

**DISCURSIVE PASSAGES****PASSAGE 1(Solved)**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

**LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL**

My childhood had always been a sheltered one. My parents along with my teachers, tried to instill good ethics in me. But sharing was one moral value which I was never comfortable with. “Why should I give?” was my question. During one vacation to my hometown, I was at the railway station with my parents. As we were waiting for a train, something caught my attention. Two small children, perhaps siblings, were seeking alms nearby. Though they appeared at ease, I was shocked by their overall untidiness. When they approached us, my father promptly gave the older one, some money.

Those were the days when I was constantly reminded of the virtues of “sharing” things with others. So, when my mother nudged me, I knew why and the look my mother gave me, confirmed. I had a pack of my favorite chocolates in my pocket and, even though I pretended to have forgotten about it, she remembered them. I was devastated. With a heavy heart I fished out one and placed reluctantly on the outstretched hand of the girl. She flashed a smile and the duo moved on. But my gaze never left them as I wanted to know about the fate of my chocolate. After a while I saw her unwrap it. She then did something which moved me. Without a moment’s hesitation, she put the chocolate in her brother’s mouth and watched his face brighten up as he savored it. Her action puzzled me. Why did she not eat it herself? Regret and shame overcame me when I realized that I had deliberately given only one chocolate. I quickly decided to give her one more chocolate voluntarily. Strangely, my action made me feel better than I had thought. As our train approached the station, the girl rushed to give me something. It was a small paper doll which she had made with the wrapper of the chocolates. I was speechless. Was she trying to convey a “Thank you”? That little girl taught me the joy of sharing and also answered one big question of “Why should I give? I now ask Why not, as sharing is all about loving. Happiness abounds when shared.

Years have rolled by and I still cherish that valuable lesson I learnt during that vacation. Sometimes life teaches us things we fail to learn from classrooms. I still think of that girl and her brother and wonder where they would be now..... Those sparkling eyes and beautiful smile.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions:**

(i) Complete the sentences on the basis of your reading of the passage:

- (a) As a child, the author learnt moral values from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The author saw two siblings begging when she was on her way \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The author's mother forced her to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Before parting the girl presented \_\_\_\_\_ to the author.
- (e) The author interpreted the little girl's act as a way of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) The author felt ashamed of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) Find a word which means 'uncover'(Para 2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) Find a word which means 'bright' (Para 3) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) The little girl derived happiness by:
  - (i) Throwing it
  - (ii) Giving it to another beggar
  - (iii) Putting it in her younger brother's mouth
- (j) The author learnt from the little girl:
  - (i) The joy of sharing
  - (ii) Everything can't be shared
  - (iii) Kindness

**ANSWERS**

- a. parents and teachers.
- b .to her home town.
- c. give a chocolate to the beggar.
- d. paper doll made of the chocolate wrapper.
- e. expressing her gratitude for her act of giving only one chocolate to the two siblings.
- f. giving only one chocolate deliberately.
- g. unwrap
- h. sparkling
- i. putting the chocolate in her younger brother's mouth.
- j .joy of sharing.

## PASSAGE 2 (Solved)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(10 Marks)

### SPEEDING UP INDIA'S JOURNEY BY BULLETTAINS By: Vijay Kumar Dutt

Indian Railways High speed in Indian Railways is at present limited to 150 KMPH. However, in many other countries the speed of Railways is of the order of 200 KM per hour (KMPH). In France, Japan, Germany, China, Spain and South Korea high speed traction above 280 KMPH has been introduced. India and Japan have signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on 12th December, 2015 on cooperation and assistance in the Mumbai–Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (HSR) Project referred to by many as ‘Bullet Train Project’. Japan has offered an assistance of over Rs. 79,000 crore for the project. The loan is for a period of 50 years with a moratorium of 15 years, at an interest rate of 0.1 per cent.

The project is a 508-kilometre Railway line costing a total of Rs. 97,636 crore, to be implemented in a period of seven years. It has been agreed that for the Mumbai – Ahmadabad HSR Project. Japan’s Shinkansen Technology, known for its speeds reliability and safety, will be adopted. Transfer of technology and “Make in India” will be essential part of this assistance package. Japan will also assist India in training of personnel for HSR.’ The two countries have also entered into two comprehensive technological cooperation agreements on 11th December 2015, for modernization and up gradation of Indian railways.

These agreements have been signed during the official visit to India of His Excellency Mr. Shinzo Abe, the Prime Minister of Japan, during December 11-13, 2015.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions:**

- a) Name the countries where high speed traction above 280 KMPH has been introduced.
- b) Which project is known as “Bullet Train Project”?
- c) How much time and money is estimated for the Project?
- d) Which technology will be adopted for the Project?
- e) What agreements were signed during 11th December to 13th December 2015?
- f) What is Shinkansen Technology famous for?
- g) How has Japan assisted India financially for the Project?

- h) Find a word which means 'help' (Para 1).
- i) Find a word which means 'broad'(Para 2).
- j) In paragraph No. 2 the synonym of 'essential' is:
  - (i) unwanted
  - (ii) inessential
  - (iii) unnecessary
  - (iv) fundamental

**ANSWERS:**

- a) High speed traction above 280 KMPH has been introduced in France, Japan, Germany, China, Spain and South Korea.
- b) The MoU signed between India and Japan on cooperation and assistance in the Mumbai–Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (HSR) Project is known as “Bullet Train Project”
- c) The time of seven years and an amount of about Rs 97,636 crore is estimated for the project.
- d) Shinkansen Technology will be adopted for the Project.
- e) The agreements signed during 11th December to 13th December 2015 were modernization and up gradation of Indian railways.
- f) Shinkansen Technology is famous for its speeds reliability and safety.
- g) Japan has offered an assistance of over Rs. 79,000 crore for the project. The loan is for a period of 50 years with a moratorium of 15 years, at an interest rate of 0.1 per cent.
- h) assistance
- i) comprehensive
- h) (iv) The word is 'fundamental'.

**PASSAGE 3 (Unsolved)**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

Sniffer dog Tucker uses his nose to help researchers find out why a killer whale population off the northwest coast of the United States is on decline. He searches for whale faces floating on the surface of the water, which are then collected for examination. He is one of the elite team of detection dogs used by scientists studying a number of species including Right whales and Killer whales.

Conservation canines are fast becoming indispensable tools for biologists according to Aimee Hurt, associate director and co-founder of Working Dogs for Conservation, based in Three Forks, Montana.

Over the last few years, though, so many new conservation dog projects have sprung up that Hurt can no longer keep track of them all. Her organization's dogs and their handlers are fully booked to assist field researchers into 2012.

"Dogs have such a phenomenal sense of smell", explained Sam Wasser, director of the Center for Conservation Biology at the University of Washington in Seattle. He has worked with scat-detection dogs since 1990s. Scientists have been using Conservation Canines in their research since 1990s. These dogs have enabled them to non-invasively access vast amount of genetic and physiological information which is used to tackle conservation problems around the world. Such information has proved vital for determining the causes and consequences of human disturbances on wildlife as well as the actions needed to mitigate such impacts.

The ideal detection dog is extremely energetic with an excessive play drive. These dogs will happily work all day long, motivated by the expectation of a ball game as a reward for sample detection. The obsessive, high energy personalities of detection dogs also make them difficult to maintain as pets. As a result, they frequently find themselves abandoned to animal shelters, facing euthanasia. The programme rescues these dogs and offers them a satisfying career in conservation research.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions:**

- (a) According to the text there are a few \_\_\_\_\_ detection dogs like Tucker.
- (b) Tucker sniffs for whale \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) The dogs are special because they assist in research without \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) The ideal detection dog \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) The dog's expect \_\_\_\_\_ as a reward of their hard work.
- (f) \_\_\_\_\_ of these dogs make it difficult to keep them as pets.
- (g) These dogs find career in \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) The word 'euthanasia' means \_\_\_\_\_
- (i) Find a suitable word for 'prevention of wasteful use of a resource' (Para 2)
- (j) Find a word which means similar to 'all-consuming' (Para 3).

## PASSAGE 4

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

1 During the Gulf War, a few years back, tens of thousands of seabirds were killed due to oil spills. Do you know what makes crude oil on ocean water so deadly?

2. Crude oil is not used in the same state it is produced at the off-shore wells. It is converted in refineries into a wide range of products such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel, fuel oils, and petrochemical feed-stocks. Before it is refined, the oil also contains potentially fatal components.

3. Crude oil is made up of compounds of carbon and hydrogen called hydrocarbons. These hydrocarbons may be paraffin - the oil that is used as fuel in heaters and lamps, or cycloparaffins (naphthenic), or aromatic compounds, in varying proportions. While crude oil found in the US is mostly paraffinic, that found along the Gulf Coast are naphthenic, which contain sulphur compounds in varying amounts, a small amount of nitrogen and very little oxygen. Every variety of crude oil has nickel and vanadium in high concentration. Iron may be found in organic form due to the corrosion of pipes. Paraffin like methane and ethane are asphyxiates; Substances that cause suffocation.

4. The effects of cycloparaffins are more or less similar to those of the paraffin but unsaturated paraffin are more noxious than the saturated ones. The sulphur present in crude oil may be toxic. The mechanism of toxic action seems to involve its breakdown to hydrogen sulphide. They will act primarily on the nervous system with death, resulting mainly from respiratory paralysis. Sulphur in the form of aromatic thiophenes, benzothiophenes can damage the livers and kidneys of sea animals. Sulphur compounds like mercaptans can be very dangerous too.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions:**

- (a) How were Thousands of sea birds killed?
- (b) What are the primary components of crude oil?
- (c) What is Paraffin is used for?
- (d) What is the effect of the Sulphur on sea animals?
- (e) What does every variety of crude oil contain in excess?
- (f) Asphyxiates cause death by \_\_\_\_\_

- (g) Find a word similar to 'unprocessed' \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) Find a word for 'relating to a solution in which the solvent is capable of dissolving still more of the solute' (Para 4)
- (i) The word 'refined' means \_\_\_\_\_
- (i) pure
  - (ii) impure
  - (iii) Fine
  - (iv) nice
- (j) Sulphur compounds like \_\_\_\_\_ can be dangerous too.
- (i) carbon
  - (ii) hydrogen
  - (iii) mercaptans
  - (iv) none of the above

#### PASSAGE 5

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

Heartbeats get abnormal after exercising, running, or after doing some strenuous work. There is nothing to worry about. But if your heart beats at irregular pace often, it is important to take note of it rather than ignore it as it can be a warning sign for a heart ailment called arrhythmia. A normal heartbeats 60-100 times per minute while resting, but if it starts beating too slowly or too fast or if the heartbeat is irregular or premature, then that condition is known as arrhythmia. People tend to avoid it as a minor issue little knowing that it can lead to a stroke, fall due to drop of BP, loss of consciousness or even result in heart failure.

In a country where people take time to press the panic button when it comes to illnesses and medical problems, it is no surprise that a number of cases of irregular heartbeats go unnoticed for a long time. Some dismiss it as just a recurring symptom of body weakness; others may ignore it as a side-effect of blood pressure issues. The lack of awareness about arrhythmia means that not many people even take note of the symptoms.

When heartbeat is not too fast, it is called tachycardia. When the beats are slow, it is known as bradycardia. An irregular heartbeat may be due to arterial fibrillation. The problem is that the symptoms are quite vague and can be associated with other minor medical problems in India, not many people are aware that there is a heart's electricity related disorder called arrhythmia.

Often it is diagnosed when doctors are checking a patient for something else. More often, by the time it is diagnosed, major damage has already been caused. It is important to take seriously any abnormality in the rhythm of our heart.

There are many symptoms that can help predict arrhythmia like shortness of breath, weakness, early fatigue, palpitations, thumping in the chest, dizziness, chest pain, fainting and, of course, too fast or slow heartbeats. Ignoring these symptoms is inviting a major health trouble. While some type of arrhythmias can be harmless, other can be life threatening as it may disrupt the normal functioning of the heart. In some cases, it can lead to heart failure too. The condition is treatable with the help of implantation of a pacemaker, devices or through burning the points from where irregular beats originate through radio- frequency heat waves.

There are a few things in medicine where a permanent cure is possible. For certain arrhythmia this stands true with radio frequency ablation.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage Answer the following questions:**

- (a) What is normal heartbeat?
- (b) What do you call the situation when the heartbeat is too slow or fast?
- (c) What happens when there is drop in BP?
- (d) What results due to arterial fibrillation?
- (e) When is arrhythmia detected?
- (f) What danger is there when dizziness or chest pain is ignored?
- (g) When does heart beat abnormally?
- (h) Find a word which means 'tiredness' (Para 5).
- (i) Find a word similar to "surgical removal of body tissue" (Para 6).
- (j) In paragraph No. 6 the synonym of 'permanent' is:
  - (a) Everlasting
  - (b) temporary
  - (c) mortal
  - (d) impermanent

## PASSAGE 6

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

Effective speaking depends on effective listening. It takes energy to concentrate on hearing and understanding what has been heard. Incompetent listeners fail in a number of ways. First, they drift off and finally they react. They let their personal feelings about the speaker of the subject; override the significance of the message which is being sent.

What can a listener do to be more effective? The first key to effective listening is the art of concentration. If a listener positively wishes to concentrate on receiving a message, his chances of success are high. It may need determination. Some speakers are difficult to follow, either because of voice problems, or because of the form in which they send a message. There is then a particular need for the determination of a listener to concentrate on what is being said.

Concentration is helped by alertness. Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness. It is not simply physical fitness, but also positioning of the body, the limbs and the head. Some people also find it helpful to their concentration if they hold the head slightly to one side. One useful way for achieving this is intensive note-taking, by trying to capture the critical headings and sub-headings the speaker is referring to.

Note-taking has been recommended as an aid to the listener. It also helps the speaker. It gives him confidence when he sees that listeners are sufficiently interested to take notes; the patterns of eye-contact when the note-taker looks up can be very positive; and the speaker's timing is aided – he can see when a note-taker is writing hard and can then make effective use of pauses.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions:**

- a) What does effective listening lead to?
- b) What is one of the hurdles that come in the way of effective listening?
- c) Why is it difficult to understand what some speakers say?
- d) How is note making useful for the speakers?
- e) What should we do in order to concentrate?
- f) What can enhance our concentration?
- g) According to the passage how can one be an effective speaker?

- h) Find a word similar to 'focusing attention'(Para 3)
- i) Find a word which means 'suggested as good' (Para 4)
- j) Find a word from the passage which is the antonym of 'useless'.
  - (a) Impractical
  - (b) Unusable
  - (c) Unserviceable
  - (d) Useful

### PASSAGE 7

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

Legends will tell you that flamingos are no ordinary visitors to Kutch. They were the honored guests of king Lakho and he had forbidden the hunting of flamingos, which came to Kutch from various parts of the world every year to breed. For centuries the region has been a heaven for the migratory birds. Today, Flamingo city is an island in the middle of Kutch, known to the world over as one of the biggest breeding grounds of the greater flamingos, is strewn with bodies of hundreds of flamingo chicks. The parents of these chicks have fled from the island due to lack of food. Zooplanktons, algae and small fish that these birds survive on, are dying due to sudden increase in the salinity of the Rann water. One can ever see dead fish floating.

Flamingos need salt-encrusted, damp mud to build nests. The place where they build their nests has to be inaccessible to predatory cats and birds. It should also have sufficient food. The right mix of sweet brackish water in the Rann is crucial for the proliferation of planktons and algae that the flamingos feed on. Faced with starvation flamingos have fled from the island leaving their chicks to feed for themselves. Till date around a thousand flamingos have died.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions:**

- (a) How did King Lakho look at the flamingos?
- (b) Where is Flamingo city situated?
- (c) How has Flamingo city become a mortuary today?
- (d) Why is Flamingo food not available in flamingo city?
- (e) What conditions are required to build the nests of flamingos?
- (f) Why did the parents of the chicks flee from the island?

- (g) Write the name of the fishes from the passage?
- (h) Find a word which means 'mating and producing offspring'(Para 1)
- (i) Find a suitable one-word substitute for 'preying naturally on others' ( Para 2).
- (j) Find a word from the passage which is the synonym of 'scatter ' .
  - (a) Flock
  - (b) scads
  - (c) multitude
  - (d) strewn

### PASSAGE 8

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

Chess is a two-player strategy board game played on a chessboard, a checker game board with squares arranged in an eight-by-eight grid. Chess is played by millions of people worldwide, both amateurs and professionals. Each player begins the game with 16 pieces: one king, one queen, two rooks, two knights, two bishops, and eight pawns. Each of the six piece- types moves differently.

The most powerful piece is the queen and the least powerful piece is the pawn. The objective is to 'checkmate' the opponent's king by placing it under an inescapable threat of capture. To this end, a player's pieces are used to attack and capture the opponent's pieces, while supporting their own. In addition to checkmate, the game can be won by voluntary resignation by the opponent, which typically occurs when too much material is lost, or if checkmate appears unavoidable. A game may also result in a draw in several ways.

Chess is believed to have originated in India, sometime before the 7th century, being derived from the Indian game of Chaturanga. Chaturanga is also the likely ancestor of the Eastern strategy games Xiangqi, Janggi and Shogi. The pieces took on their current powers in Spain in the late 15th century; the rules were finally standardized in the 19th century. The first generally recognized World Chess Champion, Wilhelm Steinitz, claimed his title in 1886.

Since 1948, the World Championship has been controlled by FIDE, the game's international governing body; the current World Champion is the Norwegian Magnus Carlsen. FIDE also organizes the Women's World Championship, the World Junior Championship, the World Senior Championship, the Blitz and Rapid World Championships and the Chess Olympiad, a popular competition among teams from different nations. There

is also a Correspondence Chess World Championship and a World Computer Chess Championship. Online chess has opened amateur and professional competition to a wide and varied group of players. There are also many chess variants, with different rules, different pieces, and different boards.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions:**

- a) What are the things required to play chess?
- b) Name the six pieces which move differently?
- c) What kind of power do the queen and the pawn have?
- d) How can king be put into checkmate?
- e) What are the other ways of winning a chess game?
- f) When did obtaining power to pieces and standardizing rules in chess take place?
- g) What is the role of FIDE?
- h) Write a brief history of chess.
- i) Find a word which means 'unprofessional'(Para 4)
- j) Find a word which is the antonym of 'inescapable'.
  - (a) unavoidable
  - (b) avoidable
  - (c) probable
  - (d) inevitable

### **PASSAGE 9**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

We give undue importance to our health and the treatment of diseases. A large number of medicines treat only the symptoms of the disease, and not the root cause. In fact, the cause of many chronic ailments is still being researched. It is here that Yoga therapy comes to our assistance. Yoga emphasizes treatment of the root cause of an ailment. It works in a slow, subtle and miraculous manner. Modern medicine can claim to save a life at a critical stage, but, for complete recovery and regaining of normal health, one must believe in the efficiency of Yoga therapy.

The yogic way of life includes a code of ethics, regulations, discipline and more, combined with prayer and meditation. Even a discussion on these subjects helps one relieve mental tensions and change attitudes.

Simple Asanas help to stretch and relax the whole body and neutralize tensions. The sincere practice of Yoga postures benefits all levels of experience.

Through continuous practice, Yoga postures can have a profound effect on the inner dimensions of life, establishing deep calm, concentration, emotional stability and confidence. Man is a physical, mental, and spiritual being, all the three. Other forms of physical exercises, like aerobics, assure only physical well-being. They have little to do with the development of the spiritual or astral body.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions:**

- a) What do most of the medicines treat?
- b) How is yoga different from the other treatments?
- c) What is yogic way of life?
- d) How do 'Simple Asanas' help?
- e) How does sincere practice of yoga postures benefit us?
- f) How does yoga therapy work?
- g) Is yoga better than physical exercise? How?
- h) Find a suitable word which mean 'persisting for a long time'.(Para 1)
- i) Find a word which means 'relating to the stars'(Para 3)
- j) Find a word from the passage which is the antonym of 'shallow'
  - (a) profound
  - (b) ghastly
  - (c) deepened
  - (d) dreadful

### PASSAGE 10

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (10 Marks)**

Driving etiquette is a civilized driving behavior, comprising observance of rules and propriety. Certain statutory obligations have to be observed. While driving a vehicle, it is absolutely essential that all documents connected with the ownership of the vehicle, driving license, pollution - free certificate in original etc. are kept in the car. They have to be produced on demand by the competent authority.

When a person driving a vehicle is still a learner, an 'L' board should be prominently displayed. To caution pedestrians or a slow moving vehicle in front of us, sounding the horn is essential. We are bound to do it legally as well but we should not honk unnecessarily, creating sound pollution.

Basic human dignity is more important than strict observance of rules. At crossroads, those who come from our right always have precedence. We should give hand signals for those who follow us, particularly when we slow down, take a sudden turn or overtake a vehicle. Never overtake a vehicle from the wrong side even if there is space. When another driver makes a mistake, try to correct him if time permits, instead of abusing him or threatening him with dire consequences. When you make a mistake, admit it gracefully and apologize for it if possible. When we cause an accident, instead of escaping we should find out from the victim whether we caused any injury and whether any medical assistance is required. If necessary, we should take the injured person to the hospital and inform the police.

The sign of good driving is to create a feeling of safety among other passengers. Abrupt braking, smoking or speaking over the mobile phone makes them insecure. Drunken driving is illegal and immoral. Under the influence of liquor the driver does not know what he is doing. When you stop at a traffic signal, stop the engine as otherwise it leads to atmospheric pollution.

Powerful lights cause harm to those who come from the opposite side. Dipping and dimming lights should be a habit with us. Similarly, playing the music system at high volume is irritating to others.

We must be sensitive to others' needs. Keeping to our lane is not only convenient and safe for us but is also a legal compulsion. Finally, politeness on the roads does not cost us anything; it only makes driving a pleasure. So let us all be polite even as we observe the rules of the road.

**1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each.**

1. (i) What is driving etiquette?
- (ii) Write some examples of etiquette to be followed while driving.
- (iii) What is the sign of good driving?
- (iv) Which documents should be kept in the vehicle while driving?
- (v) What kind of lights should be used while driving ?
- (vi) Write about road attitude.

**2. Tick the correct option:**

(i) Find a word from Para 1 which is a synonym of 'protocol'.

- (a) Etiquette                      (b) Competent  
(c) Obligations                  (d) Behavior

(ii) Find a word from the passage which is synonym of 'mandatory'.

- (a) Essential                      (b) Possible  
(c) Statutory                      (d) Inform

(iii) Find a word from Para 1 which is the synonym of 'concerned'.

- (a) Insecure                      (b) Competent  
(c) Immoral                      (d) Legal

(iv) Find a word from the passage which means 'sudden and unexpected'.

- (a) Abrupt                      (b) Essential  
(c) Injury                      (d) Assistance

**PASSAGE 11**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

**BE THE CHANGE YOU WANT TO SEE IN OTHERS**

We have learnt from modern psychology that nobody wants to be told what to do by someone else. We resist when someone tries to make us do something in a new way. Yet, we persist in trying to change others. If we want others to change their ways, telling them to do so will have little effect unless we are living examples of that behavior.

A team of researchers went to Africa to study the behavior of elephants. They came across a herd of elephants running wild, and destroying their environment. They discovered that these were all teenage male elephants. They had no adult role models to learn from. The researchers arranged to have some adult elephants brought in. In the beginning, there was no change and the teen elephants continued to run wild and fight with each other. However, after a few days the teen elephants began to settle down. Over time, they became well behaved and their wild actions subsided. On their own, the teen elephants had no role models and did not know how to behave.

Once adults were introduced into their group, the teens had role models and began to be disciplined. In the same way, as parents, we teach our children through loving discipline and by setting an example. Our

children do not believe in our words alone but in what they see us do. They copy our own good and bad habits because that is the example we set.

Similarly, when we are in a position to train or teach others whether we are teachers, parents, employers, or citizens imploring others to be conscientious we must first set an example ourselves. That is the only way to bring about change. If we want to see positive change in others and in our family, neighborhood, community, society, or country, then we need to set a good example.

Source: Speaking Tree

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

- a) How can you say that people dislike to be told what to do by someone else?
- b) Why did the researchers arrange some adult elephants?
- c) How did the introduction of adult elephants change the behavior of teenage male elephants?
- d) What is the only way to bring about change?
- e) How do the children learn from their elders?
- f) What will be our reaction when we have to accept a change ?
- g) Find a word which means 'requesting'(Para 4)
- h) Find a suitable one word substitute for 'wishing to do one's duty well and thoroughly'(Para 4)
- i) Find a word from Para 1 which means the same as 'continue'.
  - (a) terminate
  - (b) cease
  - (c) discontinue
  - (d) persist
- j) Find the word from Para 2 which is the opposite of 'decrease'.
  - (a) subsided
  - (b) deplete
  - (c) diminish
  - (d) reduce

## PASSAGE 12

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**(10 Marks)**

### **REMEMBERING THE FATHER OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION – Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR**

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, is referred to as the architect of the Indian Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar was born in a community which had suffered oppression for many

centuries and were treated as ‘untouchables’. However, this did not prevent him from realizing his dreams. The struggle he had faced in his life had only strengthened him.

At a time when untouchability was the norm, it was because of the foresight of Maharaja Sayaji Rao of Baroda that Dr. Ambedkar was able to enter Elphinstone College in Bombay and after graduation join the Baroda State Service. Later, the Maharaja, who was sending some students to the USA for higher studies at the Columbia University, included Dr. Ambedkar among them. Subsequently, Dr. Ambedkar moved to the United Kingdom and studied at the London School of Economics and was subsequently awarded the degree of Barrister-at-Law by Gray’s Inn.

Though Dr. Ambedkar has contributed in many walks of life as a scholar, journalist, economist, activist, legal luminary, social reformer and political leader; his biggest and most important contribution was in his role as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India.

After India’s Independence on August 15, 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, invited Dr. Ambedkar to be a part of his Cabinet as the nation’s first Law Minister. He accepted the same and on August 29, 1947 Dr. Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

(Source: Employment News)

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

- a) How did Dr. Ambedkar’s early life struggle help him later on?
- b) Why Dr. Ambedkar is called the architect of Indian Constitution?
- c) Which social stigma did he face during his childhood?
- d) Dr. Ambedkar was a multi-dimensional personality. Justify the statement.
- e) Who invited Dr. Ambedkar to be a part of his cabinet as Nation’s first Law Minister?
- f) When was Dr. Ambedkar appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?
- g) What role did Dr Sayaji Rao play in Dr Ambedkar’s life ?
- h) Find a word which mean ‘thereafter’(Para 2).
- i) Find the word from Para 2 which means the same as ‘vision’.
  - (i) Hindsight                      (ii) foresight
  - (iii) shortsightedness      (iv) improvidence
- j) Find the word from Para 3 which is the opposite of ‘amateur’.
  - (i) Nonprofessional      (ii) inexperienced
  - (iii) expert                      (iv) untrained

## CASE-BASED PASSAGES

### PASSAGE 1 (Solved)

**Read the passage given below.**

The incidence of dengue has grown dramatically around the world in recent decades. A vast majority of cases are asymptomatic or mild and self-managed, and hence the actual numbers of dengue cases are under-reported or often misdiagnosed.

One estimate indicates 390 million dengue virus infections per year (95% credible interval 284 –528 million), of which 96 million (67–136 million) manifest clinically (with any severity of disease). The number of dengue cases reported to WHO increased over 8 fold over the last two decades.

This alarming increase in case numbers is partly explained by a change in national practices to record and report dengue to the Ministries of Health, and to the WHO. But it also represents government recognition of the burden, and therefore the pertinence to report dengue disease.

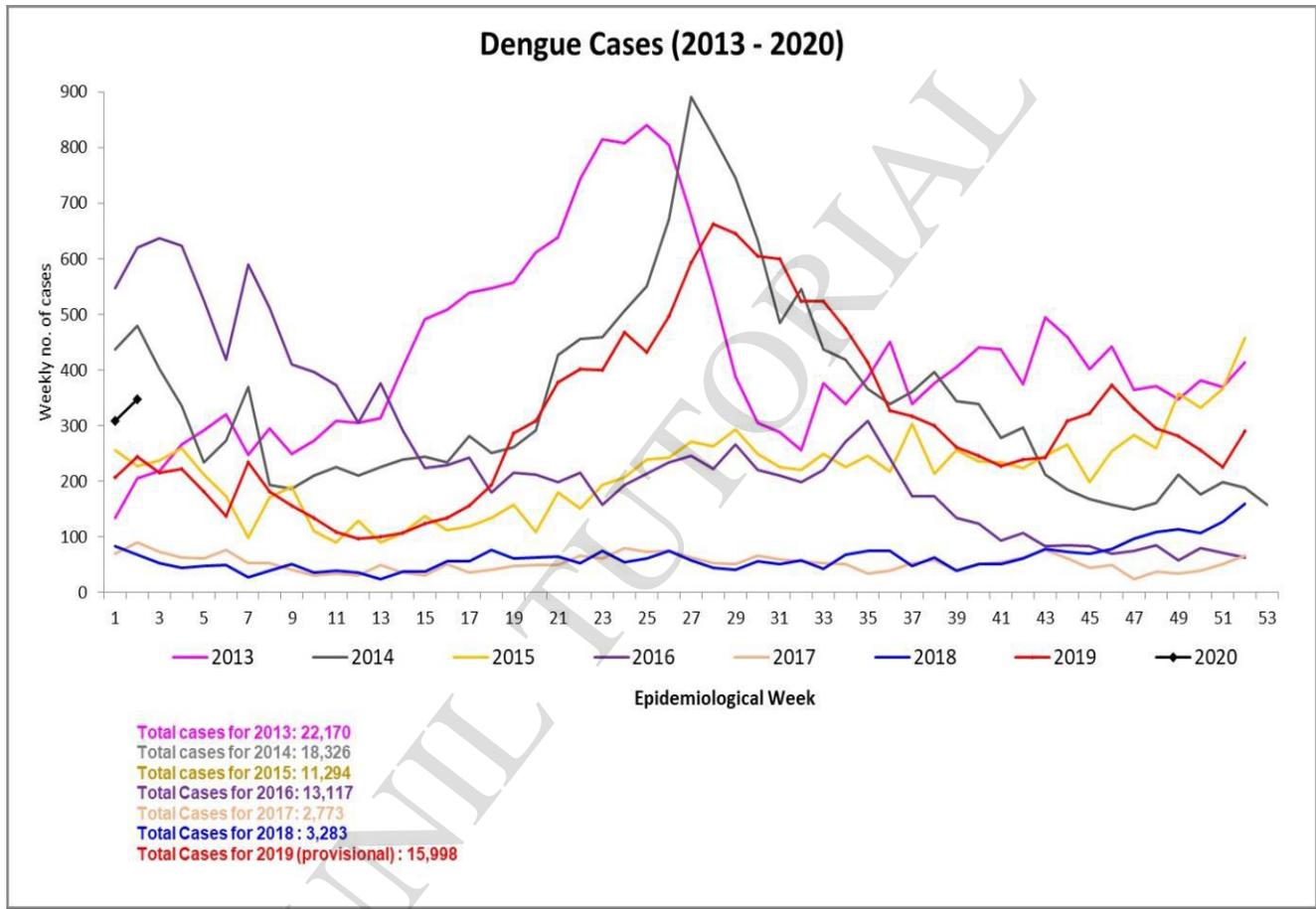
Before 1970, only 9 countries had experienced severe dengue epidemics. The disease is now endemic in more than 100 countries in the WHO regions of Africa, the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean, South - East Asia and the Western Pacific, The America, South-East Asia and Western Pacific regions are the most seriously affected, with Asia representing ~70% of the global burden of disease.

In 2020, dengue continues to affect several countries, with reports of increases in the numbers of cases in Bangladesh, Brazil, Cook Islands, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mayotte (Fr), Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Yemen.

The largest number of dengue cases ever reported globally was in 2019. All regions were affected, and dengue transmission was recorded in Afghanistan for the first time.

The first dengue vaccine, Dengvaxia® (CYD-TDV) developed by Sanofi Pasteur was licensed in December 2015 and has now been approved by regulatory authorities in ~20 countries. In November 2017, the results of an additional analysis to retrospectively determine serostatus at the time of vaccination were released.

As described in the WHO position paper on the Dengvaxia vaccine (September 2018) the dengue vaccine CYD-TDV has been shown in clinical trials to be efficacious and safe in persons who have had a previous dengue virus infection. However, it carries an increased risk of severe dengue in those who experience their first natural dengue infection after vaccination. For countries considering vaccination as part of their dengue control programme, pre-vaccination screening is the recommended strategy.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage attempt the questions that follow.

(1x10=10)

1. In the line, 'and therefore the pertinence to report dengue disease', the word pertinence does not mean
  - a. Importance
  - b. Ignorance
  - c. Relevance
  - d. Appropriateness
2. According to the WHO report, around 70% of the dengue cases from around the world,
  - a. Affect people in Asia
  - b. Misdiagnosed in Asia
  - c. Do not occur in Asia
  - d. Remain untreated in Asia
3. The actual number of dengue cases are more than the figures in the reports because:
  - a. There has been a misprint
  - b. Cases reported late
  - c. Cases are under-reported
  - d. Cases constantly increase
4. Choose the option that is correct about the rise in the number of dengue cases
  - a. Rise in dengue is due to rise in tourism
  - b. Dengue is being tested and reported in vast numbers
  - c. Dengue is a communicable disease
  - d. Dengue spread is uncontrollable
5. According to this WHO report which year recorded the maximum number of Dengue cases?
  - a. 2017
  - b. 2015
  - c. 2020

- d. 2019
6. Which statement is not true about the dengue vaccine as stated in the report?
- a. Dengue vaccine works effectively on people who have been infected before
  - b. Dengue vaccine works effectively on people who haven't been infected before
  - c. Dengue vaccine must be administered to people in the countries where it is an endemic
  - d. Dengue vaccine has been in clinical trials but the results are not as expected
7. What does the word 'endemic' refer to?
- a. Disease regularly found in people of a certain area
  - b. Disease irregularly found in people of a certain area
  - c. Disease regularly found in people any where
  - d. Disease irregularly found in people any where
8. The number of cases of Dengue reported to WHO
- a. Decreased 8 times in the last ten years
  - b. Decreased 10 times in the last twenty years
  - c. Increased 10 times in the last eight years
  - d. Increased 8 times in the last twenty years
9. What is the above report informing us about? Choose the most appropriate response
- a. Spread of dengue and its effects around the world
  - b. Spread of dengue and its under-reportage
  - c. Spread of Dengue and how it affects Asia
  - d. Spread of Dengue and directions on the use of vaccine
10. Where do we need to administer the dengue vaccine?
- a. In country where dengue is wide-spread
  - b. In country where dengue may spread
  - c. In country where dengue spread is limited
  - d. In country where dengue spread originated

## Answers

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. A

## PASSAGE 2 (Solved)

Read the passage given below.

1. A youngster quit Face book in December after spending over three years on the social networking site. With that one act, he bid a silent adieu to more than 300 contacts that he had added to his account during the period. Like almost everyone from his “friends’ circle,” the 20-year-old was a regular on the service; visiting it every day to post photos and status updates. But last week, a new feature on Face book called Timeline forced him to reconsider the pros and cons of being on the networking site.



2. ‘Everyone has some skeletons in their closet and I am just not comfortable with Face book digging up and displaying all the facets of my life on a bulletin board,’ says this youngster who joined the network in July 2007 while he was in Class 11.

3. Face book, you see, had compressed the time he spent on the site and arranged it in chronological order. And while he initially liked the new, neatly organised scrapbook-like feature, he wasn’t happy to reveal posts from the past, those that, until recently, were hidden under layers and layers of recent updates. Just clicking on a date on the timeline could transport his friends back in time and enable them to view every embarrassing comment, link or photo he had posted on his profile.

4. “I think it’s a recipe for disaster,” he says. “In 2007, I had some wall posts, which seemed appropriate at the time, but now after a lapse of four years, I have moved on and don’t want them to be openly displayed for all to see.”

5. And he is not alone. Many users, worried about how Face book activity could possibly affect their offline lives, are choosing to commit ‘Face book suicide’. While some have privacy concerns, others feel that the site that was meant to bring them closer to their friends actually does the opposite – it reduces their friendship to something superficial.

6. “Poking and liking are not enough to keep a friendship going,” says a business analyst. Having quit Face book three years ago, she prefers meeting her ‘real’ friends face-to-face, instead of reading their trite posts online.

7. “On Face book, people hype everyday issues including what they ate and where they went on a daily basis,” says this analyst who continues to use Twitter.

8. Similarly, an engineering student, quit Face book last December four years after joining it. One fine day, he exported all the data from his account into a little zip file and hit the delete button.

9. “I realised that when it came to my friends who really mattered, I could actually keep in touch with them over the phone or by meeting them in real life,” he wrote on his blog.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the questions that follow.**

**(1x10=10)**

1. The feature of Face book where one can see the posts, the embarrassing comments and thoughts, photos and links that a person has put on his profile in the past is:
  - a) create story
  - b) face book live
  - c) timeline
  - d) messenger
2. According to the passage, the social media:
  - a) can cause more harm than good.
  - b) Is just a waste of time.
  - c) connects one to real life.
  - d) provides opportunity to meet people face to face.
3. The feature 'Timeline' on Face book according to passage, forces the youngster to reconsider:
  - a) meeting friends face to face.
  - b) increasing use of social media.
  - c) saving time on social media.
  - d) the advantages and disadvantages of being on Face book
4. Many people are getting out of Face book as they feel:
  - (a) addicted to it.
  - (b) that their face book activity could affect their real life
  - (c) they should join Instagram, Whatsapp or Twitter.
  - (d) poking and liking is not enough
5. The meaning of the word 'share' in Para 3 is:
  - (a) liked
  - (b) timeline
  - (c) hidden
  - (d) reveal
6. Which of the following is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'retained' as used in the passage?
  - (a) exported
  - (b) delete
  - (c) account

(d) quit

7. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
- (a) People love being poked and liked on Face book.
  - (b) People visit social media everyday to post photos and for status updates.
  - (c) No one prefers meeting 'real' friends face-to-face, instead of reading their trite posts online.
  - (d) Few think that social media reduces their friendship to something superficial.
8. The phrase "Face book suicide" refers to get someone:
- (a) Poking and liking
  - (b) quitting face book as it could affect their real life.
  - (c) clicking on a date on the timeline
  - (d) using Twitter
9. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?
- (a) Time spent on social media is better than meeting face-to-face.
  - (b) Social media use could increase the time teens spend together in person.
  - (c) Stalking, personal attacks, and misuse of information are some of the threats faced by the users of social media.
  - (d) Face book activity does not affect real life.
10. Select the option that makes the correct use of "trite", as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
- (a) At that moment, his words sounded \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
  - (b) It was either a \_\_\_\_\_ or an excellent copy.
  - (c) Her \_\_\_\_\_ powers give life and colour to her paintings.
  - (d) A little \_\_\_\_\_ air might clear some of the cobwebs.

**Answer:**

**1X10=10**

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. D
- 6. A
- 7. C
- 8. B

9. C  
10. A

### PASSAGE 3 (Unsolved)

**Read the passage given below.**

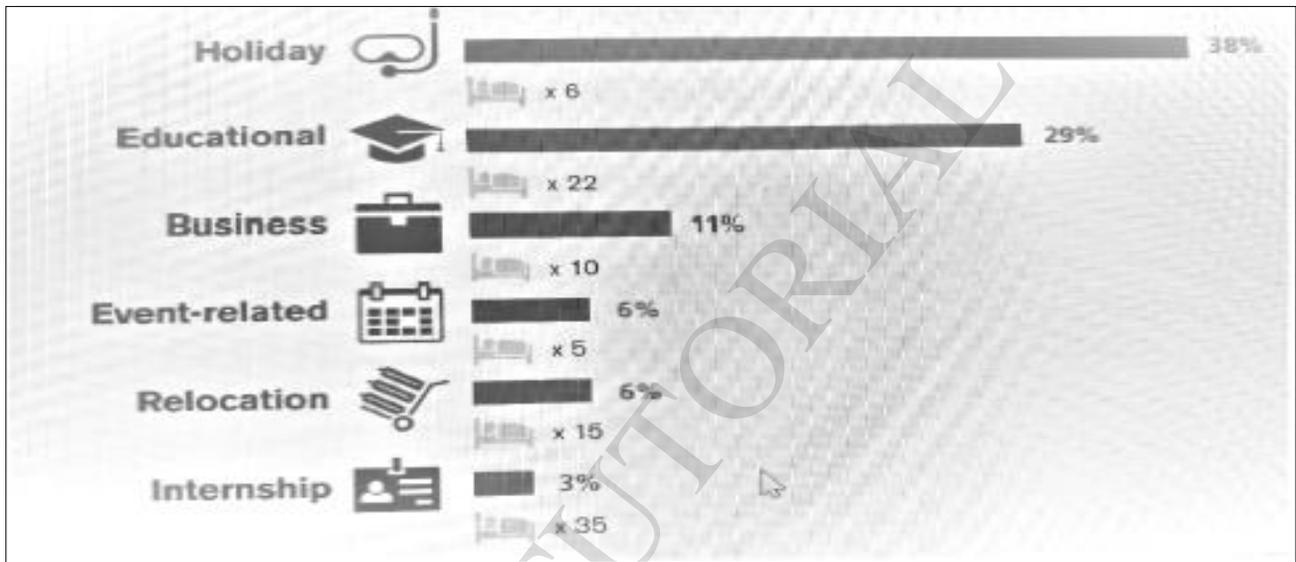
Home stays initially grew in popularity as a way for language, cultural or student travellers to immerse themselves in the local culture of a town or city. But in the last few years, thanks in part to online aggregators that specialize in connecting guests and hosts, the profile of the typical home stay traveller has changed significantly. As indicated by the research by PhoCus Wright's U.S. Consumer Travel Report Sixth Edition while students still account for 29% of home stay guests, nearly half of all home stay guests travel for leisure.



A home stay is an increasingly popular form of accommodation that connects guests with individual hosts who have opened their homes to travellers. Guests don't stay in an empty apartment or home, but instead share the accommodations provided by the homeowner and his or her family. Home stays are a popular lodging option for consumers of all ages who want a more personalized, immersive and authentic travel experience. The key to a great home stay experience for both host and guest is about not only finding the right home, but also the right person. In other words, finding the right match. While some guests are seeking an immersive and cultural experience, others might simply want good quality, affordable accommodations in the right location with a host they get along with. Similarly, some hosts will want to spend hours chatting with guests over a meal while others will prefer guests who are more independent.

According to research presented in PhoCus Wright’s U.S. Consumer Travel Report Sixth Edition: 77% of next-generation travellers chose a home or apartment rental for lodging. The top reasons for choosing a rental over a hotel include: Home like amenities • More space • Multiple rooms • Multiple travellers • Value for money and A perfect fit for millennial Holiday. The home stay traveller is most likely to be on holiday — 38% of our respondents indicated that they were traveling for leisure.

The graph below depicts the motivations of home stay traveller.



Home stay caters to a new breed of traveller, one who places the experience of the travel over the price or destination. This traveller is served by a host who recognizes that opening one’s home to guests is enriching and life-changing.

SOURCE: Homestay.com

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage attempt the questions that follow.**

**(1x10=10)**

- i. In the line “.....thanks in part to online aggregators that specialize in connecting...”, the word “aggregator” does not refer to...
  - a) Web based collector of information about a topic
  - b) Web based banking
  - c) Web based application to gather and provide data
  - d) Website based communication about a particular topic
- ii. According to research presented in PhoCus Wright’s U.S. Consumer Travel Report Sixth Edition:

- a) Almost 50% of home stay guests travel for leisure
  - b) Almost 50% of home stay guests are students
  - c) Almost 29% of students travel for leisure
  - d) Nearly 29% of home stay guests travel for leisure
- iii. One of the elements that is important to a home stay is:
- a) Guests are required to spend time with owners
  - b) Guests stay with the homeowners of the house
  - c) Guests have to cook their own food
  - d) Guests stay in a cheap place with basic amenities
- iv. Rita might have to shift to Goa if she accepts offer for a new job. However, she wants to experience the culture, meet people, interact with them and get a feel of the place before she makes the final decision. Which type of accommodation should she stay at?
- a) A five-star hotel
  - b) Hostels
  - c) Home stay
  - d) Guesthouse
- v. As per the data of all the people who opt for home stays the ones who like it the most are:
- a. Those who travel for fun or education
  - b. Those who travel for education or business
  - c. Those who travel for business or events
  - d. Those who travel for relocation or internship
- vi. Why do guests book home stays? They have certain requirements. Identify the top three in correct order as per the passage...
- a) 1. Homely atmosphere 2. Location of the stay 3. Affordable
  - b) 1. Ease of access 2. Affordable 3. Homely atmosphere
  - c) 1. Homely atmosphere 2. Local experience 3. Learn about cultures
  - d) 1. Affordable 2. Local experience 3. Location of the stay
- vii. According to the report what percentage of the people who travel for some type of work prefer home stay
- a) 11
  - b) 14
  - c) 3
  - d) 6

- viii. Choose the option that is 'Not True' as per the report
- a) Home stays are the new alternative of stay for travellers
  - b) Home stays are affordable and a great option for budget travellers
  - c) Home stays are often in far corners and there difficult to locate
  - d) Home stays offer vast space and a home like environment
- ix. According to the report what percentage of people stay at a home stay to improve their communication in a particular language
- a) 12%
  - b) 8%
  - c) 6%
  - d) 10%
- x. A home stay owner and guest are required to have dinners and long conversations with each other.
- a) True
  - b) False
  - c) It depends on the owner and guest
  - d) Can't say

#### PASSAGE 4

**Read the passage given below.**

The choice we make on a daily basis – wearing a seatbelt, lifting heavy objects correctly or purposely staying out of any dangerous situation – can either ensure our safety or bring about potentially harmful circumstances.

You and I need to make a decision that we are going to get our lives in order. Exercising self-control, self discipline and establishing boundaries and borders in our lives are some of the most important things we can do. A life without discipline is one that's filled with carelessness.

We can think it's kind of exciting to live life on the edge. We like the image of "Yeah! That's me! Living on the edge! Woo-hoo! It's become a popular way to look at life. But if you see, even highways have lines, which provide margins for our safety while we are driving. If we over one side, we will into the ditch. If we cross over the line in the middle, we could get killed. And we like those lines because they help to keep us safe. Sometimes we don't even realise how lines help to keep us safe.



# SELF-DISCIPLINE

Why It's  
IMPORTANT &  
How to MASTER  
SELF-CONTROL



I am not proud of this, but the first 20 years of my life at work, I ignored my limits. I felt horrible, physically most of the time. I used to tell myself, “I know I have limits and that I’ve reached them, but I am going to ignore them and see if and how long I can get by with it.” I ran to doctors, trying to make myself feel better through pills, vitamins, natural stuff and anything I could get my hands on. Some of the doctors would tell me, “it’s just stress.” That just made me mad. I thought stress meant you don’t like what you do or can’t handle life, and I love what I do. But I kept pushing myself, travelling, doing speaking engagements and so on- simply exhausting myself.

Finally, I understood I was living an unsustainable life and needed to make some changes in my outlook and lifestyle.

You and I don’t have to be like everyone else or keep up with anyone else. Each of us needs to be exactly the way we are, and we don’t have to apologize for it. We’re not all alike and we need to find a comfort zone in which we can enjoy our lives instead of making ourselves sick with an overload of stress and pressure.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the questions from that follow.**

**(1x10=10)**

- i. The reason why living on the edge has become popular, is because of the
  - a) constant need for something different.
  - b) population being much younger.
  - c) exhausting effort to make changes.
  - d) strong tendency to stay within our limits.

- ii. Which of the following will be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- a) Much too soon
  - b) Enough is enough
  - c) How much is too much?
  - d) Have enough to do?
- iii. The phrase “potentially harmful circumstances” refers to circumstances that can
- (a) certainly be dangerous.
  - (b) be fairly dangerous.
  - (c) be possibly dangerous.
  - (d) seldom be dangerous.
- iv. Select the option that makes the correct use of ‘unsustainable’, as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
- a) In the long run, the \_\_\_\_\_ officials followed emergency procedures
  - b) Emergency procedures were \_\_\_\_\_ by the officials
  - c) Officials reported a/an \_\_\_\_\_ set of events during the emergency
  - d) Officials admit that the emergency system is \_\_\_\_\_ in the longer run
- v. The author attempts to the readers through this write-up.
- a) rebuke
  - b) question
  - c) offer aid to
  - d) offer advice to
- vi. The author uses colloquial words such as yeah and Woo-hoo! . Which of the following is NOT a colloquial word?
- a) hooked
  - b) guy
  - c) stuff
  - d) stress
- vii. What does the author mean when he says, “to get our lives in order”?
- a) To resume our lives.
  - b) To organize our lives.
  - c) To rebuild our lives.
  - d) To control our lives

- viii. Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of ‘outlook’, as used in the passage’.
1. A person’s evaluation of life
  2. A person s experiences in life
  3. A person’s point of view towards life
  4. A person s regrets in life
  5. A person’s general attitude to life

**Choose the option:**

- a) (1) and (4)
  - b) (2) and (3)
  - c) (3) and (5)
  - d) (4) and (5)
- ix. The author explains the importance of discipline and boundaries in our lives using the example of:
- a) road accidents.
  - b) traffic rules.
  - c) lines on the highway.
  - d) safe driving.
- x. What is the message conveyed in the last paragraph f the passage?
- a) Love what you do.
  - b) Love yourself to love others.
  - c) Be the best version of yourself.
  - d) Be yourself.

### **PASSAGE 5**

**Read the passage given below.**

The UN s 2017 International Year tells that sustainable tourism is an important tool for– development, most importantly in poor–communities and countries. Today sustainability environmental, social, and economic is increasingly recognized as the benchmark for all tourism business. As noted by the UN World Tourism Organisation, 57% of ‘international’ tourist arrivals will be in emerging economies, by 2030. The various Tourism Terms are defined as follows:

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<b>Ecotourism</b>	Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, socially and economically sustains the well-being of local people, and creates knowledge and understanding through interpretation and education of all involved (including staff, travelers, and community residents). <sup>4</sup>
<b>Ethical Tourism</b>	Tourism in a destination where ethical issues are the key driver, e.g. social injustice, human rights, animal welfare, or the environment. <sup>5</sup>
<b>Geotourism</b>	Tourism that sustains or enhances the geographical character of a place – its environment, heritage, aesthetics, culture, and well-being of its residents. <sup>6</sup>
<b>Pro-Poor Tourism</b>	Tourism that results in increased net benefit for the poor people in a destination. <sup>7</sup>
<b>Responsible Tourism</b>	Tourism that maximizes the benefits to local communities, minimizes negative social or environmental impacts, and helps local people conserve fragile cultures and habitats or species. <sup>8</sup>
<b>Sustainable Tourism</b>	Tourism that leads to the management of all resources in such a way that economic, social, and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life-support systems. <sup>9</sup>

Based on data collected by a survey by Travel Bureau, the following market profile of an ecotourist was constructed: -

**Age:** 35 - 54 years old, although age varied with activity and other factors such as cost. **Gender:** 50% female and 50% male, although clear differences based on activity were found.

**Education:** 82% were college graduates, a shift in interest in ecotourism from those who have high levels of education to those with less education was also found, indicating an expansion into mainstream markets.

**Household composition:** No major differences were found between general tourists and experienced ecotourists.

**Party composition:** A majority (60%) of experienced ecotourism respondents stated they prefer to travel as a couple, with only 15% stating they preferred to travel with their families, and 13% preferring to travel alone. (experienced ecotourists = Tourists that had been on at least one ecotourism oriented trip.)

**Trip duration:** The largest group of experienced ecotourists- (50%) preferred trips 8-14 days.

**Expenditure:** Experienced ecotourists were willing to spend more than general tourists, lasting the largest group (26%) .

**Important elements of trip:** Experienced ecotourists top three responses were:

- (a) wilderness setting,
- (b) wildlife viewing,
- (c) hiking/trekking.

**Motivations for taking next trip:** Experienced ecotourists top two responses were

- (a) enjoy scenery/nature,
- (b) new experience /places.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage attempt the questions that follow:**

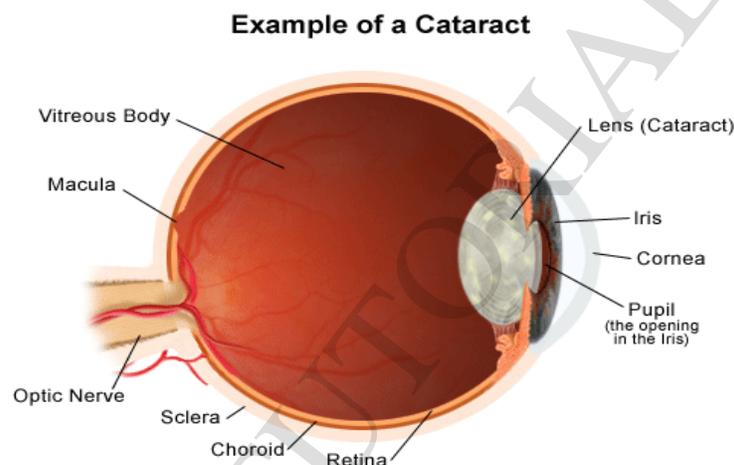
- i. In the line “.....recognized as the benchmark,” the word “benchmark” DOES NOT refer to:
  - a) a basis for something.
  - b) the criterion required.
  - c) the ability to launch something new.
  - d) a standard point of reference.
- ii. The World Tourism Organisation of the UN, in an observation, shared that:
  - a) emerging economies of the world will gain 57% of their annual profits from International tourists.
  - b) countries with upcoming economies shall see maximum tourist footfall from all over the world in the next decade.
  - c) a large number of international tourists in 2030 will be from developing countries.
  - d) barely any tourist in the next decade shall travel from an economically strong nation to a weak one.
- iii. One of the elements that is important to ecotourists on trip is
  - a) wild and untouched surroundings.
  - b) cultural exchange.
  - c) car and bus rides.
  - d) fully furnished flats.
- iv. In the market profile of an ecotourist, the information on gender indicates that:
  - a) female ecotourists were more than the male ecotourists.
  - b) the activity preferences were varied in females and males.
  - c) the choice of things to do on a trip were quite similar for both the genders.
  - d) male ecotourists were frequent travellers.

- v. The education aspect in the market profile of the ecotourist revealed that:
- mainstream market trends were popular with undergraduates.
  - ecotourists were only those who had basic education.
  - mainstream markets were popular tourist destinations for educated ecotourists.
  - ecotourism was no more limited to the small group of highly educated travellers.
- vi. According to the survey conducted by the Travel Bureau, the total percentage of experienced ecotourists who DID NOT prefer to travel alone was:
- 60%.
  - 75%.
  - 15%.
  - 13%.
- vii. According to the survey, one of the most powerful driving forces leading experienced ecotourism to invest in new trips was:
- setting up work stations in new places.
  - the chance to go camping in the wild.
  - competing with other ecotourist as frequent travellers.
  - the opportunity to travel to new places.
- viii. Choose the option that lists statement that is NOT TRUE.
- Economically backward countries will benefit from sustainable tourism.
  - The tourism business currently recognizes sustainability as an important factor.
  - Emerging economies will receive negligible international tourists in the near future.
  - The sustainability factor in tourism is a significant means for development.
- x. The survey clearly showed that the age range of ecotourists:
- remained the same for the choice of tourist- attractions to visit.
  - changed with the monetary requirements for the trip.
  - fluctuated due to male-female ratio.
  - was constant across various features of the trip.
- x. Who isn't an experienced ecotourist?
- The person who has travelled as an ecotourist once earlier.
  - The person who is yet to travel even once as an ecotourist.
  - The person who is a regular ecotourism enthusiast and traveller.
  - The person who is not regularly travelling on ecotourism trips

## PASSAGE 6

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Cataract is the major cause of blindness, which is also caused by a damage to the cornea. It occurs more often in old age. As one starts growing old, the lens of the eye hardens, loses its transparency and becomes opaque. It obstructs the light rays from entering the eye. The onset of cataract blurs the vision. Sometimes, the cataract patient sees multiple images instead of a single object image. Because of the gradual development of cataract, the afflicted person loses his/her vision and the world becomes dark to him/her.



The development of cataract is a complex process. However, the following factors can be attributed to its formation. Cataract generally develops in old age but sometimes, children are born with cataract because of hereditary defect. Eye injuries too, can cause cataracts. People exposed to sun rays for longer periods develop cataract earlier than others.

Researchers opine that the smoke inhaled while smoking carries substances internally damaging the eyes. Ultraviolet radiation, invisible to the human eye, is linked to skin cancer. The victim loses vision and the world becomes dark to him.

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions:**

- (a) What is the major cause of blindness?
- (b) Why does the lens of the eye become opaque in old age ?
- (c) How does cataract affect its victim ultimately ?

- (d) How does one detect cataract in early stages ?
- (e) Give any two factors which are responsible for the formation of cataract.
- (f) Find the word from para 1 that means ‘that through which light cannot enter’.
- (g) Which type of cancer is caused by ultraviolet radiation ?
- (h) When does cataract generally occur ?
- (i) How is smoking responsible for the development of cataract ?

### Passage 7

#### Read the passage given below:

Then all the windows of the grey wooden house (Miss Hilton used to live here. She expired last week), were thrown open, a thing I had never seen before. At the end of the day a sign was nailed on the mango tree : FOR SALE. Nobody in the street knew Miss Hilton. While she lived, her front gate was always locked and no one ever saw her leave or saw anybody go in. So, even if you wanted to, you couldn't feel sorry and say that you missed Miss Hilton.



When I think of her house I see just two colours. Grey and green. The green of the mango tree, the grey of the house and the grey of the high iron fence that prevented you from getting at the mangoes. If your cricket ball fell in Miss Hilton's courtyard you never got it back. It wasn't the mango season when Miss Hilton died. But we got back about ten or twelve of our cricket balls.

The house was sold and we were prepared to dislike the new owners even before they came. I think we were a little worried. Already we had one resident of the street who kept on complaining about us to our parents.

He complained that we played cricket on the pavement; and if we were not playing cricket, he complained that we were making too much noise anyway.

One afternoon when I came back from school Pal said, “Is a man and a woman. She pretty pretty, but he ugly like hell.” I didn’t see much. The front gate was open, but the windows were shut again. I heard a dog barking in an angry way. One thing was settled pretty quickly. Whoever these people were they would never be the sort of people to complain that we were making noise and disturbing their sleep. A lot of noise came from the house that night. The radio was going at full volume until midnight when the radio station closed down. The dog was barking and the man was shouting. I didn’t hear the woman.

**On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements that follow:**

- (a) Nobody went into Miss Hilton’s house because her front \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Her house had only two colours, (i) \_\_\_\_\_, and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The high iron fence did not let the boys get \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) They never got it back if their \_\_\_\_\_ fell into her courtyard.
- (e) The boys were ready to dislike the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) One resident of the street always \_\_\_\_\_.
- (g) The new owners of Miss Hilton’s house were (i) \_\_\_\_\_, and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (h) The man was shouting, the dog was barking, only \_\_\_\_\_.