

Class-X

English-L&L (184)

SECTION C - LITERATURE

6. B. i. c. he didn't like him.

ii. Griffin deliberately removed his clothes because he wanted to become invisible.

iii. d. The Amar Place was completely destroyed by the fire.

iv. c. he left muddy footprints.

v. b. Griffin promised to behave himself.

7. A. i. d. Bengal Tiger

ii. It is clear that 'Alliteration' is the poetic device used for 'roaming round' because the same consonant sound - 'r' sound has been used at the start of two consecutive or closely-placed words.

iii. The given statement is true.

iv. a. irony

v. b. discern

8. a. Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality. While sipping a cup of steaming hot, aromatic coffee, one will be regaled by the tales of valour narrated by the Kodavus about their sons, brothers and fathers. Unsurprisingly, the first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa was a Coorgi. To this day, the courageous Kodavus are the only people in India, permitted to carry fire-arms without a licence.

b. Lincho was an ox of a man who worked like an animal on his field and was thus dependent on a good harvest for his living. Hence, when the hailstorm destroyed Lincho's crop, he was devastated. But, Lincho's faith was

bigger than his fears as he had always been taught to believe that there was a single ray of hope - help from God. So unshakeable was Lencho's faith in the Almighty that it drove him to write a letter beseeching the Lord for a hundred pesos to sow his field again and live until the crop came. He was driven only by the faith that his devotion would not go unrewarded. In the end, it was Lencho's unalloyed devotion that impressed the postmaster who then decided to help the poor man, by urging his friends and employees to contribute their mite and also giving a part of his ^{own} salary, thus managing to collect seventy pesos to assist Lencho.

- d. Amanda was a young girl who was constantly nagged by her mother, in a bid to fit Amanda into the mold dictated by society. In the process, Amanda felt that her individuality was curtailed. That Amanda felt restricted by the numerous instructions clamped down on her by her mother is evident from how Amanda escaped into a world

of fantasy. In this world, she was, at times, a mermaid drifting blissfully in the sea and at others, an orphan rambling down the street, drawing patterns in the sand with her bare feet or Rapunzel, secluded from the bustle of human existence, in her tall tower. All Amanda yearned for was freedom - a freedom that gave wings to her fantasies, that just let her be herself and live in a world not bound by any restrictions.

- e. Prince Siddhartha Gautama had hitherto been sheltered from the sufferings of the world. Once, while out, hunting, he chanced upon an aged man, a sick man, a funeral procession and at last, a monk begging for alms. He was so moved by these sights, that he, at once, left his life of luxury and set out into the world, seeking ~~enlightenment~~ enlightenment which he attained under a peepal tree (the Bodhi Tree).

9. b. Recognising that Richard E. Bright possessed a bright mind

and a driving curiosity, his mother encouraged his interest in learning, right from his early years. She took him on trips, bought cameras, microscopes, telescopes, mounting materials and other equipment and also helped him in many other ways. On most days, when Ebright had completed his homework, she would find things for him to learn. In second grade, when Richard had collected all twenty five species of butterflies in his hometown, she got him a book titled 'The Travels Of Monarch X'. The book, which talked of the migration of monarch butterflies to Central America, opened up the world of science to the curious young collector. Ebright's mother went the extra mile and wrote to Dr. Frederick Urquhart, permitting Richard to tag butterflies for research, thereby kickstarting his scientific journey. Indeed, 'All that I am and ~~hope~~ hope to be - I owe to my mother' holds true in Richard Ebright's case.

c. When Dr. James Herriot saw Mrs. Pumphrey and her dog, Tricki,

in the street, he pulled up his car as he was astonished at Tricki's appearance. Tricki had become fat, like a bloated sausage, with a leg at each corner. His eyes, bloodshot and rheumy stared straight ahead, while his tongue lolled from his jaws, highlighting the dog's listlessness, owing to his being fed with extras between meals (malt, cod liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks), apart from cream cakes and chocolates by his overindulgent mistress (who attributed his lack of energy to malnutrition rather than to Tricki being overweight).

10. a. Valli, an eight-year-old girl, drew pleasure from the simplest of things. The most fascinating thing of all, to her, was the bus that plied between her village and the nearby town. So enthralled was she by it that she decided to ride on the bus. But, this was not bravado of the foolhardy kind for her decision was accompanied by meticulous planning.

Over a period of several days and months, Talli listened carefully to the conversations between her neighbours and those who travelled by the bus and herself asked discreet questions here and there. In this manner, she picked up numerous small details about the journey - the distance (six miles), the duration (forty five minutes), the fare (thirty paise one way) and the bus schedule. That she saw her plans executed to perfection was apparent from the way she thriftily saved whatever stray coins came her way, resisting every temptation to purchase toys, peppermints, balloons and a ride on the merry-go-round at the village fair and finally slipping out of the house without her mother's knowledge (while her mother took her afternoon nap).

Her pride at being able to afford the fare was evident from how she repeatedly stressed on her having bought a ticket on her ~~the~~ own. Her childlike fascination for the scenery, the shops and the crowds was contagious. She

was observant enough to have recognised the young cow, lying dead by the roadside and spared a moment to grieve for it - a proof of her sensitive nature. Letting nothing spoil her fun, she took every precaution for a safe journey - refusing to divulge information to strangers, disembarking from the bus and wandering alone on the crowded streets. But, what stood out was her self-respect and maturity when she declined the conductor's offer of a drink as she was unable to pay for it. In this world of civilised, apathetic adults, Valli's innocence was refreshing.

(Sukha's)

11. b. Bholi's life was not a bed of roses. Her early years ~~were~~ were fraught with difficulties - falling from her cot on her head ^{when she was ten months old} and damaging a part of her brain, resulting in her remaining a backward child, an attack of smallpox at the age of two, rendering her face disfigured with deep black pockmarks and learning to speak only at five years (~~and that too~~), with a

11

stammer). As she was neither as healthy nor as good-looking as her siblings, she was neglected by her parents and subjected to ridicule by the other children. Hence, unsurprisingly, the 'dumb cow' kept to herself. However, her life changed, when, unable to disregard the suggestion of a higher official (the Tehsildar), her father, Ram Lal enrolled her in the newly-established village ^{primary} school for girls.

At the school, Bholi found in the teacher, a friend, philosopher and guide. With the teacher's constant encouragement, love, empathy and compassion, Bholi soon overcame her stutter. Education kindled in her the hope of a new life and transformed the timid, reclusive Bholi into a confident and self-assured young lady who could not only fight her battles courageously when she opposed the societal evil of dowry and refused to marry the greedy, devious Bishamber Nath but also support her parents in their old age.

and teach at the very same school where she learnt to stand on her own feet.

Undoubtedly, education is the movement from darkness to light and the passport to freedom for education breeds ~~has~~ confidence and confidence breeds hope.

SECTION A - READING SKILLS

i. d. it does not contain agricultural chemicals.

ii. c. caution

iii. Opinion

Big food companies have started selling organic food products.

Reason

Demand for organic food products has overtaken their supply, owing to their growing popularity.

- iv. The key point of difference between organic food and non-organic food is that farms producing organic food products do not use agricultural chemicals such as pesticides that stop insects from damaging crops. Producers of non-organic food, in contrast, employ chemical pesticides to protect their crops from pests.
- v. Recent research has revealed that consuming organically-grown produce reduces the risk of developing heart disease.
- vi. In order to prevent dangerous bacteria from contaminating food items, it is important to wash our hands before handling these foods. ✓
- vii. b. there is no confirmed evidence
- viii. In the beginning, 'organic' was synonymous with 'locally grown' because only small companies produced these

products at first.

- ix. As harmful bacteria can contaminate both organic and non-organic fruits and vegetables, doctors recommend washing produce carefully before eating it. Meat, fish and chicken too can become contaminated and it is therefore essential to wash our hands thoroughly before handling these foods.
 - x. In several countries, foods that claim to be organic (free from chemical pesticides) must have special labels that guarantee they are grown organically.
2. i. A vast blanket of pollution stretching across South Asia is cutting down sunlight by ten percent over India, leading to altered rainfall patterns.
- ii. a. I, II and III (damaging agriculture, putting people at risk, modifying rainfall pattern).

iii. possibility: potential:: suspecting: doubting

iv. c. There has not been enough time to determine that

v. Depletion of forest cover contributes to weather disruption while organic farming does not.

vi. a. worsen

vii. The haze has cut down sunlight over India... As ~~was~~ a consequence / an impact, the ~~North~~-West of India is drying up.

viii. Two countries which are affected due to depleting forest cover are India and China.

ix. c. continue

x. a. 1. Impact of Pollution in South Asia

2. Effects of Acid Rain

3. Understanding ~~the~~ Consequences of Haze

4. Debate over Droughts

SECTION B - GRAMMAR AND CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

3. ii. The clerk at the ticket counter enquired where the passenger wanted to go. The passenger requested the clerk to give him a ticket to Bhopal.

iv. b. Error

at

Correction

on

v. When I was a very young girl, b. going grocery shopping was considered a major outing for me.

- vi. The package a. will arrive at nine in the morning, the day after tomorrow.
- vii. Tony asked Sarita why she had called him. Sarita wanted to know whether Tony would go to the museum with her.
- | viii. | error | correction |
|-------|--------|------------|
| | should | can |
- ix. Gopal asked Roma which way the metro station was.
- x. Drivers a. must wear helmets for their safety.
- xi. Economics a. is difficult for the students of grade nine.
- xii. c. The father said that he had bought a watch.

4. A. C-63

Canvel

Mumbai - 400012

27 February 2023

The Editor

The Times Of India

24 Beach Road

Mumbai - 400005

Subject:- Pitiable condition of child labourers

Dear Sir/Madam

This is to bring to your notice, a pressing issue in today's society, ~~and~~ about which I recently came across in a magazine article.

The article described the hazardous conditions that underage children are subjected to. Most of them belong to families living below the poverty line. Hence, school education is a distant dream for them. To supplement their family incomes, they are ~~convinced~~ coerced to work in dimly lit factories, tea stalls and in garages. To my absolute shock, the children in factories must work with sharp tools, capable of injuring them. Accompanying the article was a photograph of a young boy employed in a tea stall. The pain in his eyes was heart-wrenching. To make matters worse, most of them are ill-treated by their employers. The youth make up a large part of our nation's population. Children are our future, and if we do not protect them, who will?

As vigilant citizens, it is our responsibility to eradicate this menace. Boycott of enterprises ~~utilising~~ utilising child labour will force them to shut down. Providing low-

cost education to these children will go a long way. Government agencies must take a more pro-active approach through surprise checks and hefty penalties. I ^{firmly} hope that this national problem is brought to the notice of the authorities concerned through the columns of your esteemed newspaper and the necessary measures are taken.

Yours truly
Ajay
(Anjali)

5. A8

The Issue Of Air Pollution

The given table provides the pollution figures of some major Indian towns and cities. The data includes ~~the~~ these major air pollutants namely, suspended particulate matter, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, their

permissible levels and their levels in Ludhiana, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai. The levels of suspended particulate matter in all four cities (453 in Ludhiana, 680 in Delhi, 485 in Mumbai and 262 in Chennai) far exceed the permissible level of 200. The abnormal levels of particulate matter may be attributed to the smoke and dust released by vehicles in these well-developed cities, apart from burning of agricultural produce in Delhi and Ludhiana. The permissible levels of both sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide are 80. The high proportions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide in Delhi (124 and 137 respectively) are alarming. However, in the other cities, these are fortunately, well within the limit. The sulphur dioxide levels are lowest in Ludhiana at 20, followed by Mumbai at 27 and then Chennai at 45. The levels of nitrogen oxide follow the opposite trend with Chennai at 34 and then Mumbai at 53 and Ludhiana at 64. It is evident that air pollution is a major issue affecting big towns and cities in

India. Unless we take steps to mitigate it, the quality of human life will only deteriorate in future. Let us work towards a cleaner and greener environment