



Series **APQRS/1**

Set No. **1**



Q.P. Code **2/1/1**

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



ENGLISH

(Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- The question paper contains **three** sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
- Attempt questions based on specific instruction for each part.



SECTION A

Reading

10 marks

1. Read the passage given below :

Sifting through the sands of time

- 1 *When you're on the beach, you're stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds. Sand provides a mineral treasure-trove, a record of geology's earth-changing processes.*
- 2 Sand : as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.
- 3 Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. It is one of the most common substances on Earth. And it is a major element in man-made items too — concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.
- 4 What exactly is sand ? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They have come from the erosion of rocks, or from the skeletons of marine organisms which accumulate on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.
- 5 Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is a dazzling white, its grains may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum. On Pacific islands jet black sands form from volcanic minerals.
- 6 Usually, the older the granules, the finer they are and the smoother the edges. The fine, white beaches, for instance, are recycled from sandstone several hundred million years old. Perhaps they will be stone once more, in another few hundred million.
- 7 Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient whose uses are legion : but it has one vital function you might never even notice. Sand cushions our land from the sea's impact, and geologists say it often does a better job of protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any *five* questions from the six given below : 5×1=5

- (i) How is sand a 'treasure-trove' ?
- (ii) How is sand both a pain and a pleasure ?
- (iii) Name two man-made materials that contain sand.
- (iv) List the different shapes of sand.
- (v) What is the origin of white sand ?
- (vi) In what ways are older granules different from recent granules ?

2. Read the passage given below :

Extraction And Purification Of Drinking Water

- 1 Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level — known as a water table — is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby.
- 2 Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface. However, this only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump.



- 3 Some bottled water is advertised as ‘purified’, which means it has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure; this must be thrown away.
- 4 For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis.
- 5 The overall effects of UV light treatment are variable, however, which leaves many municipal water treatment processes relying on chlorination. Its powerful and comprehensive antimicrobial effect notwithstanding, chlorination is also extremely inexpensive and remains the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes. Many members of the public remain suspicious of water that has been treated with such a harsh chemical. Its ease of use and affordability has meant that chlorine often plays an important role in making tainted water supplies safe for consumption immediately after natural disasters have occurred.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any *five* questions from the six given below :

5×1=5

- (i) Under what conditions does a natural spring emerge ?
- (ii) What is a confined aquifer ?
- (iii) What forms a flowing artesian well ?
- (iv) Explain the term ‘purified’ water.
- (v) How are pathogens treated ?
- (vi) Why is municipal water treated by chlorination ?



SECTION B
Writing and Grammar

10 marks

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

- (i) You are Rita/Rahul and you came across the following information on your local club notice-board.

Better Living

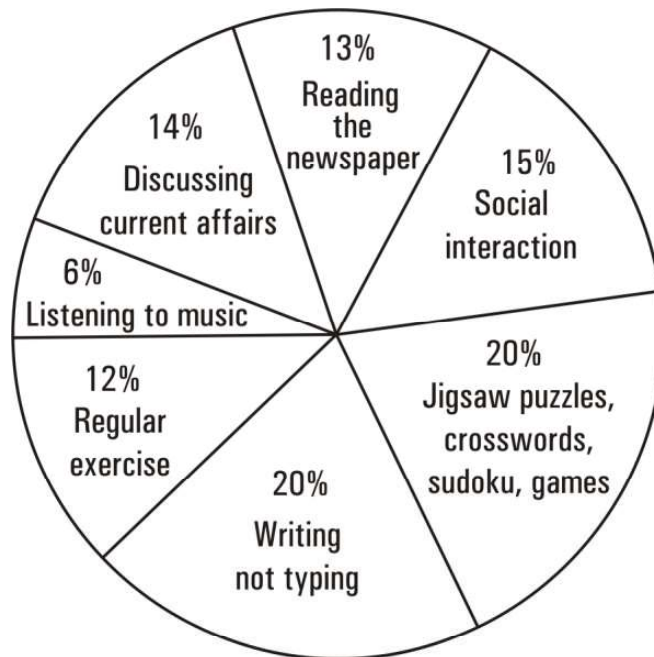
How to tackle stress, build concentration and remain fit and healthy — Yoga, a way of life — Join free yoga camp for students.

You wish to enrol but require more information. Write a letter to the Yoga Institute, M.G. Road, Pune, enquiring details of timing, batch size, eligibility, etc. for joining the course.

5

- (ii) Internet provides every information one seeks at the click of a button. As a result children today are living in a comfort zone. According to research, this will result in long-term consequences which will affect their brain. Based on the following chart, write an analytical paragraph in not more than 120 words on activities to improve brain power :

5



Activities to stimulate Brain Power



For the Visually Impaired Candidates only (in lieu of Q. No. 3(ii)) :

(ii) Read the following report and write an analytical paragraph based on it in 100 – 120 words :

5

According to a study, playing all sorts of brain games at home for fun boosts memory, thinking speed, and other cognitive skills. A research suggests that using paper and pencil especially for older people engages the brain and enhances memory in many more ways than using a keyboard.

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is *one error* in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 3×1=3

	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
While the worst for COVID-19 in India	(e.g.) for	<u>of</u>
seems to be over, one may remain	(a) _____	_____
vigilant and response quickly to	(b) _____	_____
any future spike of cases.	(c) _____	_____

5. Read the conversation below and complete the passage that follows : 2×1=2

Rahul : It is difficult to fight against peer pressure. Youth easily gets influenced by the lifestyle of its peers.

Radhika : Peer pressure has its benefits as well. Our peers also motivate and inspire us to do better and work hard.

Rahul said that it was difficult to fight against peer pressure as (a) _____. Radhika replied that peer pressure had its benefits as well it (b) _____.



SECTION C

Literature

20 marks

6. Answer any **six** questions in 30 – 40 words each : 6×2=12
- (i) How, according to Buddha, can one obtain peace of mind ? (The Sermon at Benares)
 - (ii) “Don’t bite your nails Amanda !
Don’t hunch your shoulders Amanda !”
What does this reflect about Amanda’s mother and Amanda ?
 - (iii) Walt Whitman in ‘Animals’ shows his preference for living with animals. Justify.
 - (iv) Write a brief character sketch of Lomov. (The Proposal)
 - (v) What are the essential qualities for becoming a scientist, according to Ebright’s teacher ? (The Making of a Scientist)
 - (vi) Describe the feelings of the young lawyer when he came to know the reality of the hack driver.
 - (vii) What attracts visitors to Coorg ? (Glimpses of India)
7. Answer any **two** of the following in about 120 words each : 2×4=8
- (i) Matilda realised that one little act of negligence can lead to total ruin. What do you learn from this and how would you move on in life ? (The Necklace)
 - (ii) Imagine you are Bholi and you have been invited to give a speech on the importance of girl education. Write the speech on ‘Girl Education and Empowerment’.
 - (iii) Valli was a mature girl and ahead of her age. Justify the statement with evidence from the text. (Madam Rides the Bus)



Series **APQRS/1**

Set No. **2**



Q.P. Code **2/1/2**

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



ENGLISH

(Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- The question paper contains **three** sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
- Attempt questions based on specific instruction for each part.



SECTION A

Reading

10 marks

1. Read the passage given below :

Sifting through the sands of time

- 1 *When you're on the beach, you're stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds. Sand provides a mineral treasure-trove, a record of geology's earth-changing processes.*
- 2 Sand : as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.
- 3 Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. It is one of the most common substances on Earth. And it is a major element in man-made items too — concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.
- 4 What exactly is sand ? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They have come from the erosion of rocks, or from the skeletons of marine organisms which accumulate on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.
- 5 Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is a dazzling white, its grains may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum. On Pacific islands jet black sands form from volcanic minerals.
- 6 Usually, the older the granules, the finer they are and the smoother the edges. The fine, white beaches, for instance, are recycled from sandstone several hundred million years old. Perhaps they will be stone once more, in another few hundred million.
- 7 Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient whose uses are legion : but it has one vital function you might never even notice. Sand cushions our land from the sea's impact, and geologists say it often does a better job of protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any *five* questions from the six given below : 5×1=5

- (i) How is sand a 'treasure-trove' ?
- (ii) How is sand both a pain and a pleasure ?
- (iii) Name two man-made materials that contain sand.
- (iv) List the different shapes of sand.
- (v) What is the origin of white sand ?
- (vi) In what ways are older granules different from recent granules ?

2. Read the passage given below :

Extraction And Purification Of Drinking Water

- 1 Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level — known as a water table — is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby.
- 2 Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface. However, this only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump.



- 3 Some bottled water is advertised as ‘purified’, which means it has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure; this must be thrown away.
- 4 For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis.
- 5 The overall effects of UV light treatment are variable, however, which leaves many municipal water treatment processes relying on chlorination. Its powerful and comprehensive antimicrobial effect notwithstanding, chlorination is also extremely inexpensive and remains the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes. Many members of the public remain suspicious of water that has been treated with such a harsh chemical. Its ease of use and affordability has meant that chlorine often plays an important role in making tainted water supplies safe for consumption immediately after natural disasters have occurred.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any *five* questions from the six given below :

5×*1*=*5*

- (i) Under what conditions does a natural spring emerge ?
- (ii) What is a confined aquifer ?
- (iii) What forms a flowing artesian well ?
- (iv) Explain the term ‘purified’ water.
- (v) How are pathogens treated ?
- (vi) Why is municipal water treated by chlorination ?



SECTION B
Writing and Grammar

10 marks

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

(i) You are Sudha/Sudhir, Principal of Vasant School, Agra. Your school has started a Music Department. Write a letter to the Manager of Melody House, M.G. Road, Agra, wholesale suppliers of musical instruments, placing a detailed order for five musical instruments for the school. Ask for a discount on the catalogue price.

5

(ii) Conventional forms of marketing have been replaced by technology-driven digital or online marketing methods. These methods are a better contributor to business expansion. Write a paragraph in not more than 120 words analysing the following information :

5



Digital Marketing Benefits



For The Visually Impaired Candidates only (in lieu of Q. No. 3(ii)) :

- (ii) In the technology-driven world, there is a need for complete digital transformation in business. 5

Write an analytical paragraph of 100 – 120 words on the importance of digital marketing.

You could use the following cues :

- It is cost effective, helps small businesses
- Wide reach, need not be limited to one area
- Global identity and brings about brand awareness
- Helps in growth of business
- Easy reach to customers

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is *one error* in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 3×1=3

	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
A teacher was teaching an important lesson on the class	(e.g.) on	<u>in</u>
when he notice that a student	(a) _____	_____
sitting on the back	(b) _____	_____
of the classroom has fallen	(c) _____	_____
asleep during his lecture.		

5. Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows : 1×2=2

Passenger : Please give me three tickets to India Gate.
Conductor : Ten rupees a ticket.

The passenger requested the conductor (a) _____. The conductor replied that (b) _____.



SECTION C

Literature

20 marks

6. Answer any **six** questions in 30 – 40 words each : 6×2=12
- (i) How, according to Buddha, can one obtain peace of mind ? (The Sermon at Benares)
 - (ii) “Don’t bite your nails Amanda !
Don’t hunch your shoulders Amanda !”
What does this reflect about Amanda’s mother and Amanda ?
 - (iii) Walt Whitman in ‘Animals’ shows his preference for living with animals. Justify.
 - (iv) Write a brief character sketch of Lomov. (The Proposal)
 - (v) What are the essential qualities for becoming a scientist, according to Ebright’s teacher ? (The Making of a Scientist)
 - (vi) Describe the feelings of the young lawyer when he came to know the reality of the hack driver.
 - (vii) What attracts visitors to Coorg ? (Glimpses of India)
7. Answer any **two** of the following in about 100 – 120 words each : 2×4=8
- (i) Write a brief character sketch of the hack driver.
 - (ii) Imagine you are Bholi and you have been invited to give a speech on the importance of girl education. Write the speech on ‘Girl Education and Empowerment’.
 - (iii) Valli was a mature girl and ahead of her age. Justify the statement with evidence from the text. (Madam Rides the Bus)



Series **APQRS/1**

Set No. **3**



Q.P. Code **2/1/3**

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



ENGLISH

(Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- The question paper contains **three** sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
- Attempt questions based on specific instruction for each part.



SECTION A

Reading

10 marks

1. Read the passage given below :

Sifting through the sands of time

- 1 *When you're on the beach, you're stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds. Sand provides a mineral treasure-trove, a record of geology's earth-changing processes.*
- 2 Sand : as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.
- 3 Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. It is one of the most common substances on Earth. And it is a major element in man-made items too — concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.
- 4 What exactly is sand ? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They have come from the erosion of rocks, or from the skeletons of marine organisms which accumulate on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.
- 5 Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is a dazzling white, its grains may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum. On Pacific islands jet black sands form from volcanic minerals.
- 6 Usually, the older the granules, the finer they are and the smoother the edges. The fine, white beaches, for instance, are recycled from sandstone several hundred million years old. Perhaps they will be stone once more, in another few hundred million.
- 7 Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient whose uses are legion : but it has one vital function you might never even notice. Sand cushions our land from the sea's impact, and geologists say it often does a better job of protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any *five* questions from the six given below : 5×1=5

- (i) How is sand a 'treasure-trove' ?
- (ii) How is sand both a pain and a pleasure ?
- (iii) Name two man-made materials that contain sand.
- (iv) List the different shapes of sand.
- (v) What is the origin of white sand ?
- (vi) In what ways are older granules different from recent granules ?

2. Read the passage given below :

Extraction And Purification Of Drinking Water

- 1 Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level — known as a water table — is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby.
- 2 Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface. However, this only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump.



- 3 Some bottled water is advertised as ‘purified’, which means it has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure; this must be thrown away.
- 4 For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis.
- 5 The overall effects of UV light treatment are variable, however, which leaves many municipal water treatment processes relying on chlorination. Its powerful and comprehensive antimicrobial effect notwithstanding, chlorination is also extremely inexpensive and remains the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes. Many members of the public remain suspicious of water that has been treated with such a harsh chemical. Its ease of use and affordability has meant that chlorine often plays an important role in making tainted water supplies safe for consumption immediately after natural disasters have occurred.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any *five* questions from the six given below :

5×1=5

- (i) Under what conditions does a natural spring emerge ?
- (ii) What is a confined aquifer ?
- (iii) What forms a flowing artesian well ?
- (iv) Explain the term ‘purified’ water.
- (v) How are pathogens treated ?
- (vi) Why is municipal water treated by chlorination ?



SECTION B

Writing and Grammar

10 marks

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

(i) You are Ankita/Ankit. You wish to pursue a course on 'Data Science'. Write a letter to the Director, Scaler Data Science, enquiring about the eligibility, duration, fee, scholarship and placement, etc.

5

(ii) In the technology-driven world, children are spending longer hours of screen time leading to concerns regarding health and social skills. Write a paragraph of not more than 120 words analyzing the given information :

5

iPad	Mobile phone	Laptop	Internet	Social media	Online classes	Research	Entertainment
Screen Time							
Effects							
Obesity	Weakening eyesight	Poor social skills	Increasing isolation	Sedentary lifestyle			

For The Visually Impaired Candidates only (in lieu of Q. No. 3(ii)) :

(ii) These days there has been excessive use of screen time by students. Moreover, it cannot be denied that a child of the digital era cannot be separated from technology. Write an analytical paragraph in about 100 – 120 words on 'Growing up in Digital Environment'.

5

You could use the following cues :

- Technology has changed our lifestyle
- Screens refer to mobile, laptop, iPads
- Has become a part of our lives
- Schools encourage the use of laptops
- During lockdown screens came to the rescue of uninterrupted education
- Cannot replace face-to-face physical interaction between teachers and taught.



4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is *one error* in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 3×1=3

	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
What about low carb and keto diet	(e.g.) diet	<u>diets</u>
that is popular today ?	(a) _____	_____
May they play a major role	(b) _____	_____
on managing diabetes ?	(c) _____	_____

5. Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows : 2×1=2

Mother : Rita finish your food.

Rita : I don't want to have this food. You never give me pizza or burger.

Mother : They are not good for health. You had a pizza at your friend's birthday party last evening.

Rita : Give me french fries and milk shake.

Mother : If you live on junk food you will spoil your health.

Mother told Rita to finish her food. Rita replied that she did not want to have that food, and added that she wasn't given pizza or burger. Mother advised her that they were not good for health, and added that she had eaten pizza at her friend's birthday party the previous evening. Rita then asked her mother (a) _____ . Mother warned her that (b) _____ .



SECTION C

Literature

20 marks

6. Answer any **six** questions in 30 – 40 words each : 6×2=12
- (i) How, according to Buddha, can one obtain peace of mind ? (The Sermon at Benares)
 - (ii) “Don’t bite your nails Amanda !
Don’t hunch your shoulders Amanda !”
What does this reflect about Amanda’s mother and Amanda ?
 - (iii) Walt Whitman in ‘Animals’ shows his preference for living with animals. Justify.
 - (iv) Write a brief character sketch of Lomov. (The Proposal)
 - (v) What are the essential qualities for becoming a scientist, according to Ebright’s teacher ? (The Making of a Scientist)
 - (vi) Describe the feelings of the young lawyer when he came to know the reality of the hack driver.
 - (vii) What attracts visitors to Coorg ? (Glimpses of India)
7. Answer any **two** of the following in about 100 – 120 words each : 2×4=8
- (i) Write a brief character sketch of Natalya. (The Proposal)
 - (ii) Imagine you are Bholi and you have been invited to give a speech on the importance of girl education. Write the speech on ‘Girl Education and Empowerment’.
 - (iii) Valli was a mature girl and ahead of her age. Justify the statement with evidence from the text. (Madam Rides the Bus)

Series : CPQRS/2

SET – 1



Q.P. Code **2/2/1**

रोल नं.
Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **8** printed pages.
 - Q.P. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
 - Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
 - **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
 - 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
- *



ENGLISH (Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

2/2/1

103 A

Page 1 of 8

P.T.O.



General Instructions :

- (i) *This question paper contains **three** sections **READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.***
- (ii) *Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each **Part/Section.***

Section – A

10

(Reading)

1. Read the passage given below :

- (1) Milkha Singh, also known as The Flying Sikh, was an Indian track and field sprinter who was introduced to the sport while serving in the Indian Army. He is the only athlete to win gold in 400 metres at the Asian Games as well as the Commonwealth Games. He also won gold medals in the 1958 and 1962 Asian Games. He represented India in the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne, the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome and the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. He was awarded the Padma Shri, India’s fourth-highest civilian honour, in recognition of his sporting achievements.
- ***
- (2) The race for which Singh is best remembered is his fourth-place finish in the 400 metres final at the 1960 Olympic Games. He led the race till the 200 m mark before easing off, allowing others to pass him. Singh’s fourth-place time of 45.73 seconds was the Indian national record for almost 40 years.
 - (3) From beginnings that saw him orphaned and displaced during the partition of India, Singh became a sporting icon in the country. In 2008, journalist Rohit Brijnath described Singh as “the finest athlete India has ever produced”.





(4) He was disappointed with his debut performance at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics. “I returned to India, chastened by my poor performance in Melbourne. I had been so excited by the prospects of being part of the Indian Olympics team, but, hadn’t realized how strong and professional the competition would be. My success in India had filled me with a false sense of pride and it was only when I was on the track that I saw how inconsequential my talents were when pitted against superbly fit and seasoned athletes. It was then that I understood what competition actually meant, and that if I wanted to succeed on the international arena, I must be prepared to test my mettle against the best athletes in the world.”

(5) Then he decided to make sprinting the sole focus of his life.

“Running had thus become my God, my religion and my beloved.”

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

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





Based on your reading answer any **five** questions from the six given below : **1 × 5 = 5**

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

2. Read the following excerpt from a Case Study. J.K. Rowling – A Journey

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

* Rowling was constantly writing and telling stories to her younger sister Dianne. "The first story I ever wrote down was about a rabbit called Rabbit." Rowling said in an interview. "He got the measles and was visited by his friends including a giant bee called Miss Bee. And ever since Rabbit and Miss Bee, I have always wanted to be a writer, though I rarely told anyone so.

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

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

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

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

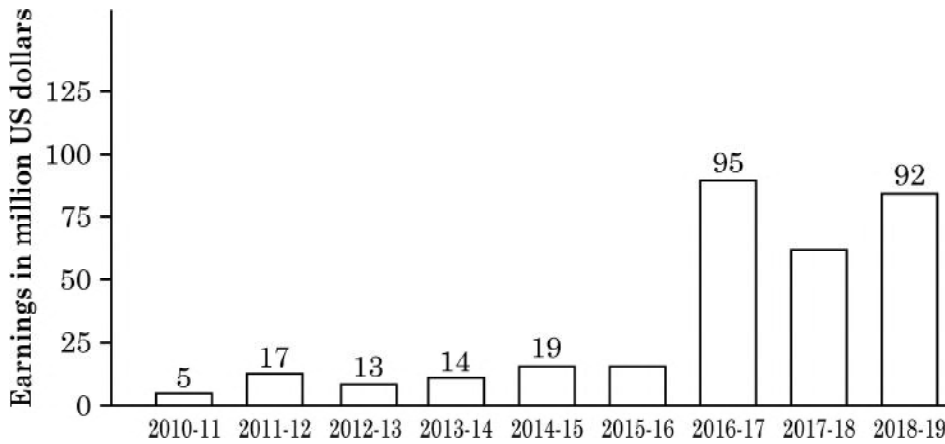




In 1997 Rowling received her first royalty cheque. By book three, she had sky rocketed to the top of the publishing world. A row of zeroes appeared on the author's bank balance and her life was turned upside down. Day and night she had journalists knocking on the unanswered door of her flat.

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

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



On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer any **five** of the six questions given below.

1 × 5 = 5

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

For the Visually impaired Candidates :

- (vi) What has become legendary about Rowling ?



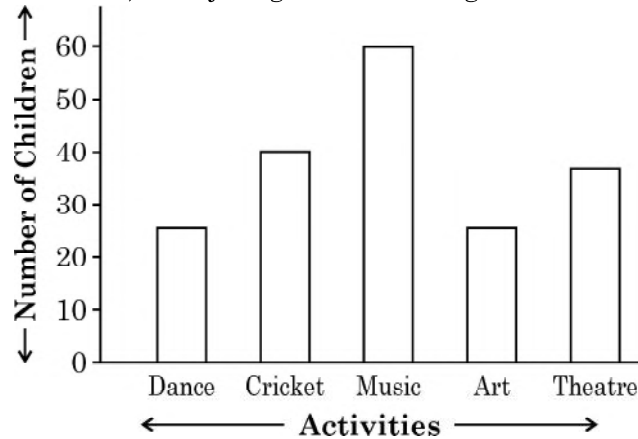


Section – B
(Writing and Grammar)

10

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

- (i) A survey was conducted in the National Capital in over twenty schools about the different activities that interest the children in the age group of 13 years to 15 years. Write a paragraph in not more than **120** words, analyzing the following information. **5**



For the Visually Impaired Candidates

The school library is setting up a section of digital and audio books. However, teachers feel that the touch and feel of a paper book enhances the reading experience.

Write an analytical paragraph on the above argument in not more than **120** words.

- (ii) You are Niharika, Incharge of the Neighbourhood Library for children. Write a letter to Manautal Publishers placing an order for books 2 sets each of Panchatantra and Amar Chitra Katha in about **120** words. Mention mode of payment, library discount and date of delivery. **5**

4. The following paragraph has an error in each line with a blank. Write the correct and the incorrect word in the blanks provided. The first one has been done for you.

1 × 3 = 3

	Incorrect	Correct
A first Indian woman physician	eg (1) <u> A </u>	<u> The </u>
Anandibai Joshi graduated at 1886.	(2) <u> </u>	<u> </u>
About 125 years later, Indian women had start	(3) <u> </u>	<u> </u>
to outnumber men in	(4) <u> </u>	<u> </u>
admissions of medical colleges.		





5. Read the conversation and complete the passage that follows : 2

Ritika : Can I borrow your Math book for a couple of days ?

Mohit : Yes certainly, I have already studied for the test tomorrow.

Ritika asked Mohit (1) _____ for a couple of days. Mohit agreed and said that (2) _____,

Section – C

20

(Literature)

6. Answer any **six** questions in **30-40** words each. **2 × 6 = 12**

(i) Why is Coorg called the land of the rolling hills ? (Glimpses of India)

(ii) What was the objective of Lomov's visit to Chubukov's house? (The Proposal)

(iii) Ananda was blamed for a number of things. Mention any two.

(iv) Walt Whitman speaks of the human race with a tinge of sarcasm. Which are the two reasons that you agree with ? (Animals)

(v) How did Custard prove 'the cowardly dragon' tag to be untrue ?

(vi) What role did Ebright's mother play in his success ? (The Making of a Scientist)

(vii) How was the hack driver recognised ?

7. Answer any **two** of the following in about **120** words each. **4 × 2**

(i) How does Buddha bring about a different perspective in Kisa Gotami's understanding of life ? (The Sermon at Benaras) 4

(ii) As a reader do you sympathise with Matilda ? Give reasons from the text to support your answer. (The Necklace) 4

(iii) As Valli, make a diary entry about your experience of riding the bus alone for the first time. (Madan Rides the Bus) 4





*



Series : CPQRS/2

SET – 2



Q.P. Code **2/2/2**

रोल नं.
Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **8** printed pages.
 - Q.P. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
 - Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
 - **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
 - 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
- *



ENGLISH (Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

2/2/2

103 B

Page 1 of 8

P.T.O.



General Instructions :

- (i) *This question paper contains **three** sections **READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.***
- (ii) *Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each **Part/Section.***

Section – A

10

(Reading)

1. Read the passage given below :

- (1) Milkha Singh, also known as The Flying Sikh, was an Indian track and field sprinter who was introduced to the sport while serving in the Indian Army. He is the only athlete to win gold in 400 metres at the Asian Games as well as the Commonwealth Games. He also won gold medals in the 1958 and 1962 Asian Games. He represented India in the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne, the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome and the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. He was awarded the Padma Shri, India’s fourth-highest civilian honour, in recognition of his sporting achievements.
- ***
- (2) The race for which Singh is best remembered is his fourth-place finish in the 400 metres final at the 1960 Olympic Games. He led the race till the 200 m mark before easing off, allowing others to pass him. Singh’s fourth-place time of 45.73 seconds was the Indian national record for almost 40 years.
 - (3) From beginnings that saw him orphaned and displaced during the partition of India, Singh became a sporting icon in the country. In 2008, journalist Rohit Brijnath described Singh as “the finest athlete India has ever produced”.





(4) He was disappointed with his debut performance at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics. “I returned to India, chastened by my poor performance in Melbourne. I had been so excited by the prospects of being part of the Indian Olympics team, but, hadn’t realized how strong and professional the competition would be. My success in India had filled me with a false sense of pride and it was only when I was on the track that I saw how inconsequential my talents were when pitted against superbly fit and seasoned athletes. It was then that I understood what competition actually meant, and that if I wanted to succeed on the international arena, I must be prepared to test my mettle against the best athletes in the world.”

(5) Then he decided to make sprinting the sole focus of his life.

“Running had thus become my God, my religion and my beloved.”

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

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





Based on your reading answer any **five** questions from the six given below : **1 × 5 = 5**

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

2. Read the following excerpt from a Case Study. J.K. Rowling – A Journey

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

*

Rowling was constantly writing and telling stories to her younger sister Dianne. "The first story I ever wrote down was about a rabbit called Rabbit." Rowling said in an interview. "He got the measles and was visited by his friends including a giant bee called Miss Bee. And ever since Rabbit and Miss Bee, I have always wanted to be a writer, though I rarely told anyone so.

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

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

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

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

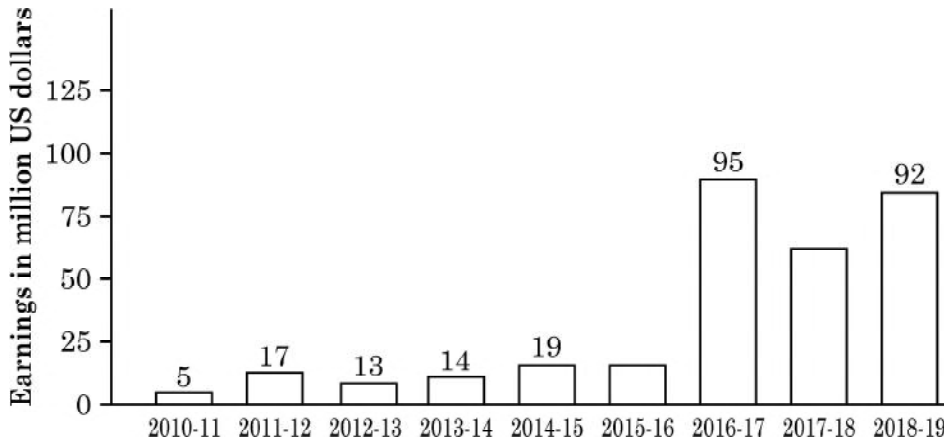




In 1997 Rowling received her first royalty cheque. By book three, she had sky rocketed to the top of the publishing world. A row of zeroes appeared on the author's bank balance and her life was turned upside down. Day and night she had journalists knocking on the unanswered door of her flat.

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

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



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

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

For the Visually impaired Candidates :

- (vi) What has become legendary about Rowling ?



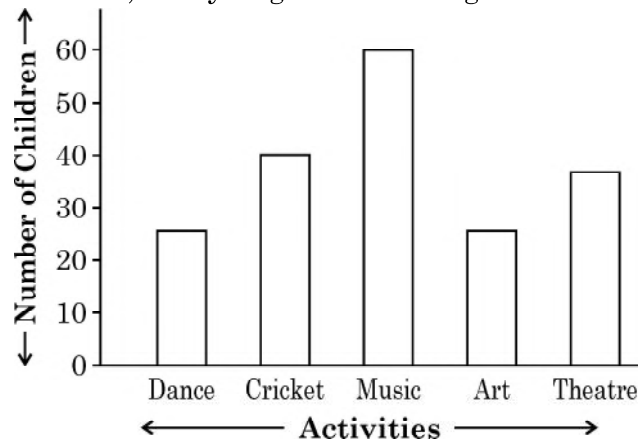


Section – B
(Writing and Grammar)

10

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

- (i) A survey was conducted in the National Capital in over twenty schools about the different activities that interest the children in the age group of 13 years to 15 years. Write a paragraph in not more than **120** words, analyzing the following information. **5**



*

For the Visually Impaired Candidates

The school library is moving towards setting up a section of digital and audio books. However, teachers feel that the touch and feel of a paper book enhances the reading experience.

Write an analytical paragraph on the above argument in not more than **120** words.

- (ii) You are Niharika, Incharge of the Neighbourhood Library for children. Write a letter to Manautal Publishers placing an order for books 2 sets each of Panchatantra and Amar Chitra Katha in about **120** words. Mention mode of payment, library discount and date of delivery. **5**

4. Read the conversation and complete the passage that follows : **2**

Ritika : Can I borrow your Math book for a couple of days ?

Mohit : Yes certainly, I have already studied for the test tomorrow.

Ritika asked Mohit (1) _____ for a couple of days. Mohit agreed and said that (2) _____,





5. The following paragraph has an error in each line with a blank. Write the correct and the incorrect word in the blanks provided. The first one has been done for you. **1 × 3 = 3**

			Incorrect	Correct
A first Indian woman physician	eg	(1)	<u> A </u>	<u> The </u>
Anandibai Joshi graduated at 1886.		(2)	_____	_____
About 125 years later, Indian women had start		(3)	_____	_____
to outnumber men in		(4)	_____	_____
admissions of medical colleges.				

Section – C **20**
(Literature)

6. Answer any **six** questions in **30-40** words each. **2 × 6 = 12**
- (i) Why are Kodavus permitted to carry fire arms without licence ?
(Glimpses of India)
 - (ii) Why did Chubukov misunderstand the purpose of Lomov’s visit ?
(The Proposal)
 - (iii) As a reader do you identify with Amanda ? How ?
 - (iv) What two attributes of the Animals please the poet ?
 - (v) Why did everyone laugh at the realio, trulio dragon ? (The Tale of Custard the Dragon)
 - (vi) How did Ebright get the idea of his new theory about cell life ? (The Making of a Scientist)
 - (vii) Why was the narrator happy to go to New Mullion ? (The Hack Driver)
7. Answer any **two** of the following in about **120** words each. **4 × 2**
- (i) As Valli, make a diary entry about your experience of riding the bus alone for the first time. (Madan Rides the Bus) **4**
 - (ii) How does Buddha bring about a different perspective in Kisa Gotami’s understanding of life ? (The Sermon at Benaras) **4**
 - (iii) As a reader do you sympathise with Matilda ? Give reasons from the text to support your answer. (The Necklace) **4**





*



Series : CPQRS/2

SET – 3



Q.P. Code **2/2/3**

रोल नं.
Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **8** printed pages.
 - Q.P. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
 - Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
 - **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
 - 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
- *



ENGLISH (Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

2/2/3

103 C

Page 1 of 8

P.T.O.



General Instructions :

- (i) *This question paper contains **three** sections **READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.***
- (ii) *Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each **Part/Section.***

Section – A

10

(Reading)

1. Read the passage given below :

- (1) Milkha Singh, also known as The Flying Sikh, was an Indian track and field sprinter who was introduced to the sport while serving in the Indian Army. He is the only athlete to win gold in 400 metres at the Asian Games as well as the Commonwealth Games. He also won gold medals in the 1958 and 1962 Asian Games. He represented India in the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne, the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome and the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. He was awarded the Padma Shri, India’s fourth-highest civilian honour, in recognition of his sporting achievements.
- ***
- (2) The race for which Singh is best remembered is his fourth-place finish in the 400 metres final at the 1960 Olympic Games. He led the race till the 200 m mark before easing off, allowing others to pass him. Singh’s fourth-place time of 45.73 seconds was the Indian national record for almost 40 years.
 - (3) From beginnings that saw him orphaned and displaced during the partition of India, Singh became a sporting icon in the country. In 2008, journalist Rohit Brijnath described Singh as “the finest athlete India has ever produced”.





(4) He was disappointed with his debut performance at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics. “I returned to India, chastened by my poor performance in Melbourne. I had been so excited by the prospects of being part of the Indian Olympics team, but, hadn’t realized how strong and professional the competition would be. My success in India had filled me with a false sense of pride and it was only when I was on the track that I saw how inconsequential my talents were when pitted against superbly fit and seasoned athletes. It was then that I understood what competition actually meant, and that if I wanted to succeed on the international arena, I must be prepared to test my mettle against the best athletes in the world.”

(5) Then he decided to make sprinting the sole focus of his life.

“Running had thus become my God, my religion and my beloved.”

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

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





Based on your reading answer any **five** questions from the six given below : **1 × 5 = 5**

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

2. Read the following excerpt from a Case Study. J.K. Rowling – A Journey

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

* Rowling was constantly writing and telling stories to her younger sister Dianne. "The first story I ever wrote down was about a rabbit called Rabbit." Rowling said in an interview. "He got the measles and was visited by his friends including a giant bee called Miss Bee. And ever since Rabbit and Miss Bee, I have always wanted to be a writer, though I rarely told anyone so.

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

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

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

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

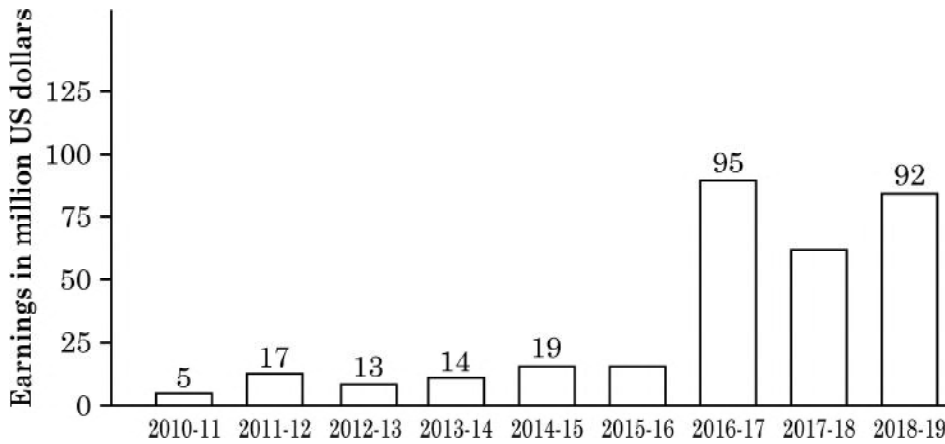




In 1997 Rowling received her first royalty cheque. By book three, she had sky rocketed to the top of the publishing world. A row of zeroes appeared on the author's bank balance and her life was turned upside down. Day and night she had journalists knocking on the unanswered door of her flat.

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

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



On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer any **five** of the six questions given below.

1 × 5 = 5

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

For the Visually impaired Candidates :

- (vi) What has become legendary about Rowling ?



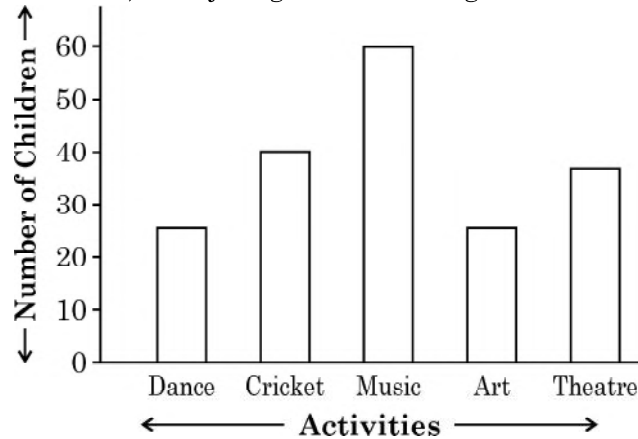


Section – B
(Writing and Grammar)

10

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

- (i) A survey was conducted in the National Capital in over twenty schools about the different activities that interest the children in the age group of 13 years to 15 years. Write a paragraph in not more than **120** words, analyzing the following information. **5**



For the Visually Impaired Candidates

The school library is setting up a section of digital and audio books. However, teachers feel that the touch and feel of a paper book enhances the reading experience.

Write an analytical paragraph on the above argument in not more than **120** words.

- (ii) You are Niharika, Incharge of the Neighbourhood Library for children. Write a letter to Manautal Publishers placing an order for books 2 sets each of Panchatantra and Amar Chitra Katha in about **120** words. Mention mode of payment, library discount and date of delivery. **5**

4. The following paragraph has an error in each line with a blank. Write the correct and the incorrect word in the blanks provided. The first one has been done for you.

1 × 3 = 3

	Incorrect	Correct
A first Indian woman physician	eg (1) <u> A </u>	<u> The </u>
Anandibai Joshi graduated at 1886.	(2) <u> </u>	<u> </u>
About 125 years later, Indian women had start	(3) <u> </u>	<u> </u>
to outnumber men in	(4) <u> </u>	<u> </u>
admissions of medical colleges.		





5. Read the conversation and complete the passage that follows : 2

Ritika : Can I borrow your Math book for a couple of days ?

Mohit : Yes certainly, I have already studied for the test tomorrow.

Ritika asked Mohit (1) _____ for a couple of days. Mohit agreed and said that (2) _____,

Section – C

20

(Literature)

6. Answer any **six** questions in **30-40** words each. **2 × 6 = 12**

- (i) Kodavus have contradictory traits. Support the statement with reference to the text. (Glimpses of India)
- (ii) Why does Natalaya quarrel with Lomov ? (The Proposal)
- (iii) Why does Amanda wish to be a mermaid ?
- (iv) 'They do not sweat and whine about their condition'. What human trait does the poet condemn in these lines ? (Animals)
- (v) How was Belinda's behaviour with the dragon ? (The Tale of Custard the Dragon)
- (vi) Why did Viceroy butterflies copy the Monarchs ? (The Making of a Scientist)
- (vii) How was Lutkins described by the hack driver ?

7. Answer any **two** of the following in about **120** words each. **4 × 2**

- (i) How does Buddha bring about a different perspective in Kisa Gotami's understanding of life ? (The Sermon at Benaras) 4
- (ii) As a reader do you sympathise with Matilda ? Give reasons from the text to support your answer. (The Necklace) 4
- (iii) As Valli, make a diary entry about your experience of riding the bus alone for the first time. (Madan Rides the Bus) 4





*





Series **BPQRS/3**

Set No. **1**



Q.P. Code **2/3/1**

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



ENGLISH

(Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- The question paper contains **three** sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
- Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.



SECTION A

Reading

10 marks

1. Read the passage given below :

Sifting through the sands of time

- 1 *When you're on the beach, you're stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds. Sand provides a mineral treasure-trove, a record of geology's earth-changing processes.*
- 2 Sand : as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.
- 3 Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. It is one of the most common substances on Earth. And it is a major element in man-made items too — concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.
- 4 What exactly is sand ? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They have come from the erosion of rocks, or from the skeletons of marine organisms which accumulate on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.
- 5 Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is a dazzling white, its grains may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum. On Pacific islands jet black sands form from volcanic minerals.
- 6 Usually, the older the granules, the finer they are and the smoother the edges. The fine, white beaches, for instance, are recycled from sandstone several hundred million years old. Perhaps they will be stone once more, in another few hundred million.
- 7 Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient whose uses are legion : but it has one vital function you might never even notice. Sand cushions our land from the sea's impact, and geologists say it often does a better job of protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any *five* questions from the six given below : *5×1=5*

- (i) How is sand a 'treasure-trove' ?
- (ii) How is sand both a pain and a pleasure ?
- (iii) Name two man-made materials that contain sand.
- (iv) List the different shapes of sand.
- (v) What is the origin of white sand ?
- (vi) In what ways are older granules different from recent granules ?

2. Read the passage given below :

Extraction And Purification Of Drinking Water

- 1 Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level — known as a water table — is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby.
- 2 Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface. However, this only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump.



- 3 Some bottled water is advertised as ‘purified’, which means it has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure; this must be thrown away.
- 4 For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis.
- 5 The overall effects of UV light treatment are variable, however, which leaves many municipal water treatment processes relying on chlorination. Its powerful and comprehensive antimicrobial effect notwithstanding, chlorination is also extremely inexpensive and remains the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes. Many members of the public remain suspicious of water that has been treated with such a harsh chemical. Its ease of use and affordability has meant that chlorine often plays an important role in making tainted water supplies safe for consumption immediately after natural disasters have occurred.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any **five** questions from the six given below : $5 \times 1 = 5$

- (i) Under what conditions does a natural spring emerge ?
- (ii) What is a confined aquifer ?
- (iii) What forms a flowing artesian well ?
- (iv) Explain the term ‘purified’ water.
- (v) How are pathogens treated ?
- (vi) Why is municipal water treated by chlorination ?



SECTION B
Writing and Grammar

10 marks

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

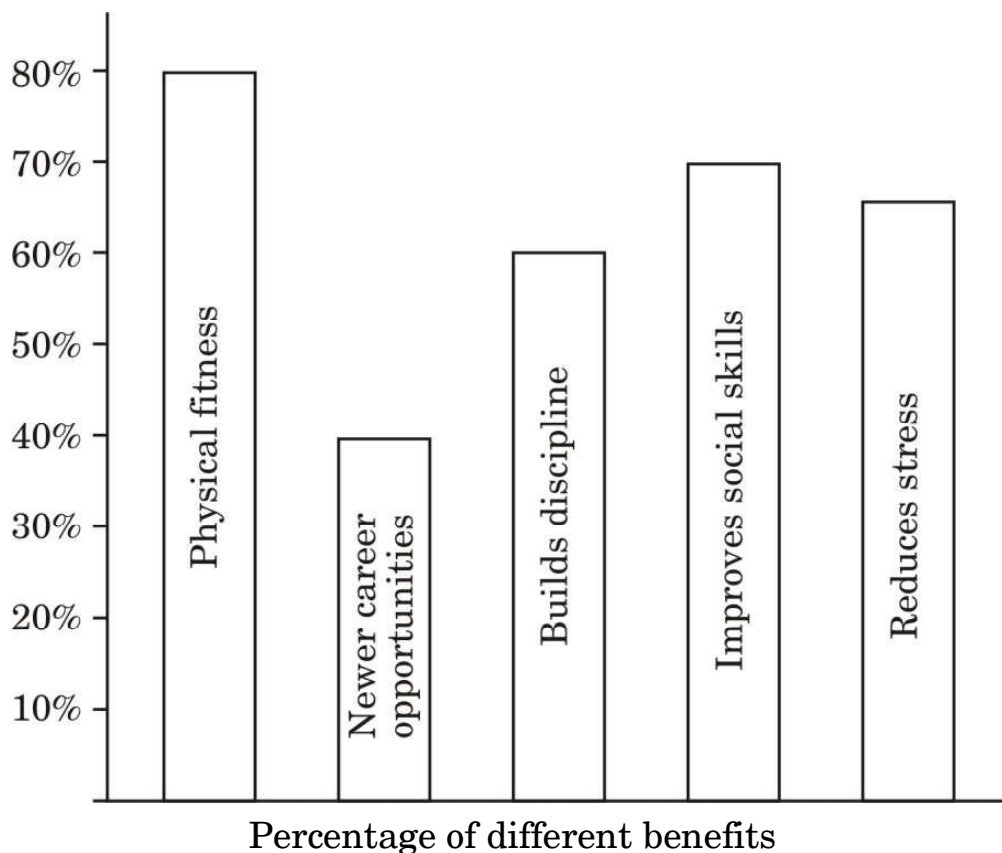
(i) You are Sujata/Sudhir, Secretary of the Student Council, Nav Vihar Public School, Mumbai. You are planning an excursion to Jim Corbett National Park for students. Write a letter to the Director, Tourism Department, Jim Corbett National Park, enquiring about a package for 100 students which would include transportation, sightseeing, boarding and lodging for 4 nights.

5

(ii) School authorities and parents have realized the benefits of encouraging their children to play and participate in sports. The age-old myth that academics is the only foundation for a successful career has been replaced. Write a paragraph in not more than 120 words analyzing the given information :

5

Benefits of playing sports





For The Visually Impaired Candidates only (in lieu of Q. No. 3(ii)) :

(ii) Digital/Virtual learning came to the rescue of teachers and students during lockdown. Moreover, it also heralded the transition from old to the new trends in our education system.

Write an analytical paragraph on ‘Virtual Teaching and Learning’ in about 100 – 120 words.

5

You can use the following cues :

- Digital age and technology
- No access to regular school, technology opened new gateways of learning
- Teachers and students interacting on digital platform
- Smartphones, laptops, iPads
- Virtual teaching – a challenge for both students and teachers

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is *one error* in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 3×1=3

	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
Discipline at public life ensures	(e.g.) at	<u>in</u>
peace and harmony, who in turn	(a) _____	_____
offer the required impetuous	(b) _____	_____
from the nation’s progress.	(c) _____	_____

5. Read the conversation below and complete the passage that follows : 2×1=2

Doctor : You must exercise daily to keep your heart fit.
Patient : Is it enough if I go for a daily morning walk and do some breathing exercises ?

The doctor advised the patient that he (a) _____ to keep his heart fit. The patient questioned whether it was enough if he (b) _____ and did some breathing exercises.



SECTION C

Literature

20 marks

6. Answer any **six** questions in 30 – 40 words each : 6×2=12
- (i) Grief is often seen as a measure of love. Justify your response to Buddha's sermon.
 - (ii) How did the baker become synonymous with celebrations and occasions in Goa ? (Glimpses of India)
 - (iii) 'Amanda is alone but not lonely in the world she envisions.' Give instances from the poem to justify.
 - (iv) How would you describe Custard the Dragon ?
 - (v) 'A parent should try to be a companion to a child.' Explain with reference to Richard's mother. (The Making of a Scientist)
 - (vi) How did the necklace change the life of Loisel ?
 - (vii) Do you agree with the poet Walt Whitman's perception of animal life. Justify. (Animals)
7. Answer any **two** of the following in about 120 words each : 2×4=8
- (i) After reading the story 'Bholi' you find her to be 'a role-model' for village girls. Discuss.
 - (ii) Valli was sensitive, but at the same time she was fearless and quite determined. Explain with reference to the text.
 - (iii) Russian society emerges as an important character in the play, 'The Proposal'. Support your answer giving instances.



Series **BPQRS/3**

Set No. **2**



Q.P. Code **2/3/2**

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



ENGLISH

(Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- The question paper contains **three** sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
- Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

2/3/2

Page 1 of 7

P.T.O.



SECTION A

Reading

10 marks

1. Read the passage given below :

Sifting through the sands of time

- 1 *When you're on the beach, you're stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds. Sand provides a mineral treasure-trove, a record of geology's earth-changing processes.*
- 2 Sand : as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.
- 3 Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. It is one of the most common substances on Earth. And it is a major element in man-made items too — concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.
- 4 What exactly is sand ? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They have come from the erosion of rocks, or from the skeletons of marine organisms which accumulate on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.
- 5 Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is a dazzling white, its grains may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum. On Pacific islands jet black sands form from volcanic minerals.
- 6 Usually, the older the granules, the finer they are and the smoother the edges. The fine, white beaches, for instance, are recycled from sandstone several hundred million years old. Perhaps they will be stone once more, in another few hundred million.
- 7 Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient whose uses are legion : but it has one vital function you might never even notice. Sand cushions our land from the sea's impact, and geologists say it often does a better job of protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any *five* questions from the six given below : 5×1=5

- (i) How is sand a 'treasure-trove' ?
- (ii) How is sand both a pain and a pleasure ?
- (iii) Name two man-made materials that contain sand.
- (iv) List the different shapes of sand.
- (v) What is the origin of white sand ?
- (vi) In what ways are older granules different from recent granules ?

2. Read the passage given below :

Extraction And Purification Of Drinking Water

- 1 Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level — known as a water table — is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby.
- 2 Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface. However, this only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump.



- 3 Some bottled water is advertised as ‘purified’, which means it has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure; this must be thrown away.
- 4 For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis.
- 5 The overall effects of UV light treatment are variable, however, which leaves many municipal water treatment processes relying on chlorination. Its powerful and comprehensive antimicrobial effect notwithstanding, chlorination is also extremely inexpensive and remains the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes. Many members of the public remain suspicious of water that has been treated with such a harsh chemical. Its ease of use and affordability has meant that chlorine often plays an important role in making tainted water supplies safe for consumption immediately after natural disasters have occurred.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any **five** questions from the six given below :

$5 \times 1 = 5$

- (i) Under what conditions does a natural spring emerge ?
- (ii) What is a confined aquifer ?
- (iii) What forms a flowing artesian well ?
- (iv) Explain the term ‘purified’ water.
- (v) How are pathogens treated ?
- (vi) Why is municipal water treated by chlorination ?



SECTION B

Writing and Grammar

10 marks

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

(i) You are Ankita/Ankit, Computer In-charge of Maharani Public School, Bangalore. Blackboards are to be replaced by smart boards. You wish to place an order for fifteen smart boards and computer accessories. Write a letter of enquiry to Ensonic Computech, M.G. Road, Bangalore enquiring about prices, discounts and after sales service.

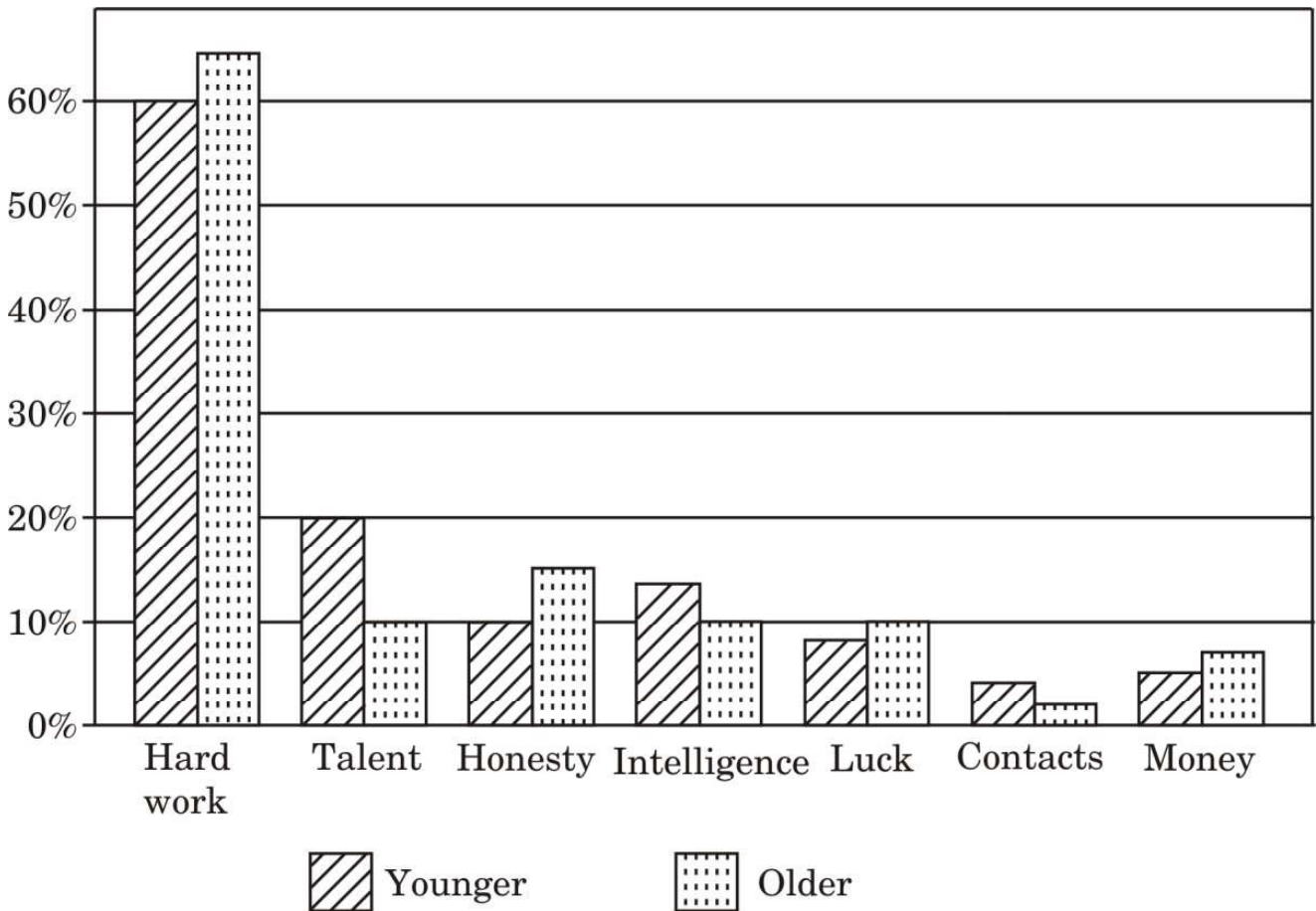
5

(ii) Study the bar graph given below, which shows the most important factors for achieving success, according to the younger and older generations :

Write a paragraph in 120 words analysing factors for success as the ultimate goal.

5

Factors for Success





For The Visually Impaired Candidates only (in lieu of Q. No. 3(ii)) :

(ii) In an article on ‘Education : Physical, Emotional and Mental Well-being’, you came across the following statement.

Write a paragraph to analyse the given statement.

“Government should spend more money on healthcare and education.”

5

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is *one error* in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. 3×1=3

	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
She reminds us that it are	(e.g.) are	<u>is</u>
important to visiting museums in	(a) _____	_____
our country to experience a impact	(b) _____	_____
that a work of art leaves in our senses.	(c) _____	_____

5. Read the conversation below and complete the passage that follows : 2×1=2

Sanjay : I am surprised to see you here in London. When did you come ?

Vijay : I came here yesterday. I have been offered a job here.

Sanjay told Vijay that (a) _____ and asked when he had come. Vijay replied that he had come the previous day and added that (b) _____.



SECTION C

Literature

20 marks

- 6.** Answer any **six** questions in 30 – 40 words each : **6×2=12**
- (i) Grief is often seen as a measure of love. Justify your response to Buddha's sermon.
 - (ii) How did the baker become synonymous with celebrations and occasions in Goa ? (Glimpses of India)
 - (iii) 'Amanda is alone but not lonely in the world she envisions.' Give instances from the poem to justify.
 - (iv) How would you describe Custard the Dragon ?
 - (v) 'A parent should try to be a companion to a child.' Explain with reference to Richard's mother. (The Making of a Scientist)
 - (vi) How did the necklace change the life of Loisel ?
 - (vii) Do you agree with the poet Walt Whitman's perception of animal life. Justify. (Animals)
- 7.** Answer any **two** of the following in about 120 words each : **2×4=8**
- (i) Describe how Olives Lutkins made a fool of the young driver. (The Hack Driver)
 - (ii) Valli was sensitive, but at the same time she was fearless and quite determined. Explain with reference to the text.
 - (iii) Russian society emerges as an important character in the play, 'The Proposal'. Support your answer giving instances.



Series **BPQRS/3**

Set No. **3**



Q.P. Code **2/3/3**

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



ENGLISH

(Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- The question paper contains **three** sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
- Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.



SECTION A

Reading

10 marks

1. Read the passage given below :

Sifting through the sands of time

- 1 *When you're on the beach, you're stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds. Sand provides a mineral treasure-trove, a record of geology's earth-changing processes.*
- 2 Sand : as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.
- 3 Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. It is one of the most common substances on Earth. And it is a major element in man-made items too — concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.
- 4 What exactly is sand ? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They have come from the erosion of rocks, or from the skeletons of marine organisms which accumulate on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.
- 5 Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is a dazzling white, its grains may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum. On Pacific islands jet black sands form from volcanic minerals.
- 6 Usually, the older the granules, the finer they are and the smoother the edges. The fine, white beaches, for instance, are recycled from sandstone several hundred million years old. Perhaps they will be stone once more, in another few hundred million.
- 7 Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient whose uses are legion : but it has one vital function you might never even notice. Sand cushions our land from the sea's impact, and geologists say it often does a better job of protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any *five* questions from the six given below : 5×1=5

- (i) How is sand a 'treasure-trove' ?
- (ii) How is sand both a pain and a pleasure ?
- (iii) Name two man-made materials that contain sand.
- (iv) List the different shapes of sand.
- (v) What is the origin of white sand ?
- (vi) In what ways are older granules different from recent granules ?

2. Read the passage given below :

Extraction And Purification Of Drinking Water

- 1 Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level — known as a water table — is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby.
- 2 Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface. However, this only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump.



- 3 Some bottled water is advertised as ‘purified’, which means it has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure; this must be thrown away.
- 4 For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis.
- 5 The overall effects of UV light treatment are variable, however, which leaves many municipal water treatment processes relying on chlorination. Its powerful and comprehensive antimicrobial effect notwithstanding, chlorination is also extremely inexpensive and remains the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes. Many members of the public remain suspicious of water that has been treated with such a harsh chemical. Its ease of use and affordability has meant that chlorine often plays an important role in making tainted water supplies safe for consumption immediately after natural disasters have occurred.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any **five** questions from the six given below :

$5 \times 1 = 5$

- (i) Under what conditions does a natural spring emerge ?
- (ii) What is a confined aquifer ?
- (iii) What forms a flowing artesian well ?
- (iv) Explain the term ‘purified’ water.
- (v) How are pathogens treated ?
- (vi) Why is municipal water treated by chlorination ?



SECTION B

Writing and Grammar

10 marks

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

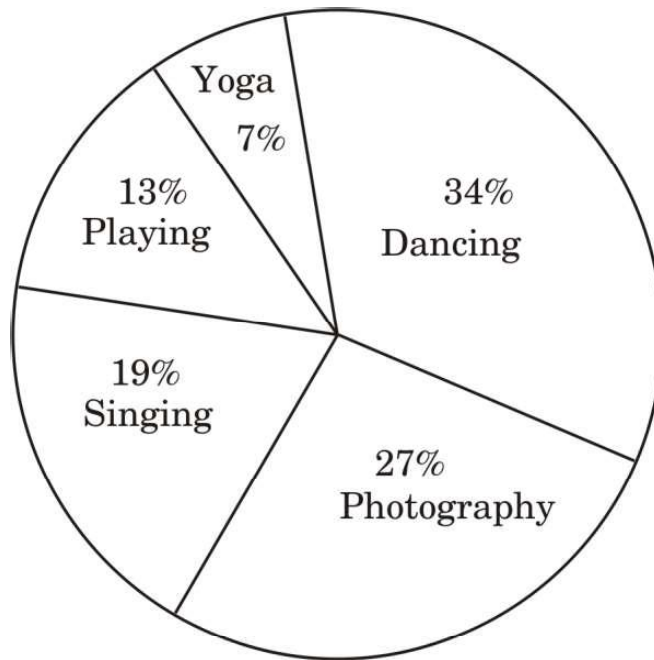
(i) You are Meera/Madhur, librarian of Vidya Bharti, Cantt Road, Lucknow. Write a letter to Oxford Publication placing a detailed order of textbooks for classes 6th – 8th for your school library. Mention subjects and quantity. Ask for a discount on the catalogue price.

5

(ii) The given pie chart shows the data on hobbies of students during summer vacations :

Write an analytical paragraph in 100 – 120 words to analyze the data.

5



Hobbies of Students during Summer Vacations

For The Visually Impaired Candidates Only (in lieu of Q. No. 3(ii)) :

(ii) The school has announced a two week mid-term break during which it will be organising a hobby camp for students of classes 6th – 8th. Parents feel that it is too close to the examinations and children need to focus on academics.

Write a paragraph in not more than 120 words to analyze the above argument.

5



4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is *one error* in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. $3 \times 1 = 3$

	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
Is money the more important	(e.g.) more	<u>most</u>
thing of life ? Money is certainly	(a) _____	_____
something what is often discussed	(b) _____	_____
in today's world. Hardly the day	(c) _____	_____
goes without a discussion on this topic.		

5. Read the conversation below and complete the passage that follows : $2 \times 1 = 2$

Seema : Why haven't you brought my practical file ?

Rita : I had gone to my uncle's house with my parents, so I forgot to keep it.

Seema : Don't make an excuse. I want to know the truth.

Rita : I am sorry Seema. I was chatting with my friends till late. I forgot that you needed it urgently.

Seema asked Rita (a) _____. Rita said that she had gone to her uncle's house with her parents, so she had forgotten to keep it. Seema (b) _____. Rita said that she was sorry and further added she had been chatting with her friends till late and she had forgotten that Seema needed it urgently that day.



SECTION C

Literature

20 marks

- 6.** Answer any **six** questions in 30 – 40 words each : **6×2=12**
- (i) Grief is often seen as a measure of love. Justify your response to Buddha's sermon.
 - (ii) How did the baker become synonymous with celebrations and occasions in Goa ? (Glimpses of India)
 - (iii) 'Amanda is alone but not lonely in the world she envisions.' Give instances from the poem to justify.
 - (iv) How would you describe Custard the Dragon ?
 - (v) 'A parent should try to be a companion to a child.' Explain with reference to Richard's mother. (The Making of a Scientist)
 - (vi) How did the necklace change the life of Loisel ?
 - (vii) Do you agree with the poet Walt Whitman's perception of animal life. Justify. (Animals)
- 7.** Answer any **two** of the following in about 120 words each : **2×4=8**
- (i) After reading the story 'Bholi' you find her to be 'a role-model' for village girls. Discuss.
 - (ii) Valli was sensitive, but at the same time she was fearless and quite determined. Explain with reference to the text.
 - (iii) Write a character sketch of Lomov. (The Proposal)

Series : DPQRS

SET - 1



Q.P. Code 2/4/1

रोल नं.
Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains 8 printed pages.
 - Q.P. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
 - Please check that this question paper contains 7 questions.
 - Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
 - 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
- *



ENGLISH (Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains **three** sections **READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.**
- (ii) Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each **Part / Section.**

2/4/1

104 A

Page 1 of 8

P.T.O.



Section – A
(Reading)

10

1. Read the passage given below :

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



- (5) Then he decided to make sprinting the sole focus of his life.

“Running had thus become my God, my religion and my beloved”.

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

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

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

1 × 5 = 5

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



2. Read the following excerpt from a Case Study. J.K. Rowling – A Journey

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

Rowling was constantly writing and telling stories to her younger sister Dianne. “The first story I ever wrote down was about a rabbit called Rabbit.” Rowling said in an interview. “He got the measles and was visited by his friends including a giant bee called Miss Bee. And ever since Rabbit and Miss Bee, I have always wanted to be a writer, though I rarely told anyone so.

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

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

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

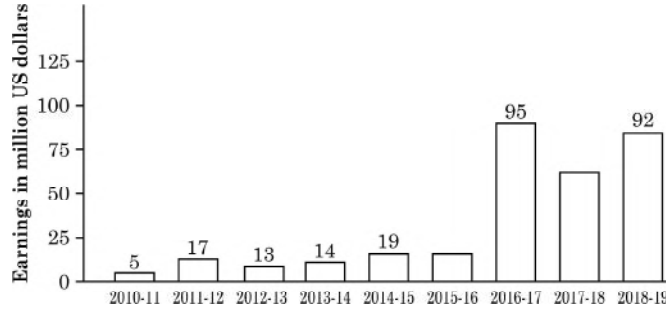
At first nobody wanted to publish Harry Potter. She was told that plot was too complex. Refusing to compromise, she found a publisher.

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

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



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



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

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

For the Visually impaired Candidates :

- (vi) What has become legendary about Rowling ?

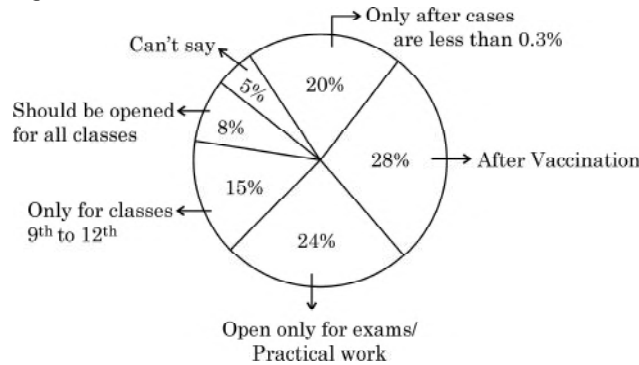
Section – B

10

(Writing and Grammar)

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

- (i) A group of enterprising young adults conducted a survey on reopening of educational institutions in the National Capital **5**



Write a paragraph in about **120** words analysing the listed responses.



For the Visually Impaired Candidates

The school authorities view eating junk food as a strong reason for the rising obesity among school children. There is a move to change canteen food to healthier options.

Students on the other hand have spoken strongly against such a move.

Write a paragraph in not more than **120** words analysing the above argument.

(ii) You are Vikram/Vanya, Librarian, B.S. Public School, Delhi.

Write a letter to the Manager of Amar Publication House, Mumbai, placing an order for 4 sets of Social Studies books for grades 6-8 published by N.C.E.R.T. in not more than **120** words. Mention school discount, mode of payment and date of delivery.

5

4. * The following paragraph has an error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. The first one has been done as an example.

1 × 3 = 3

	Incorrect	Correct
Air pollution is emerging like a global problem among the world.	eg <u>like</u>	<u>as</u>
Much of our cities have	(a) _____	_____
industries which is responsible for 20% of the pollutants.	(b) _____	_____
	(c) _____	_____

5. Read the following conversation and complete the passage that follows : **2**

Neha : I'm really looking forward to the class picnic tomorrow.

Nanita : Yes, after a long time we will be meeting our friends and teachers.

Neha told Namita (1) _____ looking forward to the class picnic _____, Namita agreed that after a long time.

(2) _____ friends and teachers.



Section – C

20

(Literature)

6. Answer any **six** questions in about **30-40** words each. **2 × 6 = 12**

- (i) What does the writer recall about his childhood in Goa ? (Glimpses of India)
- (ii) “These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment.” What were the sights that moved ‘him’ ? (The Sermon at Benaras)
- (iii) Mention any two issues over which Amanda was nagged and scolded ?
- (iv) Why does the poet wish to ‘turn’ and live with animals ? (Animals)
- (v) Describe Custard the dragon.
- (vi) What did Ebright learn from his failure at the Science fair ? (The making of a scientist)
- (vii) How did Lutkins impress the lawyer ? (The Hack Driver)

7. Answer any **two** of the following in about **120** words each. **4 × 2**

- (i) As Valli, make a diary entry sharing your joys and disappointments during the bus ride. **4**
- (ii) Natalya and her father Chubukov ‘turn around’ when Lomov puts his proposal in the open. As a reader briefly describe what you think of Natalaya and Chubukov from the play “The Proposal”. **4**
- (iii) The credit of Bholi’s transformation to Sulekha goes to her teacher. Elaborate with reference to the text. **4**



*

Series : DPQRS

SET – 2



Q.P. Code **2/4/2**

रोल नं.
Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **8** printed pages.
 - Q.P. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
 - Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.
 - **Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**
 - 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
- *



ENGLISH (Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- This question paper contains **three** sections **READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE.***
- Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each **Part / Section.***

2/4/2

104 B

Page 1 of 8

P.T.O.



Section – A
(Reading)

10

1. Read the passage given below :

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



- (5) Then he decided to make sprinting the sole focus of his life.

“Running had thus become my God, my religion and my beloved”.

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

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

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

1 × 5 = 5

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



2. Read the following excerpt from a Case Study. J.K. Rowling – A Journey

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

Rowling was constantly writing and telling stories to her younger sister Dianne. “The first story I ever wrote down was about a rabbit called Rabbit.” Rowling said in an interview. “He got the measles and was visited by his friends including a giant bee called Miss Bee. And ever since Rabbit and Miss Bee, I have always wanted to be a writer, though I rarely told anyone so.

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

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

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

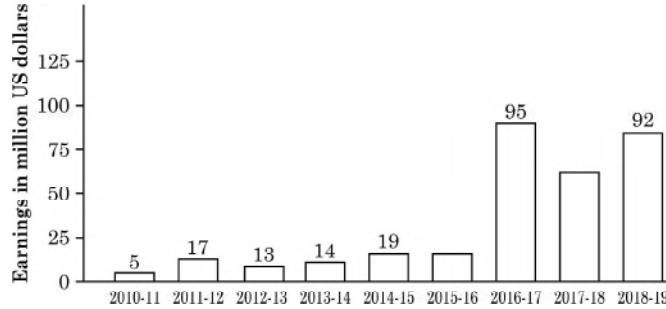
At first nobody wanted to publish Harry Potter. She was told that plot was too complex. Refusing to compromise, she found a publisher.

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

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



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



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

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

For the Visually impaired Candidates :

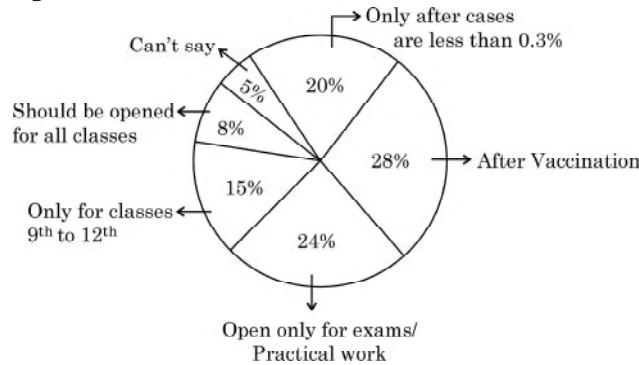
- (vi) What has become legendary about Rowling ?

Section – B
(Writing and Grammar)

10

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

- (i) A group of enterprising young adults conducted a survey on reopening of educational institutions in the National Capital **5**



Write a paragraph in about **120** words analysing the listed responses.



For the Visually Impaired Candidates

The school authorities view eating junk food as a strong reason for the rising obesity among school children. There is a move to change canteen food to healthier options.

Students on the other hand have spoken strongly against such a move.

Write a paragraph in not more than **120** words analysing the above argument.

(ii) You are Vikram/Vanya, Librarian, B.S. Public School, Delhi.

Write a letter to the Manager of Amar Publication House, Mumbai, placing an order for 4 sets of Social Studies books for grades 6-8 published by N.C.E.R.T. in not more than **120** words. Mention library discount, mode of payment and date of delivery.

5

4. * Read the following conversation and complete the passage that follows : **2**

Neha : I'm really looking forward to the class picnic tomorrow.

Nanita : Yes, after a long time we will be meeting our friends and teachers.

Neha told Namita (1) _____ looking forward to the class picnic _____, Namita agreed that after a long time.

(2) _____ friends and teachers.

5. The following paragraph has an error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. The first one has been done as an example. **1 × 3 = 3**

	Incorrect	Correct
Air pollution is emerging like a	eg <u>like</u>	<u>as</u>
global problem among the world.	(a) _____	_____
Much of our cities have	(b) _____	_____
industries which is responsible for 20% of the	(c) _____	_____
pollutants.		



Section – C

20

(Literature)

6. Answer any **six** questions in **30-40** words each. **2 × 6 = 12**

- (i) What impressed Mr. Barua about Rajiv ? (Glimpses of India)
- (ii) Kisa Gotami admitted that she was being selfish in grief. Do you agree ? Why/Why not ? (The Sermon at Benaras).
- (iii) Amanda did not agree with the restrictions put on her. Give two reasons to support the statement.
- (iv) Mention any two reasons why Walt Whitman appreciates animals more than humans. (Animals)
- (v) Describe the pirate in the ‘Tale of Custard the Dragon’.
- (vi) Why did Ebright start a project of tagging butterflies ?
- (vii) Why did the young lawyer dislike his job in the Law firm ? (The Hack Driver)

7. Answer any **two** of the following in about **120** words each. **4 × 2**

- (i) As Valli, make a diary entry sharing your joys and disappointments during the bus ride. **4**
- (ii) Natalya and her father Chubukov ‘turn around’ when Lomov puts his proposal in the open. As a reader briefly describe what you think of Natalaya and Chubukov from the play “The Proposal”. **4**
- (iii) The credit of Bholi’s transformation to Sulekha goes to her teacher. Elaborate with reference to the text. **4**



*

Series : DPQRS

SET - 3



Q.P. Code 2/4/3

रोल नं.
Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains 8 printed pages.
 - Q.P. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
 - Please check that this question paper contains 7 questions.
 - Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
 - 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
- *



ENGLISH (Language and Literature)



Time allowed : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains **three** sections **READING, WRITING & GRAMMAR and LITERATURE**.
- (ii) Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each **Part/Section**.

2/4/3

104 C

Page 1 of 8

P.T.O.



Section – A
(Reading)

10

1. Read the passage given below :

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



- (5) Then he decided to make sprinting the sole focus of his life.

“Running had thus become my God, my religion and my beloved”.

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

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

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

1 × 5 = 5

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



2. Read the following excerpt from a Case Study. J.K. Rowling – A Journey

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

Rowling was constantly writing and telling stories to her younger sister Dianne. “The first story I ever wrote down was about a rabbit called Rabbit.” Rowling said in an interview. “He got the measles and was visited by his friends including a giant bee called Miss Bee. And ever since Rabbit and Miss Bee, I have always wanted to be a writer, though I rarely told anyone so.

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

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

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

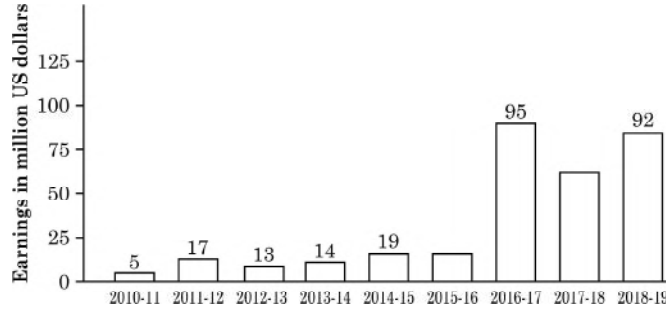
At first nobody wanted to publish Harry Potter. She was told that plot was too complex. Refusing to compromise, she found a publisher.

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

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



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



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

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

For the Visually impaired Candidates :

- (vi) What has become legendary about Rowling ?

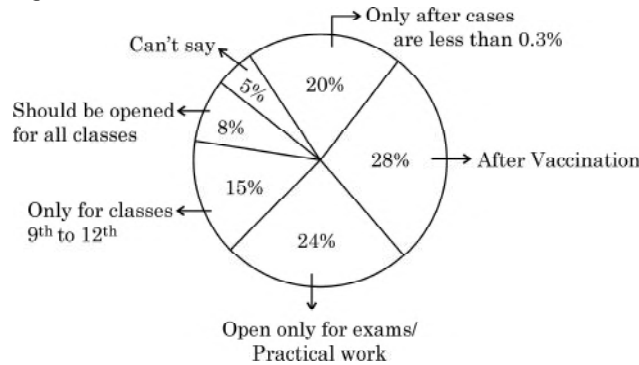
Section – B

10

(Writing and Grammar)

3. Attempt any **one** from (i) and (ii).

- (i) A group of enterprising young adults conducted a survey on reopening of educational institutions in the National Capital **5**



Write a paragraph in about **120** words analysing the listed responses.



For the Visually Impaired Candidates

The school authorities view eating junk food as a strong reason for the rising obesity among school children. There is a move to change canteen food to healthier options.

Students on the other hand have spoken strongly against such a move.

Write a paragraph in not more than **120** words analysing the above argument.

(ii) You are Vikram/Vanya, Librarian, B.S. Public School, Delhi.

Write a letter to the Manager of Amar Publication House, Mumbai, placing an order for 4 sets of Social Studies books for grades 6-8 published by N.C.E.R.T. in not more than **120** words. Mention school discount, mode of payment and date of delivery.

5

4. * Read the following conversation and complete the passage that follows : **2**

Neha : I'm really looking forward to the class picnic tomorrow.

Nanita : Yes, after a long time we will be meeting our friends and teachers.

Neha told Namita (1) _____ looking forward to the class picnic _____, Namita agreed that after a long time.

(2) _____ friends and teachers.

5. The following paragraph has an error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. The first one has been done as an example. **1 × 3 = 3**

	Incorrect	Correct
Air pollution is emerging like a	eg <u>like</u>	<u>as</u>
global problem among the world.	(a) _____	_____
Much of our cities have	(b) _____	_____
industries which is responsible for 20% of the	(c) _____	_____
pollutants.		



Section – C

20

(Literature)

6. Answer any **six** questions in about **30-40** words each. **2 × 6 = 12**

- (i) Describe the Climb to the Brahmagiri hills. (Glimpses of India)
- (ii) Why did Kisa Gotami become weary and hopeless ? (The Sermon at Benaras).
- (iii) 'I am an orphan, roaming the street.' Why does Amanda visualize this ?
- (iv) List any two things that animals do and humans don't. (Animals)
- (v) Why did the pirate 'gape' at Belinda's dragon ? (Tale of Custard the Dragon)
- (vi) How was 'The Travels of Monarch X' a turning point in Ebright's life ? (The Making of a Scientist)
- (vii) Describe the young lawyer's first encounter with the hack driver.

7. Answer any **two** of the following in about **120** words each. **4 × 2**

- (i) As Valli, make a diary entry sharing your joys and disappointments during the bus ride. **4**
- (ii) Natalya and her father Chubukov 'turn around' when Lomov puts his proposal in the open. As a reader briefly describe what you think of Natalaya and Chubukov from the play "The Proposal". **4**
- (iii) The credit of Bholi's transformation to Sulekha goes to her teacher. Elaborate with reference to the text. **4**



*