier-one cities. It should be expanded to reach semi urban and rural areas. Access to internet and its usage should be made less expensive. Digital literacy should be encouraged on a larger scale. Internet based applications in various sectors of the economy, including agriculture should be introduced. A favourable and supportive environment should be created for internet business.

As with every technology, internet age also brings along with it the dangers and disadvantages. Virus and malware are always a threat to the computer. The loss of important data due to such malwares proves to be very costly to the businesses. There is a huge risk of leakage of private information. Online transactions attract debit and credit card frauds. Addiction to the internet and exposure to inappropriate data are also some of the dangers that the users are exposed to.

Questions:

1. How has internet revolutionised our life?

Ans: Internet has revolutionised the way we think, the way we do things and the way we get information. It has given us the most important and powerful tool of



communication. The World Wide Web has increased our access to infinite database of information. It has changed the way we do our daily tasks, like getting the current news, doing shopping, banking activities etc. Hence, it has brought a powerful change in our lives.

2. What is information age?

Ans: Information age is also known as the computer age or digital age. Its advent is marked by the wide usage of personal computers and one's access to the internet. The inclusion of internet on our mobile phones and portable devices has further modernised our way of life.

3. How has internet given rise to increased demand for information-intensive industry?

Ans: Internet has given rise to information-intensive industry. There has been rise in number of companies dealing with information like banking, insurance, computer programming which are some of the information intensive industries that gained importance during the internet age. With the rapid increase in demand for information, their processing and the demand for these industries are also growing tremendously.

4. Explain about the launch of Internet in India.

Ans: In India, the internet was formally launched on 15th August, 1995 by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL). In 1986, an early form of internet was launched in India known as Educational Research Network (ERNET). It was meant for the use of educational and research purpose only. In 1988, NICNet was launched to improve communication between government institutions. Post the launch of the internet, VSNL managed to add 10,000 internet users in just six months. Twenty years later, India has a total of around 302.35 million internet subscribers in India.

5. What are the facts pertaining to the internet usage in India?

Ans: India has a total of around 302.35 million internet subscribers in India. In 2014, India was the third largest online market ranked only behind China and the United States. The highest number of users in India belong to the age group of 25–34 years. Internet users in the country spend an average of 5.1 hours online daily.

6. What are the disadvantages of internet age?

Ans: Internet brings along with it a lot of dangers and disadvantages. Virus and malware are always a threat to the computer. The loss of important data due to such malwares proves to

be very costly to the businesses. There is a huge risk of leakage of private information. Online transactions attract debit and credit card frauds. Addiction to internet and exposure to inappropriate data are also some of the dangers that the users are exposed to.

7. What are the problems faced by India in the widespread use of Internet?

Ans: India lags behind in providing good quality internet infrastructure. Internet penetration as a percentage of total population is low. Monthly cost of broadband internet services is high. As a result, India lacks the conditions that are required for successful internet adoption.

8. What initiatives are required to transform internet into a much more dynamic growth engine for India?

Ans: India needs to extend the internet infrastructure beyond Tier-one cities. It should be expanded to reach semi urban and rural areas. Access to internet and its usage should be made less expensive. Digital literacy should be encouraged on a larger scale. Internet based applications in various sectors of the economy, including agriculture should be introduced. A favourable and supportive environment should be created for internet business.

Unsolved Passages

Passage 1

A recession happens when the economy of a country slows down drastically. It is a period of temporary economic decline. During this period there is a fall in the trade and industrial activity. Recession is identified by the fall in the GDP in two successive quarters. This decline lasts for more than a few months and it slows down the country's industrial production, increases unemployment, reduces interest rates and finally leads to a fall in GDP. Recession is a part of the normal economic cycle. It happens to every growing economy. After a period of growth, every economy slows down. Investors and consumers spend less when they lose confidence in the economy which in turn affects the level of investments and also the production.

Indian economy is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. According to the World Bank report released in 2011, the annual GDP growth rate in India was reported at 8.8% in 2010. This growth rate has slowed down to an average of 5.5% in the last few years.

Indian economy is facing a slowdown and not recession. The impact of slowdown in India can be seen as follows: reduced job opportunities, reduced



liquidity, reduced industrial output, impact on real estate and stock markets, change in consumer behaviour and purchasing power etc.

Economic growth is linked to the rate of consumption. Most of the economies cater to the consumption pattern of the advanced economies. Any fluctuation or reduction in demand of advanced countries adversely affects the economy dependent on them. The GDP depends on the investments and exports of the country, which mainly caters to the needs of the developed countries. Though India is affected by the global recession, it is not affected like the rest of the world because India's economy is linked to its population growth. The inflation, fiscal-deficit, current account deficit have declined over the years, which has helped India to maintain its economic stability even in turbulent times.

The great economic crisis of 2008 affected a lot of economies. The crisis began in the US and spread to various countries. The crisis widened with the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers. The USA financial institutions started withdrawing their money from the countries they had invested in, in order to meet their domestic demand. This aggravated the recession. Various countries irrespective of the degree of globalisation and the soundness of its economic policies were affected by it. India, though affected, was far resilient as compared to the other economies.

Despite a decline in the growth rate, India survived the 2008 recession. One of the reasons was that India is much less dependent on global trade than the rest of the countries. Only about 20% of its GDP is contributed by external trade. Indian economy is greatly dependent on its robust internal markets. Also, the government has introduced fiscal measures to increase the demand and to accelerate the economy. It includes tax cuts and increase in expenditure, which help in reviving the economy.

As per the IMF reports, growth in developing economies is projected to increase from 4% in 2015 to 4.3% and 4.7% in 2016 and 2017 respectively. China's growth is expected to be 6.3% in 2016 and 6.0% in 2017. India will continue to grow at a rate of 7.4% in 2016 and 7.3% in 2017.

Government has introduced various economic reforms to maintain the economic growth rate. Industries have been encouraged to use latest technology and also, governmental controls and regulations have been reduced. Foreign trade has been freed from unnecessary restrictions. Various monetary policies by the RBI have helped to strengthen the economy.

Thus, India stands out as a stable economy in the face of weak economic growth globally. Though prone to shocks from the global economy, India can show encouraging growth rate with a proper reform process. India has the potential to achieve 8% or a

higher growth rate in the coming years. India's economy is significant, stable and sustainable and hence, it has hopes to emerge as a strong economic power globally.

Questions:

1. What is recession?
2. How does recession affect a nation's economy?
3. Why is India's economy not as affected as the other economies?
4. How does recession result in reduced investment and production?
5. Give one instance from the passage which indicates that Indian economy is stable despite the global economic slowdown.
6. What steps have been taken by the government to maintain India's economic growth rate?
7. Explain the effects of the great economic crisis of 2008.
8. How did India survive the 2008 recession?

Passage 2

Time management is the act of planning and managing time that is spent on various activities. It helps to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the time utilised. It helps us to work smarter instead of harder and also enables us to get more work done in less amount of time. Planning the time may seem as a wastage of time in itself, however, the benefits of time management are enormous. It results in less stress, increased productivity, efficiency, professional and personal growth etc.

Time is limited and hence, it is important that we plan our time wisely and make the best use of the limited hours in a day. Time is something that we cannot store or save for later use. We cannot retrieve the time that has been wasted, hence, we need to learn to use it effectively. If we have to manage time effectively, we need to be organised and focused. With the help of time management techniques, we can accomplish more with lesser efforts.

Time management includes effective planning of activities, setting of goals, setting deadlines, delegating work, prioritising our activities etc. Some steps towards effective time management are as follows:

- i. Setting of clear goals and breaking down the steps in a discreet manner helps to focus on activities. It makes our goals realistic and achievable. It helps us to plan our actions so as to achieve our target within the given time.
- ii. Making a to-do list and identifying urgent and important tasks from the list helps to work towards our goal. Writing down things that need to be done will help keep our thoughts in order and



- thus, one will be in better control of time. This helps to prioritise so that one can avoid wastage of time and energy.
- iii. Once the important tasks are identified, it is imperative that action should be taken without procrastinating. Procrastination happens when the tasks are put off because one dreads doing that particular task.
 - iv. If the task is too huge then it is advisable to break it down into smaller components, so that one step at a time can be accomplished. It becomes easier to review the progress towards the goal with each step that one takes.
 - v. Identifying the areas where one is wasting one's time should be identified. Keeping a time log can be helpful to avoid wastage of time. Maintaining a daily or weekly planner also proves to be helpful.

Most people feel that they always have too much to do and within too little time. Managing time wisely will help to find the right balance between time and work. Few people resort to multi-tasking in order to get the work done within the specified time limit. At times, this may result in poor performance in the various tasks assigned. The major mistake committed while working is when one is in the rush to meet the deadline without taking proper breaks for rest or relaxation. It is impossible for anyone to focus on work and to produce good results without considering any break in between. It helps to perform better if one takes a five minutes break every two hours of work. One can either take a walk, enjoy a cup of coffee or simply meditate. Proper time management is the cornerstone of a successful life and ensures achievement of one's goals in a healthy manner.

Questions:

1. What is time management and why is it important?
2. How does setting of goals help in time management?
3. What are the benefits of maintaining a to-do list?
4. What are the mistakes often committed by people, which lead to wastage of time?
5. Explain any two techniques from the passage, which help in effective time management.
6. How does proper time management ensure that one achieves his/her goal on time?
7. Why is taking a break between tasks important?
8. Why do people feel that they lack time to finish their work?

Passage 3

India has always been associated with cheap labour. India has been a source of cheap labour for a long period of time; even before liberalisation was introduced in the country. Indians travelled to other countries. As immigrants, they played an important role in shaping various countries in the west. India was the largest recruitment market for migrant labour even during the period 1820–1914. According to Prabhu Mohapatra, an associate professor in Delhi University, who specialises in history of labour, large number of people were taken from India as contract workers to work in plantations, in other countries. A huge gap was created between demand and supply when the British Parliament abolished slavery from its empire in 1833. Hence, the British Empire had to turn towards its largest colony for recruiting people at very low wage.

In recent times, various manufacturing and service jobs from other countries are being outsourced to India. The major reason for this is the availability of cheap labour. India has a population of more than a billion people with most of them living in poverty and thus, opportunities are always welcome.

In 2012, there were around 487 million workers in India compared to 154 million in the United States. Of these 94% worked in unorganized sector in the Indian continent. Unorganised sector refers to informal sector, which includes people employed in unlicensed, self-employed or unregistered economic activity. In this sector, people are employed at a low wage rate and are subject to exploitation. They do not have any stable form of income and there is lack of any kind of regulation. This pool of workers constitutes a major part of cheap labour in India.

On the basis of its natural rate of population growth, it can be said that India is adding about 13 million new workers every year to its already large labour pool. It creates around 8 million jobs every year predominantly in the unorganised sector. The remaining 5 million unemployed join the pool of poorly paid partial employment sector. This is the major reason that attracts various companies from high labour cost countries to outsource its manufacturing services to India. The English speaking population and also a large number of educated and unemployed people make India more attractive as an option for outsourcing. As per the 2001 census, 12.6 million children aged 5–14 years are a part of the unorganised work force. Poverty is the basic reason that causes child labour. The lack of regulation of child labourers, further adds to the availability of cheap labour force in India.

Investing in other countries involves a lot of cost. One has to be sure that the workforce of the



country has enough education about the manufacturing process or the services that need to be provided. Outsourcing today not only involves simple manufacturing lines, but also services in the field of accountancy, taxation, web technology and other areas, which demands a basic level of education. Infrastructure and communication facilities in a country also play a major role. All these factors are met satisfactorily in India. Despite cultural differences and huge training cost (because of the low labour cost in India), the total cost in India will still be lower than the labour cost in countries with advanced economies. The tendency among countries like the U.S., Japanese and Western European companies to outsource their manufacturing work to India has resulted in shifting of jobs in these countries. A large percentage of people in these countries are worried about losing their jobs. U.S. job market has suffered the major brut of the blow due to outsourcing. Employment in manufacturing sector in America declined from 19.5 million workers in 1979 to 11.5 million workers in 2009. Even the number of manufacturing plants has declined sharply in the last decade in the U.S., shrinking more than 51,000 plants.

Questions:

1. Explain India's history regarding availability of cheap labour.
2. How has the availability of cheap labour in India impacted international business decisions?
3. What is the basic reason for cheap labour in India?
4. What is unorganised form of employment?
5. Why do companies decide to invest in India despite the high cost?
6. What factors make India an attractive option for outsourcing?
7. How does child labour in India contribute towards cheap labour?
8. How has outsourcing of jobs to India affected the job scenario in other countries?

Passage 4

A Lokpal means 'caretaker of the people'. It is an anti-corruption authority or an ombudsman set up with the intention of representing the interest of the public. This idea is borrowed from Sweden. The Lokpal is appointed to look into the complaints of the public against a public authority. It is a grievance mechanism. The Lokpal deals with cases of corruption against all the members of Parliament and central government employees. The Lokayukta performs the same responsibility at the state level. It aims to deter corruption and creates confidence amongst the public to fight against corruption.

The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 commonly known as The Lokpal Act is the anti-corruption Act of Indian Parliament. The Act seeks to set up an institution as the watch-dog for probing into all corruption related complaints against government functionaries. The Lokpal Bill was first introduced in 1968 proposed by Shanti Bhusan, but it did not pass through the Rajya Sabha. Subsequently 'Lokpal Bills' were introduced in 1971, 1977, 1985, 1989, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2005 and in 2008, but they were never passed. Finally it was enacted on 18th December, 2013, 45 years after it was first introduced. There were massive protests by the public, led by Anna Hazare and his associates in order to pass the Bill. He started an indefinite hunger strike to pressurise the government to create an ombudsman to deal with complaint against corruption. It led to nationwide protests in support of him. He started his fast on 7th April, 2011. The fast ended on 9th April, 2011 when the government accepted his demand. He set 15th August as a deadline for the passing of the Bill, failing which he threatened to start his hunger strike all over again. The government formed a joint committee to draft the legislation and agreed to complete the work by 30th June, 2011. A joint drafting committee was established, consisting of five ministers and five members of the civil society that was headed by Pranab Mukherjee.

As per the Act, every public servant is required to file declaration pertaining to his assets and liabilities along with that of his spouse and dependent children. Employees need to give details regarding the cash in hand and all the details of assets and investments made in the specified financial year. The Lokpal selection committee is headed by the Prime Minister and its members constitute the Lok Sabha Speaker, leader of the opposition in the Lower House, the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of an apex court nominated by him and an eminent jurist nominated by the President.

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas must be completely independent of the government. This is to ensure that no one will have the power to exert their influence in any ongoing investigation. Lokpal will have complete power to investigate and prosecute any officer or politician. Cases will not linger for years as investigation will have to be completed within one year and the trial must be completed within the next year. This will ensure efficient working of the Lokpal. At the time of conviction, the loss caused by the corrupt person will be recovered by the government. The major feature of the Lokpal that is helpful to the common man is that, if any work of a citizen is not done within the prescribed time in any government office; the guilty party will be imposed financial penalty. This will be rewarded to the complainant as compensation. So any complaint



made regarding corruption, or any work not being done by public employees, Lokpal will have to look into the matter within a year. The members of the Lokpal must be appointed through a completely transparent and participatory process to ensure that only people with clean records are appointed. It will also provide protection to the whistle-blowers i.e. the ones, who are being victimized for raising their voice against corruption.

Questions:

1. Explain the concept of Lokpal and Lokayukta.
2. Give a brief history of how the Lokpal Act came into existence.
3. What role did Anna Hazare play in the enactment of the Lokpal Bill?
4. How are the members of the Lokpal, appointed?
5. How will Lokpal ensure efficient working of government officials?
6. What major features of the Lokpal ensure that cases do not linger?
7. What major feature of the Lokpal Bill is helpful to the common man?
8. How will the Lokpal Act help in the reduction of corruption in India?

Passage 5

Education is the foundation that is important for the development of any country. Reforms and changes in education system are required for the growth of any country as per the changing scenario. In India, many premier institutes of higher learning and research like IIMs, IITs, IISc have been set up. However, there is a need for the development of primary education in the country.

Many initiatives and schemes have been launched by the government to increase the enrollment of children in school. The main problem faced by Indian education is the lack of learning amongst the students, who belong to the poor section of the society. The rigid and wrong learning techniques further stifle the learning process among the children of the country.

With the aim of making primary education compulsory and free, there has been an expansion of the network of schools into rural areas across the country. However, there is a need to overhaul the existing education system. Though the number of enrollments has increased, the question remains whether the purpose has been met or not. In villages, parents send their children to school so that they get a hot meal under the Midday Meal Program started by the government. The learning of the children in the school continues to remain under doubt. As per the ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) only 29% of students across India could solve simple

reasoning questions in the ASER tests. Only 22% could solve math problem.

The percentage of dropout increases as the students move higher up the ladder of education. Discrimination against students from scheduled castes and tribes is supposedly one of the reasons, which results in higher dropouts amongst the students.

The current education system is stifling, giving very less room for creativity for the teachers as well as students. Indian education system involves preoccupation with text books and examinations. The book-based and theory-oriented approach towards teaching should be changed. Independent thinking must be encouraged, as it will help to develop an innovative mindset among the students from the beginning itself.

The low quality of teaching has a bad impact on the learning ability of the students. Teaching quality is affected due to the shortage of teachers. Around 90–97% of the education budget is spent by the government on staff salaries. However, majority of the teachers are ill-prepared and do not keep themselves abreast of developments related to their discipline. Reforms can be brought about only by infusing commitment among the teachers and by improving their skills in computer-aided technology along with technology-led learning. There should be efforts to make use of technology in the process of education.

There is a need for a rating system for the quality of education imparted in India. There are multiple institutions that impart education varying from globally recognised institutes to fly-by-night colleges. All the educational institutes in the country including schools, colleges and universities should be rated by independent agencies. This will make the educational institutes to comply by the rating requirements thus, force to maintain the standard. It will make the educational system more accountable.

There should be more emphasis on physical education in the curriculum. There is a need to encourage sports and extracurricular activity in schools. Necessary infrastructure should be provided in schools and colleges to encourage sports and physical education.

Encouraging Foreign Direct Investment in the education sector will help to improve the standard and quality of education. It will help in integrating Indian education system with the global system. FDI can help to improve education, especially in the field of science and technology.

Too much governmental control can also create problems. The whole effort by educational institutes is aimed at following the rules and regulations in order to get grants and aids from the government. Consequently, it leaves very little freedom for the institutions, making them rigid and also lacking operational independence.

**Questions:**

1. What are the main problems faced by the children in India regarding their education?
2. Why is the government's agenda of compulsory and free education not becoming a success?
3. What are the drawbacks of the current education system?
4. What reforms need to be introduced to improve the quality of teachers?
5. Why is a rating system required for the educational institutions in India?
6. How will the FDI help in reforming education?
7. How does government control the education sector?
8. What do the results of the ASER test indicate?

Passage 6

India is home to various sports that are played across the country. Athletic sports in India can be traced back to the Vedic period. Sports like chariot racing, archery, horsemanship, military tactics, wrestling, weight lifting, swimming and hunting were some of the sport events that made its presence felt during the Vedic period. Hiking, walking, throwing etc. were some athletic events followed during the medieval period in ancient India. Most of these events can be termed as the ancestors of the track and field athletics events of today. The exact time when the athletic events made its presence felt as a distinct form of sports in India is unknown, but it can be said that it is only after independence that athletic events were managed in an organised manner.

India has good talent in the category of sports, but it still fails to succeed in international arena of sports. The low medal tallies of India in international athletic meets and Olympics are issues worth thinking about. The reasons can be ineffective participation of people in sports and lack of proper support. The massive population of India is a pool of talent which needs to be tapped efficiently. There are various hidden pots of bubbling talent in the remote and isolated villages of India, who go undiscovered because of lack opportunities to showcase their talent.

There are many Indian athletes, who have become an integral part of the Indian athletics. P.T. Usha, Milkha Singh, Mary Kom, Vikas Gowda, Anju Bobby George, Abhinav Bindra etc. are some of the notable athletes in India. However, the sportspersons in India have to encounter plenty of problems in their path towards excellence. The infrastructure and the facilities in India are not enough to encourage a sportsperson and to recognise the talent. Corruption and bad management of sports governing bodies add to the hurdles.

Although poor infrastructure is often blamed for poor athletic performance by Indians, another major factor that is responsible is the Indian culture and the mindset of the people towards sports. Parents in India don't encourage their kid's participation in sport as it affects their studies. Many don't feel that sports, as a career, could guarantee a livelihood. In India, not all sports are patronised by the people. Sport has never been a priority in the education of a child, as more emphasis is given on the academic activities. In India, there are world class educational institutes, but none boasts of a good sports academy. Even the sport policies are not athlete friendly. Many aspiring athletes have to cut short their careers due to lack of funds and proper support.

India first participated in the Olympic Games in 1900 and a lone Indian, Norman Pritchard won two medals. 26 Indian athletes have won medals till date in the Olympics competition. The scenario seems better with Indians winning more medals in the recent 2012 London Olympics. India won 6 medals, 2 silver and 4 bronze, which is considered as India's best performance so far. However, India still has a long way to go.

Sprint legend P.T Usha says, "Academy for athletics in every state, accommodation, foreign exposure by participating in age-group competitions, systematic and scientific training, parent's motivation, grace marks in schools and reservation for athletes in government jobs are some of the important long-term plans to throw up medal winners at the world stage." There is a need to change the mindset of the people towards sports. There is a need to recognise the talent and to provide systematic training. Funds should be allocated by the government to set up proper infrastructure for the development of sports. There is a need for long-term planning so that India can bag more medals in the future. If any Indian wins an international award or acclaim, there are millions of youngsters in India, who get inspired to emulate them.

Questions:

1. Sketch a brief history of sports in India.
2. What problems do the athletes have to face in India?
3. How does Indian culture influence the participation of the Indians in sports?
4. What steps does P.T. Usha suggest to improve the performance of the Indian athletes?
5. Where does India lack in providing an athletic friendly environment to its people?
6. Why do we need to change the mindset of the people in India towards sports?
7. Explain in brief India's performance in the Olympics.
8. What steps can be taken to improve the athletic participation of the Indians?

**Passage 7**

Every aspect of our modern life is invaded and controlled by technology. The food that we eat, the clothes that we wear, the working of organisations, the recreations we enjoy, are all in sync with applications of science and technology. Everything that we use in our daily lives is efficient and time saving because of technology. Technology has helped us to conquer time and distance. It has revolutionised the means of communication. It has added tremendously to the comforts and convenience of our everyday life.

The advancement in technology has been happening since the beginning of human history. From the invention of stone tool some 205 million years ago to the discovery of fire around 500,000 years ago, man has been making continuous advancement. The technological advancements have been exceptionally fast during the 20th and 21st century. The innovations in electronic technology and machinery brought about huge progress during this period.

Technology has helped to bring people and organisations closer. It has enabled the efficient collaboration of diverse cultures in every sphere. Communication and conversation, which are important for learning and maintaining social relationships have become easier. The internet and the World Wide Web have shrunk our world. It has helped businesses to save time and cost.

Technological advancements have made huge changes in the health care department as well as the education sector. Medical innovations have helped save many lives. Extensive research and innovations have enabled the development of new drugs and treatments in curing the most challenging health problems. Technical innovations like the x-ray, ultrasound device, scanning devices etc. have helped doctors to diagnose various diseases easily. It has helped to increase the lifespan of humans. Doctors can now treat anyone without any geographical barriers.

Technological innovations have also greatly changed the education sector. Information is power and technology has helped increase the access to information. The easy access to information has enabled the teachers and students to do research in their subjects of interest. The use of mobile phones, computers, tablets and smart board in teaching has changed the way of teaching and learning.

However, each innovation in technology also negatively affects both the environment as well as the mankind. It is feared that advancement in technology will overrule humanity. The technology will someday begin to enslave mankind and may result in the elimination of human mind and spirit.

Technology shapes warfare. The advancement in technology has resulted in advanced weaponry. It

has given rise to unprecedented means and methods of warfare. The weapon system has become more complicated and dangerous.

We can reduce the negative effects of technology if we utilise its power in a controlled manner. Technology itself can be utilised to reduce the harm that it causes to the environment. For example, technology has led to the development of eco-friendly methods to reduce the amount of damage done to the environment. LED technology, solar energy etc. can help to protect the environment.

Questions:

1. Explain the significance of science and technology in our everyday life.
2. What are the effects of technology of the health on our planet?
3. How has technology affected our social and business relations?
4. How has technology ensured a healthy and prolonged life of an individual?
5. How has technology changed the education sector?
6. Trace the advancement of technology over the years.
7. Explain the relation between technology and war.
8. How should one avoid the negative effects of technology?

Passage 8

The influence of women is marked from the ancient times in the history of India. In the early Vedic period, women enjoyed the same position as men. During that period, women reached high levels of learning and made progress in every field. However, their status declined from the ancient times to the medieval times. It has been an eventful journey for women right from their decline, to the promotion of equal rights for them, by various reformers.

The status of women started to decline from around 500 B.C. The medieval period witnessed child marriage and ban on widow remarriage. The practices of sati, jauhar, purdah system etc. led to the decline of women. Further, women were made to submit to the male dominated society with little freedom to express their opinions. They were restricted to being homemakers and were reduced to secondary citizens. Very few were allowed to participate in public space. Lack of education added to their woes.

However, the women of India began to realize their potential and thus, started a fight to regain equality. The Indian female has started thinking beyond the barriers laid down for her by the society. Post-independence, we can see women participate in various fields like sports, politics, education, media,



art and culture. Savitribai Phule was the first woman teacher in India, in 1848. Indira Gandhi, the first woman Prime Minister of India is the world's longest serving prime minister. Kiran Bedi was the first female to join the IPS. Apart from them, there have been various notable women achievers like Pratibha Patil, first woman President of India, Meira Kumar, the first female Speaker of Lok Sabha, Bachendri Pal, the first woman to climb Mt. Everest and the list continues. A large percentage of women form a part of the workforce in India. Though they are fewer than men, the numbers are impressive. In farm production, women contribute 55% to 66% of the total labour, 94% in diary production and 51% in forest-based small scale enterprises. One of the most famous success stories of women is the Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad. Many women like Kiran Mazumdar Shaw (founder of Biocon), Kalpana Moraparia (CEO of JP Morgan India) and Lalita Gupte (Joint MD of ICICI Bank) are the kind of women who have broken the glass ceiling.

The main reason for the weak status of women in India is their education. Good news is that the female literacy rate is gradually increasing. However, compared to the male literacy rate, the female literacy rate is quite low. In India, only the states of Kerala and Mizoram have approached universal female literacy. There is a huge gender disparity regarding the rate of literacy in India. The literacy rate among women is 60.6% which is very low as compared to the 81.3% literacy among males. Also, the incidences of crime against women are very high in India. Many crimes like rape and molestation are not reported due to the social stigma attached to them. There is an increase in the number of cases of acid attack, child marriage, domestic violence, dowry, female infanticide, rape, sexual harassment and trafficking. This hits hard against all the development that has taken place.

Apart from education, women have to face various other challenges. Poverty is a major factor because of which women are exploited. Due to abject poverty, girls are not sent to school. They are forced to work so that they could earn for the family. Wellbeing and health of women are also a cause of concern. There's a lack of proper maternal healthcare and nutritional growth, in India. Many women remain unaware of their basic rights. Traditional dominance by the male members restricts women from enjoying their rights. Women are still fighting against the attitude of the patriarchal society towards the position of women.

The fight to empower women is slowly gaining momentum over the time. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Dayanand helped in the enactment of various laws to improve the position of women in society. They fought

against sati, child marriage, purdah system, absence of education amongst women etc. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar fought for legalising widow remarriage. Various laws have been passed to provide protection to women and to focus on their welfare. Example: The Indian Government has undertaken various initiatives to ensure the right of education, to every girl child.

Questions:

1. Explain the status of women in India.
2. How has the role of women changed in modern India?
3. Highlight some achievements of women in our country.
4. Explain the status of women with regard to literacy.
5. What is the scenario of women's participation in the work force?
6. Discuss about the crimes committed against the women, in India.
7. What are the factors that affect the status of women in a society?
8. What reforms were introduced for improving the status of women?

Passage 9

With a population of over 1.3 billion (2016) India is the second most populous country in the world. India already contains more than 17.5% of the world population for a meager 2.4% of the world's surface area. India is expected to be the most populous country by the year 2022 and will surpass China, currently the most populated country. The population of India is growing at a rate of 1.2%. More than 50% of India's population is below the age of 25 and over 65% below the age of 35. It is expected that by 2022 the average age of an Indian will be 29 years, which will be younger compared to other countries like China (37 years) and Japan (48 years). About 72% of the Indian population lives in villages and around 28% in towns and cities. The birth rate is 22.22/1000 population and death rate is 6.4/1000 population. The literacy rate of the population is around 74.4%. The slightly improved levels of education have resulted in a seismic change in the population with an increase in number in the middle class population. This shift has resulted in a change in the society in terms of quality of life, urbanisation, purchasing power etc. This in turn has resulted in higher rate of urbanisation and by 2025, the urban population is expected to be 318 million.

There is an awning gap between the population of India and other developed countries. The combined population of Russia, Canada, the USA, Brazil and Australia is only 63% of the total population of India. The population of some states of India is equal to the population of some countries of



the world. For example, the population of Uttar Pradesh almost equals the population of Brazil.

USA ranks third after China and India in terms of population, but there is a huge gap of 746 million between the population of India and the USA. India sees its huge demographic resource as a resource to aid its economic development and the other countries view it as a huge market and potential global workforce. However, critics do not agree to the fact that the large demographic does have much potential. This is because of the abysmal standards of education, low levels of human development and low rate of job creation in the country.

The two main reasons for the growing population in India is the higher birth rate as compared to the death rate and secondly, the higher fertility rate as compared to the other countries. The above are the effects of various interrelated social issues in the country. Early marriage still prevails in India, which increases the fertility rate. Poverty and illiteracy add up to the problems.

India has to face many hurdles due to overpopulation. Along with the increase in population, unemployment is also on an alarming rise. The huge population puts pressure on the limited infrastructural facilities. Infrastructure development in India has not kept pace with the growth of population.

Overpopulation creates scarcity of natural resources like land, water, forests etc. It also results in inequitable distribution of income. The Government of India has implemented various measures to reduce the growth of population, but it needs to initiate policies like welfare and equal status of women, education, awareness about the use of contraceptives and family planning methods, educating people about birth, sex education, setting up more health care centres for the poor etc. These steps would help to reduce the growth rate of population.

Questions:

1. Enumerate the facts pertaining to population and its growth in India.
2. What are the reasons for the rapidly growing population of India?
3. Explain the demographics of the population of India.
4. Compare India's population with other countries.
5. What are the problems in India due to an increase in the population?
6. What measures should be adopted by the government to control the population growth in India?
7. What are the reasons and the effects of an increase in the middle class population, in India?

8. Why do the experts feel that the demographic potential of India is highly over emphasised?

Passage 10

The Indian Premier League (IPL) has completely changed the cricket scenario in India. It became very popular after the success of Twenty20 cricket became popular. After India won the twenty20 world cup in 2007, Indians became crazy about the format and IPL cashed on that craze. The idea of IPL was initialised by the then BCCI vice-president Lalit Modi. It was launched in 2008. It follows the same format as that of English Premier League and the National Basketball League of the US. It works on the American style franchise-based system of hiring players and auctioning the franchisees.

IPL has revolutionised the cricketing scene in India. It changed the dynamics of the game and the way the game has been played, watched and marketed. 'Cricketainment' is the new word to describe the frenzy as cricket got combined with corporate megabucks and Bollywood glamour. It has added glitz and glamour to the game. The most interesting aspect is the valuation and bidding for the players that has never happened before. It has transformed cricket, which is considered as a religion to a cult, in India.

Former England Cricket captain Ian Botham has branded IPL as "too powerful" for the good of cricket. He believes that IPL should not exist as it is not good for the game in the long-term. "I know this has been modified to a degree, but it is still an imbalance. The IPL is too powerful for the long-term good of the game. Corruption is enough of a problem in itself, but the IPL compounds that problem, given it provides the perfect opportunity for betting and, therefore, fixing," he said. Many feel that IPL has privatised the national passion. IPL focuses more on the business aspect than the actual game of cricket. Cricket teams are more worried about its valuation and how to reach break even. Players are concerned about making money, leading to various cases of match or spot fixing. The players in IPL lack the national spirit of unity.

IPL has always been more about controversies than cricket. There have been many cases of corruption and match fixing. Even the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) was in conflict with various cricket boards due to the IPL. The main reason for the conflict with the International Cricket Council (ICC) is the issue that the players should be available to play matches for their country even if it overlaps the IPL season. There was a controversy regarding the regulation of the IPL ticket prices as the ticket was being sold at exorbitant prices. All these controversies take away



the focus from the real game of cricket. IPL 2016 was marred by drought controversy. 12 matches of the 2016 IPL season were moved out of Maharashtra. The Bombay High Court ruled the decision to move out the games after a PIL was filed citing the substantial quantity of water that will be used to maintain the stadium for the IPL matches in the drought hit state.

Despite all the controversies, IPL continues to attract investors and players alike as it involves big money. A lot of thought process goes into the investment that is made and the money flows in, in the tournaments. The major income comes from the sponsors. This income is guaranteed to IPL teams every year. The money from the broadcasting rights is distributed among the franchisees by the BCCI. Stadium tickets also garner a lot of inflow. Merchandise also adds to the revenue of the teams.

IPL has led to commercialisation of cricket. IPL along with the support of the channel broadcasting the matches, launch a series of entertainment initiatives to cash in, on the fever of IPL. Multiplexes and theatres across the country, screen live IPL matches and create a live stadium like atmosphere. It is more of an entertainment than the love for sport.

Questions:

1. How has IPL changed the dynamics of Indian cricket?
2. What does Ian Botham feel about IPL?
3. What are the problems faced by IPL?
4. Why do people feel that IPL cricket is not just cricket?
5. What was the controversy during the IPL 2016?
6. How do IPL teams make money?
7. How has IPL led to commercialisation of cricket?
8. How did IPL start in India?



MODEL QUESTION PAPER - I

ENGLISH (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions:

- (i) The Question paper is divided into three sections:
- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| Section A – Reading | 20 marks |
| Section B – Writing & Grammar | 25 marks |
| Section C – Literature Textbooks and Long Reading Text | 25 marks |
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Marks are indicated against each question.

**Section – A
(Reading)****(20 Marks)****1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:****[8]**

When all the members of a species die out and there's no hope of restoring their existence, it is called as the extinction of that species. Once a species goes extinct, it is impossible to revive it. As terrible as it may sound, extinction is a natural part of evolution. However, today extinction is happening at a rapid rate. It occurs at a natural rate of about one to five species a year. But experts calculate that we are losing species between 0.01% and 0.1% each year, which means between 200 to 2000 species become extinct annually. It paints a scary picture, with around 30% of all species headed towards extinction by mid-century.

Past extinctions were caused by events like asteroid strikes, volcanic eruptions and climatic changes. However, the current major cause of this crisis is humans. Human activities like cutting down trees, unsustainable hunting and harvesting, population explosion, colossal waste production, etc. lead to habitat loss and global warming. Every species' extinction potentially leads to the extinction of another as the species are bound by a delicate ecological web. Thus, the loss of species causes a snowball effect and increases the risk of extinction of other species.

Perhaps the greatest threat that wildlife species face is the widespread destruction of their habitat. Scientists mention that the greatest step we can take is to protect the forests. Industrialisation, logging, oil and gas exploration, overgrazing, etc. result in habitat destruction. These activities should be minimised to reduce the threat to various life forms and thus protect the life that it supports.

- What does extinction of species mean?
- The extinction of species is a natural process. Why should we be worried about it?
- What were the causes of extinctions in the past?
- What human activities lead to extinction of species?
- How does the extinction of a specific species create a harmful impact on the ecosystem?
- What is the major cause of threat to the wildlife species?
- What steps can be taken to protect various life forms?
- What causes a snowball effect of extinction?

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**[12]**

An increase in the use of internet has resulted in an increase in demand for online shopping. It is a convenient and easier form of shopping. It provides a wide array of products at your fingertips. We can shop sitting within the comfort of our home. 'Going digital' is the new catchphrase used by everyone. Every brick and mortar shop is trying to make its presence felt in the online world.

Consumers prefer to buy a product at ease with a click of a mouse, rather than waste their time and energy by visiting offline stores. Online discounts attract consumers and hence, many online sites offer huge discounts throughout the year. Flipkart, Amazon, Snapdeal, Myntra, etc. are some of the leading online shopping sites. Earlier this year, The Tata Group jumped on the e-commerce bandwagon by launching its online shopping website, Tata CLiQ.

Fraudulent activities on the internet are often a great concern for the shoppers. There is a constant threat of cyber thieves stealing the identities and misusing the information that the shoppers provide.



Fraud is the major reason many people do not opt for online shopping. To improve sales, many e-retailers have installed advanced password and encryption system to protect the sensitive information provided by the consumers. It is important to ensure consumer’s safety and retain consumer’s confidence by protecting their personal information.

- i. What has resulted in an increased demand for online shopping?
- ii. What advantages does online shopping offer people?
- iii. What are the reasons that make the shoppers weary of shopping from online websites?
- iv. What can the retailers do to retain consumer confidence?
- v. What does ‘array’ mean?
 - a. variety
 - b. colourful
 - c. narrow
 - d. exclusive
- vi. What does the phrase ‘brick and mortar’ mean?
 - a. stores selling brick and mortar
 - b. stores that have physical presence
 - c. stores that have suffered losses
 - d. stores that sell many products
- vii. What does ‘jump on the bandwagon’ mean?
 - a. change the business
 - b. earn great profits
 - c. launch a new business
 - d. imitate others
- viii. Give the antonym of the word ‘fraudulent’.
 - a. expensive
 - b. honest
 - c. corrupt
 - d. permitted

**Section – B
(Writing & Grammar)**

(25 Marks)

3. **Eco-tourism not only enriches the travel experience of an individual, but also protects the environment. Write an article in about 100-120 words highlighting the need for eco-tourism in India.**

OR

You are Karan/Kiran. Write a letter to your friend recommending him / her an interesting self-help book that you have read recently.

4. **Complete the story with a proper title in about 150-200 words.**

[10]

The majestic buildings shone in the bright morning sunlight. Michael was dazzled by the sight. He did not know.....

OR

I was walking on an empty road on a cool summer night when I saw a man gazing at the starlit sky. I decided to approach him.....

5. **Complete the following paragraph by choosing the appropriate option from the ones given below. Write your answers in the answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. Do not copy the entire paragraph.**

[3]

Orion and Jason set out for (a) _____ Forest of Arden. After traveling for a little while (b)_____ were both tired and hungry. They could no longer control (c)_____ pangs of hunger.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|------|------|
| (a) | a | the | one | only |
| (b) | there | their | they | them |
| (c) | there | their | his | them |



6. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the error and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. The first one has been done as an example. [4]

		Error	Correction
It would be shocking if you was thinking	e.g.	was	were
that a whale was the fish. It lives	i.		
and swims in water and feeded on	ii.		
marine creatures and its fishlike	iii.		
characteristics ends there.	iv.		

7. Rearrange the following words/phrases to make meaningful sentences. [3]
- ideal/an/should/teacher/great/have/qualities
 - possessing/practice/good/besides/qualities/ideal/an/what/teacher/should/they preach
 - lead/they/their students/personal/by their/example

Section – C **(25 Marks)**
(Literature Textbooks and Long Reading Text)

8. Read one of the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]
- Struck dumb with wonder, Valli gaped at everything.
Then the bus stopped and everyone got off except Valli.
“Hey, lady,” said the conductor, “Aren’t you ready to get off? This is as far as your thirty paise takes you.”
- What was Valli gaping at?
 - Why didn’t Valli get off the bus?
 - Give the meaning of the phrase ‘struck dumb with wonder’.

OR

All night the roots work
to disengage themselves from the cracks
in the veranda floor.
The leaves strain toward the glass
small twigs stiff with exertion
long-cramped boughs shuffling under the roof
like newly discharged patients
half-dazed, moving
to the clinic doors.

- What are the roots and leaves trying to do?
- Why does the poet compare the boughs to newly discharged patients?
- Give the meaning of the word ‘disengage’.

9. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words. [8]
- Mijbil comes across as an intelligent and fun loving animal. What instances in the lesson prove this?
 - Why does Anne Gregory say that she would colour her hair?
 - What is the famous Indian Legend regarding Tea?
 - How does Carl Sandberg personify the fog?

10. How did Buddha cure Kisa Gotami’s grief? What lesson do we learn from it? [4]

OR

Enumerate the character traits of Lomov and Natalya from the play ‘The Proposal’.

11. Answer any one of the following questions in about 150-200 words. [10]
- Anne called herself a songbird without wings. Why?

OR

Anne found a friend in her diary. Explain.

OR

‘The best and the most beautiful things in the world can’t be seen or even touched. They must be felt with the heart.’ Justify.

OR

How does the teacher explain the concept of love to Helen Keller?