

**CBSE X 2025**

**Chapter and Topic-Wise  
Solved Papers  
2011-2024**

**English Language & Literature**



**Title** : CBSE Class X (English Language & Literature) :  
Chapter and Topic-wise Solved Papers 2011 - 2024

**Language** : English

**Editor's Name** : Amit Singh

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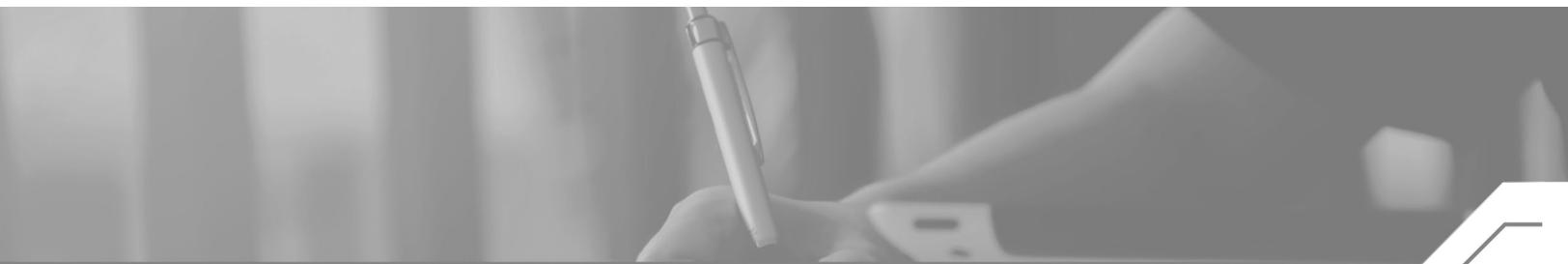
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# ▶ PREFACE

Class X Board Exams are a race against time. You must know how to manage time efficiently if you want to ace your exams. At Career Launcher, we understand the struggle of attempting such a crucial examination for the first time and the pressure that comes along with it. Which is why, our Chapter and Topic-Wise Solved Papers for English have been designed to help you become acquainted with the exam pattern and hone your time management skills, both at the same time.

Exclusively designed for the students of CBSE Class X by highly experienced teachers, the book provides answers to all actual questions of English Board Exams conducted from 2011 to 2024. The solutions have been prepared exactly in coherence with the latest marking pattern; after a careful evaluation of previous year trends of the questions asked in Class X Boards and actual solutions provided by CBSE.

The book follows a two-pronged approach to make your study more focused. The questions are arranged Chapter-wise and eventually the break-down is as per the marking scheme. This division will equip you with the ability to gauge which questions require more emphasis and answer accordingly. Apart from this, several value-based questions have also been included.

At the end of the book, solved paper of 2024 Board exam has been provided for you to practice and become familiar with exam pattern.

We hope the book provides the right exposure to Class X students so that you not only ace your Boards but mold a better future for yourself. And as always, Career Launcher's school team is behind you with its experienced gurus to help your career take wings.

Let's face the Boards with more confidence!

Wishing you all the best,

Team CL



## Blueprint & Marks Distribution

Class 10<sup>th</sup> English Language and Literature 2024-25 Analysis Unit Wise

Sections	Name	Periods	Weightage
A	Reading Skills	40	20 Marks
B	Writing Skills with Grammar	40	20 Marks
C	Language through Literature	50	40 Marks
Total		130	80 Marks

### SECTION A

Reading Comprehension through Unseen Passage 20 Marks

1. Discursive passage of 400-450 words. (10 × 1 = 10)
2. Case-based passage (with visual input- statistical data, chart etc.) of 200-250 words. (10 × 1 = 10)

(Total length of two passages to be 600-700 words)

Multiple Choice Questions / Objective Type Questions will be asked to assess inference, analysis, interpretation, evaluation and vocabulary.

## SECTION B

### III Grammar

10 Marks

- Tenses
- Modals
- Subject - verb concord
- Reported speech
  - Commands and requests
  - Statements
  - Questions
  - Determiner

The courses at the secondary level seek to cement high professional grasp of grammatical items and levels of accuracy. Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar in context will be assessed through Gap Filling/ Editing/Transformation exercises. Ten out of 12 questions will have to be attempted.

### IV CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

10 marks

This section will have short as well as long writing tasks including compositions.

1. Formal Letter based on a given situation in 100-120 words. One out of two questions is to be answered. (5 marks)
2. Writing an Analytical Paragraph (100-120 words) on a given Map / Chart / Graph / Cue/ s . One out of two questions is to be answered. (5 marks)

## SECTION C

(40 MARKS)

### V. Reference to the Context

(5 + 5 = 10 Marks)

I. One extract out of two from Drama / Prose.

II. One extract out of two from poetry.

Multiple Choice Questions / Objective Type Questions will be asked to assess inference, analysis, interpretation, evaluation and vocabulary.

### VI. Short & Very Long Answer Questions

30 Marks

- I. Four out of Five Short Answer Type Questions to be answered in 40-50 words from the book FIRST FLIGHT (4 × 3 = 12 Marks)
- II. Two out of Three Short Answer Type Questions to be answered in 40-50 words each from FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET to assess interpretation, analysis, inference and evaluation. (2 × 3 = 6 Marks)

- III. One out of two Long Answer Type Questions from FIRST FLIGHT to be answered in about 100-120 words each to assess creativity, imagination and extrapolation beyond the text and across the texts. This can be a passage-based question taken from a situation/plot from the texts. **6 Marks**
- IV. One out of two Long Answer Type Questions from FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET on theme or plot involving interpretation, extrapolation beyond the text and inference or character sketch to be answered in about 100-120 words. **6 Marks**

**Prescribed Books: Published by NCERT, New Delhi**

### **First Flight**

#### **Prose**

1. A letter to God
2. Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom
3. Two Stories About Flying
4. From the Diary of Anne Frank
5. Glimpses of India
6. Mijbil the Otter
7. Madam Rides the Bus
8. The Sermon at Benares
9. The Proposal (Play)

#### **Poems**

1. Dust of Snow
2. Fire and Ice
3. A tiger in the Zoo
4. How to Tell Wild Animals
5. The Ball Poem
6. Amanda!
7. The Trees
8. Fog
9. The Tale of Custard the Dragon
10. For Anne Gregory

### **FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET**

1. A triumph of Surgery
2. The Thief's Story
3. The Midnight Visitor
4. A Question of Trust

5. Footprints Without Feet
6. The making of a Scientist
7. The necklace
8. Bholi
9. The Book That Saved the Earth

### 3. WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS – II (WORKBOOK FOR CLASS X) – Units 1 to 4 and Units 7 to 11

Note: Teachers are advised to:

- (i) encourage interaction among peers, students and teachers through activities such as role play, discussions, 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) follow the Speaking and Listening activities given in the NCERT books.

Besides measuring learning outcome, texts serve the dual purpose of diagnosing mistakes and areas of non-learning. To make evaluation a true index of learners' knowledge, each language skill is to be assessed through a judicious mixture of different types of questions.

### INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Listening and Speaking Competencies

30 Periods

Assessment of Listening and Speaking Skills will be for 05 marks.

It is recommended that listening and speaking skills should be regularly practiced .

Art-integrated projects based on activities like Role Play, Skit, Dramatization etc. must be used.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE CLASS - X

(2024-25)(Code no.184)

Marks 80

Sections	Competencies	Total Marks
Reading Comprehension	Conceptual understanding, decoding, analyzing, inferring, interpreting and vocabulary	20
Writing Skill and Grammar	Creative expression of an opinion, reasoning, justifying, illustrating, appropriacy of style and tone, using appropriate format and fluency. Applying conventions, using integrated structures with accuracy and fluency	20
Language through Literature	Recalling, reasoning, appreciating, applying literary conventions illustrating and justifying etc. Extract relevant information, identifying the central theme and sub-theme, understanding the writers' message and writing fluently.	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>

Internal Assessment

20 marks



SECTION **A** 

# Reading



# Unseen Passages

## Summary

### Introduction:

A comprehension passage is a text set which is used to test the reader's ability to understand the meaning which is being forwarded through the text and the title of that particular passage. Comprehension should be understood using one's own critical thinking.

One should be familiar with the entire passage to answer the questions asked in the given comprehension as the questions asked in the passage are generally in chronological relationship with the passage. It basically means that the answer to question 1 should ideally be found earlier in the passage than questions 2.

### Types of Comprehension Passage:

- (i) **Factual Passages:** They contain some facts like historical facts or some achievements by somebody. It can also be the report or description of something. It can also contain some instruction regarding something.
- (ii) **Discursive Passages :** These passages are argumentative in nature as they often involve opinion.
- (iii) **Literary Passages:** These are usually taken from literary pieces.

### Tips to know:

**Here are some important points that should be followed while attempting an unfamiliar passage:**

- (i) The passage should be read quietly.

- (ii) To make out the correct sense the complete sentence should be read. It is important to get the main idea before reading the questions.
- (iii) One should not get nervous with the difficult words used in the passage.
- (iv) Answer to the given questions should be relevant and to the point and should be written in a complete sentence.
- (v) The section of the passage which contain the answer to the asked question should be read twice to draw the correct meaning.
- (vi) The answers should be written in own words as much as possible.
- (vii) For answering the vocabulary questions, same parts of speech should be used as given in the question.
- (viii) The order of the questions should be maintained.

## Factual Passages

### PASSAGE-1

**Read the passage given below:**

Sniffer dog Tucker uses his nose to help researchers find out why a killer whale population off the northwest coast of the United States is on the decline. He searches for whale faces floating on the surface of the water, which are then collected for examination. He is one of the elite team of detection dogs used by scientists studying a number of species including right whales and killer whales.

Conservation canines are fast becoming indispensable tools for biologists according to Aimee Hurt, associate director and co-founder of Working Dogs

for Conservation, based in Three Forks, Montana. Over the last few years, though, so many new conservation dog projects have sprung up that Hurt can no longer keep track of them all. Her organization's dogs and their handlers are fully booked to assist field researchers into 2012.

"Dogs have such a phenomenal sense of smell", explained Sam Wasser, director of the Center for Conservation biology at the University of Washington in Seattle. He has worked with scat-detection dogs since 199(g). Scientists have been using Conservation Canines in their research since 199(g). These dogs have enabled them to non-invasively access vast amount of genetic and physiological information which is used to tackle conservation problems around the world. Such information has proved vital for determining the causes and consequences of human disturbances on wildlife as well as the actions needed to mitigate such impacts.

The ideal detection dog is extremely energetic with an excessive play drive. These dogs will happily work all day long, motivated by the expectation of a ball game as a reward for sample detection. The obsessive, high energy personalities of detection dogs also make them difficult to maintain as pets. As a result, they frequently find themselves abandoned to animal shelters, facing euthanasia. The programme rescues these dogs and offers them a satisfying career in conservation research.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or sentence. (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What is the most extraordinary feature about dogs?
- (b) Why can't detection dogs be kept as pet?
- (c) Who is helping the researchers to identify the reason behind the declining population of killer whales?
- (d) Name the association co-founded by Aimee Hurt.

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (i) What do dogs expect as a reward for their hardwork?
  - (a) A bone
  - (b) Good treatment
  - (c) A ball game
  - (d) Food in excess quantity

- (ii) How has the information provided by Conservation canines useful?
  - (a) It has helped in determining the causes and consequences of human disturbances on wildlife
  - (b) It has helped in stopping extinction.
  - (c) It has helped in determining the causes and consequences of wildlife on human life
  - (d) It has helped in identifying the causes of over population of whales.
- (iii) What category of dogs does a Sniffer falls into?
  - (a) Pet
  - (b) Wild
  - (c) Untrained
  - (d) Detective
- (iv) Which of the following words mean the OPPOSITE of disappointing?
  - (a) Phenomenal
  - (b) Satisfying
  - (c) Euthanasia
  - (d) Rescue

### Answers

- 1.1** (a) Phenomenal sense of smell  
 (b) They possess extreme levels of energy  
 (c) Sniffer dog  
 (d) Working Dogs for Conservation
- 1.2** (i) (c) A ball game  
 (ii) (a) It has helped in determining the causes and consequences of human disturbances on wildlife  
 (iii) (d) Detective  
 (iv) (b) Satisfying

### PASSAGE-2

**Read the passage given below:**

Of, all the inventions of Science, Solar Rickshaw are perhaps the most useful on the practical side of life. It is not just any rickshaw but an optimally designed pedal operated and motor assisted three-wheeler. This zero carbon, urban transport vehicle or 'Pedi cab' was designed and developed by a team of engineers from the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, West Bengal.

Like Solar Rickshaw, the gorgeous green phone is another wonderful invention of scientific mind. We all know mobile phones are 'must haves' these days. In fact according to statistics six out of ten people in this world own a cell phone. So imagine the energy consumed and the e-waste generated by these

devices, realizing the side effects of mobile phones, many handset manufactures are going green while some are even going solar.

Samsung for instance has unveiled the solar powered phone - 'Blue Earth'- It is a touch phone that has a full solar panel on its back which can generate enough power to charge the phone. It is made from recycled plastic from water bottles and has a built in pedometer to keep a tab on your carbon dioxide emissions. And it is small enough to fit into your pocket.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or sentence. (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What is the advantage of 'solar inventions'?
- (b) In which state, the solar rickshaws have been developed?
- (c) What enables a solar phone to function?
- (d) How is a pedometer useful?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (i) What place is a solar rickshaw suitable for?
  - (a) Urban areas
  - (b) Rural areas
  - (c) Semi-urban area
  - (d) All of the above
- (ii) What is the biggest disadvantage of mobile phone?
  - (a) They are costly
  - (b) They emit e-waste
  - (c) They are not user friendly
  - (d) It has helped in identifying the causes of over population of whales.
- (iii) What material is used to manufacture solar power phones?
  - (a) Plastic
  - (b) Batteries
  - (c) Recycled plastic
  - (d) Recycled glass
- (iv) Which of the following words mean the same as 'best possible'?
  - (a) Phenomenal
  - (b) Unveiled
  - (c) Optimally
  - (d) Rescue

### Answers

- 1.1** (a) They are environment friendly  
 (b) West Bengal  
 (c) A Solar panel  
 (d) It helps to keep a tab on your carbon dioxide emissions.

- 1.2** (i) (a) Urban areas  
 (ii) (b) They emit e-waste  
 (iii) (c) Recycled plastic  
 (iv) (c) Optimally

### PASSAGE-3

**Read the passage given below:**

Sprouts relatively contain the largest amount of nutrients per unit of any food known to man. Sprouts produce a fountain of power for chemical changes. Enzymes are produced, starch get converted into glucose. Protein is transformed into amino acids and vitamin value increases. In fact a new explosion of life force takes place. According to Doctor Bailey of the University of Minnesota, U.S.A. the vitamin C value of wheat increases 600 percent in the early sprouting period. Doctor C.R Shaw of the University of Texas Cancer Center found that cancer was inhibited upto 90% when healthy bacteria was exposed to a cancer causing substance in the presence of a juice made from wheat sprouts.

Enzymes which initiate and control almost every chemical reaction in our body are greatly activated in the sprouting process. Enzymes spark the entire digestive system to synthesize the nutrients in our food into blood. They are the key to longevity. Sprouts are enjoyed more when they are fresh. Mix sprouts with other food and dressings, according to your taste and enjoy eating them. But eat them you must, everyday! You will soon realize that making sprouts a part of your diet has a dramatic effect on your health. With this life food, all the cells of your body become active and agile. The nourishment which develops as the sprouts grow is very stable and can be frozen or dried for future. Sprouted potato or tomato seeds are likely to be poisonous. Alfalfa and moongbean sprouts are excellent soft food. They are almost predigested and can be easily assimilated even by the children and the elderly. They contain every non vitamin in perfect balance, necessary for the human body.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or sentence. (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) When should sprouts be eaten to get maximum benefit?
- (b) How are sprouts helpful in digestion?
- (c) What disease is significantly subdued from juice made from wheat sprouts?
- (d) What is the impact of sprouts on the cells of human body?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) Sprouts are useful because they .....
- (i) Contain largest amount of nutrients
  - (ii) Produce a fountain of power for chemical changes
  - (iii) Produce enzymes, convert starch into glucose
  - (iv) All of the above
- (b) The vitamin C value of ..... increases 600 percent in the early sprouting process.
- (i) Nutrients
  - (ii) Glucose
  - (iii) Wheat
  - (iv) Enzymes
- (c) ..... Seeds are likely to be poisonous when sprouted.
- (i) Alfalfa
  - (ii) Moongbean
  - (iii) Potato and tomato
  - (iv) None of the above
- (d) 'They' are the key to longevity. Here 'they' refers to .....
- (i) Nutrients
  - (ii) Vitamins
  - (iii) Sprouts
  - (iv) Enzymes

**Answers**

- 1.1 (a) When sprouts are fresh  
 (b) They allow chemical changes  
 (c) Cancer  
 (d) Cells become active and agile
- 1.2 (a) (i) Contain largest amount of nutrients  
 (b) (iii) wheat  
 (c) (iii) Potato and tomato  
 (d) (iv) Enzymes

**PASSAGE-4****Read the passage given below:**

All of us are concerned with the environment we live in. The recent haze caused by forest fires and land clearing in Indonesia affected our health and our work. Our country's economy was also affected. The number of tourists to our island declined during this period; for who would want to take the risk of endangering their health?

The release of carbon dioxide and other toxic chemicals into the air by any one country harms the earth we live on. Such gases are blamed for damaging the ozone layer in the atmosphere and creating global warming - a term used to describe the increased temperature of the earth. Global warming occurs when certain greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide form a blanket in the atmosphere and trap the Earth's heat.

It is predicted that global warming would cause a rise in sea levels. The change in climate would have considerable effect on human civilization. Land could be completely submerged by rising oceans, deserts could spread, malaria could be carried to Europe and Africa could suffer even more from severe drought.

World leaders meet regularly to discuss this issue and are working hard to save the Earth. Many agree that they must attempt to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases in their countries by some 15% by the year 2010. It is envisaged that greenhouse gas emissions would have to be reduced to 0% if the current level of gases in the atmosphere is to remain stable by the year 2100.

Climate changes caused by global warming would have potential ill-effects. Food and water supply could be affected. Health hazards like heat-related illnesses, cholera, dengue fever and bio-toxin poisoning could become more prevalent.

It is therefore important that we try to do what we can to save our Earth. Creating less waste by reusing containers and recycling papers; using water and electricity carefully and walking instead of taking the car, are little contributions that we can make to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. That would help to ensure that we and the generations that come after us would have a beautiful and clean place to live.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or sentence: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) How do toxic chemicals harm the environment?
- (b) What has led to significant climatic changes?
- (c) How did environmental hazards affect the economy?
- (d) What is the impact of global warming on sea-level?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) Why do world leaders meet regularly?  
 (i) To know about each other  
 (ii) To discuss the issue of rising population  
 (iii) To discuss the issue of pollution  
 (iv) To discuss about disputes between nations.
- (b) Which of these is an example of green house gases?  
 (i) Carbon Dioxide  
 (ii) Oxygen  
 (iii) LPG  
 (iv) Methane
- (c) What would happen due to climatic changes?  
 (i) People would start going to hill stations regularly  
 (ii) Demand for Air Conditioners would increase  
 (iii) Entire land could plunge into water  
 (iv) None of these
- (d) Which nation is likely to suffer the most from drought due to global warming?  
 (i) Europe (ii) Africa  
 (iii) India (iv) Indonesia

**Answers**

- 1.1 (a) They lead to depletion of ozone layer causing several environmental hazards.  
 (b) Global warming  
 (c) The number of tourist decreased  
 (d) There a rise in sea levels
- 1.2 (a) (iii) To discuss the issue of pollution  
 (b) (i) Carbon Dioxide  
 (c) (iii) Entire land could plunge into water  
 (d) (ii) Africa

**PASSAGE-5**

Read the passage given below:

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are widely used in industries and in universities. Now there is hardly any sphere of human life where computers have not been pressed into service of man. We have

reached a stage when a computer has become an indispensable part of man's daily life. Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic jams. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called 'automation'. In the future automation may enable human beings to enjoy more leisure than they do today. The coming of automation is bound to have important social consequences.

Some years ago an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit, pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could 'think'. There is no possibility that human beings will be 'controlled by machines'. Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving their performance, they need detailed instructions from human beings to operate. They can never, as it were, lead independent lives or 'rule the world' by making decisions of their own. Sir Leon said that in future, computers would be developed which would be small enough to carry in the pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain valuable information.

Computers could be plugged into a national network and be used like radios. For instance, people going on holiday could be informed about weather conditions. Car drivers can be given alternative routes when there are traffic jams. It will also be possible to make tiny translating machines. This will enable people who do not share a common language to talk to each other without any difficulty or to read foreign publications.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or one sentence only: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What has been the biggest advantage of computers?  
 (b) How can technology help in connecting people who do not share a common language?  
 (c) What did Sir Leon Bagrit say about technology?  
 (d) How has technology, particularly computers evolved over a period of time?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) Computers are widely used in:
- (i) Universities
  - (ii) Homes
  - (iii) Villages
  - (iv) Outer space
- (b) Computers can help drivers to find alternate routes during.....
- (i) Rainfall
  - (ii) Landslide
  - (iii) Traffic jams
  - (iv) Unavailability of cabs
- (c) Computers can never lead ..... lives?
- (i) Interlinked
  - (ii) Independent
  - (iii) Interdependent
  - (iv) Dependent
- (d) Who gives instructions to a computer?
- (i) Internet
  - (ii) Artificial Intelligence
  - (iii) Robots
  - (iv) Human beings

**Answers**

- 1.1 (a) They help in solving complex mathematical problems
- (b) By making tiny translating machines
- (c) It was a mistake to believe that these machines could 'think'.
- (d) It has become an indispensable part of human life
- 1.2 (a) (i) Universities
- (b) (iii) Traffic jams
- (c) (ii) Independent
- (d) (iv) Human beings

**PASSAGE-6**

Read the passage given below:

Many are well aware that Johann Gutenberg invented printing. On the other hand, do we know who invented paper? Ts'ai Lun's name has never gained as much popularity as Gutenberg's. Researchers have discovered that the former invented paper about the

year 105 AD. However, many major encyclopedias and standard history textbooks seldom mention him. Not a great deal is known about Ts'ai Lun's life.

According to certain Chinese records and the official history of the Han Dynasty, he was an employee of the imperial court about 1800 years ago. Around the year 105 AD, he presented Emperor Ho Ti with samples of paper. The emperor was so pleased with his invention that he promoted and bestowed on him an aristocratic title. The Chinese have always credited Ts'ai Lun with the invention of paper, and his name is well known in China.

Today, paper is so common that we take it for granted, and it is hard to imagine what the world would be like without it. In China, before Ts'ai Lun's invention, most books were made of bamboo. Obviously, such books were extremely heavy and clumsy. Some books were written on silk, but that was too expensive for general use. In the West, before paper was introduced, most books were written on parchment or vellum which was made of specially-processed sheepskin or calfskin.

The use of paper became widespread in China during the second century, and within the next few centuries, the Chinese were exporting paper to other parts of Asia. For a long time, they kept the technique of paper-making a secret. However, they were unable to keep it for too long. In 751 AD, some Chinese papermakers were captured by the Arabs, and not long afterwards, paper was manufactured in certain parts of the Arab world. The art of papermaking gradually spread to the rest of the area.

It was only in the 12th century that the Europeans learnt the art from the Arabs. The use of paper gradually spread, and after Gutenberg invented modern printing, paper replaced parchment as the main writing material in the West.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or sentence.**

(1 × 4 = 4)

- (a) What was parchment made of?
- (b) Who has been credited for the invention of paper?
- (c) How did Arabs learn the art of making paper?
- (d) From whom did the Europeans learn the art of paper making?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) When did the use of paper become widespread in China?  
 (i) Twentieth century  
 (ii) Twelfth century  
 (iii) Second century  
 (iv) Fifth century
- (b) What did Gutenberg invent?  
 (i) Paper (ii) Printing  
 (iii) Parchment (iv) Vellum
- (c) Where was Tsai Lun employed?  
 (i) In the army  
 (ii) He was self employed  
 (iii) Imperial court  
 (iv) At a potter's shop
- (d) What were books made of before the invention of paper?  
 (i) Bamboo (ii) Parchment  
 (iii) Vellum (iv) None of these

**Answers**

- 1.1 (a) specially-processed sheepskin or calfskin.  
 (b) Ts'ai Lun  
 (c) They captured Chinese papermakers.  
 (d) Arabs
- 1.2 (a) (iii) Second century  
 (b) (ii) Printing  
 (c) (iii) Imperial court  
 (d) (i) Bamboo

**PASSAGE-7****Read the passage given below:**

As far as ancient rituals are concerned, one would be amazed to find what people had created to show their respect for nature. Regarding it as a religious and spiritual phenomenon, men even staked their lives to appease the spirits, which, they believed, resided in the Earth's natural elements. The wind, the rain, the earth, the mountains and the trees with their supernatural powers maintained the existence of life on Earth.

In old civilizations, some tribes worshipped their kings, whom they believed represented certain forces of nature. They were hailed as gods and revered for the powers they were believed to possess. The

Shilluk, an old African tribe, worshipped their leader believing that the founder of the tribe, Nyaking, was reborn as the leader himself. According to legends, Nyakang was the rain-giver. The members of such tribes associated their prosperity and even survival with the qualities and well-being of the king. If the king fell ill, it was considered a bad omen to the entire community. If the king was courageous and wise, the tribe would be blessed with a good and comfortable life ahead.

In parts of Europe and Asia, it is still the custom to construct a straw figure and carry it through the village amidst the mourning and wailing of the women. The straw figure is supposed to represent the nature spirit. Each culture has its own unique way of worshipping the spirit.

There are various other forms of nature worship which are unique to certain cultures. The more popular ones are sword dancing and what is commonly known in England as Morris dancing. These rituals pay tribute to the forces of nature in the hope that the village will be blessed with a good harvest and a fertile soil.

The Morris people are found in English villages and can be easily identified by their white pleated shirts, white trousers or skirts with bells at the knee and flowers on their hats. They use maces or wands while dancing. At times, lances are also used. These items are considered symbols of fertility. During the dance, the leader of the people is supposed to carry a sword with a piece of cake attached to the end. The cake is divided among the Morris men and women as the dance progresses.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or sentence. (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) Where can one find Morris people?  
 (b) What does the straw figure represent?  
 (c) What natural elements were considered to possess supernatural powers?  
 (d) Why were kings worshipped by African tribes?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What did men do to appease the spirits?  
 (i) They staked their lives  
 (ii) They danced  
 (iii) They offered fruits  
 (iv) They offered cake

- (b) How can one identify Morris tribes?
- (i) Straws on head
  - (ii) Red skirts
  - (iii) white pleated shirts
  - (iv) Blue pleated shirts
- (c) Which of these is a form of nature worship?
- (i) Loud Drum beating
  - (ii) Sword dancing
  - (iii) Offering one's skull
  - (iv) All of the above
- (d) Who are Shilluks?
- (i) An English tribe
  - (ii) The king of Asian tribe
  - (iii) Red Indians
  - (iv) An African tribe

### Answers

- 1.1 (a) In English villages
- (b) The nature spirit
- (c) The wind, the rain, the earth, the mountains and the trees
- (d) They were hailed as gods
- 1.2 (a) (i) They staked their lives
- (b) (iii) white pleated shirts
- (c) (ii) Sword dancing
- (d) (iv) An African tribe

### PASSAGE-8

Read the passage given below:

Just a decade ago, Nepal was a Himalayan kingdom where Buddhists and Hindus from surrounding countries travelled on pilgrimage to see the temples of Pashupatinath, Swayambhunath, Boudhinath, Buddha Neelkantha and Guhyeshwari among scores of others. They also thronged this tiny strip of an incredible Himalayan landscape to see the great heritage cities of Kathmandu, Patan-Lalitpur and Bhaktapur.

Ten years down the line, this tiny Himalayan kingdom has undergone a dramatic change.

Millions of people still travel to this country for pilgrimages and nature treks. It has some of Asia's best luxury resorts, deluxe hotels and conference centres, supermarkets and, of course, restaurants offering not only the exotic Nepalese cuisine, but also the best

food from all over the world. Suddenly, Nepal has become the country for marriages, parties, holidays, business deals, adventure holidays and for old world sightseeing. The Tribhuvan International Airport is as full of backpackers as it is of business tycoons, who come to Kathmandu to conduct important meetings with international groups.

Apart from Kathmandu, most nature lovers visit Pokhara, where the highest peaks of the sprawling Annapurna range of the Himalayas and the Machchepuchra peak stand brooding over several resorts. The town's crowning glory is Fulbari, a 167-room resort which offers every kind of luxury one can dream of. The lakeside bazaar is really a shopper's delight. A number of Kashmiri migrants have settled around the Pokhara lake, where boating is available, and have opened shops selling leather and metal goods, semi-precious stones, Tibetan and Nepalese handicrafts of the Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist variety. The ride to see Mount Everest, which is also available from Kathmandu, is the most popular.

Apart from Kathmandu and Pokhara, the cities which attract hordes of culture visitors are Patan-Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhulikhel and Nagarkot. The last two are towns from where the sunset and the beauty of the snow-clad mountain ranges are unforgettable. Nagarkot and Dhulikhel – both have luxury resorts where one can go lotus-eating to one's heart content and meditate upon the setting sun and its magnificent beauty each evening. The earlier mentioned towns, namely Patan-Lalitpur and Bhaktapur are a different kettle of fish. Here are Durbar Squares of majestic beauty, buildings built by the great rulers of Nepal's past royal families and the best work of architects, and Nepal can be seen

Most of all, Nepal is a wonderful destination for all those who want to gaze at the eternal Himalayas and store a treasure of peace in their souls to last for a lifetime.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or sentence. (1 × 4 = 4)

- (a) Name the towns from where the sunset and the beauty of the snow-clad mountain ranges are unforgettable?
- (b) What is special about Fulbari?
- (c) Where have the Kashmiri migrants settled?
- (d) How has Nepal changed over a period of time?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What are Durbar Squares?  
 (i) Religious buildings  
 (ii) Royal buildings  
 (iii) Monasteries  
 (iv) Amphitheatre
- (b) Business tycoons come to Kathmandu for.....?  
 (i) Pleasure  
 (ii) Purchasing property  
 (iii) Business meetings  
 (iv) All of the above
- (c) What is Nepal known as?  
 (i) Pilgrim destination  
 (ii) Himalayan kingdom  
 (iii) Home of Mount Everest  
 (iv) Tourist's Paradise
- (d) Which of the following words mean the same as everlasting?  
 (i) Heritage (ii) Exotic  
 (iii) Lifetime (iv) Eternal

**Answers**

- 1.1** (a) Dhulikhel and Nagarkot  
 (b) It is a 167-room resort which offers every kind of luxury one can dream of.  
 (c) Around the Pokhara lake  
 (d) It has become a famous tourist destination
- 1.2** (a) (ii) Royal buildings  
 (b) (iii) Business meetings  
 (c) (ii) Himalayan kingdom  
 (d) (iv) Eternal

**PASSAGE-9**

**Read the passage given below:**

The word Renaissance means rebirth. This period of history is considered to be a rebirth of learning and a rediscovery of ideas which were lost during the Dark Ages. The Renaissance was a time when people began to question and explore everything. This period of time from about 1300-1600 A.D. was an age of adventure and curiosity.

People became fascinated with the world around them. They set out on dangerous voyages to explore

unknown lands. Artists began to paint beautiful pictures in quite a different style from medieval times. Music changed. Scientists studied plants, animals, man, the world around themselves, and even space. People's ideas about the earth and the Universe changed. Many new things were invented such as the printing press and the telescope. This was the period during which Michelangelo sculpted, Botticelli painted, Columbus sailed to North America, Shakespeare wrote his plays, and Mercator created world maps using longitude and latitude.

Everything that concerned man and his life on earth became important to the people of the Renaissance. The people began to investigate the study of what is known as humanism (thinking about the interests and ideals of man). This was not a new idea. It was a revival of ideas that had been explored by the Greek and Roman civilizations a long time before. In fact, people of the Renaissance became fascinated with many Greek and Roman ideas including those involving sculpture, philosophy, painting and science.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or sentence. (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What is the literal meaning of the term Renaissance?  
 (b) Name two important inventions during the Renaissance period.  
 (c) What was investigated during the Renaissance period?  
 (d) What period existed before the Renaissance?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) Which of these was a famous sculptor during the Renaissance period?  
 (i) Michelangelo  
 (ii) Pablo Picasso  
 (iii) Leonardo-Da-Vinci  
 (iv) Columbus
- (b) What happened during the Renaissance period?  
 (i) People began to believe everything that was printed  
 (ii) People began to question the scientist  
 (iii) People began to question and explore everything  
 (iv) People became ardent believers in church

- (c) What fascinated the people during Renaissance?
- (i) Greek and Asian ideas  
(ii) Church  
(iii) Pope  
(iv) Greek and Roman ideas
- (d) Which of these was a famous playwright during the Renaissance period?
- (i) Columbus                      (ii) Shakespeare  
(iii) Karl Marx                      (iv) P.B. Shelley

### Answers

- 1.1 (a) Rebirth  
(b) Printing press and telescope  
(c) Everything that concerned man and his life  
(d) Dark Ages
- 1.2 (a) (i) Michelangelo  
(b) (iii) People began to question and explore everything  
(c) (iv) Greek and Roman ideas  
(d) (ii) Shakespeare

### PASSAGE-10

Read the passage given below:

Mt. Everest has continued to attract people ever since June 8, 1924, when two members of a British expedition George Mallory and Andrew Irvine, had first attempted to climb the summit. The two men were last spotted “going strong” for the top, until the clouds perpetually swirling around Everest, engulfed them. They then vanished.

Mallory’s body was not found for another 75 years, in May 1999. Ten more expeditions were to follow before the historic climb of Everest for the first time, by Edmund Hillary, a New Zealand beekeeper, and Tenzing Norgay, an acclaimed Sherpa climber. The news of the climb reached England at the time of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth and Hilary became famous overnight, in all of the British Empire. Tenzing, on the other hand, became a symbol of national pride across both Nepal and India.

Today, Mt Everest is drawing attention for all the negative reasons. The entire route that the climbers follow to reach the top is littered with rubbish and

in sore need of cleaning up. The rubbish strewn all over the mountain includes oxygen cylinders, human waste, and even climbers’ bodies which do not decompose in the extreme cold.

Under the new regulations passed by the Nepalese government, climbers scaling Everest will have to bring back eight kilograms of garbage. This amounts exclusive of the climbers own garbage weight. This measure is taken to restore the pristine nature of the peak.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in one word or one sentence only: (1 × 4 = 4)

- (a) How did George Mallory and Andrew Irvine lost their lives?  
(b) What regulation has been passed by the Nepalese government?  
(c) Name the first climbers confirmed to have reached the summit of Mount Everest.  
(d) What is the problem with the route that climbers follow?

1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)

- (a) When was the first attempt to climb the Mt. Everest made?  
(i) June 9, 1924  
(ii) June 8, 1924  
(iii) June 9, 1824  
(iv) May 1999
- (b) Why has the Nepalese government passed the regulation?  
(i) To increase the level of difficulty for the climbers  
(ii) To discourage climbers  
(iii) To restore the beauty of Mt. Everest  
(iv) To extract taxes
- (c) Who became a symbol of national pride across both Nepal and India?  
(i) Tenzing                      (ii) Hillary  
(iii) George Mallory                      (iv) Andrew Irvine
- (d) Which of the following words means ‘to decay’?  
(i) Regulations                      (ii) Scaling  
(iii) Restore                      (iv) Decompose

**Answers**

- 1.1 (a) The clouds continuously swirling around Mt. Everest, engulfed them.
- (b) Climbers scaling Everest will have to bring back eight kilograms of garbage.
- (c) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay
- (d) The entire route that the climbers follow to reach the top is littered with rubbish
- 1.2 (a) (ii) June 8, 1924
- (b) (iii) To restore the beauty of Mt. Everest
- (c) (i) Tenzing
- (d) (iv) Decompose

**Discursive Passages****PASSAGE-1**

Read the passage given below:

I was born in the small but beautiful mountain village of Nakuri near Uttarkashi in Garhwal, with the gurgling, playful Bhagirathi river flowing nearby. My parents were a hard-working and extremely self-contained couple. Even though our family was poor, barely managing the essentials my father taught us how to live and maintain dignity and self-respect – the most treasured family value till today. At the same time my parents also practised the creed, “Kindness is the essence of all religion.” They were large-hearted, inviting village folk passing by to have tea at our home, and gave grain to the sadhus and pandits who came to the house.

This characteristic has been ingrained in me so deeply that I am able to reach out to others and make a difference in their lives – whether it is in my home, in society or at the workplace. I was the third child in the family – girl, boy, girl, girl and boy in that order – and quite a rebel. I developed a tendency to ask questions and was not satisfied with the customary way of life for a girl-child. When I found my elder brother, Bachchan, encouraging our youngest brother, Raju, to make up mountaineering I thought, why not me? I found that my brothers were always getting preferential treatment and all opportunities and options were open to them. This made me even more determined to not only do what the boys were doing, but to do it better.

The general thinking of mountain people was that mountaineering as a sport was not for them. They considered themselves to be born mountaineers as they had to go up and down mountain slopes for their daily livelihood and even for routine work.

On the other hand, as a student, I would look curiously at foreign backpackers passing by my village and wonder where they were going. I would even invite them to my house and talk to them to learn more about their travels. The full significance of this came to me later when I started working.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions: (2 × 4 = 8)**

- (a) How does the narrator describe her family?
- (b) Why did the mountain consider themselves as born mountaineers?
- (c) The foreigners come to the mountains for various reasons. Explain
- (d) Why was the narrator determined to outshine the male gender?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What personality trait did the narrator take from her parents?
- (i) Insensitive (ii) Kindness
- (iii) Extrovert (iv) Malicious
- (b) When was the narrator attracted towards the tourists?
- (i) As an infant
- (ii) During her job
- (iii) As a student
- (iv) After her marriage
- (c) What is the reason for narrator’s disappointment?
- (i) Discriminated on being a girl child
- (ii) Not being allowed to go to school
- (iii) Not being able to climb a mountain
- (iv) All of the above
- (d) Which of the following words mean the same as inbuilt?
- (i) Barely
- (ii) Maintained
- (iii) Creed
- (iv) Ingrained

**Answers**

- 1.1 (a) The narrator describes her family to be poor yet very humble. She remarks that her parents were a hard-working and extremely self-contained couple.
- (b) This was because they had to go up and down mountain slopes for their daily livelihood and even for routine work.
- (c) The foreigners took the trouble to come all the way to the Himalayas in order to educate themselves on social, cultural and scientific aspects of mountaineering, as well as to seek peace in nature's gigantic scheme of things.
- (d) The preferential treatment and all opportunities and options were open to her brothers made the narrator determined to outshine the male gender.
- 1.2 (a) (i) Kindness  
 (b) (iii) As a student  
 (c) (i) Discriminated on being a girl child  
 (d) (iv) Ingrained

**PASSAGE-2**

**Read the passage given below:**

Everybody wants to succeed in life. For some, success means achieving whatever they desire or dream. For many it is the name, fame and social position. Whatever be the meaning of success, it is success which makes a man popular.

All great men have been successful. They are remembered for their great achievements. But it is certain that success comes to those who are sincere, hardworking, loyal and committed to their goals.

Success has been man's greatest motivation. It is very important for all. Success has a great effect on life. It brings pleasure and pride. It gives a sense of fulfillment. It means all-around development. Everybody hopes to be successful in life. But success smiles on those who have a proper approach, planning, vision and stamina. A proper and timely application of all these things is bound to bear fruit. One cannot be successful without cultivating these certain basic things in life. It is very difficult to set out on a journey without knowing one's goals and purposes. Clarity of the objective is a must to succeed in life. A focused

approach with proper planning is certain to bring success. Indecision and insincerity are big obstacles on the path to success.

One should have the capability, capacity and resources to turn one's dreams into reality. Mere desire cannot bring you success. The desire should be weighed against factors like capability and resources. This is the basic requirement of success. The next important thing is the eagerness, seriousness and the urge to be successful. It is the driving force which decides the success. It is the first step on the ladder of success.

One needs to pursue the goals with all his/her sincerity and passion. One should always be in high spirit. Lack of such spirit leads to an inferiority complex which is a big obstruction on the path to success. Time is also a deciding factor. Only the punctual and committed have succeeded in life. Lives of great men are examples of this. They had all these qualities in plenty which helped them rise to the peak of success. Hard labour is one of the basic requirements of success. There is no substitute for hard labour. It alone can take one to the peak of success.

Every success has a ratio of five percent inspiration and ninety five percent perspiration. It is the patience, persistence and perseverance which play a decisive role in achieving success. Failures are the pillars of success as they are our stepping-stones and we must get up and start again and be motivated.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions: (2 × 4 = 8)**

- (a) What type of people experience success?  
 (b) What are the different viewpoints regarding success?  
 (c) What factors play an important role in achieving success?  
 (d) How does success impact one's life?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What is considered as the pillar of success?  
 (i) Patience (ii) Determination  
 (iii) Planning (iv) Failure  
 (b) What is the substitute for hard work?  
 (i) Patience  
 (ii) There is no substitute to it  
 (iii) Smart work  
 (iv) Faith

- (c) What is most important when one sets out to achieve something?
- (i) Knowing one's goals
  - (ii) Faith
  - (iii) Family support
  - (iv) Money
- (d) What is the driving force for success?
- (i) Positive quotes
  - (ii) Keenness
  - (iii) Discouragement by people
  - (iv) All of the above

### Answers

- 1.1 (a) Success comes to those who are sincere, hardworking, loyal and committed to their goals.
- (b) For some, success means achieving whatever they desire or dream. For many it is the name, fame and social position.
- (c) It is the patience, persistence and perseverance which play a decisive role in achieving success.
- (d) It brings pleasure and pride. It gives a sense of fulfillment. It means all-around development.
- 1.2 (a) (iv) Failure
- (b) (ii) There is no substitute to it
- (c) (i) Knowing one's goals
- (d) (ii) Keenness

### PASSAGE-3

Read the passage given below:

The main difference between men and animals is the difference in their power of concentration. All success in any line of work is the result of this. Everybody knows something about concentration. We see its results everyday. High achievements in art, music, etc., are the results of concentration. Those who have trained animals find much difficulty in the fact that animal is constantly forgetting what is told to him. He cannot concentrate his mind upon anything long at a time. Herein is the difference between man and animals—man has the greater power of concentration and also constitutes the difference between man and man. Compare the lowest with the highest man. The difference is in the degree of concentration. This is the only difference.

Everybody's mind becomes concentrated at times. We all concentrate upon those things we love, and we love those things upon which we concentrate our minds. What mother is there that does not love the face of her child? She loves it because she concentrates her mind on it, and if everyone could concentrate his mind on that same face, everyone would love it.

When we hear beautiful music, our minds become fastened upon it and we cannot take them away. Those who concentrate their minds upon what you call classical music do not like common music, and vice-versa. Music in which the notes follow each other in rapid succession holds the mind readily.

The great trouble with such concentration is that we do not control the mind; it controls us. Something outside of ourselves, as it were, draws the mind into it and holds it as long as it chooses. We hear melodious tones or see a beautiful painting, and the mind is held fast; we cannot take it away.

If I speak to you well upon a subject you like, your mind becomes concentrated upon what I am saying. I draw your mind away from yourself and hold it upon the subject in spite of yourself. Thus our attention is held, our minds are concentrated upon various things, in spite of ourselves. We cannot help it.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions: (2 × 4 = 8)

- (a) On what things do we generally concentrate?
- (b) What is the major difference between animals and human beings?
- (c) What form of concentration can be troublesome?
- (d) How can we draw someone's attention towards us?

1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)

- (a) How have people become successful in varied fields of art and music?
  - (i) Due to their talent
  - (ii) High level of concentration
  - (iii) These people are born with a golden luck
  - (iv) None of these
- (b) What type of music is not liked by those who are fond of classical music?
  - (i) Old classical music
  - (ii) Indian Classical music
  - (iii) Common music
  - (iv) Western classical music

- (c) What do animal trainers find hard to believe?
- (i) A trained animal is constantly forgetting what is told to him
- (ii) A trained animal can perform as good as a human being
- (iii) A trained animal does not forget what is told to him
- (iv) A trained animal occasionally forgets what is told to him
- (d) Find a word in the passage that means the same as 'Comprise of'?
- (i) Attention                      (ii) Succession
- (iii) Trouble                      (iv) Constitute

### Answers

- 1.1 (a) We all concentrate upon those things we love, and we love those things upon which we concentrate our minds.
- (b) The difference in their power of concentration.
- (c) The time when we do not control the mind; it controls us is a troublesome form of concentration. Something outside of ourselves, as it were, draws the mind into it and holds it as long as it chooses.
- (d) By speaking on or about a topic/subject that the audience has interest in.
- 1.2 (a) (ii) High level of concentration
- (b) (iii) Common music
- (c) (i) A trained animal is constantly forgetting what is told to him
- (d) (iv) Constitute

### PASSAGE-4

Read the passage given below:

1. In our families there are the heads; some of them are successful, others are not. Why? We complain of others in our failures. The moment I am unsuccessful, I say, so-and-so is the cause of the failure. In failures, one does not like to confess one's own faults and weaknesses. Each person tries to hold himself faultless and lay the blame upon somebody or something else, or even on bad luck. When heads of families fail, they should ask themselves, why it is that some persons manage a family so well and

others do not. Then, you will find that the difference is owing to the man—his presence, his personality.

2. Coming to great leaders of mankind, we always find that it was the personality of the man that counted. Now, take all the great authors of the past, the great thinkers. Really speaking, how many thoughts have they thought? Take all the writings that have been left to us by the past leaders of mankind; take each one of their books and appraise them. The real thoughts—new and genuine that have been thought in this world up to this time, amount to only a handful. Read in their books the thoughts they have left to us. The authors do not appear to be giants to us, and yet we know that they were great giants in their days. What made them so? Not simply the thoughts they thought, neither the books they wrote, nor the speeches they made—it was something else that is now gone, that is their personality.

3. As I have already remarked, the personality of the man is two-thirds, and his intellect, his words, are but one-third. It is the real man, the personality of the man, that runs through us. Our actions are but effects; actions must come when the man is there; the effect is bound to follow the cause. The ideal of all education, all training, should be this man-making. But, instead of that, we are always trying to polish up the outside. What is in polishing up the outside when there is no inside? The end and aim of all training is to make the man grow. The man who influences, who throws his magic, as it were, upon his fellow-beings, is a dynamo of power, and when that man is ready, he can do anything and everything he likes; that personality put upon anything will make it work.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions: (2 × 4 = 8)

- (a) How do people usually think about themselves in their failures?
- (b) What is the importance of a man's personality in his life?
- (c) What should be the aim of education and training?
- (d) How does such a man who throws his magic influence his fellow-beings?

1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)

- (a) Whom should the heads of families question do when they fail?
- (i) Themselves                      (ii) Neighbours
- (iii) Children                      (iv) God

- (b) Which type of man has been called ‘a dynamo of power’?
- (i) The man who interferes  
(ii) The man who questions  
(iii) The man who influences  
(iv) The man who praises almighty
- (c) The noun form of ‘appraise’ is:
- (i) Appraised                      (ii) Appraisal  
(iii) Appraising                  (iv) Appraise
- (d) Which of the following words mean the same as ‘perfect’
- (i) Blame                              (ii) Remark  
(iii) Polish                            (iv) Faultless

### Answers

- 1.1 (a) Each person tries to hold himself faultless and lay the blame upon somebody or something else, or even on bad luck.
- (b) A man’s thought process, his actions and his conduct of life is largely influenced by the personality he possesses.
- (c) The aim of education and training is to ensure one’s growth. A person should be polished well more at inside than outside.
- (d) Such a man can do anything and everything he likes thus influencing his fellow beings that everything that we desire can be achieved.
- 1.2 (a) (i) Themselves  
(b) (iii) The man who influences  
(c) (ii) Appraisal  
(d) (iv) Faultless

### PASSAGE-5

Read the passage given below:

To date happiness has defied definition. Most people tend to equate happiness with fun, good living and plenty of money. If happiness were synonymous with this, entire rich people with all their luxuries and countless parties would be perpetually happy. But in actual fact, they are, frequently, acutely unhappy, despite their riches and ability to indulge in fun activities at will. Fun is what we experience during an act; happiness is that intangible something we experience after an act. We may have fun watching a movie, going for shopping, meeting friends – these

are all fun activities that afford us fleeting moments of relaxation and enjoyment. Happiness, on the other hand, is a stronger, deeper and more abiding emotion.

If we perceive happiness as the ultimate goal, we must also devise a way to reach that goal. The way to happiness is not a smooth, broad highway along which we can cruise at a comfortable speed. It is a path through rocky and rugged terrain and the going can become very tough at times. At these times we have to roll up our sleeves and with pitchfork and shovel making our way onwards. This pursuit of happiness lasts a lifetime. Great happiness is earned only by great effort and effort not in spurts but diligent, constant effort.

In this connection we are confronted with another fallacy, that fun and pleasure mean happiness and thus pain, its corollary, must be synonymous with unhappiness. But in fact the truth is quite different. Things that bring us happiness, more often than not, involve some amount of pain. It is because of misconception that people avoid the very endeavour that is the source of true happiness. Difficult endeavours—such as the raising of children, establishing deeper relationships with loved ones, trying to do something worthwhile in life—hold the promise of a world of happiness.

Happiness is not a permanent vacation. Another prevalent belief is that if one were rich enough not to have to work, one would be blissfully happy. But a job is more than just a pay cheque. Almost all religions teach us that work is worship. Work holds the key to happiness as doing something which increases confidence and self-worth. It brings on a feeling of satisfaction, of doing something, of contributing. Job satisfaction comes less from how much one earns than from the challenge of the job. Of course, the pay-cheques count. It would be unrealistic to suggest that one could be happy without a basic shelter, roaming the streets on an empty stomach.

Therefore one needs to understand that it is the balance between materialistic gains and inconspicuous benefits can lead to ultimate happiness.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions: (2 × 4 = 8)

- (a) What is the common opinion about happiness? What is it in real sense of the term?
- (b) What does the author want to say in the second paragraph?
- (c) What are the sources of true happiness?
- (d) How does work hold the key to happiness?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What type of path leads to happiness?  
 (i) A path full of ups and downs  
 (ii) A path full of materialistic gain  
 (iii) A path full of mud pond  
 (iv) A path full of water
- (b) Why should there be a balance between materialistic gain and inconspicuous benefits?  
 (i) To experience temporary happiness  
 (ii) To experience ultimate form of happiness  
 (iii) To show off  
 (iv) To make others jealous
- (c) How is fun different from happiness?  
 (i) There isn't any difference between the two  
 (ii) Fun is experienced by children while adults experience happiness  
 (iii) Happiness unlike fun is a deeper emotion  
 (iv) None of these
- (d) Which of the following words mean 'myth'?  
 (i) Fallacy (ii) Corollary  
 (iii) Truth (iv) Rugged

**Answers**

- 1.1 (a) Most people tend to equate happiness with fun, good living and plenty of money. In real sense, happiness is that intangible something we experience after an act.
- (b) One can attain happiness through constant efforts. Even when faced with difficult situations, one should never give up.
- (c) Difficult endeavours—such as the raising of children, establishing deeper relationships with loved ones, trying to do something worthwhile in life are sources of true happiness.
- (d) doing something which increases confidence and self-worth. It brings on a feeling of satisfaction, of doing something, of contributing.
- 1.2 (a) (i) A path full of ups and downs  
 (b) (ii) To experience ultimate form of happiness

- (c) (iii) Happiness unlike fun is a deeper emotion  
 (d) (i) Fallacy

**PASSAGE-6****Read the passage given below:**

Beware of those who use the truth to deceive. When someone tells you something that is true but leaves out important information that should be included, he can create a false impression. For example, someone might say, "I just won ten thousand rupees on the lottery. It was great. I took that ten rupees ticket back to the store and turned it in for ten thousand rupees!" This boy is the winner, right? Maybe, may not be. We then discover that he bought two hundred tickets, and only one was a winner. He's really a big loser!

He didn't say anything that was false, but he deliberately omitted important information. That's called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest. Untrustworthy candidates in political campaigns often use this tactic. Let's say that during Governor Smith's last term, her state lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. Then she seeks another term. One of her opponents runs an ad saying, "During Governor Smith's term, the state lost one million jobs!" That's true. However, an honest statement would have been, "During Governor Smith's term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs".

Advertising has evolved tremendously in the past century. It has not only been furthered by advances in technology but also in the way that advertisers communicate with consumers.

Advertising copywriters know the power that language has over people and they use this to their advantage to convince and persuade. They use a number of techniques to help alter the way people perceive a product. More importantly, they make them want to buy it. Advertisers will sometimes, use half-truths. It's against the law to make false claims so they try to mislead you with the truth. An ad might boast, "Nine out of ten doctors recommend Lucky Pills to cure pimples". It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Lucky Corporation. This kind of deception happens too often. It's a sad fact of life. Lies are lies, and sometimes, the truth can lie as well.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions: (2 × 4 = 8)**

- (a) How do some people use the truth to deceive?
- (b) What is half-truth?
- (c) How do politicians use half-truths during their election campaigns?
- (d) What role does language play in the world of advertising?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) Whom should one be aware of?
- (i) Shrewd people
- (ii) Highly educated people
- (iii) Those who use the truth to deceive
- (iv) Coward people
- (b) Who uses half-truth so as to gain power?
- (i) Politicians
- (ii) All human beings
- (iii) Adolescents
- (iv) Technicians
- (c) What is person said to present half-truth?
- (i) When he speaks sugar coated words
- (ii) When he speaks what he wants to
- (iii) When he deliberately omits important information
- (iv) None of these
- (d) Which of the following words mean the same as 'careful'?
- (i) Persuade                      (ii) Beware
- (iii) Recommend                (iv) Perceive

**Answers**

- 1.1** (a) When someone tells you something that is true but leaves out important information that should be included, he or she deceive other people.
- (b) When someone says anything that is not false but deliberately omits important information. It is called half-truth.
- (c) Politicians tell people half-truth of his or her opponent to mislead the public and make them in favour of themselves.
- (d) Advertisers use language to their advantage that gradually leads people to buy the product they are advertising.

- 1.2** (a) (iii) Those who use the truth to deceive
- (b) (i) Politicians
- (c) (iii) When he deliberately omits important information
- (d) (ii) Beware

**PASSAGE-7****Read the passage given below:**

Positive thinking is a mental and emotional attitude that focuses on the bright side of life and expects positive results. A positive person anticipates happiness, health and success, and believes he or she can overcome any obstacle and difficulty.

Positive thinking is not accepted by everyone. Some consider it as nonsense and scoff at people who follow it, but there is a growing number of people, who accept positive thinking as a fact and believe in its effectiveness. It seems that this subject is gaining popularity, as evidenced by the many books, lectures and courses about it. To use it in your life, you need more than just to be aware of its existence. You need to adopt the attitude of positive thinking in everything you do. With a positive attitude, we experience pleasant and happy feelings. This brings brightness to the eyes, more energy, and happiness. Our whole being broadcasts goodwill, happiness and success. Even our health is affected in a beneficial way. We walk tall, our voice is more powerful, and our body language shows the way we feel.

Positive and negative thinking is contagious. We affect and are affected by the people we meet, in one way or another. This happens instinctively and at a subconscious level, through words, thoughts and feelings, and through body language. Is it any wonder that we want to be around positive people, and prefer to avoid negative ones?

People are more disposed to help us if we are positive, and they dislike and avoid anyone broadcasting negativity. Negative thoughts, words and attitude, create negative and unhappy feelings, moods and behaviour. When the mind is negative, poisons are released into the blood, which causes more unhappiness and negativity. This is the way to failure, frustration and disappointment.

In order to turn the mind towards the positive, some inner work is required, since attitude and thoughts do not change overnight. The power of your thoughts is a mighty power that is always shaping your life. This shaping is usually done subconsciously, but it is possible to make the process a conscious one.



otherwise in their private lives. These revelations happen often when the home breaks up, as in divorce cases.

Nowadays, the younger people sometimes offend others with their informal or inappropriate dressing. One should be properly attired when paying a visit to a friend's home. Even common polite greetings are heard less often. In faxes and e-mails, proper terms of addresses are also left out more often than not.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions: (2 × 4 = 8)**

- (a) Give two examples of displaying courtesy.
- (b) What impression do we have of a well-mannered person's family and why?
- (c) What is meant by 'etiquette'?
- (d) When and where should a person display courtesy?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What sort of people earn respect?
  - (i) Educated
  - (ii) Rich
  - (iii) Courteous
  - (iv) Elderly
- (b) When do we become conscious about our behaviour?
  - (i) In the presence of our friends
  - (ii) When we know that we are being observed
  - (iii) When we are in a good mood
  - (iv) When we want some benefit
- (c) At what place should a person show courtesy on primary basis?
  - (i) Home
  - (ii) Workplace
  - (iii) At a social gathering
  - (iv) During a session
- (d) How do younger people offend others?
  - (i) By talking a lot
  - (ii) By paying more attention to technology than human beings
  - (iii) By doing whatever they wish to
  - (iv) By their informal or inappropriate dressing

## Answers

- 1.1** (a) (i) Giving up of one's seat,  
(ii) Giving way to another
- (b) We develop respect and linking towards a well-mannered person. We form a good impression of his family because it is a mark of good breeding.
- (c) Etiquette, in its truest sense, goes beyond a set of rules or manners that a person displays in the public's eyes. It is a reflection of oneself rather than the exhibition of a code of behaviour.
- (d) A person should display good manners at any given time and at any given place.
- 1.2** (a) (iii) Courteous
- (b) (ii) When we know that we are being observed
- (c) (i) Home
- (d) (iv) By their informal or inappropriate dressing

## PASSAGE-9

Read the passage given below:

Ben's younger cousin was going to celebrate her sixth birthday next month. He wanted to get a special gift but had no idea what a six-year-old girl might like. Besides, he did not have much money to spend on her present either.

One day, Ben was at the public library trying to pick some interesting books himself. The school holidays were approaching soon and he wanted to have a few books to occupy his free time. He browsed through the shelves, looking at many different genres of books. Then, he chanced upon the arts and crafts section. He saw that there were many books on painting, charcoal sketching, clay modeling, origami and so on.

As Ben scanned the books, one particular book caught his eye. It was a book on balloon sculpting. Ben's idea of sculpting had always been one that involved using a chisel to form a giant piece of rock into a statue. He had never heard of balloon sculpting. Out of curiosity, he pulled the book from the shelf and flipped it open. When he saw the pictures inside, he realized that balloon sculpting was actually using balloons to twist them into all sorts of shapes in order to create objects like a sword or a crown. As he looked through the colorful pages, an idea struck him ! He could make

balloon sculptures for his cousin and her friends at her birthday party ! They ought to love that! Excited with his idea, he borrowed the book.

At home, Ben told his mother about his idea. She agreed that it was an amazing idea. In fact, she even offered to pay for the balloons. That very day, Ben's mother took him out to buy some balloons to practice on. Ben diligently followed the instructions in the book. At first, he had difficulty twisting the balloons. He was afraid of bursting the balloons. When he realized that the balloons were very stretchable, he was more relaxed. As he practiced, he burst dozens of balloons but that never discouraged him. He continued to work hard on it.

By the day of the party, Ben was pretty good at balloon sculpting. Many of the children requested for all sorts of shapes. He tried his best to give them what they wanted. Most importantly, his cousin loved his idea that made all his hard work worthwhile.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions: (2 × 4 = 8)**

- (a) In paragraph one, what were the two problems Ben faced when deciding on a birthday present for his cousin?
- (b) Why did Ben pick the book on balloon sculpting?
- (c) In what way did Ben's mother support his idea?
- (d) How did Ben feel when he burst the balloons while practicing?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) Why did Ben get books from the public library?
  - (i) To occupy his free time during school vacations
  - (ii) To complete his holiday homework
  - (iii) To know about universe
  - (iv) None of these
- (b) What made Ben happy at the party?
  - (i) His favourite cake being served
  - (ii) The return gift
  - (iii) His cousin appreciated the idea of balloon sculpting
  - (iv) Ben met his old friend

- (c) What did Ben decide to do at his cousin's birthday party?
  - (i) Prepare a set of games
  - (ii) Make balloon sculptures
  - (iii) Make paintings
  - (iv) Make pottery objects
- (d) What problem did Ben face while balloon sculpting?
  - (i) He did not get good quality of balloons
  - (ii) All balloons busted
  - (iii) Ben could not decide the shape for balloons
  - (iv) Twisting the balloons

### Answers

- 1.1** (a) He had no idea what a six-year-old girl might like. Besides, he did not have much money to spend on her present either.
- (b) Ben's idea of sculpting had always been one that involved using a chisel to form a giant piece of rock into a statue. He had never heard of balloon sculpting. Out of curiosity, he pulled the book from the shelf
- (c) Ben's mother agreed that it was an amazing idea. In fact, she even offered to pay for the balloons. That very day, Ben's mother took him out to buy some balloons to practice on.
- (d) Ben did not get discouraged. He continued to work hard on it.
- 1.2** (a) (i) To occupy his free time during school vacations
- (b) (iii) His cousin appreciated the idea of balloon sculpting
- (c) (ii) Make balloon sculptures
- (d) (iv) Twisting the balloons

### PASSAGE-10

**Read the passage given below:**

I had never encountered an elephant at close quarters until my visit to an elephant relocation center. After observing their behavior and how they interact with their trainers and each other, I think their intelligence is amazing. Elephants are highly intelligent with relatively large, complex and slow-maturing brains. They have reasoning capabilities, can learn skills and have complex emotions experiencing pain,

suffering, sadness, depression and grief. They love to wallow in mud and swish their bodies with grainy sand. As their skin is sensitive to the sun, the mud and sand form a sunscreen of sorts, protecting them from the sun's harsh rays. In the cool, clear stream, the elephants exhibit their playful nature spraying water over unsuspecting visitors and lying on their side in the stream.

The Elephant Training Center in Kuala Gandah, Pahang, is the headquarters for the Malaysian Elephant Translocation Team set up in 1974. Wild elephants are close to extinction in Malaysia and the team has managed to increase the elephant's population from 500 to 1200 in the past 20 years. In 25 years, they have successfully relocated 400 elephants. At the center, there are five elephants ranging in age from 6 to 50 years old. These 'inmates' are not show animals but working elephants specially trained to assist in translocation projects. The center only keeps and trains female elephants as their temperament is more suitable for translocation work.

In Malaysia, the elephant is a symbol of conservation. Due to rampant development, it is virtually impossible for them to roam without encroaching into plantations, estates and villages. In this context, elephants are considered a nuisance. This is where the translocation team comes in. The center is often called to relocate elephants from unwelcome territories to national parks. Wild elephants can be dangerous if threatened. The center's elephants are brought long to give moral support to wild ones who are frightened, angry and confused at being captured and chained. Two working elephants flank a single wild elephant, touching it with their trunk, providing comfort and calm in a slow and delicate process.

It may seem cruel to have the elephants in heavy chains but a spokesman says that it is unavoidable. The trip to the national parks may take hours and is very stressful for the elephants. It is imperative that the elephants are moved to their new home as soon as possible as they may die out of despair and hopelessness. Visitors are shown a National Geographic documentary on how translocation is done. The center has two teams with alternating roles. Each month, one team does translocation work while the other remains at the center to handle day-to-day affairs. The staff's dedication is obvious. They are familiar with the principles, mission statement and aspirations for the center. The key word is 'conservation'.

But knowledge is crucial to creating awareness, especially among the uneducated general public. Usually, it is not elephants that trespass into human territory. Rather, humans are the ones encroaching into elephant territory. The center has noble goals but lacks ample funds to realize its vision. The objective is clear but the process is slow. We may all have to do what we can to help.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions: (2 × 4 = 8)**

- (a) Why does the writer think that the elephant's intelligence is amazing?
- (b) What has led to the reduction of the elephants' natural habitat?
- (c) What effect will the long trip have on the elephants?
- (d) What is the main obstacle to the center to realize its main vision?

**1.2 Choose the correct option: (1 × 4 = 4)**

- (a) What is an elephant's skin sensitive to?
  - (i) Mud
  - (ii) Water
  - (iii) Sun
  - (iv) All of the above
- (b) In Malaysia, the elephant is a symbol of....?
  - (i) Victory
  - (ii) Conservation
  - (iii) God
  - (iv) Calmness
- (c) Whom does the centre's elephant provide moral support to?
  - (i) Frightened elephants
  - (ii) Confused elephants
  - (iii) Angry elephants
  - (iv) All of the above
- (d) Which of the following words mean the same as 'uncontrollable'?
  - (i) Rampant
  - (ii) Frightened
  - (iii) Trespass
  - (iv) Encroach

**Answers**

- 1.1** (a) Elephants have reasoning capabilities, can learn skills and have complex emotions experiencing pain, suffering, sadness, depression and grief.
- (b) Due to rampant development, it is virtually impossible for elephants to roam without encroaching into plantations, estates and villages.

- (c) It is very stressful for the elephants. It is feared that elephants may die out of despair and hopelessness.
- (d) The center lacks ample funds to realize its vision. The objective is clear but the process is slow.

1.2 (a) (iii) Sun

- (b) (ii) Conservation
- (c) (iv) All of the above
- (d) (i) Rampant

## PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

[10 Marks] [CBSE 2023]

- (1) Mankind's fascination with gold is as old as civilization itself. The ancient Egyptians held gold in high esteem gold had religious significance for them, and King Tutankhamen was buried in a solid gold coffin 3300 years ago. The wandering Israelites worshipped a golden calf, and the legendary King Midas asked that whatever he touched be turned into gold.
- (2) Not only is gold beautiful, but it is virtually indestructible. It will not rust or corrode. Gold coins and products fabricated from the metal have survived undamaged for centuries. Gold is extremely easy to work with. One ounce, which is about the size of a cube of sugar, can be beaten into a sheet nearly 100 square feet in size, and becomes so thin that light can pass through it. An ounce of gold can also be stretched into a wire 50 miles long. Gold conducts electricity better than any other substance except copper and silver, and it is particularly important in modern electronic industry.
- (3) People have always longed to possess gold. Unfortunately, this longing has also brought out the worst in human character. The Spanish conquerors robbed palaces, temples and graves and killed thousands of people in their ruthless search for gold. Even today, the economy of South Africa's gold mines depend largely on the employment of black labourers who are paid about 40 pounds a month, plus boarding and lodging. They work in conditions that can only be described as cruel. About 400 miners die in South Africa each year.
- (4) Much of the gold's value lies in its scarcity. Only about 80,000 tons have been mined in the history of the world. All of it can be stored in a vault 60 feet square, or a super tanker. Great Britain was the first country to adopt the gold standard, when the Master of the Mint, Sir Issac Newton, established a fixed price for gold in 1717. The discovery of gold in the last half of the nineteenth century in California, (1848) and later in Australia and South Africa changed everything. Before the discovery, there wasn't enough gold around for all the trading nations to link their currencies to the precious metal.
- (5) An out-of-work prospector named George Harrison launched South Africa into the gold age in 1886 when he discovered the metal in a farm near what is now Johannesburg. Harrison was given 12 pounds as a reward by the farmer. He then disappeared and was eaten by a lion.
- (6) One of the biggest gold mining areas in the Soviet Union is the Kolyma River region, once infamous for its prison camp. The camp has gone, but in a way nothing has changed. Many ex-prisoners have stayed on to work in the mines and are supervised by ex-guards.
- (7) Despite the current rush to buy gold, 75 percent of the metal goes into making jewellery. Italy is the biggest consumer of gold for this purpose, and many Italian jewellers even tear up their wooden floors and burn them to recover the tiny flecks of gold. Historically, the desire to hoard gold at home has been primarily an occupation of the working and peasant classes, who have had no faith in paper money. George Bernard Shaw defended their instincts eloquently, "You have to choose between trusting the natural stability of the honesty and intelligence of the members of the government," he said "and with due respect to these gentlemen, I advise to vote for gold."

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

[10 × 1 = 10]

- (i) When was King Tutankhamen buried?
- (a) 1717  
(b) 1886  
(c) 3300 years ago  
(d) 1848
- (ii) Why did Egyptians hold gold in great esteem?
- (a) because it is a good conductor of electricity.  
(b) because of its religious significance.  
(c) for lovely gold ornaments.  
(d) because it is indestructible.
- (iii) According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (a) Gold is the best conductor of electricity.  
(b) Apart from gold, copper and silver are good conductors of electricity.  
(c) Gold can be easily beaten, hence it is easy to work with.  
(d) Gold plays an important role in the modern electronics industry.

- (iv) Select the option that displays what the writer projects, with reference to the following.

The wandering Israelites worshipped a golden calf \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) importance of religion  
(b) importance of the metal gold  
(c) good conductor  
(d) gold can replace money
- (v) How were the black Labourers exploited?
- (vi) Complete the following with the phrase from paragraph.

Opinion	Reason
	King Tutankhamen was buried in a solid gold coffin 3300 years ago.

- (vii) Based on your reading of the text, list 2 reasons why the writer says that.

Not only is gold beautiful but it is virtually indestructible.

- (viii) \_\_\_\_\_ launched South Africa into the gold age.

- (a) Issac Newton  
(b) George Harrison  
(c) George Bernard Shaw  
(d) A farmer

- (ix) Select the option that corresponds to the following.

The ancient Egyptians and the modern electronic industry both hold gold in high esteem.

- (a) The hardworking student came first because of his diligent practice.  
(b) Honesty is underrated whereas strategy is appreciated  
(c) The vibrant colours made the interiors look luminous.  
(d) The steaming food was both appetizing and tasty.

- (x) Supply one point to justify the following:

The desire to hoard gold at home has been primarily an occupation of the working and peasant classes.

## 2. Read the passage given below:

[10 Marks] [CBSE 2023]

- (1) Starting Monday, the country's low-cost Mars mission with the red planet for an extended period will enter the "blackout" phase snapping communication with the satellite. From June 8 to 22 the Sun will block Mars from the Earth snapping communication with the satellite.
- (2) A senior Indian Space Research Organisation official said. "This will be for the first time that there will be a communication break for such a long period of about 15 days. During this period, there will be no communication with the satellite", he added.
- (3) Expressing confidence about regaining control over the satellite once the blackout phase is over, he said, "the scenario has been tested and the line of communication will be established." The spacecraft's life has been extended for another six months in March due to surplus fuel.

- (4) Stating that the spacecraft has been “configured” for the blackout, the ISRO official said, “we are not sending any commands to the spacecraft now, till 8th June few hours of signals will be sent by the spacecraft that will be for about two to three hours per day”. In May next year, the mission will have to go through a similar phase once again, if there is another extension of mission life when the Earth will come between the Sun and Mars.
- (5) Scripting space history, India on September 24 last successfully placed its low-cost Mars spacecraft in orbit around the red planet in its very first attempt, breaking into an elite club of three countries.
- (i) Infer one reason for the following based on information in paragraph 1.  
The ‘blackout’ phase is significant \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank.  
From paragraph 1 & 2, we can infer that there will be \_\_\_\_\_
1. no communication with the people.
  2. blackout phase.
  3. satellite will set no communication.
  4. the moon will block the earth.
  5. the communication break will be for 15 days.
- (a) 1, 2 & 3  
(b) 1, 3 & 4  
(c) 2, 3 & 5  
(d) 3, 4 & 5
- (iii) The communication with the satellite will break for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
(a) 10  
(b) 15  
(c) 20  
(d) 25
- (iv) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/phrase from paragraph 2.  
aroma : cooking :: \_\_\_\_\_ : space research  
(Clue – just like aroma is integral to coking, similarly \_\_\_\_\_ is/are integral to space Research.
- (v) According to ISRO official till 8th July, when Sun will block Mars, \_\_\_\_ signal/ signals per day will be sent to the spacecraft.  
(a) no  
(b) considerable  
(c) indefinite.  
(d) only for few
- (vi) Select the correct options to complete the following sentence:  
The ISRO officials are \_\_\_\_\_ about their control over the spacecraft after the blackout phase.  
(a) doubtful  
(b) apprehensive  
(c) confident  
(d) jittery
- (vii) The spacecraft’s life was extended by six months because of  
(a) extra fuel  
(b) incomplete work  
(c) lack of communication amongst ISRO officials  
(d) technical problems in its landing
- (viii) Read the following sentences:  
(A) The blackout was a sudden development.  
(B) Because of this, the officials are very nervous about the success of the spacecraft.  
(a) Both (A) & (B) are true.  
(b) Both (A) & (B) are false.  
(c) (A) is true and (B) is false.  
(d) (A) is false and (B) is true.
- (ix) Substitute the word ‘nonpareil’ with one word similar in meaning in the following sentence from paragraph 5.  
India managed to get into the nonpareil club of Mars spacecraft in orbit.
- (x) The word scarcity in the passage means the opposite of  
(a) excess  
(b) plenty  
(c) inadequacy  
(d) surplus

**(Q. 3-12) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones: (any eight)**

[CBSE Term 1, 2022]

In most societies that have any glimmering of civilization, a person accused of wrong doing is given at least a nominal chance of proving his innocence. The Romans had a highly sophisticated / comprehensive system of courts and the members of their legal profession were well educated but the Saxons who followed them to rule Britain used rougher methods.

From about the sixth century A.D. to the eleventh the majority of the trials were in the form of cruel physical torture (carrying a piece of red hot iron, stepping barefoot and blindfold across a floor covered with red hot coals or sometimes by a gentler method of oath - swearing.

The accused was ordered to bring to the Saxon authorities, a police officer or a priest could be persuaded to swear on oath or still a number of persons who would say that the accused was of good character and thus innocent. The number of persons who swore depended on the crime.

A noble / a landlord or a priest counted for up to half a dozen ordinary peasants. As almost everyone lived in small villages, where almost everyone knew everyone else, and very few would risk telling a lie on oath (the people were mostly religious), the truth was generally told. If the accused could not produce enough oath helpers, he was found guilty and punished.

In the eleventh century the Normans introduced trial by battle in certain cases. The accused and the accuser fought with special weapons until one was dead or surrendered.

It was believed that God would know the guilty and give the innocent the power to win. The whole idea became ridiculous when both the parties were allowed to hire champions who would fight on their behalf. It seemed likely whoever could pay the more for a stronger professional fighter stood a good chance of winning and judged innocent. This may sound unfair to us but there is a parallel with a wealthy person today who can hire a costly and brilliant barrister to defend him.

In the early middle ages when England was a land of small villages remote from each other, crime tended to be basic and direct : beating up, theft, sex and murder being the main offences. But as towns and manufacturing and commerce grew, the possibilities for cheating and fraud soared. The whole organisation of society became more complex and opened the door to a world of more sophisticated wickedness. With no regular police force, spies and informers were offered rewards when they brought in criminals.

3. England (or Britain) turn by turn came under the rule of:

- (a) Saxons : Romans: Normans
- (b) Normans : Saxons : Romans
- (c) Romans : Saxons : Normans
- (d) Normans : Romans: Saxons

4. The article describes :

- (a) The development of the system of justice in England
- (b) Civilized societies and justice
- (c) Justice v/s Civilisation
- (d) Rule of Justice in England

5. Study the following statements :

- (A) Romans were proud of their judicial system.
  - (B) There is not much difference between the Norman and modern system of justice.
- (a) (A) is right and (B) is wrong
  - (b) (B) is right and (A) is wrong
  - (c) Both (A) and (B) are right
  - (d) Both (A) and (B) are wrong

6. Match the following:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| (A) Romans  | i. A priest to swear for the accused         |
| (B) Saxons  | ii. Highly paid lawyers can win a case       |
| (C) Modern  | iii. Educated judges and lawyers             |
| (D) Normans | iv. The winner in a battle declared innocent |

- (a) (A) iv; (B) ii; (C) i; (D) iii;
- (b) (A) iii; (B) i; (C) ii; (D) iv;
- (c) (A) i; (B) iii; (C) iv; (D) ii;
- (d) (A) ii ; (B) i; (C) iii; (D) iv;

7. Study the following statements :
- (A) In a trial by battle, money played a main role.  
 (B) God helped the innocent win the battle.
- (a) (A) is right and (B) is wrong  
 (b) (B) is right and (A) is wrong  
 (c) Both (A) and (B) are right and (A) was the conclusion  
 (d) Both (A) and (B) are right and (A) was not the conclusion

8. Study the following statements :
- (A) Saxon system of trial was nobler than that of the Romans.  
 (B) Saxon system had two aspects – rough and noble.  
 (C) The rich Saxons could hire champions to argue their case.  
 (D) Even an innocent person would be held guilty if enough people did not swear for him.

The following are correct:

- (a) (A) and (B)  
 (b) (B) and (C)  
 (c) (C) and (A)  
 (d) (B) and (D)
9. Study the following statements :
- (A) Earlier England comprised small villages each with a small population  
 (B) Crimes like cheating and fraud were rare.
- (a) (A) is an assertion and (B) is the response  
 (b) (B) is an assertion and (A) is the response  
 (c) Both (A) and (B) are unrelated assertions  
 (d) Both (A) and (B) are responses to some other assertions

10. Which of the following statements are true?  
 The rich have always enjoyed an advantage in the judicial system because
- (A) they were physically strong, so would win the trial by fighting.  
 (B) they could hire the strongest champion.  
 (C) they can hire the best lawyers.  
 (D) they could persuade the priest to swear on their behalf.
- (a) (A) and (B)  
 (b) (B) and (C)

- (c) (C) and (D)  
 (d) (A) and (D)

11. Which of the following statements are not true?
- (A) In the quest for justice the guilty often went unpunished.  
 (B) For seven hundred years from the sixth century trial was mostly rough  
 (C) Swearing value of a priest was equal to a dozen ordinary peasants.  
 (D) Use of champions in a trial by battle finds an equivalent in the modern times.
- (a) (A) and (C)  
 (b) (B) and (C)  
 (c) (C) and (D)  
 (d) (A) and (B)

12. 'any glimmering of civilisation'  
 'Glimmering' in the above expression has been used as a metaphor. Glimmering stands for
- (a) a slight suggestion  
 (b) a great hope  
 (c) some fear  
 (d) a little confidence

**(Q. 13-20) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions / complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones: (Any six)**

[CBSE Term 1, 2022]

Around 194 millions birds and 29 million mammals are thought to be killed each year on European roads, according to a new study that has ranked the most vulnerable species. The research has found that the species killed most often were not necessarily the endangered species.

This means action to preserve wildlife when new roads are built risks being targeted at the wrong species based on current methods. Road densities in Europe are among the world's highest, with 50% of the continent within 1.5 km of a paved road or railway. Roads are therefore a significant threat to wildlife, and evidence shows deaths on them could even cause some species to disappear completely.

Despite this, the long-term protection of species is not currently considered when assessing the impact of new roads on wildlife, meaning we risk giving support to only the endangered species, doing nothing to help those most at risk. A better understanding of which

species are most vulnerable to roads is therefore important if we are to take a more effective action of protection.

A research team based in Lisbon calculated road-kill rates for 423 bird species and 212 mammal species. They found that small animals with high population densities and which mature at an early age were most likely to be killed on roads. Nocturnal mammals and birds with a diet of plants and seeds were also shown to have higher death rates.

The study also used the road-kill surveys to rank the bird and mammal species whose long-term survival was most threatened by road-kill. The hazel grouse and ground squirrel were found to be the most at risk of local extinction. Both are common in Europe but are classified as species of Least Concern Red list of Threatened Species.

The most vulnerable animals classified as threatened by IUCN were the red-knobbed coot, Balcan mole and Podolian mole. The study revealed that road-kill hotspots were not the areas with the highest population of endangered species. For example, house sparrows had a high road-kill rate (2.7 per km/year) but were ranked 420th of 423 bird species for vulnerability. Conversely, the hazel grouse had a low predicted road kill rate (0.2 per km/yr) but was most vulnerable of all birds studied.

13. Study the following statements :

- (A) Roads are killers for animals.
  - (B) Both birds and mammals are killed on roads.
  - (C) Species most killed are necessarily the endangered ones.
- (a) (A) is correct and (B) is false
  - (b) (B) is correct and (C) is false
  - (c) (A) and (B) both are correct
  - (d) (C) is correct and (A) is false

14. Study the following statements :

- (A) Roads have covered 50% of land in Europe.
  - (B) Road traffic causes a great risk to wild life.
  - (C) Some species can survive all kinds of traffic on roads.
- (a) (A) is correct and (B) is false
  - (b) (B) is correct and (C) is false
  - (c) (C) is correct and (A) is false
  - (d) (A) and (B) both are false

- 15. (a) While planning roads we should see which species to protect.
  - (b) We are doing a lot to protect those most at risk.
  - (c) 50% of Europe is covered only with roads.
  - (d) Small animals even with low population density are most at risk.
16. (a) More mammals than birds are killed on the roads.
- (b) Small animals generally keep away from roads.
- (c) Number of road-kills depends upon the population density of small animals
- (d) Animals that come out only at night are saved.
17. (A) The surveys ranked the road kill rate of birds and mammals.
- (B) The finding puts grouse and squirrel at great risk.
- (a) (A) is an assertion and (B) is the response.
  - (b) (B) is an assertion and (A) is the response.
  - (c) Both (A) and (B) are false
  - (d) Both (A) and (B) are unrelated to each other.
18. Hazel grouse and ground squirrel are classified as species of least concern.
- The statement is:
- (a) a logical conclusion
  - (b) a piece of good news
  - (c) ironical
  - (d) a pleasant surprise
19. The title of the study should be
- (a) A Birds and Mammals survey
  - (b) Road-kills
  - (c) Road density in Europe
  - (d) Need for conservation
20. The purpose of the study is
- (a) how to prevent road-kills
  - (b) to see who is more at risk on the roads
  - (c) how to plan better roads
  - (d) to estimate the number of road accident victims

**21. Read the passage given below :****[5 Marks] [CBSE Term 2, 2022]**

- (1) Milkha Singh, also known as The flying Sikh, was an Indian track and field sprinter who was introduced to the sport while serving in the Indian Army. He is the only athlete to win gold in 400 metres at the Asian Games as well as the Commonwealth Games. He also won gold medals in the 1958 and 1962 Asian Games. He represented India in the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne, the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome and the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. He was awarded the Padma Shri, India's fourth-highest civilian honour, in recognition of his sporting achievements.
- (2) The race for which Singh is best remembered is his fourth-place finish in the 400 metres final at the 1960 Olympic Games. He led the race till the 200 m mark before easing off, allowing others to pass him. Singh's fourth-place time of 45.73 seconds was the Indian national record for almost 40 years.
- (3) From beginnings that saw him orphaned and displaced during the partition of India, Singh became a sporting icon in the country. In 2008, journalist Rohit Brijnath described Singh as "the finest athlete India has ever produced".
- (4) He was disappointed with his debut performance at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics. "I returned to India, chastened by my poor performance in Melbourne. I had been so excited by the prospects of being part of the Indian Olympics team, but hadn't realized how strong and professional the competition would be. My success in India had filled me with a false sense of pride and it was only when I was on the track that I saw how inconsequential my talents were when pitted against superbly fit and seasoned athletes. It was then that I understood what competition actually meant, and that if I wanted to succeed on the international arena, I must be prepared to test my mettle against the best athletes in the world."
- (5) Then he decided to make printing the sole focus of his life.  
"Running had thus become my God, my religion and my beloved."

"My life during those two years was governed by strict rules and regulations and a self-imposed penance. Every morning I would rise at the crack of dawn, get into my sports kit and dash off to the track, where I would run two or three miles cross-country in the company of my coach."

- (6) On how he pushed himself through the tough days of vigorous training. "I practiced so strenuously that often I was drained of all energy, and there were times when I would vomit blood or drop down unconscious through sheer exercise. My doctors and coaches warned me, asked me to slow down to maintain my health and equilibrium but my determination was too strong to give up. My only focus was to become the best athlete in the world. But then images of a packed stadium filled with cheering spectators, wildly applauding me as I crossed the finishing line, would flash across my mind and I would start again, encouraged by visions of victory."

**Based on your reading answer any five questions from the six given below :**

**[1 × 5 = 5]**

- (i) What is Milkha Singh known as ? What realization did Milkha Singh have when he was on the track during the Melbourne Olympics ?
- (ii) List any two of Milkha Singh's achievements.
- (iii) What strict rules and regulations did Milkha Singh follow ?
- (iv) State two consequences of his hard and strenuous practice.
- (v) What motivated Milkha Singh to become the best athlete in the world ?
- (vi) Explain the phrase 'I would start again' in the last sentence.

**22. Read the following excerpt from a Case Study. J.K.Rowling - A Journey****[5 Marks] [CBSE Term 2, 2022]**

The story of Joanne Kathleen Rowling's near magical rise to fame is almost as well known as the characters she creates.

Rowling was constantly writing and telling stories to her younger sister Dianne. "The first story I ever wrote down was about a rabbit called Rabbit." Rowling said in an interview. "He

got the measles and was visited by his friends including a giant bee called Miss Bee. And ever since Rabbit and Miss Bee, I have always wanted to be a writer, through I rarely told anyone so.

However, my parents, both of whom come from impoverished backgrounds and neither of whom had been to college, took the view that my overactive imagination was an amusing personal quirk that would never pay a mortgage or secure a pension.

A writer from the age of six, with two unpublished novels in the drawer, she was stuck on a train when Harry walked into her mind fully formed. She spent the next five years constructing the plots of seven books, one for every year of his secondary school life.

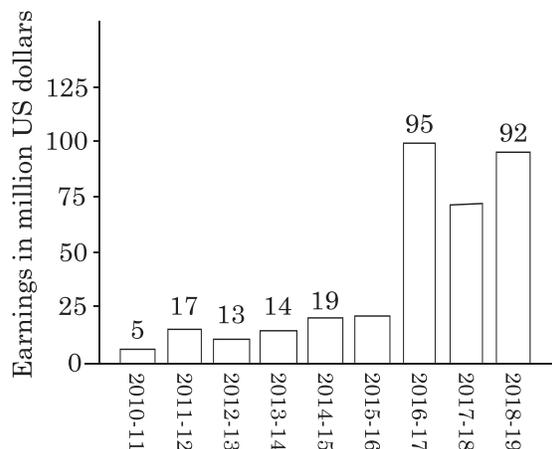
Rowling says she started writing the first book, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, in Portugal, where she was teaching English.

At first nobody wanted to publish Harry Potter. She was told that plot was too complex. Refusing to compromise, she found a publisher.

In 1997 Rowling received her first royalty cheque. By book three, she had sky rocketed to the top of the publishing world. A row of zeroes appeared on the author's bank balance and her life was turned upside down. Day and night she had journalists knocking on the unanswered door of her flat.

Rowling's quality control has become legendary, as her obsession with accuracy. She's thrilled with Stephen Fry's tape version of the books and outraged that an Italian dust jacket showed Harry minus his glasses. "Don't they understand that the glasses are the clue to his vulnerability."

Annual earnings of J.K. Rowling from 2010 to 2019.



**On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer any five of the six questions given below.** [1 × 5 = 5]

- Explain J.K. Rowling's 'near magical rise to fame.'
- What reason did the publishers give for rejecting Rowling's book?
- What was the drawback of achieving fame?
- Why was Rowling outraged with the Italian dust jacket?
- Find a word in the last para that means the same as 'insecure/helpless'.
- According to the graph, how many years did it take Rowling to become very successful?

**23. Read the following passage carefully.**

[8 marks] [CBSE 2020]

- Caged behind thick glass, the most famous dancer in the world can easily be missed in the National Museum, Delhi. The Dancing Girl of Mohenjo-Daro is that rare artefact that even school children are familiar with. Our school textbooks also communicate the wealth of our 5000 year heritage of art. You have to be alert to her existence there, amid terracotta animals to rediscover this bronze image.
- Most of us have seen her only in photographs or sketches therefore the impact of actually holding her is magnified a million times over. One discovers that the dancing girl has no feet. She is small, a little over 10 cm tall – the length of a human palm – but she surprises us with the power of great art – the ability to communicate across centuries.
- A series of bangles – of shell or ivory or thin metal – clothe her left upper arm all the way down to her fingers. A necklace with three pendants bunched together and a few bangles above the elbow and wrist on the right hand display an almost modern art.
- She speaks of the undaunted ever hopeful human spirit. She reminds us that it is important to visit museums in our country to experience the impact that a work of art leaves on our senses, to find among all the riches one particular vision of beauty that speaks to us alone.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage answer the following questions.

(1 × 8 = 8)

- (a) The dancing girl belongs to
- Mohenjo-Daro
  - Greek culture
  - Homo sapiens
  - Tibet
- (b) In the museum she's kept amount
- dancing figures
  - bronze statues
  - terracotta animals
  - books
- (c) Which information is not given in the passage ?
- The girl is caged behind glass.
  - She is a rare artefact.
  - School books communicate the wealth of our heritage.
  - She cannot be rediscovered as she's bronze.
- (d) 'Great Art' has power because :
- it appeals to us despite a passage of time.
  - it is small and can be understood.
  - it's seen in pictures and sketches.
  - it's magnified a million times.
- (e) The jewellery she wears ?
- consists of bangles of shell, ivory or thin metal.
  - is a necklace with two pendants.
  - both (i) and (ii) are correct.
  - neither (i) nor (ii) is correct.
- (f) She reminds us
- of the never say-die attitude of humans.
  - why museums in our country are exciting.
  - why she will make us come into money.
  - of dancing figures.
- (g) The synonym of the word "among" in para 1 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) The size of the dancing girl is equal to the length of human palm. (True/False)

24. Read the following passage carefully.

[12 marks] [CBSE 2020]

- As the family finally sets off from home after many arguments there is a moment of full as the car takes off. "Alright, so where are we going for dinner now?" asks the one at the driving wheel. What follows is a chaos as multiple voices make as many suggestions.
- By the time order is restored and a decision is arrived at, tempers have risen, feelings injured and there is at least one person grumbling.
- Twenty years ago, you would step out of home, decision of meal and venue already made with no arguments or opposition and everybody looked forward to the meal with equal enthusiasm. The decision was made by the head of the family and the others fell in line. Today every member of the family has a say in every decision which also promotes a sense of togetherness and bonding.
- We empower our kids to take their own decisions from a very early age. We ask them the cuisine they prefer, the movie they want to see, the holiday they wish to go on and the subjects they wish to study.
- It's a closely connected world out there where children consult and guide each other. A parent's well meaning advice can sound like nothing more than unnecessary preaching. How then do we reach our children through all the conflicting views and make the voice of reason be heard ? Children today question choices and prefer to go with the flow.
- What then is the best path to take? I would say the most important thing one can do is to listen. Listen to your children and their silences. Ensure that you keep some time aside for them, insist that they share their stories with you. Step into their world. It is not as complicated as it sounds; just a daily half an hour of the quality time would do the trick.

**24.1 One the basis of your reading to the above passage, answer the following questions in 30-40 words each.**

[2 × 4 = 8]

- (a) Write one advantage and one disadvantage of allowing every family member to be part of the decision making process.
- (b) In today's world, what are parents asking their kids?
- (c) Which two pieces of advice does the writer give to the parents?
- (d) The passage supports the parents. How far do you agree with the author's views? Support your view with a reason.

**24.2 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following:**

[1 × 4 = 4]

- (a) The synonym of 'hurt' as given in paragraph 2 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The word which means the same as 'a style or method of cooking' in paragraph 4 is :
  - (i) Cuisine
  - (ii) Gourmet
  - (iii) Gastric
  - (iv) Science
- (c) The antonym of 'agreeable' as given in paragraph 5 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The antonym of 'simple' as given in paragraph 6 is
  - (i) difficult
  - (ii) complicated
  - (iii) easy
  - (iv) tricky

**25. Read the following passage carefully.**

[8 marks] [Delhi Set 1, 2019]

1. Few guessed that this quiet, parentless girl growing up in New York City would one day become the First Lady of the United States. Even fewer thought she would become an author and lecturer and a woman much admired and loved by people throughout the world.
2. Born Anna Eleanor Roosevelt in 1884 to wealthy, but troubled parents who both died while she was young, Roosevelt was cared

for by her grandmother and sent to school in England. In 1905, she married her distant cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She and her husband had six children. Although, they were wealthy, her life was not easy and she suffered several personal tragedies. Her second son died when he was a baby. In 1921, here strong athletic husband was stricken with polio, which left him physically disabled for life.

3. Eleanor Roosevelt was a remarkable woman who had great intelligence and tremendous strength of character. She never let things get her down. She nursed her husband back to good health and encouraged him to remain in politics She then helped him to become Governor of New York, and in 1933, President of the United States.
4. While her husband was President, she took a great interest in all the affairs of the country. She became here husband's legs and eyes; she visited prisons and hospitals; she went down into mines, up scaffoldings and into factories. Roosevelt was tireless and daring. During the depression she travelled all over the country bringing goodwill, reassurance and help to people without food and jobs. During World War II she visited American soldiers in camps all over the world. The United States had never known a First Lady like her.
5. Roosevelt also kept in touch with the American people through a daily newspaper column called 'My Day'. She broadcast on the radio and delivered lectures, all first for a First Lady.

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the following questions: (any eight) [1 × 8 = 8]**

- (a) How was Eleanor Roosevelt's personality in contrast to what she became?
- (b) Apart from being the First Lady what else did she have to her credit?
- (c) What challenges did she face in her personal life but remained unfazed?
- (d) Eleanor was a strong woman who helped her husband become the President of America. How?

- (e) What does the statement: 'she became her husband's legs and eyes' mean?
- (f) What was her special contribution during the depression?
- (g) How did she motivate soldiers during World War II?
- (h) What did she do for the first time for a First Lady?
- (i) What side of her personality is reflected in this passage?

**26. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :**

[12 marks] [Delhi Set 1, 2019]

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs. Some species like Russell's viper inject poison. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method - rat snakes, for instance, catch and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their muscle power to crush their prey to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into poisonous and non-poisonous categories.
  2. Even species listed as non-poisonous aren't completely free of poison. The common Sand Boa, for instance, produces secretions particularly poisonous to birds. So, the species doesn't take any chance - it crushes its prey and injects poison as an extra step.
  3. Do vipers need poison powerful enough to kill hundreds of rats with just one drop? After all, they eat only one or two at a time.
  4. While hunting animals try their worst to kill most efficiently, their prey use any trick to avoid becoming a meal, such as developing immunity to poison. For instance, Californian ground squirrels are resistant to Northern Pacific rattlesnake poison.
  5. Competition with prey is not the only thing driving snakes to evolve more and more deadly poison. Snakes also struggle to avoid becoming prey themselves.
  6. Some snake killers have partial immunity to poison. Famously, mongooses are highly resistant to cobra poison, and with their speed and agility, kill snakes fearlessly. It would be the death of cobras as a species if they didn't evolve a more deadly poison to stop mongooses.
7. Poison has another important role. It's an extreme meat softener; specific enzymes break up the insides of the prey. Normally, a reptile depends on the sun's warm ray to aid digestion.
  8. But I wonder if we cannot use venom in our favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality often involves leather-tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws ache. If I spit it out or refuse, our hosts would be offended, I swallow like python stuffing a deer, down its throat and hope I don't choke. If only I had poison.
- 26.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer any four of the following questions in 30 - 40 words each:** [2 × 4 = 8]
- (a) Russell viper and rat snake have different methods to attack prey. How?
  - (b) How does Sand Boa kill its prey?
  - (c) There is a constant tussle between the hunting animal and its prey? Why?
  - (d) What makes mongoose a snake predator?
  - (e) What difficulty does the writer face when he is entertained in the remote parts of India ?
- 26.2 On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in any two of the following blanks.** [1 × 2 = 2]
- (i) Over powering \_\_\_\_\_ is a challenge for creatures that do not have limbs.
    - (a) a killer
    - (b) humans
    - (c) a python
    - (d) prey.
  - (ii) Poison \_\_\_\_\_ meat.
    - (a) enhances taste of
    - (b) hardens
    - (c) softens
    - (d) breaks down
  - (iii) Californian squirrels are \_\_\_\_\_ rattlesnake poison
    - (a) afraid of
    - (b) helpless against
    - (c) resistant to
    - (d) indifferent to