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Total printed pages : 07
Total printed questions : 11

This paper has been divided into three sections:

Section A	READING	20 marks
Section B	WRITING & GRAMMAR	25 marks
Section C	LITERATURE	25 marks

General Instructions:-

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Where required copy the entire sentence and then underline the word or words.
- iii) Strictly adhere to the word limit.
- iv) Marks will be deducted for untidiness.

Section – A : Reading (20 marks)

1(a). Read the following passage carefully:

TIGER ECONOMY

We've heard all the pious arguments before-the tiger is on top of the food chain pyramid, it was once a vehicle of the gods, it is a symbol of our national pride. But clearly none of these has prevented poachers from systematically decimating the big cat for profit; India's tiger population has now dipped below 2,000. But are they really profiting? Is a dead tiger worth more than a live one? The answer is an unequivocal no. A dead tiger will fetch \$50,000 in the black market. But if India were to play its cards well, it stands to gain \$30 million from tourists who come solely to see the magnificent beast in its habitat. And they will keep returning. Think of the spin-offs from this traffic. First, tourist spending would boost the local economies of areas in which sanctuaries are situated. It would also mean a boost in employment for those associated with the tourist trade. In short, killing the tiger is like killing the golden goose. After the Taj Mahal, the Indian tiger is arguably the biggest draw for tourists both in India and abroad. People have been known to wait for days on end for a glimpse of the lord of the jungle. The sheer wait, often without a tiger sighting, is said to be one of the most exhilarating experiences in the visit to 'Incredible India'.

We should take a lesson from other countries which have projected one or other species as a big tourist draw. China advertises its elusive panda as a major tourist attraction, no one comes back from Australia without seeing the cuddly koala bear and far-flung Galapagos Island draws hordes of visitors who flock there to see the giant turtle sunning itself on the rocks. This is not to say that tourism alone will save the tiger; we need conservation measures alongside. But what is required is to give people, especially those who live in the vicinity of tiger reserves, an economic stake in keeping the animal alive. While conservationists may be appalled at commercialising the big cat, this is its only chance of survival. We have seen that strict penalties and restricted access to reserves have done little to prevent poachers from killing tigers at will. Despite awareness campaigns, the myth that the tiger's body parts boost strength and courage still persists. It is only by convincing people that they are harming their own economic interests by killing the tiger that they will realise the merits of conservation. They must be made aware that killing the tiger brings in a one-time profit, keeping it alive means a sustained income. Surely, the choice will then be obvious.

- 1(a) Answer the following questions on the basis of your reading of the above passage: (1x5=5)
- a) How is a living tiger more valuable than a dead one?
 - b) How can a tiger be a 'money-spinning' business?
 - c) What is the myth that encourages the poachers to kill tigers?
 - d) Which is the most exhilarating experience in the visit to 'Incredible India'?
 - e) Find a word from the passage which means the same as "something that is difficult to find".

1(b). Read the given extract of a story:

Tuskless loved bananas. She had first tasted them at the lodge feeding place. One day there was a whole stalk of overripe, almost fermented, bananas. Tuskless liked the smell immediately and plucked one off the stalk, popped in her mouth. She managed to eat most of them, sharing as few as possible with the others. On one evening the smell was irresistible. She moved closer to the kitchen. She stopped feeding and rumbled gently. Other animals of her group slowly approached the kitchen with their trunks held out in front of them. They stopped and listened. Having heard no human voice Tuskless reached her trunk out and felt the other wall of the kitchen. She wrapped her trunk around a sisal pole and pulled. There was a tearing noise as the pole was wrenched away. Others also joined Tuskless. Tuskless was able to make a sizeable hole in between. She became impatient and leaned her head against the wall and pushed. The bannas were still beyond her reach. Tuskless was undeterred and so she went around the other side and started forcing her way through that wall.

Once she got her head inside, she began to pull things out, push things over, open things up, and gather in as much food as she could.

The bananas went first, of course, closely followed by the pineapples, oranges, mangoes and papayas.

It was near ecstasy. Most of the fruits and vegetables were stored in trunks but this posed no problem for an elephant. The tin trunk was lifted up and turned upside down, kicked about, until it disgorged its contents.

Now, Tuskless began to search around for other delicacies. The bread was quickly snatched up and then the cookies and crackers. A small camping fridge and a cooler were crushed. The bigger fridge was pulled and dragged from its place until it toppled over and disconnected from its gas cylinder. Just as Tuskless and Teddy were tackling the third cupboard, with the jams and spices in it, they heard the engine of a car coming in their direction. The engine lights showed that the kitchen was totally destroyed. The elephants started backing or turning away, reluctantly abandoning the banquet.

- 1(b).1 Answer the following questions on the basis of your reading of the above passage. (1x5=5)
- "Tuskless was not discouraged." Comment.
 - Why has the author described the scene as "near ecstasy"?
 - Why did the elephants abandon the banquet?
 - How can you say that Tuskless liked bananas immensely?
 - Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'empties out.'

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

Public spaces in India's cities often are eyesores full of rotting piles of trash along the streets, in neighbourhoods, public parks and playgrounds, and outside fancy air-conditioned malls and five-star hotels. On Gandhi Jayanti, this year, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the Clean India [Swacch Bharat Abhiyan] campaign that aims to clean all places of human habitation in India of filth and litter. In his words: "We have to give Mahatma Gandhi something on his 150th birth anniversary, in 2019. Just like the whole nation united to fight for freedom back then, we have to work together to clean India now."

The text attempts to familiarise students about the status of hygiene practices in India in the past, the role played by individuals like Mahatma Gandhi and the potential role of youth to raise public consciousness about good sanitation. The issues are presented in the form of prose, poetry and drama, which would motivate students greater to read, assimilate and analyse the challenges with interest.

The following skit [*slightly adapted*] by Vaishnavi Rajesh, revolves around three youngsters – a youngster from city, a youngster from the town and a doctor who is from city but practiced medicine in town. The three people realize the need and importance of proper disposal of industrial waste and the health hazards when it is not done. They start a mass movement and the country is cleaned successfully.

Characters:

Pargat - A youngster from a town

Arjun - A youngster from a city

Dr. Veni - A doctor

Some common people, porters

Scene - I

(At the railway station of a city called Pragatipur. At the centre of the stage is Arjun standing under board which reads 'Platform No. 2'. Arjun is a 18-year old boy who is the son of a rich leather factory owner. He waits for his friend Pargat, who is from a town called Swarnapur. The railway station is busy and noisy with people and porters. Pargat, who is also 18 and has just started going to college, enters from left, pulling a trolley bag. They greet each other).

Arjun: Hello, Pargat! How are you? It has been a long time since we met. Glad to meet you.

Pargat: Yes! I'm fine brother. I'm really happy to see you. It has been 7 years since we had met last. You've really grown tall! Anyway, I'll be staying here for 6 months at a stretch.

Arjun: *(laughs)* You too! Come, let's keep moving. We have to go home and then we'll pay a visit to my uncle's factory. I'll show you some really interesting things happening over there!

Pargat: Okay! Let's go. *(The two exit towards the right)*

Scene – II

(They reach Arjun's house which is well lit. A sofa in the centre. A window with a flower vase on its sill. A tea-table in front of the sofa with some newspapers. To the left is a closed shelf. They enter from the left. Arjun takes Pargat's trolley and puts it inside the shelf).

Pargat: Okay, Arjun! I'll get ready in a few minutes and we'll meet again then...

Arjun: Alright! Take your time. I'll wait here for you.

(Arjun sits on the sofa reading a newspaper. Pargat exits through the left. He comes back after sometime. His hair is neatly combed).

Pargat: Let's go, brother!

Arjun: Oh! You're here! Let's go! The factory is nearby. So let's walk down.

Scene – III

(Pargat nods his head and they exit through the left. They carry a bottle of water and some fruits with them. They reach the factory and Arjun takes Pargat to a place from where a river can be seen. The backdrop of a stage is a river with the industry releasing its waste into the water at right. Black smoke rises from the chimney to the right).

Pargat: Oh! It stinks here! How do the factory people work here every day, Arjun? The water standing beside the factory is greenish-brown and slimy. And the hot, black smoke rising from there makes me feel very uncomfortable. We don't have such things in our town. Aren't you getting any smell, or even feel the heat?

Arjun: That's alright Pargat. Never mind them. Where else can we dump our waste? Tell me? Don't worry, they won't harm anyone.

Pargat: But the fish in the river may die. They need clean water. And what if the farmers are using this water for the crops?

Arjun: Come on, Pargat! Don't be so silly. Do you want us to store the effluents in our house? Come, let's go inside the factory. Here, have some water and a fruit.

Scene - IV

(They go inside and have some fruit and water. They return home after a while. The next day morning, Pargat complains of vomiting, stomach pain, diarrhoea and cough. Arjun and Pargat go to the doctor. Dr Veni is a 35 year-old woman. The clinic has a table with the doctor's usual instruments. A stool to the right of the table and two chairs to its left. Arjun and Pargat enter through the left. Pargat sits on the stool while Arjun sits on the chair. Pargat tells her out his problems and adds that that he is from a nearby town, and has come to the city the previous day. Dr. Veni writes him a prescription)

Dr. Veni: There's nothing to worry, Mr. Pargat. I too had faced the same problem once. I completed my MS here, and when I went to Swarnapur for my internship practice, I found the town very clean and peaceful. I got used to the water, food and weather there. When I returned here, I too had suffered the same health problems. You know, Mr. Arjun; our city is so dirty when compared to their town. Unless and until we, as citizens, take steps to clean it, we too may face the same situation, sooner or later.

Arjun: I understand, doctor. My father is a leather factory owner and we too dump the factory waste in the river and pollute the air. Our life span is decreasing. My grandfather used to tell us that the life expectancy in his clean town was about 80 years. But, people are falling ill nowadays by 30 years itself.

Dr. Veni: I suggest that you treat your factory wastes, thereby rendering them harmless before releasing them into the environment. Thousands of people from various categories pass away every year due to air-borne, water borne and vector-borne diseases. The dirty water becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other insects. The river water, when used for irrigation, poisons the crops. This results in diseases like cholera, diarrhea, typhoid, malaria, dengue, asthma problems, tuberculosis and several other fatal diseases.... *(pause)*.

I have a suggestion for both of you. Why can't we start a movement from our locality itself? Isn't it a good idea? What do you say, Mr. Pargat?

Pargat: Sure, doctor! Let us make our city and nation a heaven!

Dr Veni: Good! Any plans for our movement?

Pargat: First, we must educate people about the need and importance of industrial waste management and tell them the health hazards of not having a clean environment. Using the media will trigger people's participation. Then, we'll raise some funds, and then, make it a mass movement.

Arjun: Everything is fine, Pargat, but using the media will cost a lot! Publishing an ad on TV, or radio or newspaper, everything needs to be paid for. We don't have any money right now.

Dr. Veni: Why do you need money, Mr. Arjun? We have the internet, which is free! Why don't we post a picture of us three cleaning the city and explain the problem, consequence and the solution to some of these problems. Each of us can post this in our own Facebook or Twitter or any other social networking site accounts and make the 'post' open to all. I am sure that some of our friends will get motivated and start joining our movement. We can even raise awareness about this among our friends and relatives. We can e-mail regarding these issues to a wider circle of people who can access and use the computer and internet. They too will raise their own movement in their localities.

Arjun & Pargat: A brilliant idea, doctor! It's a wonderful idea!

Arjun: Good! We can go to some schools and organize a few workshops when we are free. Students have to be targeted the most because they make up tomorrow's nation. I will get some posters made and hand them over to the factory workers and other local public. I will also motivate the workers and ask them to spread this idea to all of their family members. I will ensure that my uncle installs a waste-treatment system in the factory. Remember, no sticking posters here and there; they may make the place dirty.

Pargat: I will write some articles regarding this to be published in the newspaper. It is priceless.

Dr. Veni: I will definitely write about this and get it published in a medical magazine. I will also put up an article written in my clinic's notice board. We must request people politely to donate for this environment-friendly movement and raise funds.

Pargat: After we collect some money, we must share it and recharge our mobiles. We can send SMSs to people, even some random numbers. I have an idea. We can even speak to the MLA who lives in our locality – Mr. Sudhir Singh. He is very friendly and is known for taking practical steps to fulfill the needs of the people. Let us draw his attention to this. I am sure he will help us.

Arjun: This is a wonderful idea, buddy! We can represent our city and speak with Mr. Sudhir Singh tomorrow at around 11 a.m. Are you free tomorrow, doctor?

Dr. Veni: Since it is beneficial to all the people, I will open my clinic tomorrow only in the evening, by 4'o clock. We'll go tomorrow. Let's meet here at my clinic at 10.15.a.m.

Pargat: Remember, we need to focus on the importance of the proper disposal of industrial waste and the health hazards caused due to its improper disposal.

Arjun: You're right, Pargat. Fine, doctor. Thank you very much. We'll meet tomorrow here. Let us take leave, and here's your consultation fee.

Dr. Veni: Thank you! All the best and wishing you a speedy recovery, Mr. Pargat! Take your medicines properly today so that you can come back healthy tomorrow!

(The trio meets the MLA Mr. Sudhir Singh and speaks to him regarding the issue. They request him to speak about this to the Mayor and represent their requests in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Sudhir Singh raises the topic in the Legislative Assembly and the trio to do their best in their said works to create awareness among the people and successfully gather people to join the movement. A few months later, at Arjun's house...)

Pargat: Buddy! Did you read today's newspaper and watch the television this morning?

Arjun: No. Anything interesting?

Pargat: Yes, dear friend! The same thing is broadcast on the television and radio. Listen... *(clearing the throat)* "Mr. Arjun, Mr.Pargat and Dr.Veni speak to MLA Mr. Sudhir Singh about the harmful effects of releasing untreated industrial waste. Mr. Sudhir Singh speaks in the Legislative Assembly and new laws are formed. Firstly, students who participate in their movement for cleaning their neighbourhood and their environment ,will be awarded 10 marks extra in their final exams. Secondly, workers who join the movement with be provided 10% bonus in their salary for 5 months. Thirdly, senior citizens in the movement will be given discounts in ration shops. Fourthly, people and industries found to pollute the environment will be heavily fined from Rs. 1000 to Rs 10,00,000. People all around the state started joining the movement. So, will you join the movement? Let us join hands and say, 'CLEAN INDIA, HAPPY INDIA'."

Arjun: Hurray! We've done it, Pargat! We are really making a way for a 'CLEAN INDIA, HAPPY INDIA'

Going back in time...

The relation of modern engineering to ancient engineering is difficult to comprehend considering that modern engineering is so highly specialized and technologically advanced. Design and rules-of-thumb, empirical equations, physics, numerical methods, computer simulators, and other engineering tools taken for granted today were not available to ancient engineers. Despite the supreme technological advantage today's engineer has over the ancient engineer, fantastic engineering feats rivalling those of today were achieved throughout history. For example, the Indus Valley civilization of northwestern India flourished from 2600-1900 BCE. Harappa, Lothal, and Mohenjo-daro are three of the extensive archeological excavations in the region, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. They are noted for sophisticated public works that included sewage drainage systems, public wells, and private and public baths. Mohenjo-Daro's "*chief glory*" was a complex system of drains that ran throughout the city. According to one scholar, "*only the Romans, more than two thousand years later, had a comparable drainage system.*"



Mohenjo-Daro had a flush system in almost every house.



A nearby well provided the water and could be emptied through a drain.

Mohenjo-daro city was situated on a slope between two streams. At the point where one of the streams meet the city's walls, people carved a large reservoir out of rock. This was connected to a network of small and big reservoirs that distributed water to the entire city all year round. When you have such an extensive domestic water storage system, the next problem that arises is that of drainage. Town planners of Mohenjo-daro had built the worlds first known main drainage system. It was a central system that connected every household in the city. Almost every house had a drinking water well, with a private bathroom. Earthenware waste pipes carried sewage from each home into covered channels that ran along the centres of the city's main streets into the nearby agricultural fields, rivers, or streams. The drains took waste from kitchens, bathrooms, and indoor toilets. The main drains even had movable stone slabs as inspection points. The houses had excellent plumbing facilities for provision of water.

Following the fall of the Roman Empire, cities in most of Europe and parts of Asia, began to shrink considerably as residents migrated away from the urban centers (*Bishop 1968*). The population reduction of the cities resulted in the abandonment of municipal services, e.g., sewer systems, running water. The neglect of these systems contributed to their deterioration. Another factor that contributed to the demise of urban drainage systems during this time period was the general apathy and indifference of urban residents during the time period. If people neglected their own cleanliness how could they be expected to be concerned with the cleanliness of the community?

Down the years...

As Indians, we take pride in our cultural advancement by pointing to the Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro as evidence. While our people were bathing and had evolved a sophisticated sanitation system in our earliest cities, a large number of the world's population were (and are) still to discover the rudiments of personal hygiene.

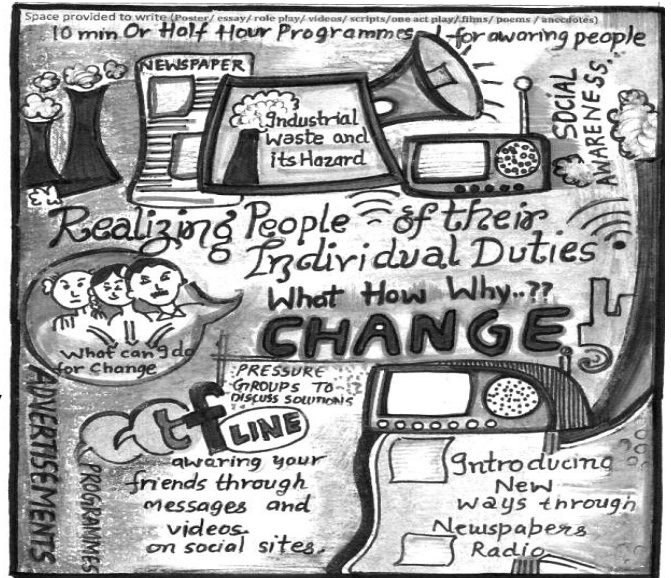
The country's ten billion dollar Clean India campaign aims to install more toilets, to end open defecation, improve trash disposal and educate citizens about the link between sanitation and public health. The launch was timed to coincide with the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. In fact, Mahatma Gandhi included this issue of sanitation in his constructive programme, which he formulated and made it the central strategy for attaining independence for the country. His famous observation, "*If we do not keep our backyards clean our 'swaraj' will have a foul stench*" remains so intensely and poignantly relevant at that time as it is today...Mahatma Gandhi wrote extensively in the *Indian Opinion*, *The Amrit Bazaar Patrika* and several other newspapers about the methods to prevent epidemic diseases. It is instructive to learn that Mahatma Gandhi, in his articles, essays and letters, blamed our unclean habits and unhygienic conditions for the emergence of diseases. He even appealed to the educated Indians to become missionaries in hygiene and sanitation.

Microsoft founder, Bill Gates, has praised the Government's focus on providing toilets as a critical driver of children's health. The dynamism of the Clean India Campaign could make the mammoth task a reality. Reaching out to each government and private school in every village and town looks daunting, but the spirited movement will, eventually, touch the chord of each child who would soon be given the privilege of using a toilet.

The challenges ahead...

In its simplest connotation, the term 'environment' means the surrounding habitat of human beings. In its narrowest meaning, 'environment' means the immediate surroundings of a person – his/her home, work place, market, neighbourhood, etc. It also includes the atmosphere in which a person lives. In its widest sense, it refers to the entire earth with its green forests, vast oceans, the layers of air and oxygen, etc. The importance of good and clean environment cannot be described adequately. The main factor which influences the growth of individuals is their environment. But unfortunately, the various elements of environment such as, air, water, land, etc., are polluted and contaminated.

Urbanisation, industrialisation and over-crowded living have primarily been responsible for this menace. India's rise as an economic powerhouse depends on the thousands of small and large scale industrial units which simply dump their waste, more often toxic and hazardous, on land or discharged into water bodies, without adequate treatment causing environmental pollution and health hazards, despite the requirements of the pollution control measures. Management of industrial waste flows in a cycle: monitoring, collection, transportation, processing, disposal or recycle. People and companies need to educate themselves about the environment. Haze and smog alerts in urban areas usually result from harmful transportation emissions, and output of factories into the air that we breathe.



Nearer home, our Prime Minister said, "I will not litter, I will not allow others to litter", *is what we must resolve if we are true children of this motherland*". As we clean our homes every day, why can't this attitude not be extended to overall cleanliness and *Swachh Bharat*? The Prime Minister has called for a change in governance and attitude towards hygiene and sanitation. The pursuit of cleanliness could be an economic activity, contributing to GDP growth, a reduction in healthcare costs, and a source of employment.

In the 21st century, the country is at a turning point. Time is running out faster than ever, and any further delay in implementation of sanitation and environmental programmes will cause irreparable damage to both nature and human beings. No army or professionals, howsoever big, and even well paid, can clean up the squalor left behind by 1.3 billion people... Each one of those 1.3 billion has to act responsibly and not litter and take care of their own garbage. The individuals, households, schools are the places where this fight has to begin and be won!



Willing Hands Make Any Work Meaningful

- 2.1 Inspired by the Prime Minister's vision to achieve a Swachh Bharat, Your school started with a cleanliness drive "My Clean School, my Clean India". Write a letter in about 120 words to your friend sharing how all the students contributed to this noble cause. (5)
- 2.2 Arjun: Publishing an advertisement on T.V. or Radio, everything needs to be paid for.
Dr. Veni: Why do you need money? We have internet.
Write a paragraph in 120 words elaborating the role of Social Media and Networking sites in bringing about such changes in society. (5)

Section – B : WRITING & GRAMMAR (25 marks)

3. You are Alka. You happened to see the following news item in the newspaper about the popularity of Indian handicrafts abroad. But you are unhappy about the lack of recognition given to the artisans by the government. Using the information given below and your own ideas, write a newspaper article in not more than 120 words, about the difficulties they face and the steps that should be taken to solve their problems. (5)

Indian Handicraft sought after

New Delhi: Indian handicrafts are in great demand in the US, Europe and the Gulf countries. The artisans feel their products are not given the required publicity. Further, the products are bought from them at very low prices by the middlemen and sold later at high prices abroad. They hope that the government would do something in this regard.

4. Complete the following story in about 150 - 200 words. Give a suitable title to the story. (10)

Akash remembers vividly the day when Mouni came to his house at four in the morning and woke him by tapping the window of his room. Akash jumped out of his bed and looked out of the window, he couldn't believe what he saw

5. Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with one word. Write the answer in your answer sheet. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$)

Animals range (a) _____ single-celled creatures like amoeba to complex type like an elephant. Each part of the earth (b) _____ its own mix of animals . The forests, grasslands and deserts provide natural habitats for the animals. The habitat (c) _____ meet all the needs of the animals. The habitat (d) _____ space for normal growth and movement, food and water , places for breeding and raising young ones and shelter . Within the habitat, plants and animals (e) _____ together and interact. They develop their own way of life. For example, (f) _____ animals in the grasslands can run fast on long legs.

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the first nine lines. Write the incorrect word and the correction as given in the example against the correct blank numbers in your answer sheet. Also underline the correct word you have supplied. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$)

	Incorrect	Correct
	eg. off	for
One reason off the loss of faith in the government's	a) _____	_____
words and deeds are the dwindling image of the entire	b) _____	_____
political class. A most obvious example of the latter's	c) _____	_____
cynicism and culpability is the increase number of	d) _____	_____
MPs with a criminal background which have been	e) _____	_____
entering parliament. Any suggestions made by the	f) _____	_____
election but law commissions to debar corrupt candidates	g) _____	_____
has been rejected by the politicians. There are many MPs	h) _____	_____
who have been charge- sheeted in more then one case.		

7. Rearrange the following words/phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done for you. (3)

is familiar \ properties \ most \ the neem \ medicinal \ to \ people \ for its
The neem is familiar to most people for its medicinal properties.

- a) it is \ distinctive curled \ star-shaped \ recognized \ leaves \ by its \ flowers \ and
b) are pale \ tinge of rust \ the young \ and green \ with a \ leaves
c) New Year's day \ to ward off \ are eaten \ leaves \ the \ on \ sickness

Section – C : LITERATURE (25 marks)

8. Read the given extracts carefully and answer the questions given below : (3)

*The field and the cloud are lovers
And between them I am a messenger of mercy
I quench the thirst of the one,
I cure the ailment of the other*

- a) How is the speaker 'a messenger of mercy' ?
b) How does it help the field?
c) What does the poet mean by the 'ailment of the other'?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each: (2x4=8)

- a) How did private Quelch outshine himself in front of his senior officers?
b) How did Harold react to the revelation of Mr. Bramble's profession?
c) On what did Pam Ayres spend all her shillings when she was young?
What is her regret now?
d) Explain the phrase 'eventful history'. Why is the last stage of man's life like second childhood?

10. Love and Kindness can conquer everyone's heart. The Bishop was a man of benevolence and compassion. He was a Bishop in the true sense. Comment on these statements with reference to the "The Bishop's Candlesticks". (4)

11. Answer any one of the following questions in about 150 - 200 words: (10)

What did Gulliver learn about the immortals of Luggnagg?

(OR)

Describe Yahoos. How did they resemble human beings?