All of us do some kind of work to ward off starvation or to gain sufficient material wealth with a view of maintaining that standard of living which our physical and intellectual powers have helped us to reach. But there is another kind of work which is completely divorced from the burdensome process of our livelihood and which is undertaken for the sake of amusement and interest or the direction of our surplus stores in some new or useful channels of refined tastes. This delightful work of combining work with pleasure or hobby, as it is properly termed, calls for the application of our highest faculties to perform their natural functions and to display their instinctive greatness. We devote our leisure to the pursuit of this pleasant task and derive advantages that compare favourably with those we obtain from the bread earning routine of the daily life. Hobbies widen the sphere of our cultural activities, give refinement to our tastes and show us the path that leads to our systematic and moral development. Our tendencies and inclinations also find in them the outlet for a healthy and progressive expression.

2. “A hobby is a favourite subject or occupation that is not one’s main business”. In this age of machinery which has taken upon itself most of the laborious duties of physical exertion formally performed by man, then creating for him pleasant intervals of rest and leisure, it shouldn’t be difficult for him to devote some time to the pursuit of a new interest that can add some charm, colour or zest to life. The spare time must not be frittered away in idleness or spent on works as overtakes his mind and body after they have performed the normal functions for the day. The new interest will be worthwhile if it provides relaxation and change from ordinary occupation, banishes the drabness of routine work and produces a feeling that life is both charming and meaningful.

3. The choice of hobbies, like the choice of books, purposes of reading, is not an easy task. Some hobbies demand a little guidance from experienced persons. Our sudden attachment without the backing of this preliminary knowledge may result in wasting of our resources of time and money, and in the end compel us to abandon them. Some hobbies are rather expensive, and therefore beyond means of ordinary people who can ill afford to spend large sums of money on them. Not a few are incompatible with our temperament and taste. We must not, therefore, allow the glamour of certain hobbies to bind us to their reality, however tempting they may appear to us, nor should we begin to cherish thoughtlessly because we find other people so devotedly attached to them.

In the first flash of enthusiasm many have rushed into unsuitable hobbies only to find they turning away from them in a state of great disillusionment. In a few rare and exceptional cases a sudden and instinctive choice of some hobby sometimes proves to be the right one. We must not, however, forget that tinkering with a hobby is a joyless and wasteful process, unattended by any appreciable gains. Scattered interest in half a dozen or more odd hobbies is not a desirable end

(a) What is a hobby?
(b) What are the advantages of hobbies?
(c) Why does one have to be very careful in selecting a hobby?
(d) Under what circumstances do we have to discard a hobby?
(e) In what way does a hobby refine our taste?
For some years now a bunch of party-poopers has been giving Diwali a bad time. The main grouse they holed is the noise and smoke it generates through sparklers and bombs, and the money and morals it wastes on lights and gambling. Well, guess what? With emerging technology and some luck we should be able to save the situation before these killjoys manage to finish the festival forever. Like, for instance, controlling high decibel distribution is going to be a cinch in the future with noise reduction technology. That’s the same thing used to cancel outside sound in aeroplane cockpits. Basically, when a noise cancellation speaker emits a sound wave of the same amplitude but opposite in polarity to the original sound wave, the tow combine to form a new interference wave, with the result that there’s little or no sound at all. Mount such speakers on the perimeter of your premises and burst bombs inside it with total impunity. Nothing would be heard outside.

As far as air pollution is concerned, the only thing we need to do is manufacture fireworks that also release insecticidal fumigants along with their fumes so that all the vectors of pending epidemics like malaria and dengue can be obliterated by next morning via one good night’s blast. The government’s disease control people are going to be so over the moon they will probably distribute free crackers to us every year for their job well done. Instead, however, we could tell them to utilize the money saved better by jazzing up the ramparts of our homes with lights. After all it is for only two and a half nights a year, so how much can it cost? Meanwhile, the money we save on lights by doing them a favour can be in safer gambling. Log on to Second Life’s official web page. This is a 3-D virtual world entirely built and owned by its residents that, since opening to the public in 2003, has grown explosively and is inhabited today by over a million people from all over the world. It has its own economy and currency, the Linden dollar that can be exchanged for real world money. It also has casinos. Gamble your heart out without any fear of getting caught. If you win, exchange gash, pay some taxes and exit smiling. Happy Diwali!

A.1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What is the grouse of party-poopers? Why?
(b) How does the writer plan to bring down decibel level during Diwali?
(c) How can fireworks help in doing away with disease causing germs?
(d) What concept is forwarded by the author for safer gambling?
(e) In what spirit does the author want the festival of lights to be celebrated?

A.1.2 Find words from the passage that mean the same as follow:

(a) To give out, (b) produce, (c) leave.

SECTION A (Reading)

Q-1 Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:- [8 Marks]

A BILLION STRONG OR WEAK?

1. On May 11, India turned a billion-strong, or a billion weak, if you wish. Is the glass half empty or is it half full? There are two ways of looking at the billionth Indian. If you go by the tradition of counting heads, it means one billion mouths to feed. But if you want solutions then you are looking at two billion hands. The birth of the billionth baby cannot, and should not, be taken in isolation. What are we promising this landmark baby? Are we ensuring a sound upbringing, adequate nutrition, proper education, excellent health and a bright successful future? Or, are we predicting for him malnutrition, disease, no primary education, unemployment and polluted air?

2. In order that a child gets what is needed to groom it for a successful future, the economic background of the family has a lot to contribute. An ideal family setting decreases domestic burdens and worries to ensure quality time being provided by the parents. Education, a grey area where government policies are concerned, remains the single most important requirement for a meaningful future.

3. A sound mind in a sound body further emphasizes the need for adequate nutrition and a clean environment. The child needs to breathe fresh air. He needs a park and facilities for sport and physical training. Above all, he needs a clarity of thought unaffected by the pollution, the violence and a fast disappearing moral fabric that are all symptoms of an over-populous community.
4. Reduction in cultivable land is another worry. Add to it a depleting water table and the truth must sink in that whatever land area we have has to be preserved, and utilized as best as can be, at all costs, Water must be saved- rapid depletion of the water table is a certainty since, recharge of the water table takes almost twice the time that it takes to empty it.

5. There has been some success with the staple foods of the north and the south. Wheat production has gone up by over three times, and rice yield is up two fold. In addition to basic agriculture, we have improved yield in other food areas such as dairies, poultry, fisheries etc. Most of it has been possible through multi-pronged strategies. But these cannot be the magic wands for future. Unfortunately, as things stand today, per person grain production is falling because of rising population.

6. For any solution, population must be controlled. And if Kerala can do it, why not others. All it requires is a concerted effort, an iron will, unfailing perseverance and essentially, unshakeable dedication. Then, and only then, can we hope to promise, if not this billionth child, at least the later ones, a future worth the name.

Questions:

a) Answer the following questions briefly: 6m

i. What does a child need to develop ‘a sound mind in a sound body’?
ii. What is required to solve population problem?

iii. Write a short note on the success with staple foods of the north and the south.

iv. Why is depleting water table a major worry?

v. Why is reduction in cultivable land a worry?

vi. What should be our strategies for the prosperous future?

b) Find words from the passage which mean the same as each of the following: 2m

i. To prepare and train (para2)
ii. reducing/decreasing (para 4)
The Way Human Body Defends

1. The defence mechanism of human body is a gift of nature provided to human beings. The power of our body to fight against various disease-producing agents is known as defensive mechanism. This defensive mechanism depends upon various factors which can be categorised mainly into two types: common factors and special factors.

2. Amongst the common factors, the most important is the health of human beings. We all know if we are having a good health, our body automatically remains protected against the diseases. For keeping good health one should have nutritious balanced diet. A balanced diet is that which contains carbohydrates, fat, proteins, vitamins in proportionate amount.

3. The skin of our body saves us against many micro-organisms producing diseases, provided that it is intact. In case there are cuts or abrasions on it, the micro-organisms penetrate the body through those cuts and abrasions and can cause diseases. Therefore, a cut or an abrasion should never be left open. In case there is no bandage, etc. available, it may be covered by a clean cloth.

4. Some bacteria are residing on and inside the human body. They are our friends and are useful for us. They do not cause any disease and by their presence they do not allow disease-causing organisms to settle on those places. For example, the micro-organisms, present in human saliva secrete a chemical which does not allow diphtheria causing bacteria to grow inside the oral cavity.

5. The human body secretes a variety of fluids, which are killers for disease causing micro-organisms. For example, gastric juice (acidic in nature) secreted by our intestinal tract kills all organisms which enter our body through food.

6. There are a few automatic activities of our body known as “reflex phenomenon” which protect the body against many infections. This reflex phenomenon includes sneezing, coughing and vomiting.

7. Fever is one of the most important constituents of the defensive mechanism of our body. The organ which regulates the temperature of our body is known as hypothalamus and it is situated in the brain. When micro-organisms after entering the body release toxic products and these reach the brain through blood, the hypothalamus starts increasing the temperature of body, the person gets fever. This fever is very useful for the human body because by the increase of temperature the micro-organisms which are the root cause of the problem get killed.

8. We are living in an environment which is full of bacteria. Many of these bacteria can produce serious diseases, but all of us do not suffer from such diseases. A part of this special power of our body is known as innate immunity. This is inherited by us. The other part of this special power is called acquired immunity. This we gain during our lifetime.

9. In a nutshell, we can say since nature has provided us with defensive mechanism to fight against so many diseases, let us maintain it and rather increase it by the way of immunisation.

Answer the following questions:
1.1 Why should one have a balanced nutritious diet? -2m
1.2 What is the function of the defence mechanism of human body? -2m
1.3 What should we do to check the micro-organisms penetration in the human body? -2m
1.4 Gastric juice secreted by our intestinal tract kills all extraneous organisms as ……………………………. -1m
1.5 How can we increase our defensive mechanism? -1m
1.6 Find the words from the passage which mean the same-
(a) poisonous (para7) (b) inborn (para8)

Q-1 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow-

1. Giving soothes an individual with the vibration of joy. Unconditional giving is a natural principle and evident everywhere in nature which gives us solids, liquids and minerals. Water gives itself away for our agriculture and other uses. Trees give flowers, fruits and wood. Air gives us the very life-breath and the sun gives us light of life.

2. Even the animals give us milk, egg, meat, skin and various services. But what we humans contribute to the cosmos in return? Isn’t our role predominately selfish and destructive? We expand civilisation to disturb ecological balance, spread pollution in fresh natural atmosphere, indulge in ruthless deforestation, kill animals even for sport and consume all natural resources for our own selfish interest.

3. It is always great to make donations, but what about giving your own time? It’s wonderful to drop off used clothing, books and toys at a shelter for the homeless, but what about spending an hour each week reading and playing with the deprived children? Come face to face with the person you are helping. It will make your giving more meaningful.

4. It is not about just the time that you give to the deprived children, but what you give to your family. Are you there when they need you? Or, is it always you who demand help and cooperation from rest of your family members? How much do you care for the oldies that live with you or are far away from you? How do you utilise your spare moments? Isn’t it that you just sit before the television and keep on flipping the channels trying to find something that suits your interest? Shut it down!........You can use these precious spare moments making a ‘Get Well Soon’ card for your nanny, or someone dear to you not in good spirits, or send letter via internet. Why to be on the ‘facebook’ all time chatting with your friends whom you even meet daily at school?
5. Instead of being always at the receiving end, let us abide by the principle of giving by all means and see how things change for humanity at large.

1.1 State the gifts of nature as narrated in the passage. 2 marks

1.2 Explain the divine pleasure of giving. 2 marks

1.3 What are the things that we can do for our family members? 2 marks

1.4 Pick out words in the passage which mean the opposite of the following: 2 marks

   (i) excite (para1)      (ii) compassionate (para2)

Section – A [READING] 10Marks

1. Read the following passage carefully:

   1. Somewhere in the brain of someone about to laugh, the supplementary motor area executes a bunch of commands, sending signals to dozens of muscles and glands all at once. The whole business of a laugh is what scientists call 'stereotyped'. People may make different noises and faces, laugh at different intensities and have a different sense of humour, but the commands human brains give out during a guffaw are a recipe followed precisely. Here’s what happens throughout the body.

   2. **Face Time** When we laugh, as many as 15 small muscles squeeze our faces into a smile. Increased blood flow may turn us a bit pinker and give us a happy glow.

   3. **Eyes Have It** If the laugh is vigorous enough, our tear ducts get activated. Sometimes our glee can have a cumulative effect till we’re literally crying with joy and studies show that tears, whether happy or sad, may reduce symptoms of stress.

   4. **Mouth off** Of course, our mouth opens to let out those ha-ha rhythmic blasts of vocalised air. In addition, Lee Berk and others have tested the saliva of patients after laughing episodes and found that they have higher levels of disease-fighting agents called immunoglobulins. Other studies have found higher blood levels of killer T-cells, suggesting that laughter may raise our immune junction.

   5. **Vocal Point** Out vocal equipment has to roll up its sleeves to produce our high-pitched hysteria. The diaphragm, a strong muscle under the lungs, pumps down and up, filling the lungs and
then blasting air out of them, up through the voice box to produce the laugh. A hearty guffaw is quite
a workout for this system, requiring as much effort and volume as yelling. Because the lungs are
exchanging much more air than normal, they enrich the blood with oxygen.

6. **Wrestle your Vessels** Our heart rate and blood pressure spike briefly when we laugh (especially
when laughing while wrestling). They increase a bit even when we chuckle, while sitting in a chair
watching a funny movie. In addition to possible immune benefits noted earlier, laughter seems to
help diabetics keep their glucose levels in check.

7. In a recent study, cardiologist Michael Miller investigated the effect of laughter on the inner lining
of the blood vessels or endothelium. Yes, even that part of our body produces chemicals, good ones
when it expands, bad ones when it constricts.

Miller put a pressure cuff on his subjects and blew it up to restrict blood flow for a few minutes. In
the meantime, the victims ( I mean subjects) watched a scene from a successful movie(Saving Private
Ryan) one day and then a scene from a funny movie (There’s Something about Mary or Kingpin)
another day.

Then Miller released the cuff and used an ultrasound machine to see whether the blood vessel lining
expanded or contracted. By significant margins, it expanded after the funny movie and narrowed
after Ryan. When the blood vessel lining expands, we get a shot of good chemicals like nitric oxide
(not to be confused with nitrous oxide or laughing gas), which reduces clotting and inflammation.
When the endothelium contracts, we get a shot of stress hormones like Cortisol, which make our
blood clot and can lead, over time, to heart disease.

8. **Pain Reliever** Whether in our extremities or up in our brains, laughter seems to have an analgesic
effect: it increases our tolerance to pain. Back in 1987, psychologist Rosemary Cogan used the
discomfort of a pressure cuff to test another medical benefit of laughter: pain management. Subjects
who had watched a 20 minute actor-comedian Lily Tomlin routine could tolerate a tighter cuff than
those who had watched an informational tape or no tape at all.

9. **Belly Laughs** A hearty laugh can cause us to double over and tense all our major muscle groups for
minutes at a time, leading Lee Berk to a simple conclusion, laughter is exercise. He is fond of saying,
‘Laughter is inner jogging.’ The heart rate and blood pressure go up while you’re laughing, but then
they fall down below your baseline afterwards, the same as with exercise.
This could be very important exercise for elderly and sick people who can’t get out and run three kilometres. According to Provine, early laughter researcher William Fry found that it took 10 minutes on his rowing machine to elevate his heart rate to the same level provided by a good belly laugh, a finding that may have millions of people rationalising their way out of the gym.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions briefly.

9.1 What effect does laughter have on our face? [1]

9.2 Why do tears come out even when we are in a happy mood? [1]

9.3 How does laughter raise our immune junction? [2]

9.4 How is a laugh produced with the help of the diaphragm? [1]

9.5 How does laughter affect the inner lining of the blood vessels or endothelium? [1]

9.6 What was found by Lee Berk in his patients after they had a good ‘belly laugh’? [1]

9.7 How much effort from our vocal system does a hearty guffaw require? [1]

9.8 Which word in para 5 means the same as 'emotional excitability'? [1]

9.9 Which word in para 9 is an antonym of ‘depress’? [1]

Q. Read the passage carefully: 12M

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of relics, a collection of has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils. Right now I am looking at a shelf full of books. Yes, that's right. If you have some spare cash (the going rate is about $89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).

If you haven’t heard of an e-reader and don’t know what it is, then please permit the following explanation. An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent.

So now you know what an e-reader is. But you still may be wondering why they put printed books to shame.
E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space. The average e-reader can store thousands of digital books, providing a veritable library at your fingertips. What is more, being the size and weight of a thin hardback, the e-reader itself is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily. This makes handling ponderous behemoths such as War and Peace, Anna Karenina, and Les Misérables a breeze. Perhaps the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves.

In addition, e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 300,000 pieces of paper. That’s a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in a tree, this means it takes almost 4 trees to make these 1000 books. Now, we know that the average bestseller sells about 20,000 copies per week. That means that it takes over 300 trees each month to sustain this rate. And for the super bestsellers, these figures increase dramatically. For example, the Harry Potter book series has sold over 450 million copies. That’s about 2 million trees! Upon viewing these figures, it is not hard to grasp the severe impact of printed books on the environment. Since e-readers use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

Finally, e-readers are superior to books because they provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. The typical e-reader allows its user to customize letter size, font, and line spacing. It also allows highlighting and electronic bookmarking. Furthermore, it grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific location based on that overview. While these are all nice features, perhaps the most helpful of all is the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger. On even the most basic e-reader, users can conjure instant definitions without having to hunt through a physical dictionary.

It can be seen that e-readers are superior to printed books. They save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. So what good are printed books? Well, they certainly make nice decorations.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of the given options:  

1x4=4

1) As used in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that "relics," "has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils" are all words that describe something

A. ancient  
B. useless 
C. outdated  
D. pathetic

2) The tone of the author can best be described as

A. shrewd  
B. conniving  
C. persuasive  
D. authoritative

3) According to the author, e-books
I. were all once printed books

II. may be "born digital"

III. are able to display images

A. I only  
B. I and II only  
C. II and III only  
D. I, II, and III 

4) As used in paragraph 3, which of the following describes something that has been "put to shame"?

A. A dog is left outside on a frigid, dreary winter night. 
B. Team A defeats Team B in a humiliating rout. 
C. Martha is caught stealing at the mall and is arrested in front of a crowd of curious bystanders. 
D. The machine has countless moving parts and Dustin has trouble assembling it. 

Answer the following questions briefly: 1x6=6

5) What reading tips and tools are offered by the e-reader? 
6) What is an e-reader? 
7) What is an e-book? 
8) Why are e-readers superior? 
9) How many trees could have been saved if Harry Potter books would have been e-books? 
10) What is the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader according to the passage? 
11) Find words from the passage which mean the same as: 1x2=2

   a. small, slender, and trim. (para-4) 
   b. As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym to maintain? 

Answer key: 

1) C  
2) C  
3) C
4) B

5) line spacing customization and the ability to quickly jump to the end of a book.

6) An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books.

7) An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices.

8) E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

9) 2 million trees

10) Perhaps the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves.

11) Petite

12) to sustain

Q. Read the passage carefully:

1. India is so lively and refreshing. From here, the West looks somewhat old, gray and struggling. Indeed, India looks all set to regain the centre stage it occupied a few centuries ago. But while it is developing very fast and its elite is striving to match up with the West, is it not, at the same time, putting at stake much of its precious environment, culture, traditions and values? Of course, the great country has ascribed influences of many previous invaders and colonizers without losing its identity. But presently, its westernization seems to be taking place at a frightening speed.

2. Foreign trade delegations are rushing into the country even during the hottest months of the year. Starry-eyed businessmen, dressed in crisp black suits are hopping from one five-star hotel to another, cracking mega deals. Market scales and huge figures make them drool. They all want their chunk of the great Indian curry. However, the West is not always exporting its very best to India. Because it’s not just higher standards of safety or environmental friendliness, or valuable technologies and know-how that are flowing from the western world.

3. Fast food, tobacco, alcohol and toxic skin-whitening creams are pouring into India. This wave is promoting a western lifestyle based on consumerism, individualism and meaninglessness. And the pace of consumption is indeed picking up in India. Manufacturers of goods as different as cars, clothes or cell phones have noticed that in recent years the life cycle of products has shortened.

4. While the older generation of Indians would buy a new product only when the previous one’s useful life had ended, the young generation tends to fall for novelty. People want the latest generation of gadgets because they have more money and more access to such goods. But mostly, they are made to believe, by ever increasing and omnipresent publicity, that they will feel happier
with the new product. To encourage this shopping frenzy, a quiet revolution is taking place in the form of rapidly increasing credit penetration.

5. For historical and cultural reasons, well-to-do Indians traditionally avoided indebting themselves. This may be one less talked about reasons why the country’s economy avoided major trouble during the recent crisis. Only 20 million Indians possess a credit card and personal loans represent about 10% of GDP. Whilst in most western economies, the latter account for approximately 100% of it. But all this is about to change with a booming credit industry.

6. These trends may be healthy ingredients for thriving capitalism. But they may not prove soothing for the soul. Even if they all possess their own television, car, washing machine and fridge, Westerners are not necessarily a happier lot. Surveys show that their happiness has declined in correlation with the development of consumerism since World War II. Moreover, most people in the so-called developed nations suffer from obesity, loneliness depression and addiction to prescribed drugs. May be once upon a time they danced, sang songs and told stories, but now, free time often means watching TV or shopping.

7. To meet the growing demand, natural resources are now being exploited in India, displacing millions of tribal people towards urban slums fuelling growing pockets of civil war-like conflicts across the country. Efforts may be made to fight the old caste system, but a social stratification based on consumption power is emerging. Along with this, India is comparatively good criminality track record is bound to go on the rise in the coming years.

8. From environmental perspective, the current scenario is down-right terrifying. Mountains are being blown up, forests are being shaved, soil and sacred rivers are being polluted to cater to the endless production of goods that are meant to be replaced as fast as possible. And whilst the West exports its toxic junk to places like India, where it is recycled in dangerous conditions by the informal sector, for peanuts, where will the Indian’s rapidly growing waste be dumped?

9. Maybe 50 years ago, the effects of massive consumption were largely ignored. But today, most people acknowledge many planets would be required if everyone picked up American consumer habits.

10. Even the western toilets have become a status symbol in Indian middleclass homes. Millions of fancy flush toilets are added every year to new trendy restaurants, malls, condominiums and five-star hotels in Indian cities. Instead of adopting unsustainable imports from the West, there are areas where in India should inspire the latter. With its traditional squatting toilet for instance. Not just because it is cheaper, more hygienic and better adapted to the human anatomy, but mostly, in a context where clean water is increasingly rare and pricy, because it requires much less of it. Countless other sustainable concepts, values and products from India could benefit Westerners. Strong extended family ties, respect for elders, kriya yoga and tongue-scrapers are just a few of them.

11. India needs to avoid repeating the West’s mistakes. Only enlightened citizens can show the way towards a more viable economy but putting pressure on government, stressing India’s success should not be measured by GDP growth rates and spending habits alone. Nor should it aspire to become like the US or China.
Concerned and responsible Indian citizens can encourage sensible consumption behaviour by shopping less and wasting even lesser. By buying local products to keep the cottage industries, bazaar culture, traditional crafts and wisdom alive. In essence, by valuing their rich heritage and living simple and meaningful lives, Indians can set an example, and show the West that Mother India is much more than a well of business opportunities. It’s not just a matter of common sense; it’s about our survival.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of the given options:

1) India is
   A. developing slow
   B. lively and refreshing
   C. gray and struggling
   D. Outdated and pathetic

2) Foreign trade delegations want
   A. great Indian curry
   B. Chicken tikka curry
   C. market opportunities available
   D. None of the above

3) The young generation tends to believe that
   A. latest gadgets are a novelty to be possessed
   B. More disposable income
   C. happier with the new product
   D. All of the above

4) The people of western world with thriving capitalism indicate
   A. They are very happy.
   B. happiness has increased in correlation with the development of consumerism
   C. do not have life style diseases.
   D. are not necessarily a happier lot.

Answer the following questions briefly:

5) What cost have we to pay for westernization?

6) What kind of life style are we adopting?

7) How did the country’s economy avoid major trouble during the recent economic crisis?

8) What are the threats faced by the developed countries due to consumerism?

9) How can Indians inspire western countries through their traditions and life styles?

10) Find out the words from the passage which mean the same as follows:
(a) attackers (para - 1) 1
(b) one who is present everywhere (para - 4) 1
(c) frightening (para - 8)

Answer key:
1) B
2) C
3) D
4) D
5) Putting at stake much of its precious environment, culture, traditions and values.
6) A western lifestyle based on consumerism, individualism and meaninglessness.
7) Well-to-do Indians traditionally avoided indebting themselves; Only 20 million Indians possess a credit card and personal loans represent about 10% of GDP.
8) Surveys show that their happiness has declined in correlation with the development of consumerism since World War II; most people in the so-called developed nations suffer from obesity, loneliness depression and addiction to prescribed drugs; now, free time often means watching TV or shopping.
9) Concerned and responsible Indian citizens can encourage sensible consumption behaviour; by shopping less and wasting even lesser; by buying local products to keep the cottage industries, bazaar culture, traditional crafts and wisdom alive; In essence, by valuing their rich heritage and living simple and meaningful lives, Indians can set an example, and show the West.
10) a. Invaders  b. Omnipresent  c. Terrifying

Q. Read the passage carefully: 10M

You did it! You impressed your future employer to the point where they called you in for a face to face job interview. This is your chance to go in there in person and shine. Now that you have been given this opportunity, it’s critical that you don’t waste it.

According to a career builder.com survey, the single most common mistake candidates make in job interviews is inappropriate dress. You, the candidate, are expected to wear business suit or rather formal attire to the interview. One exception to this rule can be high-tech companies, where anything other than jeans and flip flops might make you stick out like a sore thumb. The second most common folly is bad mouthing your former boss. How do you think your prospective boss will feel if
they hear you criticizing your former manager? They will wonder if they’ll be the topic of such conversation should you happen to move on to another company. Even if you have excellent reasons to be bitter, don’t be.

If you can’t get excited for the job interview, your interviewer will probably figure out that you won’t be very enthusiastic on the job. Sit or stand up straight, smile, make sure the interviewer knows how excited you are for this particular job.

There’s probably nothing that annoys an interviewer more than an applicant who is aggressive to the point of arrogance. While it’s very important to engage with your interviewer and ask questions, there’s fine line between showing interest and monopolizing the conversation to the point where the interviewer can’t get a word in. Be sure to let the interviewer finish his/her sentences, and try not to ramble. It’s vital that you prepare for a job interview by researching the company and preparing for all the typical questions you will likely be asked. If the interviewer asks a question you don’t know the answer to, you are much better off telling them so, than stuttering and mumbling, groping for an answer.

An interview is a two way street. You don’t want to ask a bunch of irrelevant questions at a job interview, but you do want to ask pertinent, well-thought-out question that require more than a yes or no answer.

You never get a second chance .... No doubt you’ve heard it before. If you’re running late, call up and tell the interviewer, the sooner the better. If it’s earlier in the day, ask if you can reschedule for later that day.

One of the questions you’re almost sure to hear at a job interview is, “What are your strengths and weaknesses?” Although it might seem like a simple question, more often than not it’s tough to articulate the answer, so practice. Rehearse the answers you plan to give for questions like this.

When the interviewer asks you a question, do your best to give examples or connections that link your answer to the job under consideration? You’re usually better served with concise specific answers rather than long-winded that don’t necessarily apply to the job you’re seeking.

Don’t be too eager to talk salary. While it’s vital not to sell yourself short, you don’t want to make your salary requirements the centrepiece of the interview. If it doesn’t come up during the course of the interview, you can ask about the salary towards the end.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of the given options: 1x2=2

1) The passage describes

A. dressing for an interview B. Manner of talking during interview
C. showing enthusiasm for a job D. all of the above

2) “make you stick out like a sore thumb” implies

A. to be not obvious B. to be easily noticed as different
C. to have a painful thumb     D. none

**Answer the following questions briefly:**  **1x6=6**

3) What form of attire is most preferred for interviews?  
   **formal**

4) Why is talking too much not favourable for an interviewee?  
   Will portray you as aggressive and arrogant.

5) How must one carry oneself during an interview?  
   Being polite; being formal; not overenthusiastic; asking pertinent questions; decent demeanor

6) If a candidate is not punctual for the interview what must he do?  
   Inform if late for the interview or reschedule

7) ‘Talking about salary’ at the time of an interview is a strict no-no. Why?  
   Will amount to making it the most important thing in interview; ask only in the end

8) Why can criticizing the former boss have a negative impact on an interviewee’s job prospects?  
   Will present you in a bad light; shows that you could criticise him too.

9) Find words from the passage which mean the same as:  **1x2=2**  
   a. Dominate (para-4)  
   b. Important (para-4)

**Answer key:**

1) D
2) B
3) formal
4) Will portray you as aggressive and arrogant.
5) Being polite; being formal; not overenthusiastic; asking pertinent questions; decent demeanor
6) Inform if late for the interview or reschedule
7) Will amount to making it the most important thing in interview; ask only in the end
8) Will present you in a bad light; shows that you could criticise him too.
9) a. Monopolize
   b. vital

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**Q. Read the passage carefully:**  **12M**

1. As religious people believing in God, we are all aware of the influence of prayer in our individual lives. It is true our temples, gurudwaras, churches and mosques reverberate with the prayers of the devout on festive occasions and even in the course of daily life. When the
individuals face dire situations, often they are led into prayer, their faith thus opens for them a source of comfort and encouragement in their hour of need.

2. But how does this nation, as a collective entity, exercise its faith in prayer? It may be recalled that during the freedom struggle and subsequently after Independence, the Father of the Nation, used to lead such people in prayer on matters affecting its destiny, the men of different faiths used to take part in such meetings, which gave them a sense of purpose and also a sense of solidarity as people sharing one destiny.

3. Since the Mahatma fell to the bullets of an assassin, no one else probably came forward to provide leadership to an exercise of prayer at national level. No doubt people of all faiths had organized prayers at their places of worship in the aftermath of national tragedies like the Gujarat Earthquake or the Orissa Cyclone. The hijacking of an Indian plane with its passengers to Kandahar in the recent past had moved this nation to pray. The whole nation, again, had taken to prayer en masse on two other earlier occasions—when Amitabh Bachchan fell seriously ill and also when Mother Teresa was on bed.

4. “Man’s need for prayer is as great as his need for bread. As food is necessary for the body, prayer is necessary for the soul. I have not a shadow of doubt that the strife and quarrels with which our atmosphere is so full today are due to the absence of the spirit of true prayer. True prayer never goes unanswered,” wrote Gandhiji.

   According to Vasudevan, Secretary of Rajghat Samadhi Samiti, all religion prayer meetings are held every Friday at Rajghat from 4 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

5. It is said that the act of prayer changes people and situations. There is a general impression that prayer is an act of seeking favours from God for selfish ends. It is as if all praying people are only interested in taking their shopping lists to their Maker! Far from it the very act of praying teaches one to empathise with those who suffer. It broadens one’s outlook. It builds up one’s character by imparting a sense of responsibility towards other people and situations.

6. The latest example of a praying nation comes from the United States, which is often labelled as too materialistic. Speaking at the National Prayer Breakfast at Washington in the second week of February, President George Bush praised Americans of all faiths for turning to prayer in the wake of the September attacks. He said he had spent much time ‘on bended knee’ since terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon, killing more than 3000 people.

7. Regardless of the religious affiliations, people in the affected areas showed an exemplary sense of togetherness in the hour of tragedy. All differences of religion, ethnicity, race and language were forgotten as volunteers got busy assuaging the pain and sorrow felt by the victims. The American example has several lessons for India which is also a pluralistic society. It has demonstrated that differences of religion and ethnicity need not stand in the way of the nation unitedly facing all its challenges. If it is true that all religious faiths teach tolerance, humility and the value of helping neighbours, then the religious leaders of this nation could also engender unity and oneness of purpose by coming together periodically to pray for the nation. And when they focus on the fact that all people, regardless of their differences, share one common destiny, there could be greater communal harmony. Such consciousness ought to pave the way for peace in the society.
On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of the given options: 1x2=2

1) Faith offers
A. comfort                                       B. encouragement
C. strength                                       D. All of the above

2) All differences of religion, ethnicity, race and language are forgotten by people in the hour of tragedy
A. true                                           B. False
C. cannot say                                      D. none

Answer the following questions briefly: 1x5=5

3) When do people generally pray? Why?

4) What is the importance of a nation praying as a collective entity?

5) Give two examples from the recent times when the nation was led to pray for a cause?

6) How does the act of praying influence one’s mind and personality?

7) What lesson does the American Example demonstrate to India?

8) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the ones given below: 1x3=3
   i) unity (Para 2)                                    ii) conflict (Para 4)             iii) commendable (Para 7)
Answer key:

1) D

2) A

3) When the individuals face dire situations; their faith gives them comfort and encouragement in their hour of need.

4) during the freedom struggle and subsequently after Independence; the men of different faiths used to take part in such meetings, which gave them a sense of purpose and also a sense of solidarity as people sharing one destiny.

5) Gujarat Earthquake or the Orissa Cyclone

6) the very act of praying teaches one to empathise with those who suffer; It broadens one’s outlook.; It builds up one’s character by imparting a sense of responsibility towards other people and situations;

7) It has demonstrated that differences of religion and ethnicity need not stand in the way of the nation unitedly facing all its challenges; engender unity and oneness of purpose by coming together periodically; pave the way for peace in the society.

8) i. Solidarity  ii. conflict  iii. exemplary

NOTE MAKING

1. Spiders are man’s friends. The spiders are among our best friends. They destroy many harmful insects, including some of our worst enemies. These are the insects that devour are crops, cause diseases both to us and to farm animals and torment our skins. Spiders do not have specific insects, which they prey on. They kill and eat whatever insects are available, though they do not usually prey on the large ones.

2. There are two main groups of spiders: the weaving spiders and the hunting spiders. These two groups differ in various ways. The weavers have bigger spinnerets (those parts of the body from which the silk comes out) and their legs are generally much
longer, with special clause at the end. The hunting spiders (which do not spin webs) have smaller spinnerets and strong thicker legs. They have better eyesight than the weavers but the weaver’s sense of the touch is more developed and they are more highly involved than the hunters.

3. The weavers do not take the trouble to hunt their prey, instead they set a trap and weight for the prey to get caught in it. This trap is of course the web, which is made from the spiders silk. The silk is produced in glands at the back half of the body and pushed out through jets or nozzles called spinnerets. These can be moved in any direction and they also control the quantity of silk that comes out as liquid. When it comes out and hardens when it meets the air, though it remains sticky .This is very important for the spider, since the stickiness helps to prevent his prey from escaping. The spider itself , however, can run across the web, because it has a kind for oil on its feed ;which does not stick to the web

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NOTE MAKING

1. Much before medical science discovered it, Readers Digest came out with the prescription – Laughter is the best medicine. Newspapers and magazines which regularly run humour columns are, therefore doing their bit to keep the readers in good health. Reading light articles, whether they be satirical, comic or just humorous, relieves the tedium of work-a-day world. Some pieces may even tickle one’s grey matter.

2. It is said that if you laugh for ten minutes you will be in a better position to put up with pain for two hours. According to US researchers, laughter is a good antidote to stress that tone up the system. Facial laugh muscles instruct the brain to “feel good” regardless of how you feel.

3. According to a French doctor, laughter deepens breathing, improves blood circulation, stabilises drug with no side effects. Researchers state that the laughter stimulates production of a beta endorphins, natural pain killers in the body and improves digestion. Those who laugh are less prone to digestive disorders and ulcers.

4. Some people in France have made it a career. You can hire a “jovialist” who cracks jokes and laughs and promises to make you dissolve your worries in helpless laughter, a word of caution. Although laughing is a good exercise of toning up the facial muscles, laughing at others expenses, particularly at their disabilities is a bad test and is to be avoided. Secondly, laughing with food in the mouth is dangerous as the food stuff can get into the wind pipe and may choke the digestive system. Eating anyway, is a serious business to be trifled with by a jocular diversion. Laughter comes best when it is free of incuberances, whether it is constructing food or the need to humour the boss.

Passage for Note Making (Solved)
Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Every girl dreams of becoming a princess and living in a castle. The closest we can get to that these days is vacationing in one of the numerous palace hotels that dot our historical country. They are a symbol of our glorious past and give us a taste of the regal lifestyle of the royalty in India.  

Most of these palace hotels are situate in Rajasthan, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner – they all boast huge forts, colourful palaces and the luxurious lifestyle of the royals. Even though monarchy is extinct in India, descendants of the Maharajas and Maharanis of the past still try to maintain their way of life. Their heirloom jewellery, traditional clothes and the feasts produces in the royal kitchens can still take you back in time. The palaces that the living blue bloods call home are now converted to heritage hotels.

Samode Palace in Jaipur is one of these old palaces that have been standing tall for almost five centuries. It’s lit up façade at night forms an iconic image of what an Indian royal palace looked like. The 24 suites and 19 rooms have their own old world charm the hand painted hallways, colourful mosaics, all archways and high ceilings make your stay a memorable experience. Exploring the age old corridors could take you on a trip through the history of royal India.

You will feel like you have travelled back in time machine If you decide to vacation at the Neemrana Fort Palace in Alwar. This large property is divided into seven wings. You need not venture out of this hotel as you can spend your whole vacation her and have beautiful photos to take home. An appointment at the in-house ayurvedic spa can help you truly relax and enjoy your vacation.

Jaipur, the pink city should get the title of the ‘palace city’ as most of these luxurious abodes are located here. One of the world’s finest heritage hotels, the Rambagh Palace Hotel is located here. The Taj Group has respectfully restored this palace to its formal glory as can be witnessed in its airy courtyards, gurgling fountains, beautiful verandas and warm hospitality. Taj Rambagh Palace is fondly called the jewel of Jaipur and truly deserves this honour. Just a stroll in the 47- acre garden is enough to soak in the grandeur of the past.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings in a format you consider suitable. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Also supply a suitable title to the passage.

The Palaces of Rajasthan

1. Introduction

1.1 Becoming a princess, living in a palace – every girl’s dream

1.2 closest to the dream – vactng in a palace
1.2.1 symbol of glrs past
1.2.2 taste of regal lifestyle

2 Palaces of Rajasthan

2.1 Rajasthan – numerous, colourful palaces
2.2 Huge forts, & luxurious lifestyle
2.3 Royal descendants – lifestyle maintained even today
2.4 Major palaces – converted to heritage hotels.

3 Samode Palace

3.1 located in Jaipur
3.2 5 centrs old
3.3 Lit up façade - iconic image of royalty
3.4 Interior magnificent
    3.4.1 24 suites, 19 rooms – old world charm
    3.4.2 corridors – trip through history of India
3.5 stay a memorable experience.

4. Neemrana Palace

4.1 located at Alwar
4.2 divided into 7 rooms
4.3 in-house ayvdc spa – relaxing and enjoyable

5. Pink City, Jaipur

5.1 palace city – many luxurious abodes
5.2 Rambagh palace – world’s finest heritage hotels
    5.2.1 respectfully restored by Taj Group
    5.2.2 warm hospitality

Key to Abbreviations- Vactng - Vacationing ; Glrs -Glorious ; Centrs – Centuries ; Ayvdc - Ayurvedic
SUMMARY –

Palaces are symbols of a glorious past and give a taste of regal lifestyle. Rajasthan has numerous, colourful palaces with huge forts and luxurious lifestyle. Many major palaces have been converted to heritage hotels. The Samode Palace of Jaipur has a magnificent interior with 24 suites and 19 rooms of age old charm. Neemrana Palace located at Alwar has 7 rooms and an inhouse ayurvedic spa which is relaxing and enjoyable. The Pink City Jaipur has many luxurious abodes. Rambagh palace is one of India’s finest heritage hotels owned by Taj Group and offers warm hospitality.

Inferiority complex or low self – esteem is variously defined as poor self image, feeling of worthlessness, sense of insecurity, state of self – doubt, timidity etc. It is a major hurdle in the path to success and glory. High self-esteem is feeling good about oneself, knowing the strengths and weaknesses of one and accepting them accordingly. However, it should not be confused with an inflated ego, which is the prime reason behind the premature death of many promising careers.

Success and self-esteem have a close and direct relationship. Success is important for the growth of positive feeling about oneself and affirmation of worth. A child with high self-esteem can use a failure as a learning experience while a child with low self-esteem gets bogged down. We experience “lows” and “highs” from time to time. Feeling unsure and suffering from doubts is all right, but persistent feeling of worthlessness and insecurity are a matter of grave concern.

Children with high self-esteem are able to express themselves in a controlled manner and generally succeed in influencing other people’s behaviour in a positive way. These children approach new challenges with confidence and show a lot of independence and responsibility. Failures do not easily frustrate them. Through perseverance they turn failure into resounding success.

Children with low self – esteem are low on confidence and generally speak in self – derogatory terms. They are always on the defensive and avoid situations, which may cause
confrontation and tension. They are unable to form their own opinions and rely on other’s judgment. They constantly blame others for their problems and are not open to reason. They even feel powerless when faced with any challenging situation, avoid new experiences and shy away from interactions. Children with low self – esteem have low frustration tolerance. Thus they tend to give up without putting in a worthwhile effort. These children use the crutches of fate and luck to plod along an ill-defined path that leads nowhere.

Every child is born—a winner but his success in later life depends upon a complex interplay of several related factors. Children develop into positive personalities only if are encouraged by people and circumstances, which ensure that their self-esteem is carefully nourished throughout the crucial growing up years. Genetic endowment or the potential to succeed may be present but it can be blocked by adverse environmental factors operating at home, at school and in society. When this happens, it can result in a collapse of confidence and withdrawal from the struggle towards worthwhile achievement.

TITLE _______________________ (Supply a suitable title)

Notes

1. Inferiority complex / low self – esteem – characteristics :
   a. poor self-image
   b. feelings of worthlessness and self-doubt
   c. ________________________

2. High self – esteem :
   a. feeling good about oneself.
   b. knowing ________________

3. Success & self – esteem :
   a. success-imp. for ____________________.
b. failure – a learning experience for high-esteemed child

4. Traits of children with high esteem:
   a. express with confidence
   b. independent & responsible

5. Children of low self-esteem-traits:
   a. speak in derogatory terms
   b. always ______________.
   c. unable to form opinions
   d. _______________________.

6. Every child – a winner:
   a. _____________ -- develop into +ve person
   b. needs crucial ________________.
   c. potential – not blocked by _______ – very damaging.

Hints - summary

- insecurity and timidity
- positive feelings
- persevere in spite of failures
- powerless & shy
- nourishment of self-esteem

- are closely related
- adverse factors
- when encouraged
- one’s strengths & weaknesses


The Last Lesson:

Q1. “We have a great deal to reproach ourselves with”. Why did M.Hamel blame the parents and himself too for not showing due attention and care to the learning of French?

Q2. Write a diary entry as M.Hamel, describing your feelings on the day of the last lesson.

Q3. “..... his terrible iron ruler under his arm”. It has been said,” spare the rod and spoil the child”. The abolition of corporal punishment from schools in India has boosted students confidence. Comment.

Q4. “It was so warm, so bright ..... birds were chirping..... The Prussian soldiers were drilling..... It was all much more tempting.” In the present scenario there are more distractions (malls, i-pads,facebook etc). The will to resist is the only solution. Explain.

The Lost Spring:

Q1. How is Mukesh more ambitious in life than Saheb? Give a reasoned answer.

Q2. Explain the paradox in the sentence , “the steel canister sems heavier than the plastic bag he would carry so lightly over his shoulders.
Deep Water:

Q1. Fear is a stumbling block to success unless challenged. Douglas proved it by overcoming his fear of water. Braving the odds is the key to success. Comment.

The Rattrap:

Q1. “Man is a social animal. He can survive but not live in isolation.” Do you agree. Justify.

Q2. The peddler betrayed the trust of the crofter & was caught in the trap of the world. Discuss how temptation should be resisted at any cost.

The Tiger King:

Q1. “Destiny has its own ways.” Does this proverb apply in the case of the Tiger king?

Q2. The Tiger king proves that “Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.” Justify

The Enemy:

Q1. “If all the Japanese were like you, there wouldn’t be any war” said Tom. Justify his statement.

Q2. ‘Fortune favours the brave’- Sadao had his doubts and anxieties while he helped the Prisoner of war. Despite this he follows the dictates of his heart. What is courage really about? Why should one cultivate it?

Question Bank

The Invisible Man:

Q1. Describe the stranger who comes to Iping?

Q2. Write a note on the behaviour of Millie.

Q3. How did Teddy fill Mr. Hall’s mind with doubt about the strange guest’s character

Q4. What is the difference in the behaviour of Mrs Hall and Mr. Hall towards her guests.

Q5. Why did Mr. Hall not talk about his experience in the stranger’s room when he came down?

Q6. Why was the stranger so anxious about his luggage?

Q7. Why did the stranger go out in the night and not when it was daylight?
Q8. What excited Cuss’s curiosity about the stranger? How did his interview with the stranger end?

BHAWANA MAM

VALUE BASED and HOTS Questions:

Q1 The story ‘The Last Lesson’ portrays the Patriotism and love for one’s language in an impressive way. Elaborate the statement and write what do you think about it?

Q2 Write a diary entry as M.Hamel, describing your feelings on the day of the last lesson.

Q3 Franz undergoes a dramatic change in emotions towards teaching and learning French from the starting of the day to the end of the day. Justify. M.Hamel becomes an honest role model for the students on the day of the last lesson. How does a teacher play a constructive role in the life of the students in the present times?

Q4 How is Mukesh more ambitious in life than Saheb? Give a reasoned answer.

Q5 The barefoot ragpickers of Seemspuri live on the periphery of Delhi yet, metaphorically speaking, miles away from it. Comment.

Q6 Poverty makes people over-sensitive to the promises made by rich people. Elucidate.

Q7 ‘Practice makes a man perfect’.
Douglas tried hard to reach to the level of perfection by perseverance. Comment.

Q8 Fear is a stumbling block to success, unless challenged. Douglas proves it by overcoming his fear of water. ‘Braving the odds is the key to success.’ Comment.

Q9 Why did the peddler think that the world was a rattrap?

Q10 The story ‘The Rattrap’ focuses on human loneliness and the need to bond with others. Explain.

Q11 Describe the peddler’s meeting with the ironmaster. Why did he decline his invitation?

Q12 What do ‘sprinting trees and merry children spilling out of their homes’, signify?

Q13 What is the impact of the world map, the dome and Shakespeare’s bust on the slum children?

QUESTION BANK ON THE FIRST 4 CHAPTERS OF “THE INVISIBLE MAN”

Q1 Griffin’s anger was his greatest weakness. Elaborate.
Q2 Within a few days of his arrival in Iping, people became suspicious of Griffin. Why?
Q3 What impression do Mr Hall and Mrs Hall form in the mind of the reader?
Q4 Being invisible changes a person’s life. Do you also think so? Give your views.
Q5 Why is the third chapter titled “The furniture that went mad”?
Q6 How did the Vicar lose the money he had? What was so special about the theft?
Q7 Why did the stranger cause curiosity when he came to the inn run by Mrs Hall?
Q8 What was the stranger’s luggage? What importance does it have for the stranger?
Q9 Who is Bunting? How is he troubled by the Invisible Man?
Q10 How do you see Dr Cuss? How did he affect the development of the story?

REKHA MAM

They preferred to put you to work on a farm or at the mills, so as to have a little more money”.

Some parents do not understand the importance of education. They want their kids to work. The Govt. has introduced the Right to Education Act. What changes it can bring about in the attitude of the parents. Explain.

. Value Points:

i. More aware of value of educating kids. ii. Constitutionally bound. iii. No fees-
Free and compulsory education is encouraging. iv. Various schemes: free books,
uniform, mid day meal etc

The poet smiles in order to put up a brave front so that her mother may not observe her
pained and frightened look. She smiles in order to reassure her The elders of the village were
sitting in the classroom. The participation of the community is necessary for a healthy and
productive education system. Comment.

5. Value Points:

i. Helps in maintaining discipline and healthy environment. ii. Inculcating the social values.
iii. Spreading awareness – controlling diseases, education social evils etc. iv. Immediate
Solutions – Role of V.K.S. and P.T.A

“It was so warm, so bright ………… birds were chirping …… The Prussian soldiers were
drilling ………… It was all much more tempting”. In the present scenario / times there are
more distractions (malls, i-pads, facebook etc). The will to resist is the only solution.
Explain.

7. Value Points:

i. Helps in evading distractions. ii. Provides focus to life’s aim. iii. Strength of character. iv.
Nurturing the will to resist by guidance and counselling
Childhood is the spring time of one’s life but Saheb and Mukesh are the victims of the evil of child labour. You feel pained to see children working at factories, dhabas and tea stalls. Empathising with them give concrete suggestions to deal with the problem.

2. i) Strict and stringent laws with focus on implementation. ii) Awareness about various programmes – R.T.E.

iii) Education-with vocational training and flexi timings, mobile-schools

Slums & Mukesh’s lodgings pose a threat to healthy life. Do you think that better living conditions will give a positive viewpoint to them towards life. Write an article on Health is Wealth.

5. i) Healthy mind in a healthy body. ii) Healthy person a productive citizen. iii) Not a liability but an asset. iv) Better health better outlook.

6. But promises like mine abound ….. in their bleak world”. Saheb and others like him spend their life on unfulfilled promises. What role should the youth play to improve their conditions through programmes like „Each one Teach one‟. Give your views in 100 words.


Apathy and lack of concern have added fuel to the miseries of Saheb and Mukesh. The bureaucrats and politicians are unconcerned to their miseries. Do you feel that concern and compassion can drastically change the condition of the deprived.

Added to the main stream. ii) Eliminates the feeling alienation. iii) Gives Confidence. iv) Brings out the best.

“Practice makes a man perfect”. Douglas tries hard to reach to the level of perfection by perseverance. “Never, never, never give in” Churchill. Comment.


ii) 3. Douglas was tossed into the deeper end by a big bruizer of a boy. Bullying is a common phenomenon of present times. Even in Indian schools it is commonly witnessed. Do you think it is the moral duty of every senior to support and protect the juniors. Write a note on Bullying; a threat to development of a child.

iii)
iv) i) Increases inequality. ii) Instills fear. iii) Aversion to schools & colleges. iv) Drastic / fatal results.

v) v) No to Bullying.

Fear of water remained with Douglas even as years rolled by. He did not want to live with his handicap and so tried his level best to overcome this fear. Refusal to live with a handicap paves the way for greater achievement. Comment.

Handicap – not a stumbling block always. ii) Strong will power can counter handicap. iii) Better training & proper follow up – revival of confidence. iv) End product: a complete personality.

Justify the title ‘The Strange Man’s Arrival’.

Value Points:
The first chapter is aptly entitled as it is about the arrival of the stranger which triggers the exposition of the novel. The plot of the novel depends on his arrival, and creates an atmosphere of suspense and mystery that hangs on till the end of the novel. The unusual appearance of the stranger. (Give illustrations) The equally unusual behaviour to all who venture in into Griffin’s room.

3. What impressions do you form of the stranger by his strange appearance and the intermittent conversation with Mrs. Hall?

Value Points:
A person of mysterious nature.
A man of weird intention who keeps all his intention and designs to himself.
Having a very secret mission which he does not want to let anyone know and only for this purpose he came to this solitude (Iping) or rather 'dropped form infinity'.
A very laconic and unsociable person having no regard for the people and their affection.
A man who perhaps deliberately wills to remain a mystery.

4. Mrs. Hall tried to prove the best of hosts but the regular snubbing on the part of the stranger frustrated all her efforts. Comment. OR What different conversational advances did Mrs. Hall try to make? How did the stranger respond and Why did he do so?

Value Points:
Having a guest at Iping in the dead time of the year was undoubtedly an unheard piece of luck and that too the person who was no haggler. Keeping this thing in mind she did not wish to let him go on account of reluctant services. Started being the best of hosts by insuring every thing ready in time. (Give examples).
However she failed to assess him and sometimes went too far in her considering him, and as such, had to face rebukes. (Give examples).

Taking the advantage of offering tea or lunch sometimes, about his asking for getting his luggage brought and telling the story of her nephew.

Though seemed sometimes sociable but cautious at the same time of the unwarranted intrusion in his private life in any way, he frustrated all her efforts to sneak into his life.

He did it as talking casually might result in giving some clue about his mysterious identity and secret objective.

5. **What difference do you find in Mrs. Hall’s treatment of the stranger and her husband? How much importance did Mrs. Hall give to Mr. Hall’s observations, remarks and suggestions about the strange guest that she had taken into the “Coaches and Horses” inn? What traits of her character are highlighted by her approach?**

**Value Points:**

Mrs Hall was dominating kind of wife who perhaps had low opinion of her husband.

Mr Hall too was a little sluggish in his approach to personal, professional and familial life and as such, failed to be the bread and butter winner, leaving only a poor impression on his wife's mind.

On the other hand she had an opportunity to earn money even in off season time. She, therefore, did not want to entertain any opposite idea on the part of other people about the stranger.

There could be a tinge of jealousy in Mr Hall which she noticed and as such, regarded his observations being little bit prejudiced about the stranger.

By this way it can be concluded that she was a credulous, somewhat irresponsible (in believing the stranger even without confirming his identity) about her family's well-being and judgmental about her husband (not giving any respect to what he said).

6. **Describe the stranger’s behaviour while unpacking the crates. What does it indicate about his personality?**

**Value Points:**

Impatient, and eager for the accomplishment of his task i.e. preparing the antidote of his invisibility.

Careless about any other consideration like spoiling the room of Mrs. Hall.

The behaviour also shows how desperate he is to get his previous form back as this invisibility has frustrated him to the core.

A very diligent, concerned, laborious, guy he is to his work.

He is very objective in his approach to his work.

7. **What made Cuss interview the stranger? What kind of interview was it and what did come out of it?**

**Value Points:**
The interview was not intended fairly by Cuss. He with an evil desire to know about the stranger out of his professional envy tried to infuriate him rather know something valuable. (Detail it slightly)
It was a fake type of interview as Cuss asked something else and had his eyes and aim at something else.
It turned out to be an extraordinary, an unusual and a nightmarish kind of experience for Cuss as the things he noticed and felt could hardly be rationalized. (Give details)

SECTION C (LITERATURE, Text books, novel) 20 mks

Q4. On their slag heap, these children
Wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel
With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones.
(a) Who are these children?
(b) What is their slag heap?
© Why are their bones peeping through their skins?
(d) What does ‘with mended glass’ mean?

Or
What I want should not be confused
With total inactivity
Life is what it is about;
I want no truck with death.
(a) What does poet imply by ‘total inactivity’?
(b) What is life ‘about’?
(c) What does Neruda mean when he says, ‘I want no truck with death’?
(d) Name the poem and poet.

Q5. Answer any three of the following:
(a) What is the ‘misadventure’ that William Douglas talks about?
(b) Why was the peddler surprised when he knocked on the door of the cottage?
(c) What was Sadao’s father’s dream for him? How did Sadao realise it?

(d) How will keeping quiet protect our environment?

Q6. Answer the Following question in 120-150 words: 4mks

Dr. Sadao faced a dilemma. Should he use his surgical skills to save the life of a wounded person or hand an escaped American soldier over to the Japanese police? How did he resolve clash of values?

Q7. Write a brief note on Mr. Bunting, the Vicar. 3mks

Q8. How did Mr. Henfrey mend the watch? Why did he take so long to do it? 3mks