



Roll No:

--	--

Total printed pages : 03
Total printed questions : 11

This paper has been divided into three sections:

SECTION A	READING	20 Marks
SECTION B	WRITING & GRAMMAR	25 Marks
SECTION C	LITERATURE & LONG READING TEXT	25 Marks

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Strictly adhere to the word limit.
3. Marks will be deducted for untidiness.

SECTION - A : READING (20 Marks)

1. Read the following passage carefully:

THE AIR WE LIVE IN

Living on the earth is rather like being at the bottom of a sea hundreds of miles deep. Without the atmosphere there would be no people or animals, birds or fishes, trees or plants. There would be no weather, wind or rain. And there would be no blue sky, no rosy sunsets or dawns. Fire would be impossible without air, for burning is the union of oxygen with whatever is burned. Nor would there be any noise, which is the vibration of air-waves against our eardrums.

By day the atmosphere serves as a great sun-shade. It protects the earth from the full force of the sun by absorbing most of its harmful radiation. But for the atmosphere the daytime's temperature would rise to 230 degrees F—hotter than boiling water. By night the air acts like a giant green house. It imprisons the heat collected during the day, and prevents it from spreading into space. Otherwise the temperature at night would plunge to -300 degrees F far colder than we could stand.

Finally the atmosphere catches and burns up, by friction, practically all the million meteors that fall each day from outer space into the earth's field of gravity. If all these meteors actually landed here, the earth's surface would be pitted and dented like the face of the moon, which has no atmosphere to stop them.

It is not true that the air gets gradually colder the higher up you go. It does this up to a height of about seven miles. For the lower layers of the atmosphere are warmed by heat radiated from the ground. In the 'stratosphere'—the next layer up—the temperature remains almost the same. But it drops to a chilly—40 degrees F at about eighteen miles. There the temperature begins to rise because of certain gases that absorb heat directly from the sun. When these gases disappear, at about fifty miles, the temperature drops right to -117 degrees F. After that it rises steadily, reaching 4,118 degrees F at 250 miles.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions briefly: (1x8=8 marks)

- a) What would happen if there is no atmosphere?
- b) How does the atmosphere serve as a great sun-shade?
- c) When does the air prevent the heat from going into space?
- d) What prevents the meteors from falling into earth's field of gravity?
- e) Where do the gases disappear?
- f) What is burning?
- g) Why is the face of the moon dented and pitted?
- h) "The air gets gradually colder the higher up you go." Explain.

2. Read the following passage carefully:

Coping With Dyslexia

Teaching little children and parenting are two jobs that do not really have a definite set of rules. Too much of discipline could be wrong. Too little could be wrong too. Each child, in addition, is a different entity, with different paces of development and to be able to do what is best for that individual child is like a wish-it could come true, it could not!

Then there are some specific learning disabilities. When they are oblivious, coping with them is comparatively simple. But sometimes the disability is left to be discerned, it is then that the parents, child and teacher have a problem, till it is identified that is. Dyslexia is a disability which falls in this category. It is a learning disability the manifestations of which could compare with the behavior of a lazy child.

Dyslexia is essentially a language communication disorder. In the brain there are language centers which identify symbols, interpret them making them meaningful to the person in the form of a language. This center in a dyslexic child is not up to the mark. Further, the oxygen supply to this part of the brain also gets reduced due to its below par functioning. This results in lower blood supply. So, an already weak part is now getting weaker. The human body is so designed that instantaneously another part of the brain picks up this function. But, since it was not designed to do so, it is less effective and so the disability in a dyslexic child.

The disability manifests itself in poor writing, slow reading, and confusion over similar looking words and even bad copying from the blackboard. Sometimes it is seen in better comprehension than reading or writing skill. Such a child is not able to read words properly, in order or with the right emphasis. He reads backwards or jumbles up the letters of words. Also he copies badly from blackboard; he could be a left-hander and is more often a male child. The dyslexic student is however quick to grasp, even quicker with the reply and understands concepts sharply in a jiffy. It is only when he has to put it down on paper that he has a problem. Many intelligent, lazy children behave similarly.

One must not look for an explanation in dyslexia for the poor performance of a normal child. It is only further acquaintance with the problem that will help clarify the nature of the disability.

Sudhanmahi Regunthan (adapted)

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions carefully:

- a) What is dyslexia?
- b) How does dyslexia manifest itself?
- c) List some positive qualities of dyslexic children.
- d) How does a dyslexic child read? (2x4=8 marks)

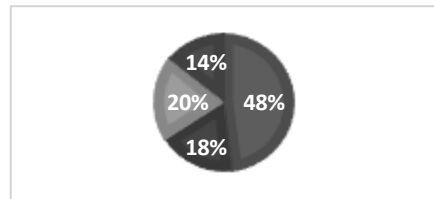
2.2 Choose the most appropriate option from those given below: (1x4=4 marks)

- a) In line 13 "This results" refers to:
 - i) Result of par functioning
 - ii) Result of a language communication disorder
 - iii) Result of oxygen supply reduction in the brain
 - iv) Result of brain functions.
- b) The other word for "motivate"
 - i) inspire ii) conspire iii) Perspire iv) Aspire
- c) A word which means the same as "clearly demonstrates"
 - i) Confusions ii) Comprehension iii) manifests iv) emphasis
- d) The Synonym of 'wary' is:
 - i) Indicates ii) brave iii) Cautious iv) clear

SECTION - B : WRITING AND GRAMMAR (25 Marks)

3. A pie diagram showing the data is given below :

- (A) 48% - Children cannot read and write in English.
- (B) 18% Children can only read.
- (C) 20% can read and write.
- (D) 14% cannot even read or recognize alphabets.



Study the given data carefully and analyse the number of children who can actually successfully use the language and those who cannot use the language at all. Write a data interpretation and analysis to this effect in not more than 100 words. (5 marks)

4. Given below is the beginning of a story Complete this story in about 150-200 words. Also give a suitable TITLE to your story. (10 marks)

There was a rich man who didn't want to spend his money on anything. He was very miserly and saved every penny of what he earned. He lived the life of a beggar. His wife didn't like his attitude. One day she

5. Complete the following passage by filling the gaps with one word each. Write the answer in your answer sheet : (1/2 x 6 = 3 marks)

Fireflies are often called glow-worms and lightning bugs. But they (a) _____ neither worms nor bugs, nor flies and (b) _____ nothing to do with fire or lightning. They (c) _____ to many families of beetles. There are almost 1,900 species of fireflies, and they are found all (d) _____ the world, except in Antarctica. In the West Indies and South America they (e) _____ worn as hair ornaments and a large number of them (f) _____ also put into cages to light up a house, decorate it or use as outdoor light, like we use torch.

6. In the following passage one word has been omitted from each line. Write the omitted word and the word that comes before and the one that comes after it against the correct blank number. The first one has been done as an example. (½ x 8 = 4 marks)

A bicycle gets punctured when thorn or nail runs into its tube. Puncture needs to repaired. First of all the tube taken out of the tyre and inflated. It is then dipped a trough containing water in order locate the puncture. Air escapes the place of the puncture producing bubbles the water. One can move only when the puncture repaired.

e.g., when a thorn

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

(e) _____

(f) _____

(g) _____

(h) _____

7. Read the conversation between Ramesh and Rachna and then complete the passage given below: (1 x 3 = 3 marks)

Ramesh : Where are you going?
 Rachna : I am going to school to collect my pass certificate.
 Ramesh : How much did you score?
 Rachna : I got good marks in all subjects except Maths.

Ramesh asked Rachna (a) _____. She said that she (b) _____ pass certificate. Ramesh, then wanted to know (c) _____.

SECTION – C : Literature (25 marks)

8. Read the following stanza and answer the questions given below: (1 x 3 = 3 marks)

*But as the years go by we wonder why the shoreline is not the same
 The things we knew as always true somehow do not remain
 The breakers break on higher ground – the outer palms are falling down
 The taro pits begin to die and the village elders wonder why.*

- a) Name the poem and the poet.
 b) Explain the line 'The taro pits begin to die.'
 c) Write the meaning of 'breakers' in reference to the poem.

(OR)

Read the following lines and answer the questions given below:

'A tiger's function in the scheme of things is to help maintain the balance in nature and if, on rare occasions when driven by dire necessity he kills a human being.....'

- a) How does the tiger maintain the balance in nature?
 b) Under what circumstances does the tiger become a man-eater?
 c) What do you understand by the word 'dire'?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words: (2 x 4 = 8 marks)

- a) What are the duties and responsibilities performed by a 'bobby'?
 b) What were the reasons given by Lomov for his ownership of 'Oxen Meadows'?
 c) Why does William Blake find it strange that the creator who created the tiger also made the lamb?
 d) Which days and years were difficult for Bama and why?

10. Industrialization is having its disastrous effect not only on towns and cities but also on small communities. Based on the poem 'Our People on the Reef', write a paragraph in about 100 words on 'What lifestyle changes should be made to reduce and control the impact of global warming'.

(OR)

No jungle beast is dangerous while he lives in his natural habitat. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on the topic: 'The importance of giving animals a safe and secure environment.'

(4 marks)

NOVEL

11. Answer the following questions in about 100 - 120 words each:

- a) 'The Old Man and the Sea' is a struggle between will power and strength. In light of this statement discuss the character of Santiago. (5 marks)
- b) 'The Old Man and the Sea' represents the importance of companionship. Justify, giving examples from the novel. (5 marks)