

V-0-A

(17)

XIAPBAJKL23

10100-A

ENGLISH

(New/Old Course)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

NOTE :— The questions in the question paper are based on revised and pre-revised syllabus marked as "**New Course**" and "**Old Course**" respectively and candidates are advised to appear in the relevant course meant for them.

Candidates who may attempt the questions partly from "**New Course**" and partly from "**Old Course**" will not be awarded. Candidates are also advised to record "**New Course**" or "**Old Course**" as the case may be, on the front page of the answer-book.

XIAPBAJKL23 – 10100-A (Old)

Turn Over

V-0-A

(Old Course)

Section-A

(Reading Comprehension)

1. Read the following passage. Make notes of it and write a summary with a suitable title :

We feel that we have an endless supply of water in rivers, streams and the large seas. We however forget that the population of the world is increasing rapidly. The number of people is becoming larger than the supply of water available for them. Even the unlimited ocean is limited to meet the water supply needs of this increasing population.

The heat of the sun dries up 3,40,000 cubic kilometres of fresh water from the ocean every year. In addition, 60,000 cubic kilometres are derived from land. At any time nearly 4,00,000 cubic kilometres of water are moving between the earth and the sky. What goes up has

to come down as rain, snow and hail. This is called water-cycle.

The large mass of water gives per human being less than 200 cubic metres of water per day. Animals, birds and insects besides human beings require a daily share of water. Water is directly used for drinking, washing, etc. and also indirectly for agriculture and industry. If we do not plan the use of water properly we will soon be in trouble.

The oceans are receiving the discharge of waste products in increasing amount and variety. Nearly all of these materials, employed in social, agricultural and industrial activities are dispersed above the surface of the earth in different forms and ultimately a major portion gets dumped into the ocean. It is estimated that an average Indian sends a litre of sewage into the ocean.

Scientists have found that chemicals pollute the ocean. Several thousands of tonnes of poisonous mercury compounds used as fungicides, are carried by rivers into the ocean. Lead used in special

types of petrol and other fuels also goes to the sea. Nearly seventy five per cent of the lead produced in automobiles is washed away into the ocean. We do not yet know the effect of mercury and lead on fish and other living organisms of the sea. Mercury, lead and other poisonous substances go into the ocean but are not taken out of it. These go on collecting in the ocean year after year. Several years later they may affect the flora and fauna of the ocean.

Petroleum is an important source of ocean pollution. Every year a few million tonnes of leaked petroleum spread over the ocean. This has led to the covering of beaches with black slime, ruining the tourist trade and fish. Moreover nature is also producing chemicals similar to petroleum products.

D.D.T. is another item of man-made pollution in the ocean. D.D.T. sprayed on plants kills the pests and saves the crops. D.D.T. is not

absorbed by the plants but most of it is washed away by rain and goes into the ocean. In the ocean almost every living thing eats other living things and is in turn eaten by others to form what is called 'food chain'. At the base of this food chain, is the algae. It is a single celled form of life. D.D.T. and other insecticides have their effect on the food chain. They may affect the biology of the ocean because they are persistent poisons that are almost impossible to destroy. Water, soils and organisms in various parts of the world still possess the D.D.T. that has ever been used.

Every living and non-living thing on the earth affects and is affected by many other living and non-living things. If any of these is greatly altered, nature's equilibrium will be upset and result in ecological disturbance. The damage caused by man-made pollution and its effects on the future of mankind are now being seriously studied by scientists in a number of countries.

Water is very precious although we do not attach much importance to it. History has been shaped by water. No civilisation has prospered without sufficient water round it. Civilization arose on the banks of the river Indus. Civilizations died when water ran out or became unusable. 5+5=10

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. He had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called Satyagraha. The idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a Satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. People, including the oppressors, had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead

of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this Dharma of non-violence could unite all India.

After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised Satyagraha movements in various places. In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive Plantation System. Then in 1917, he organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue and were demanding that revenue collection be related. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

During his long stay in Champaran, Gandhi kept a long distance watch on the ashram. He sent regular instructions by mail and asked for financial accounts. Once he wrote to the residents that it was time to

fill in the old latrine trenches and dig new ones otherwise the old ones would begin to smell bad.

The Champaran episode was a turning-point in Gandhi's life. "What I did", he explained, "was a very ordinary thing. I declared that the British could not order me about in my own country."

But Champaran did not begin as an act of defiance. It grew out of an attempt to alleviate the distress of large number of poor peasants.

This was the typical Gandhi pattern—his politics were intertwined with the practical, day-to-day problems of the millions. His was not a loyalty of abstractions; it was a loyalty to living, human beings.

Questions :

- (i) What is Satyagraha ?
- (ii) Gandhiji returned to India in :

(A) 1921

(B) 1925

(C) 1915

(D) 1946

(iii) Gandhiji went to Champaran to :

(A) organise a Satyagraha

(B) start a business

(C) practise as a lawyer

(D) meet his friends

(iv) Satyagraha could win the battle through :

(A) force

(B) violence

(C) non-violence

(D) appeal

(v) In 1916, Gandhiji travelled to in

(A) Salt lake; Africa

(B) Disneyland, U.S.A.

(C) Kheda district; Gujarat

(D) Champaran; Bihar

(vi) Use the word 'inspire' as noun in a sentence.

(vii) Find a word from the passage which means the same as
following :

"A person who enslaves someone".

(viii) Give the opposite of 'successfully'.

(ix) The word 'epidemic' means

(x) Give the verb form of 'agitation'.

1×10=10

Section-B

(Writing Skills and Grammar)

3. Your school has decided to organise a Fun-fair for the entertainment of students. Draft a poster giving all the details. (50 words)

Or

Draft an advertisement for the newspaper for the sale of 'Second Hand Maruti Car', giving various details regarding its model and cost.

(50 words) 4

4. You are Mr. R. Samson, Secretary of the School Committee. Write a letter to your Principal suggesting improvements in the functioning of the school library. (120-150 words)

Or

Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper commenting on the rise in prices of essential commodities. (120-150 words) 6

5. Write an e-mail to your friend who has been away from home informing him/her about the date-sheet for the examination issued by Jammu Kashmir Board of School education. 4
6. Write an article for your school magazine on the emerging role of media in the mindset of the teenagers. 4

Or

Write a newspaper report on 'Parking of private vehicles on roads and streets of the city, causing lot of hardships for common people. 8

7. Eight grammatical errors in the following passage have been underlined. Write down the correct forms only against the respective underlined words : <https://www.jkboseonline.com>

Last year the ⁽¹⁾gemini ⁽²⁾circus ⁽³⁾give its performance ⁽⁴⁾at our city for ⁽⁵⁾the fortnight. I ⁽⁶⁾enjoy a show one night. I ⁽⁷⁾goes to see the circus ⁽⁸⁾of a few friends of mine. I was wonder-struck to see a big tent with ⁽⁸⁾wright multi-coloured lights. 6

Section-C

(Literature)

Read the extract given below and answer any two of the questions :

And who art thou ? Said I to the soft-falling shower,

Which, strange to tell, gave me an answer, as here translated;

I am the poem of Earth, said the voice of the rain,

Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea.

Questions :

- (i) What does the phrase 'Strange to tell' mean ?
- (ii) There are two voices in the poem. Who do they belong to ?
- (iii) "I am the poem of earth." Explain briefly. 1×2=2

Answer any *five* of the following questions :

- (i) Mention the odd way in which the author's grandmother behaved just before she died.

(ii) What do you think are the reasons for the extinction of languages ?

(iii) What do you like most about the poem, 'The Laburnum Top' ?

(iv) Indian society has moved a long way from the way the marriage is arranged in the story—Ranga's Marriage. Comment.

(v) What are the issues raised in the play 'Mother's Day' ?

(vi) Why did the narrator of the story 'The Address' want to forget the address ?

2×5=10

10. What does the notice 'The World's most dangerous animal' at a cage in the zoo at Lusaka, Zambia, signify ?

Or

What do you think Professor Gaitonde decided never to preside over meeting again ?

(in 120-150 words) 6

11. The school system often curbs individual talents. Discuss.

Or

What impressions of Shahid do you gather from 'The Ghat of the only World' ?

6

12. "The landscape is an inner one, a spiritual and conceptual space."
Discuss.

Or

Give the character-sketch of 'Frank'. (The Browning Version) 6

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