

**Grammar**  
DISCURSIVE PASSAGES

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## GRAMMAR



ENGLISH ▾

DISCURSIVE PASSAGES

CBSE-X

### 1. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Floods are not new in India and this subcontinent, but in recent years the problem of flooding has received much greater attention, perhaps largely because it has led to greater damage now than it did in the past. Even though information on the impending occurrence of floods is now more accurate and certainly more timely, often there is very little time or support infrastructure in place by which damage can be minimised. This is particularly true in the case of flash floods resulting from sudden and excessive heavy rain.
- (2) In the case of India, flooding is very much related to the seasonal nature of our rainfall. The monsoons are spread over a short period during the year and often bring a concentrated volume of rain, which cannot be absorbed by the earth and finds an outlet only in the form of streams that join up with our major river systems. Flooding due to the heavy rain is confined not only to the main rivers of the country, but also affects smaller tributaries and streams. Once these streams spill over their banks they could cause excessive harm, mainly because those living near the banks of these streams, particularly in mountain areas, do not have easy recourse to moving away quickly.
- (3) One major factor that could lead to a higher severity of flooding in the future is the danger of climate change. While the evidence of the nature of impacts, resulting from climate change on precipitation and flooding at the regional level, is not entirely clear, it could happen that the Indian subcontinent witnesses and suffers the effects of a significantly changed pattern of monsoons could be shorter in duration but far more intensive; in other words, much greater precipitation would take place in a much shorter period of time, thereby increasing the danger of floods. Climate change is the result of human actions through the increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, of which carbon dioxide is the most prominent.
- (4) At the local level also human actions have heightened the danger of floods through the cutting of trees in the mountains as well as in the plains. In case of India, the ecological damage through deforestation of the Himalayas has led to a large-scale erosion of the mountain slopes and high levels of situation. These lead to the deposition of silt on the riverbeds, flooding occurs even at very shallow water levels. The vulnerability of the population has increased substantially because of population pressures. An example is the stubborn and perhaps helpless settling of slum dwellers on the banks of the river Yamuna in Delhi, who become victims of flooding. What is a mere trickle most of the year, bursts its banks during the monsoons, as has been the case in recent years.



- (5) Flood forecasting is critical to minimising the damage from floods. It is for this reason that the Central Water Commission has set up a network of forecasting stations, which cover the most important flood-prone interstate rivers in the country. These stations produce forecasts that are used to alert the public and to mobilize various official agencies, so that they take both preventive as well as relief measures, whenever required. However, even in cases where forecasts have been timely and generally accurate, people have often been reluctant to move away, because in most cases they lack the means and physical options for moving away from a danger zone to one that is relatively safe. In the case of flash floods, forecasts are difficult to make, and often the time available for relief is very short. [CBSE Question Paper, Code 2/5/1; 2022-23]

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

- (a) **The problem of floods has been considered more important recently because:** (1)

- (i) floods have led to much greater damage now than in the past.  
 (ii) floods are resulting in increased relocation.  
 (iii) floods occur only during the monsoon season.  
 (iv) of problems of frequent tornadoes and cyclones in the subcontinent.

- (b) **Specify the option that displays what the writer projects with reference to the following statement.** (1)

**One major factor that could lead to higher severity of flooding in the future is the danger of climate change.**

- (i) Helplessness (ii) Speculative  
 (iii) Denial (iv) Conviction

- (c) **Complete the following with a phrase from paragraph 3:** (1)

**Opinion: Some scientists estimate that shorter duration of monsoon season leads to more intensive rainfall.**

**Reason:**

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- (d) **The writer claims that flood forecasting is critical to minimising the damage from floods. State one reason for the claim.** (1)

- (e) **Supply justification for the following:** (2)

**The worst hit people are slum dwellers.**

- (f) **Based on your reading of the text, list two reasons why the writer says that in spite of timely forecasting people have suffered.** (2)

- (g) **The writer says that forecasts are difficult to make and time available is very short. Select the reason for it.** (1)

- (i) Flash floods (ii) Cyclonic rain  
 (iii) Tornadoes (iv) Landslides

- (h) **Which of the following statements is/are false?** (1)

**The vulnerability of the population has increased substantially because of population pressures symbolised by:**



I. People are superstitious.

II. Difficult to evacuate flood-affected areas.

Select the correct option:

- (i) Only I  
(ii) Only II  
(iii) Both I and II  
(iv) None of these

2. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Happiness lies within the mind of an individual. No amount of external wealth may be helpful in making him happy. Our forefathers had lifestyles based mainly on the concept of 'simple living and high thinking'. Excessive material wealth did not mean much to them.
- (2) The structural framework of our forefathers' families was different from those of ours. The bond of love which they shared cannot be easily found today. The family provided an emotional cushioning effect against tension and stress. However, in today's nuclear family, we are detached from feelings towards our kith and kin. This may finally destroy the family psyche.
- (3) The joint family system provided a proper environment for the child to grow up. The values of respect, tolerance, responsibility, and integrity were internalised in the child. In the long run, they became better human beings, compared to those in the present generation. Our forefathers felt happiest, if their children became honest human beings. But today, we are happy only if we attain our coveted material ends and are ready to resort to any means to attain that end.
- (4) Our forefathers had a vision to make India the best. To attain their ambitions, they were ready to make all sorts of personal sacrifices. On the other hand, today people are ready to migrate to the west, to enjoy a comfortable life. Often, they become successful in foreign lands. But, in the process, they become alienated from their motherland. Also, distance from their ailing parents is a worrying factor and keeps them perturbed. It is not easy for them to return, as their children will not be able to adjust to the Indian environment and way of life. Thus, this is a crisis and a frame of mind worse than their forefathers.
- (5) In our generation, tradition and modernity have intermingled to form a special system. We are happier than our forefathers in being able to lessen evils like the rigid caste system, untouchability, and child marriage, but we have failed to totally eradicate them. In fact, electoral politics has made use of the caste system, through the issuance of party tickets on the basis of caste, community, and religion.

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

- (a) How are our forefathers different from us? (2)  
(b) What impact does a joint family system have on a child? (2)  
(c) Fill in the blanks. (1)

In our generation, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have intermingled to form a special system.



- (d) Based on your reading of the passage, choose the **INCORRECT** statement from the following. (1)
- (i) Our youngsters had a vision to make India the best.
  - (ii) Happiness lies within the mind of an individual.
  - (iii) The family provided an emotional cushioning effect against tension and stress.
  - (iv) Our forefathers had lifestyles based mainly on the concept of simple living and high thinking.
- (e) Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'cushioning', as used in the passage. (1)
- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. Sharpening   | B. Shielding |
| C. Intensifying | D. Softening |
| E. Irritating   |              |
- (i) A, E
  - (ii) B, D
  - (iii) C, E
  - (iv) A, C
- (f) Fill in the blank. (1)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ provided a proper environment for the child to grow up.
- (g) 'In our generation, tradition and modernity have intermingled to form a special system.' Substitute the underlined word with the most appropriate option from the following. (1)
- (i) Divided
  - (ii) Blended
  - (iii) Scattered
  - (iv) Detached
- (h) Select the option that makes the correct use of 'sorts', as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space. (1)
- (i) Policemen have to know all \_\_\_\_\_ of different things.
  - (ii) The machine \_\_\_\_\_ it all out.
  - (iii) The computer \_\_\_\_\_ the words into alphabetical order.
  - (iv) He always \_\_\_\_\_ the books according to the author's name.

**3. Read the following passage carefully. (10 marks)**

- (1) Though tobacco is a legal product, governments all over the world, earn revenues from the industry by levying high deterrent taxes. Tobacco companies, on the other hand, pass on the levy to the smokers. The rising prices of cigarettes, along with the anti-smoking awareness measures taken by the public health bodies, have triggered a decline in cigarette sales.
- (2) People who smoke are being hounded out of all public places – offices, restaurants, educational institutions, buses, trains, etc. Away from home, now it is becoming nearly impossible to find a place to smoke. Growing restrictions and the fear of various diseases caused by tobacco are prompting many smokers to stop smoking. 19 states in the U.S. have made laws against smoking.
- (3) Taxes on tobacco products are being raised. Smoking is banned at several places. Still, the number of smokers is rising in India. More than 25 crore people in India are addicted to tobacco. And, according to a WHO report, around half of them will die of tobacco related diseases. Unfortunately, most people in India still need a strict

warning based on a test report before they decide to give up smoking. Patients too, seek medical help only after they show serious symptoms of an illness. Some hospitals have set up centres to identify risk factors among the young, so that they can take preventive measures like giving up smoking early in life.

- (4) Tobacco is the second biggest cause of death in the world. It is responsible for the death of five crore people each year all over the world. Half of the people who are addicted to tobacco will ultimately be killed by this addiction. Many people get rid of this habit on their own and those who are willing to, but can't, go to de-addiction centres. These centres use counselling, nicotine replacement therapy and prescriptive drugs to deal with withdrawal problems.
- (5) Quitting cold turkey – stopping the use of tobacco at once – works well but only for those who have control and determination to quit.

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

- (a) For which two reasons do smokers give up smoking? (2)
- (b) Name two steps taken in India against smoking. (2)
- (c) Choose the correct statement from the options given below. (1)
- (i) 25% of the smokers will be killed by this addiction.
- (ii) De-addiction centres use drug replacement therapy to deal with withdrawal problems.
- (iii) In India, the situation is unfortunate as people don't want to quit voluntarily. Only after medical examination and a warning based on a test report will they give up smoking.
- (iv) Taxes on tobacco have triggered an increase in cigarette sales.
- (d) How do people get rid of the smoking habit? (1)
- A. People quit smoking out of their own free will.
- B. People quit smoking after looking at the measures taken by the public health bodies.
- C. People quit smoking because they don't get any place to smoke.
- D. People quit smoking by going to de-addiction centres that assist them in becoming non-smokers once again.
- (i) A and D (ii) A and B
- (iii) B and C (iv) C and D
- (e) Fill in the blank. (1)
- \_\_\_\_\_ on tobacco are being raised.
- (f) What kind of people go to de-addiction centres? (1)
- (g) Choose the option that makes the correct use of 'hounded out', as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space. (1)
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ for a job has finally left her.
- (ii) She was finally \_\_\_\_\_ of her job.
- (iii) Job has finally \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- (iv) Her job \_\_\_\_\_ finally.



(h) What does the phrase 'quitting cold turkey' refer to? (1)

4. Read the following passage carefully. (10 marks)

- (1) If you're like most kids, you may love snow. Not only can it get you out of school, but it's fun to play with. Who doesn't love to sled and build snowmen? Snow can also be dangerous, too. You may have heard your parents talk about how difficult it can be to drive in snow. Car accidents aren't the only dangers created by snow, though. If you're ever skiing in the mountains, you'll want to be aware of avalanches. An avalanche is a sudden flow of snow down a slope, such as mountain. The amount of snow in an avalanche will vary based on many things, but it can be such a huge amount that it can bury the bottom of a slope in dozens of feet of snow.
- (2) Avalanche can be caused by many things. Some of them are natural. For example, new snow or rain can cause built up snow to loosen and fall down the side of a mountain. Earthquakes and the movement of animals have also been known to cause avalanches. Artificial triggers can also cause avalanches. For example, snowmobiles, skiers, gunshots and explosives have all been known to cause avalanches. Avalanches usually occur during the winter and spring, when snowfall is greatest. As they are dangerous to any living beings in their path, avalanches have destroyed forests, roads, railroads and even entire towns.
- (3) Warning signs exist that allow experts to predict – and often prevent – avalanches from occurring. When over a foot of fresh snow falls, experts know to be on the lookout for avalanches. Explosives can be used in places with massive snow build-ups to trigger smaller avalanches that don't pose a danger to persons or property. When deadly avalanches do occur, the moving snow can quickly reach over 80 miles per hour. Skiers caught in such avalanches can be buried under dozens of feet of snow. While it's possible to dig out of such avalanches, not all are able to escape.
- (4) If you get tossed about by an avalanche and find yourself buried under many feet of snow, you might not have a true sense of which way is up and which way is down. Some avalanche victims have tried to dig their way out, only to find that they were upside down and digging themselves farther under the snow rather than to the top! Experts suggest that people caught in an avalanche try to 'swim' to the top of the moving snow to stay close to the surface. Once the avalanches stop, do your best to dig around you to create a space for air, so you can breathe easier. Then, do your best figure out which way is up and dig in that direction to reach the surface and signal rescuers.
- [CBSE Question Paper, Code 2/1/2; 2022-23]

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

- (a) Complete the sentence by choosing an appropriate option: (1)  
Avalanche can be caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) new snow or rain (ii) heavy winds  
(iii) high altitude (iv) global warming
- (b) Comment on warning signs which allow experts to predict avalanches in two sentences. (2)
- (c) Mention two reasons which destroyed the natural scenery. (2)



- (d) Select the option that conveys the opposite of 'predict': (1)  
 (i) forecast (ii) cast  
 (iii) doubt (iv) anticipate
- (e) With which of the following statements will the writer agree based on last paragraph? (1)  
 (i) People caught in the Avalanche can try to swim to the top.  
 (ii) Put on an oxygen mask.  
 (iii) Digging is not possible.  
 (iv) Should not come close to the surface.
- (f) Select the option that corresponds to the following relation below: (1)  
**You may not have an idea of which way is 'up' and which way is 'down'.**  
 (i) The crowd will 'gather' at Gate No. 1 and 'disperse' from Gate No. 2.  
 (ii) Due to the 'torrential' rain, there was a 'heavy' flooding.  
 (iii) The guest felt 'uneasy' and 'uncomfortable' watching the child's performance.  
 (iv) The 'more' the effort, the 'bigger' the gain.
- (g) The major causes which do not trigger avalanche is: (1)  
 (i) Earthquake (ii) Snow fall  
 (iii) Heavy rains (iv) Plastic waste
- (h) Select the most suitable title for the above passage. (1)  
 (i) Avalanche (ii) Adventure with Snow  
 (iii) Ice Games (iv) Calamity

**5. Read the following passage carefully. (10 marks)**

- (1) Peer pressure is a phenomenon wherein we tend to get influenced by the lifestyle and the ways of thinking of our peers. Peer pressure can prove beneficial, but it is most often observed to have negative effects.
- (2) The thought, behaviour, and taste in fashion, music, television shows, and other walks of life of the masses are often seen to have a deep impact on society. The changing ways of life of our peers often force us to change our ways of looking at life and leading it. It's a human tendency to do what the crowd does. Few have the courage to resist peer pressure and be their own selves rather than being one among the lot. Peer pressure is bound to affect most of us both positively and negatively. The distinction between positive and negative peer pressure lies in a thoughtful analysis of the views of the masses. Following the peers blindly leaves a negative impact on life while an analytical approach to looking at peer behaviour can help a person act positively. Peer pressure is not always bad. It can help you analyse yourself and contemplate on your ways of life. Some of the practices that the masses follow may actually teach you the way of living. You may be able to change yourself for the better. Looking at what others do can help you bring about a positive change in your way of thinking. If you can pick selectively, peer pressure can actually result in a positive change in your way of life.



- (3) Teenage is that phase of life when you are exposed to the world outside. These are the years when you spend most of your time with your friends. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life; the years of forming your ideals and principles, the years that shape your personality and the years that introduce you to your own self. Parents and teachers need to be careful while dealing with teenagers, as they are most susceptible to succumb to peer pressure during these years of their life.
- (4) Strong support from the family, the ability to differentiate between the positive and the negative, and the skill to choose friends from among the peers will definitely help keep away from negative peer pressure.

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

- (a) Which of the following have a deep impact on society? (1)

- A. Peer pressure  
 B. Taste in fashion  
 C. Human tendency  
 D. Thought and behaviour  
 E. Television shows

- (i) A and B  
 (ii) C and D  
 (iii) A, C and D  
 (iv) B, D and E

- (b) Study the following statements. (1)

- A. Teenagers are most susceptible to succumb to peer pressure.  
 B. Parents and teachers need to be careful while dealing with teenagers.

- (i) A is an assertion and B is the reason  
 (ii) B is an assertion and A is the reason  
 (iii) Both A and B are assertions  
 (iv) Both A and B are reasons

- (c) In which phase of life are we exposed to the world outside? (2)

- (d) How can analysing peer behaviour help a person? (1)

- (e) Can peer pressure actually bring about positive changes in our lifestyle? How? (1)

- (f) Study the following statements. Which of these agrees with the author's ideas? (1)

- A. Looking at what others do can help you bring about a positive change in your way of thinking.  
 B. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life.  
 C. It's human tendency to get influenced by the lifestyle of peers.  
 D. Peer pressure is bound to affect us superficially.

- (i) A and B  
 (ii) B and C  
 (iii) C and D  
 (iv) A and D

- (g) According to the author, what can help us keep away from negative peer pressure? (2)

- (h) Choose the option that correctly states the meaning of 'contemplate', as used in the passage. (1)

- (i) To work out carefully and minutely  
 (ii) To think deeply or carefully about something



- (iii) To examine methodically and in detail
- (iv) To test the knowledge or proficiency of someone

**6. Read the following passage carefully.**

**(10 marks)**

- (1) Colonialism is a distinct form of imperialism in which a colonising nation exerts direct control over a colonised state by military, economic, and political means. In India, it mostly refers to the British rule from 1858 to 1947. On 1st January 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India at a durbar or assembly of notables and princes, in Delhi. The Viceroy Lord Lytton represented the Sovereign, who incidentally never visited her Indian empire.
- (2) During the colonial period from the 1500s to the 1700s, the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English vied with each other for commercial privileges and political influence in India, especially in the south of India. The East India Company of Britain (now called the United Kingdom) established several important trading centres along the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. These included Nizampatam, Masulipatnam, Madapollam, and Vizagapatnam.
- (3) In the 1700s, British and French merchants each formed alliances with local powers. At the end of the 1700s, the British reached an agreement with the Nizam of Hyderabad. He accepted British support in exchange for recognition of British rights to trade. By the beginning of the 1800s, Andhra came under the political control of the East India Company of the United Kingdom. The districts of Anantapur, Cuduppa, Nellore, Chittoor, and Kurnool were annexed by the company, and the territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad was brought under its indirect rule. Hyderabad became one of the 550 princely states which stayed largely independent until 1947.
- (4) Colonial rule led to the impoverishment of the Indian people. Anticolonial feelings were initially expressed through peasant and tribal revolts. Eventually, a national movement was organised by the educated class.
- (5) Sri Kandukuri Viresalingam Pantulu began a social-religious movement which made possible the emergence of a democratic movement. The writings of Gujaraja Apparao and Unnava Lakshminarayana began a literary renaissance.
- (6) The anticolonial movement initiated and organised by the Indian National Congress drew popular support in Andhra. Some of the important leaders in the movement included T. Prakasham, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya. The communist movement, which grew as part of the national movement, also had a large following across the region.

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

- (a) Complete the given statement. (1)  
The East India Company of Britain established \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) How were anticolonial feelings initially expressed? (1)
- (c) What drew popular support in Andhra? (1)



- (d) Based on your reading of the passage, choose the **INCORRECT** statement from the following. (1)
- (i) Colonial rule led to the impoverishment of the Indian people.
  - (ii) Guajaraja Rao began a social-religious movement which made possible the emergence through the peasants and tribal revolts.
  - (iii) The anticolonial movement initiated and organised by the Indian National Congress drew support in Andhra.
  - (iv) The Viceroy Lord Lytton represented the Sovereign who incidentally never visited her Indian empire.
- (e) Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'impoverishment', as used in the passage. (1)
- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| A. Becoming poor                           | B. Invading a country |
| C. Initiating a movement                   | D. Forming alliances  |
| E. Being deprived of strength and vitality |                       |
- (i) A, D
  - (ii) B, E
  - (iii) D, C
  - (iv) A, E
- (f) How is colonialism different from imperialism? (2)
- (g) 'Colonialism is a distinct form of imperialism .....
- Substitute the underlined word with the most appropriate option from the following. (1)
- (i) Well defined
  - (ii) Similar
  - (iii) Different
  - (iv) Local
- (h) Why did the Portuguese, Dutch, French and English vie with each other during the colonial period? (2)

**7. Read the following passage carefully. (10 marks)**

- (1) Every morning, art gallerist Mandira begins her day with a cup of coffee with beans sourced from El Salvador. In another part of the city, sound recordist Ayush starts his day by pulverising Watapi coffee beans from the Biligirirangana Hills in Karnataka. These people are of the new camp of Indian coffee drinkers who cringe at the thought of cafe-served cappuccinos and balk at assembly-line products. They like their coffee black, freshly roasted, and made with signature single-origin beans.
- (2) Single-origin coffees are made from beans picked from a single coffee-growing region. The unique soil, climate, altitude and influence, which is collectively known as 'terroir' distinguishes the flavour of the coffee procured from its beans. Thus, a plantation with orange trees in the neighbourhood may have a subtle citrus note in the beans.
- (3) According to coffee experts, this phase in coffee drinking is referred to as the third wave of the coffee-drinking experience in India. The first wave in coffee drinking peaked when instant coffee hit the shelves in the 1960s. The second wave arrived with the coming of the cappuccinos and lattes. The current phase is marked with SO coffee on the shelves of supermarkets. The selections of premier coffee, instead of sachets of instant coffee, have become the norm in high-end places. Coffee tasting and coffee workshops are now becoming commonplace. Outlets in India are now serving seven different SO coffees and the Ethiopian Sidamo, a mild black coffee with hints of caramel and chocolate, is the most popular.



- (4) These specialist stores keep no stock waiting. They roast coffee beans on order, grind per requirement, and dispatch the pack within a day, so it remains fresh. Also, there are detailed notes about the plantation from where the coffee is picked, along with notes about its taste and flavour.
- (5) One of the most intriguing stories is that of the Attikan Estate Coffee. Named after the notorious bandit, Veerappan, the estate of Attikan in Karnataka grows the beans in the Biligirirangana Hills, south of Mysore. As this hilly terrain was used by Veerappan, for nearly two decades, no one dared to visit the plantation. After the shooting of the bandit in 2004, the coffee from there is marketed at specialist shops.

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

- (a) **The first wave in coffee drinking peaked:** (1)
- when instant coffee hit the shelves
  - with the coming of the cappuccinos and lattes
  - with signature single-origin beans
  - none of these
- (b) **How is single-origin coffee made?** (2)
- (c) **Based on your reading of the passage, choose the INCORRECT statement from the following.** (1)
- The first wave in coffee drinking peaked when instant coffee hit the shelves in the 1960s.
  - Coffee tasting and coffee workshops are now becoming commonplace.
  - The selection of sachets of instant coffee, instead of premier coffee, have become the norm in high-end places.
  - The second wave arrived with the coming of the cappuccinos and lattes.
- (d) **Select the option that makes the correct use of 'wave', as used in the passage to fill in the blank space.** (1)
- He raised his hand to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A great \_\_\_\_\_ overwhelmed the boat.
  - He would always turn and \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the street.
  - Political leaders united yesterday to condemn the latest \_\_\_\_\_ of violence.
- (e) **Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'notorious', as used in the passage.** (1)
- Known for being unknown and nameless
  - Known for something bad
  - Known for honourable deeds
  - Known for reputation and wealth
- A, B (ii) B, C
  - C, D (iv) D, E
- (f) **Fill in the blank.** (1)
- The current phase is marked with \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelves of supermarkets.



- (g) What have become the norm in high-end places? (1)  
(h) Why did no one dare to visit the estate of Attikan in Karnataka? (2)

**8. Read the following passage carefully. (10 marks)**

- (1) Hiking is a great source of pleasure to us besides being beneficial for health. Once we leave the crowded streets of a city and go out for a walking tour away from the mad world, we really feel free. The open air has a bracing effect on the mind. The congestion of the city, the uproar and tumult, the intolerable noise of traffic, the hectic daily routine, all these are forgotten and the mind is at ease. We then feel like running, singing and laughing. We travel merrily mile after mile in the company of friends and associates.
- (2) Hiking takes us in the midst of nature. The sight of waterfalls, flowers, streams, trees and bushes is pleasing. A connect is established between us and nature. Various sounds of nature, like the murmur of a brook or the song of a bird, acquire a new meaning and significance to us.
- (3) You enjoy the beauty of nature. Minute observations like a snake casting its slough, a mouse peeping out of its hole, a squirrel leaping about on the branches of a tree, a bird flying past us, all these are noticed and they arouse our interest. We have no business worries, no fear of the examination, no anxiety about the home. We have leisure to stand, to walk and talk. It is more thrilling and pleasurable to hike in a mountainous region than in the plains. The excitement of climbing up to the top of a hill, the adventure of coming down a slope, the grandeur of sunset behind a mountain— All these sights lend a rare charm and interest to our journey.
- (4) We walk along a zigzag motor road or cut across a mountain path in search of adventure. We may have bright sunny weather or might get caught in a shower of rain. We may look below us into the yawning chasm or up at the mountain peak. The feeling of unlimited freedom makes our hearts leap with joy.
- (5) Hiking is one of the healthiest sports. It ensures a complete escape from the urgent and busy activities of life and therefore, gives solace to our brain. It regains its lost energy and is able to do twice as much work as before.
- (6) The fresh air, beautiful mountains, majestic trees, chirping sound of birds make one's mind and soul at peace with nature. [CBSE Question Paper, Code 2/4/3; 2022-23]

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

- (a) Why does the writer say that the mind is at ease when you hike? (1)  
(i) Because hiking is an expensive activity  
(ii) Because it brings families together  
(iii) Because of intolerable noise of traffic  
(iv) Because the depressing daily routine is forgotten
- (b) Complete the following with a phrase: (1)  
The various sounds of nature acquire \_\_\_\_\_.



- (c) Infer one reason for the following based on information in paragraph 2. (2)  
A contact is established between us and nature.
- (d) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word from paragraph 2. (1)  
aroma : cooking : : fragrance : \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Give one reason why it is a pleasure to hike in the mountains than in the plains. (1)  
(i) Because observation is sharpened  
(ii) Because of the excitement of climbing up and adventure of coming down  
(iii) Because it is leisure to stand, to walk  
(iv) Because there are no worries
- (f) Hiking gives the brain, the rest it needs because: (1)  
(i) it is a short time activity.  
(ii) it is one of the healthiest sports.  
(iii) it makes us sleep peacefully.  
(iv) it is an escape from our busy schedule.
- (g) List any two examples of minute observations you make while on a hike. (2)
- (h) Supply one point to justify the following: (1)  
Hiking gives us a feeling of unlimited joy.

**9. Read the following passage carefully. (10 marks)**

- (1) Child marriages are rampant in North India. They continue to blight the lives of people. Children bound by marriage are victims of blind customs and superstitions prevalent in rural areas and certain urban concentrations among the weaker socio-economic groups. Nothing seems to stop this anti-social practice despite the Child Marriage Act passed as early as in 1929, which makes child marriage a grave offence.
- (2) Why do child marriages take place and what can be done to prevent them from happening? The evil thrives because of illiteracy and other related causes—the most important of which is the anxiety of parents to marry off their daughters at the earliest. In many high-illiteracy states, like Rajasthan, the practice of child marriage is in vogue. Akhha Teej is D-day for the parents of minor girls, since on that day, the parents seek salvation from the anxiety of girls growing up in their midst.
- (3) A child marriage is less likely to take place if the parents are literate or at least the father is. He is, then, aware of the legal minimum age for marriage and the health hazards his daughter will face by an early marriage. If the mother, otherwise literate, has been exposed to the importance of family planning, she is also less likely to solemnise her daughter's wedding before the legal minimum age.
- (4) Among the other reasons that parents give away young daughters in marriage is the need, felt especially by families with more than one daughter, to keep wedding expenses down. By marrying two daughters simultaneously, parents save on expenses. Parental anxiety about grown-up (14 years and above) daughters going astray, forces the less educated to give away their female children in marriage.



- (5) The Child Marriage Restraint Act in 1978, raised the minimum age of marriage for girls from 15 to 18 years and for boys from 18 to 21 years. The committee, on the status of women, in its report in 1974, had recommended that all offences under the Child Marriage Restraint Act should be made cognizable and special officers be appointed to enforce the law.
- (6) The crux of the problem is that the role of a girl-child in traditional rural areas is circumscribed around marriage and motherhood.

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

- (a) Complete the following. (1)

In the passage, the primary concern of the author is regarding \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Why does the evil practice of child marriage still thrive? (2)
- (c) Why do parents marry two daughters simultaneously? (1)
- (d) In what circumstances will a child marriage be less likely to take place? (2)
- (e) 'They continue to blight the lives of people'. Substitute the underlined word with the most appropriate option from the following. (1)

- (i) Curse (ii) Ruin  
 (iii) Bloom (iv) Brighten

- (f) Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the INCORRECT statement from the following. (1)

- (i) A child marriage is less likely to take place if the parents are literate or at least the father is.
- (ii) By marrying two daughters simultaneously, parents save on expenses.
- (iii) Child marriages are rampant in South India.
- (iv) Children bound by marriage are victims of blind customs and superstitions.

- (g) Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'salvation', as used in the passage. (1)

- A. Converting to Christianity B. Being saved from danger or ruin  
 C. Harming others D. Preservation from harm  
 E. Adopting priesthood

- (i) A and E (ii) C and D  
 (iii) B and D (iv) A and D

- (h) The minimum age of marriage for boys has been raised to 18 years from 16 years. (True/False) (1)

**10. Read the following passage carefully. (10 marks)**

- (1) Like bad news and common cold, allergies can pop up when least expected. I suddenly developed an allergy to Crocin (paracetamol) some years ago after having it all my life to treat everything, from headache to fever to toothache.
- (2) A stuffed or drippy nose, frequent sneezing, an itchy throat, rashes, sinus, ear pain, difficulty in breathing, stomach cramps, itchiness, red or watery eyes are some of the common symptoms of an allergic reaction. Pollen, dust, polluted outdoor air, and indoor pollutants, such as dust mites, animal dander, cigarette smoke, and mould are



among the common environmental pollutants, while other triggers include medicines, paint, and chemicals in cleaners and cosmetics, such as hair colour and skin creams. Among foods, eight allergens account for almost 90% of food allergies: milk, soy, wheat, egg, peanut, tree nuts, fish, and shellfish.

- (3) Most of us wrongly believe that people with allergies are either born with them or develop them in early childhood. An allergy can develop at any time in your life and its prevalence among adults is rising. While most people who develop allergies as adults have experienced some allergic reaction—either to the same or an unrelated trigger before—a few have no history of sensitivity.
- (4) In an acute immune reaction, the allergy trigger may be one, but the symptom is usually caused by a combination of factors. Stress, a sterile environment that prevents the body from developing immunity and lifestyle-induced changes in the body's hormonal balance are thought to be some triggers. This has been borne out by clinical evidence that women are more likely to develop allergies at puberty, after pregnancy, and at menopause, all pointing to hormonal causes.
- (5) Avoiding the allergy trigger and taking anti-allergy medication as soon as you can, after exposure to an allergen is the best possible protection. Since pollen levels generally peak in the morning, people with airway sensitivity and asthma should postpone outdoor exercises to later in the day or stick to exercising indoors, as deeper and more rapid breathing induced by aerobic exercise causes more pollen and dust being inhaled, which can wreck your airways and lungs. Since air pollutants tend to cling to clothes and hair, changing your clothes when you come home or washing your hair before going to bed, lowers exposure.

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

- (a) In para 3, the author is adopting a tone of being satirical. (True/False) (1)
- (b) How can people with airway sensitivity and asthma protect themselves? (2)
- (c) Based on your reading of the passage, choose the INCORRECT statement from the following. (1)
  - (i) An allergy can develop at any time in your life.
  - (ii) The allergy trigger is usually caused by a combination of factors.
  - (iii) Among foods, eight allergens account for almost 90% of food allergies.
  - (iv) Taking anti-allergy medication as soon as you can, after exposure to an allergen is the best possible protection.
- (d) Which of the following best explains the phrase 'account for', as used in the passage? (1)
 

(i) Pass off	(ii) Make up
(iii) Write up	(iv) Look up
- (e) Fill in the blank. (1)  
 The author suddenly developed an allergy to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) What could be the possible triggers for an allergy to occur in an individual?(2)
- (g) Pick out the nouns from the following words. (1)
 

A. Allergens	B. Common
C. Prevalence	D. Cramps
E. Itchy	







- B. To be a polite person, you have to sacrifice your ego.  
 C. Politeness will increase your stress and boost you to be productive.  
 D. Politeness costs nothing, and yet may in many cases, bring much profit.
- (i) B and C (ii) A and C  
 (iii) A and B (iv) B and D
- (b) Which of the following can be characterised as NOT 'egoistic', according to you and with reference to the passage? (1)
- A. A near-constant tendency to be self-referential.  
 B. An ability to commit to anything that doesn't serve their interests.  
 C. An exaggerated view of their inabilities.  
 D. A lack of personal accountability.  
 E. Difficulty empathizing.
- (i) A, C (ii) B, C  
 (iii) D, E (iv) A, E
- (c) What are the benefits of being polite? (2)
- (d) Which of the following would be a suitable title for the given passage? (1)
- (i) Politeness is an Art  
 (ii) Characteristics of Being Polite  
 (iii) Benevolence in Trifles—Politeness  
 (iv) Politeness is a Duty
- (e) Select the sentence from the options that make the correct use of 'well-bred', as used in the passage. (1)
- (i) A carefully rendered coiffure also indicates a state of well-bred.  
 (ii) His attitude was that of a well-bred man reluctant to discuss some family differences with a prying outsider.  
 (iii) One is the sense of well-bred in society, which is virtually not existent.  
 (iv) Thus, the highest idea is that of goodness; things are, only if they are good; being without well-bred is naught.
- (f) How is politeness a valuable possession? (2)
- (g) Fill in the blank. (1)
- You have to imply politeness in your \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) Why is it difficult for an egoist to be polite? (1)

**12. Read the following passage carefully. (10 marks)**

- (1) They were once everywhere. Chirping and flapping their wings at the window sills, on top of cupboards, and on the branches of trees. Where have all the little sparrows gone? This is the most frequently asked question about sparrows these days.
- (2) The association between humans and house sparrows dates back to several centuries and no other bird has been associated with humans on a daily basis like the house sparrow. It is a bird that evokes fond memories of childhood. The nests of sparrows dotted almost every house in the neighbourhood as well as public places like bus



stands and railway stations, where they lived in colonies and survived on food grains and tiny worms.

- (3) A study conducted by the Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam, highlighted the fact that the population of sparrows had fallen by over 60 per cent even in the rural areas of coastal Andhra Pradesh. A survey conducted by the British Trust for Ornithology showed that the house sparrow's population in Britain has declined by about 58 per cent since 1970.
- (4) Certainly, there is no single reason for the decline of the house sparrows. Mobile tower radiation and excessive use of chemical fertilizers are aggravating the problem and have been identified as potent sparrow killers.
- (5) It is said that sparrow chicks, which require insect food for their survival in their early days, have not been getting adequate supply from their parents. This has triggered large scale death of chicks, leading to a gradual decline in their population.
- (6) Urban landscape too, has been dramatically altered over the years. No longer are sparrows able to find the tiny nooks, crannies, and holes where they used to build their nests.
- (7) Typically, sparrows were never an issue of concern for us with their diminutive presence in our household. Perhaps, it is this diminutive presence because of which even their gradual disappearance has gone unnoticed. Mohammed Dilawar is rightly called the Sparrow Man of India as he has been successful in drawing the attention of the world towards the declining number of house sparrows.
- (8) House sparrows are an important bioindicator and their decline is a grim reminder of the degradation of the urban environment and the danger from it to the humans in the long run.

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

- (a) Explain the association between humans and house sparrows. (2)
- (b) Chennai University highlighted the fact that the population of sparrows had fallen. (True/False) (1)
- (c) Fill in the blank. (1)  
Sparrows survived on \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) A survey conducted by the British Trust for Ornithology showed that: (1)
  - (i) house sparrows evoke fond memories of childhood
  - (ii) there is no single reason for the decline of the house sparrows
  - (iii) chemical fertilizers are aggravating the problem and have been identified as potent sparrow killers
  - (iv) house sparrows' population in Britain has declined by about 59 per cent since 1970
- (e) What has triggered the gradual decline in the sparrow population? (2)
- (f) Which of the following definitions explains the term 'bioindicator'? (1)
  - (i) The species which have beaks and wings, and are sensitive to pollution.
  - (ii) The species which reveals the health of the natural ecosystem.
  - (iii) The species which reveals the presence of toxic pollutants in the environment.
  - (iv) The species which are on the verge of extinction.



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

- (a) Explain the association between humans and house sparrows. (2)
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- (c) Fill in the blank. (1)  
Sparrows survived on \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) A survey conducted by the British Trust for Ornithology showed that: (1)
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  - (iii) The species which reveals the presence of toxic pollutants in the environment.
  - (iv) The species which are on the verge of extinction.



- (b) Select the option that displays what the writer projects, with reference to the following. (1)

**Adding humour and wit is also essential. (Paragraph 3)**

**It suggests that:**

- (i) it's important to incorporate some humour while you speak
  - (ii) it's imperative to reflect wit when you address the gathering
  - (iii) the speakers should be subconscious when they are to address the gathering
  - (iv) both (i) and (ii)
- (c) Complete the following with a phrase from paragraph 2. (1)

Opinion	Reason
If such a thing happens, you should immediately apologise, else it may haunt you for life.	_____
	_____

- (d) Select 1 factor how you can be way ahead from your friends in your career. (1)
- (e) Based on your reading of the text, list two ways how to form good habits. (2)
- (f) Why should you be careful when you tend to be humorous? (2)
- (g) What restriction has been imposed by the author when you are in an emotional state? (Paragraph 2) (1)
- (i) To make tall claims
  - (ii) To make promises
  - (iii) To shed tears
  - (iv) To avoid any communication
- (h) Select the correct option to complete the sentence given below. (1)
- The closing statement of the passage sounds damn \_\_\_\_\_.**
- (i) cautioning
  - (ii) reprimanding
  - (iii) upbraiding
  - (iv) chiding

**14. Read the following passage carefully. (10 marks)**

- (1) Organic food is very popular these days. It can also be very expensive. Some organic food costs twice as much as non-organic food. Parents of young children and even some pet owners, will pay high prices for organic food if they think it is healthier. But many others think organic food is just a waste of money.
- (2) There is one difference between organic and non-organic food. Organic farms do not use agricultural chemicals such as pesticides that stop insects from damaging crops. In many countries, foods that claim to be organic must have special labels that guarantee they're grown organically.
- (3) Some people think organic also means 'locally grown' and originally it was indeed true. But over a period of time, organic farming has become a big business, with many organic foods now being grown by large agricultural companies that sell their products far from where they're grown. Processed food made with organic ingredients has also become more popular. At first, only small companies produced these products. But as demand overtook supply, big food companies that had been selling non-organic products for many years also began selling organic products.



- (4) Is organic food safer and more nutritious? This is an important part of the debate. Many farmers and consumers believe it is safer and more nutritious. They think agricultural chemical can cause serious illnesses such as cancer, but there isn't much evidence proving this is true. However, recent studies have shown that eating organically-grown produce reduces your chances of developing heart diseases. Many doctors think it is more important to stop dangerous bacteria from contaminating foods. These bacteria can contaminate both organic and non-organic fruits and vegetables, and doctors recommend washing produce carefully before eating it. Meat, fish and chicken can also become contaminated, so washing your hands before handling these foods is also very important. [CBSE Question Paper, Code 2/2/2; 2022-23]

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

- (a) **Select the option that displays what the writer projects with reference to the following:** (1)  
 Is organic food safer and more nutritious? This is an important part of that debate.  
 (i) Denial (ii) Confirmation  
 (iii) Caution (iv) Acceptance
- (b) **Complete the following with a phrase from paragraph.** (1)  
**Opinion:** Big food companies have started selling organic food products.  
**Reason:** \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) **The writer contrasts organic food to non-organic food.** (2)  
**State the point of comparison between the two.**
- (d) **Based on your reading of the text, list one benefit of eating organic food.** (1)
- (e) **What connect does the writer draw between contamination of food and washing hands?** (1)
- (f) **The writer says that people believe that it is safer and more nutritious to eat organic food. Select the reason for his sceptical view.** (1)  
 (i) The price decides the popularity.  
 (ii) There is no confirmed evidence.  
 (iii) It is tastier.  
 (iv) It is marketed by big food companies.
- (g) **How we can control the contamination of organic and non-organic food?** (2)
- (h) **List the factor that certifies food to be organic.** (1)

**15. Read the following passage carefully.** (10 marks)

- (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 3,300 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 the 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 stretched 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 Isaac 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 a 12 pounds 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."

[CBSE Question Paper, Code 2/6/1; 2022-23]

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

- (a) **Why did Egyptians hold gold in great esteem?** (1)
  - (i) Because it is a good conductor of electricity
  - (ii) Because of its religious significance
  - (iii) For lovely gold ornaments
  - (iv) Because it is indestructible
- (b) **According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?** (1)
  - (i) Gold is the best conductor of electricity.



- (ii) Apart from gold, copper and silver are good conductors of electricity.  
 (iii) Gold can be easily beaten, hence it is easy to work with.  
 (iv) Gold plays an important role in the modern electronics industry.  
 (c) **Select the option that displays what the writer projects, with reference to the following. (1)**

**The wandering Israelites worshipped a golden calf.**

- (i) importance of religion (ii) importance of the metal  
 (iii) good conductor (iv) can replace money  
 (d) **How were the black labourers exploited? (2)**  
 (e) **Complete the following with the phrase from paragraph 1: (1)**

**Opinion:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

- (f) **Based on your reading of the text, list 2 reasons why the writer says that: (2)**

**Not only is gold beautiful but it is virtually indestructible.**

- (g) **Select the option that corresponds to the following: (1)**

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

- (i) The 'hardworking' student came first because of his 'diligent' practice.  
 (ii) Modesty is 'underrated' whereas strategy is 'appreciated'.  
 (iii) The 'vibrant' colours made the interiors look 'luminous'.  
 (iv) The steaming food was both 'appetizing' and 'tasty'.  
 (h) **Supply one point to justify the following: (1)**  
**The desire to hoard gold at home has been primarily an occupation of the working and peasant classes.**

**Answers [Discursive Passage]**

1. (a) (i) floods have led to much greater damage now than in the past.  
 (b) (iv) conviction  
 (c) Much greater precipitation would take place in a much shorter period of time, thereby increasing the danger of floods.  
 (d) It is for this reason that the Central Water Commission has set up a network of forecasting stations, which cover the most important flood-prone interstate rivers in the country.  
 (e) An example of the stubborn and perhaps helpless settling of slum dwellers on the banks of the river Yamuna in Delhi, who become victims of flooding. What is a mere trickle most of the year, bursts its banks during monsoons, has been the case in recent years.

2. (a) Our forefathers had lifestyles based mainly on the concept of 'simple living and high thinking'. They had different structural framework of families and they made all sorts of personal sacrifices to attain their ambitions.  
 (b) Joint family system helps a child to become a better human being and internalises the values of respect, tolerance, responsibility and integrity.  
 (c) tradition; modernity  
 (d) (i) Our youngsters had a vision to make India the best.  
 (e) (ii) B, D  
 (f) joint family system  
 (g) (ii) Blended  
 (h) (i) Policemen have to know all sorts of different things.



<p>(f) 1. People have been reluctant to move away because in most cases they lack the means and physical options for moving away from a danger zone to one that is relatively safe.</p> <p>2. In the case of flash floods, forecasts are difficult to make and often the time available for relief is very short.</p> <p>(g) (i) Flash floods</p> <p>(h) (ii) Only II</p>	
<p>3. (a) Smokers give up smoking because of the growing restrictions and the fear of disease, and also because of high prices.</p> <p>(b) (1) India has made several designated places as 'No Smoke Zone'.</p> <p>(2) India has implemented higher taxes on tobacco products.</p> <p>(c) (iii) In India, the situation is unfortunate as people don't want to quit voluntarily. Only after medical examination and a warning based on a test report will they give up smoking.</p> <p>(d) (i) A and D</p> <p>(e) Taxes</p> <p>(f) People who are unable to get off the smoking habit, despite being desirous of doing so go to de-addiction centres.</p> <p>(g) (ii) She was finally <u>hounded out</u> of her job.</p> <p>(h) The phrase means stopping the use of tobacco at once or immediately.</p>	<p>4. (a) (i) new snow or rain</p> <p>(b) Warning signs allow experts to predict – and often prevent – avalanches from occurring. When over a foot of fresh snow falls, experts know to be on the lookout for avalanches.</p> <p>(c) 1. Avalanches have destroyed forests, roads, railroads and even entire towns.</p> <p>2. Avalanches are dangerous to any living beings in their path.</p> <p>(d) (iii) doubt</p> <p>(e) (i) People caught in the Avalanche can try to swim to the top.</p> <p>(f) (i) The crowd will 'gather' at Gate No. 1 and 'disperse' from Gate No. 2</p> <p>(g) (iv) Plastic waste</p> <p>(h) Avalanches</p>
<p>5. (a) (iv) B, D and E</p> <p>(b) (ii) B is an assertion and A is the reason</p> <p>(c) In the teenage phase of life, we are exposed to the world outside as we spend most of our time with our friends and it is the phase of beginning to become independent in life.</p> <p>(d) An analytical approach of looking at peer behaviour can help a person act positively.</p> <p>(e) Yes, peer pressure can bring about positive changes in our lifestyle, if we pick selectively.</p> <p>(f) (i) A and B</p> <p>(g) Strong support from family, the ability to differentiate between the positive and the negative, and the skill to choose friends from among the peers can help us keep away from negative peer pressure.</p>	<p>6. (a) several trading centres along the Malabar coast and the Coramandel coast.</p> <p>(b) Anticolonial feelings were initially expressed through peasant and tribal revolts.</p> <p>(c) The anticolonial movement organised by the Indian National Congress drew popular support in Andhra.</p> <p>(d) (ii) Gujaraja Rao began a social-religious movement which made possible the emergence through the peasants and tribal revolts.</p> <p>(e) (iv) A, E</p> <p>(f) Colonialism is a distinct form of imperialism in which a colonising nation exerts direct controls over a colonised state by military, economic and political means.</p> <p>(g) (i) Well defined</p>



<p>(h) (ii) To think deeply or carefully about something</p>	<p>(h) The Portuguese, Dutch, French and English vie with each other during the colonial period for commercial privileges in India and for political influence in India.</p>
<p>7. (a) (i) when instant coffee hit the shelves          (b) Single-origin coffee is made by picking the beans from a single coffee growing region. The unique soil, climate, altitude and influence which is collectively known as 'terroir' distinguishes the flavour of the coffee procured from its beans.          (c) (iii) The selection of sachets of instant coffee, instead of premier coffee, have become the norm in high-end places.          (d) (iv) Political leaders united yesterday to condemn the latest <u>wave</u> of violence.          (e) (ii) B, C          (f) SO coffee          (g) The selections of premier coffee, instead of sachets of instant coffee have become the norm in high-end places.          (h) The estate of Attikan in Karnataka was used by Veerappan for nearly two decades. So no one dared to visit the plantation. After the shooting of the bandit, the coffee from these is marketed in specialist shops.</p>	<p>8. (a) (iii) Because of intolerable noise of traffic          (b) a new meaning and significance to us          (c) The sight of waterfalls, flowers, streams and bushes is pleasing. A connect is established between us and nature. Various sounds of nature, like the murmur of a brook or the song of a bird, acquire a new meaning and significance to us.          (d) flowers          (e) (ii) Because of the excitement of climbing up and adventure of coming down.          (f) (ii) it is one of the healthiest sports.          (g) Minute observations like a snake casting its slough, a mouse peeping out of its hole, a squirrel leaping about on the branches of a tree, a bird flying past us, all these are noticed and they arouse our interest.          (h) Excitement</p>
<p>9. (a) the role of girl child in rural families          (b) The evil practice of child marriage thrives because of illiteracy and other related causes – the most important of which is the anxiety of parents to marry off their daughters at the earliest. In many high illiteracy states, like Rajasthan, the practice of child marriage is in vogue.          (c) Parents marry two daughters simultaneously to save on expenses.          (d) If the parents are literate, then a child marriage is less likely to take place.          (e) (ii) Ruin          (f) (iii) Child marriages are rampant in South India.          (g) (iii) B and D          (h) False</p>	<p>10. (a) False          (b) Since pollen levels generally peak in the morning, people with airway sensitivity and asthma should postpone outdoor exercises to later in the day or stick to exercising indoors, as deeper and more rapid breathing induced by aerobic exercise causes more pollen and dust being inhaled, which can wreck your airways and lungs.          (c) (ii) The allergy trigger is usually caused by a combination of factors.          (d) (ii) Make up          (e) a particular medication          (f) Pollen, dust, polluted outdoor air, and indoor pollutants, such as dust mites, animal dander, cigarette smoke, and mould are among the common environmental pollutants, while other triggers include medicines, paint and chemical in cleaners and cosmetics, such as hair colour and skin creams. Among foods, eight allergens account for almost 90% of food allergies: milk, soy, wheat, egg, peanut, tree nuts, fish and shellfish.          (g) (i) A, C, D          (h) (iii) A and B</p>



11. (a) (ii) A and C

(b) (iv) A, E

(c) You have to imply politeness in your thinking, speech and action. Polite actions will render fine results. Politeness will reduce your stress and boost you to be productive. Apart from your present benefits, you protect your future. Being polite makes you mentally healthy.

(d) (iii) Benevolence in Trifles – Politeness

(e) (ii) His attitude was that of a well-bred man reluctant to discuss some family differences with a prying outsider.

(f) Politeness, besides being a duty that we owe to others, is a valuable possession for ourselves. It costs nothing, and yet may, in many cases, bring much profit. The great advantage of this excellence of conduct is that a well-bred man immediately attracts your liking and an ill-bred man attracts your disliking.

(g) thinking, speech and actions

(h) It is difficult for an egoistic person to be polite because to be polite, a person has to sacrifice his ego, and an egoistic person can't sacrifice his ego.

13. (a) (iii) To integrate good technical and communication skill

(b) (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(c) If one unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time and place

(d) If you are equipped with the good technical and communication skills.

(e) Repeat both good and bad forms of communication, learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles and traits – in written and verbal forms.

(f) You should be careful when you tend to be humorous so that you don't appear to be a comedian and refrain from making any loose comments.

(g) (iv) To avoid any communication

(h) (i) cautioning

12. (a) The association between humans and house sparrows dates back to several centuries and no other bird has been associated with humans on a daily basis like the house sparrow. It is a bird that evokes fond memories of childhood. The nests of sparrows dotted almost every house in the neighbourhood as well as public places like bus stands and railway stations, where they lived in colonies and survived in food grains and tiny worms.

(b) False

(c) food grains and tiny worms

(d) (iv) house sparrows' population in Britain has declined by about 50 per cent since 1970

(e) It is said that sparrow chicks, which require insect food for their survival in their early days, have not been getting adequate supply from their parents. This has triggered large scale death of chicks, leading to a gradual decline in their population.

(f) (ii) The species which reveals the health of the natural ecosystem.

(g) (iii) Every bird has been associated with humans on a daily basis.

(h) (i) Gloomy

14. (a) (iii) Caution

(b) As demand overtook supply and people are willing to pay high prices.

(c) There is one main difference between organic and non-organic food. Organic farms do not use agricultural chemicals, such as pesticides that stop insects from damaging crops.

(d) Recent studies have shown that eating organically-grown produce reduces your chances of developing heart diseases.

(e) Meat, fish and chicken can also become contaminated, so washing hands before handling these foods is very important.

(f) (ii) There is no confirmed evidence.

(g) Many doctors think it is more important to stop dangerous bacteria from contaminating foods. These bacteria can contaminate both organic and non-organic fruits and vegetables, and doctors recommend washing produce carefully before eating it.

(h) In many countries, foods that claim to be organic must have special labels that guarantee they are grown organically.



15. (a) (ii) Because of its religious significance
- (b) (i) Gold is the best conductor of electricity.
- (c) (i) importance of religion
- (d) 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.
- (e) Gold had religious significance for them.
- (f) 1. It will not rust or corrode.  
2. Gold coins and products fabricated from the metal have survived undamaged for centuries.
- (g) (ii) Modesty is 'underrated' whereas strategy is 'appreciated'.
- (h) Historically, the desire to hoard gold at home has been primarily an occupation of the working and peasant classes because they have had no faith in paper money.

