

Case study based questions  
10th English

## **Factual Passages**

**Passage - 1**

**10 Marks**

The Chinese proverb - Without rice, even the deverest woman cannot cook - is true for innumerable Indians too. Eating simply boiled rice is the world's most important basic type of food. It's also as delicious as pulao, biryani, idli, appams, kheer, or puddings. The grain is available in myriad varieties the world over. It's not fattening, contrary to some urban myths scientists and diet experts know that rice is good for you and can't make you heavier. It mainly comprises carbohydrates that do not add kilos, if consumed in moderation An average 100 gram serving of rice has only about 0.4 gram of fat. This serving has no more than 100 calories. And, writes noted culinary expert Tarla Dalal, - Rice has approximately the same calories as whole wheat and hence is not more fattening,

It's easy to digest. Rice Janji is, therefore, a home remedy for diarrhea, in fact, the Janji with a few accompaniments, like coconut chutney and cooked beans, makes for a healthful meal that millions in Kerala enjoy. White or brown? Unpolished brown rice may not be as popular as white, but is a good source of complex carbohydrates providing starch and fiber. It takes relatively more time to digest allowing the body to consume the energy released over an extended period. Brown rice is also richer in vitamins, vitamin B, E, and minerals like manganese and selenium, which make it more nutritious than the white rice varieties. However, white rice, too, has calcium and the essential B vitamins nan and thiamine. It's healthy since rice has no cholesterol or sodium; it is safe for those suffering from hypertension. Diabetics, who prefer rice daily, could choose brown rice after checking with their doctor.

Q1. (2) Kheer, Idli are two Indian dishes made out of rice.

Q2. (1) Rice Janji

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Q3. (3) Remedy' means 'a medicine or treatment for a disease'.

Q4. (1) wheat

Q5. (2) 100

Q6. (1) Brown rice contains Vitamin B and E.

Q7. (4) The Chinese says that "without rice, even the cleverest woman cannot cook".

Q8. (3) Diabetic

Q9. (2) False

Q10. (3) Restrain is a synonym of 'moderation'.

## Passage - 2

10 Marks

Galapagos penguin-species of penguin characterized by the presence of a narrow C-shaped band of white feathers, that extends from the eye to the chin on each side of the head and a single band of black feathers, that cuts across the large region of white feathers on the breast. Galapagos penguins, the most northerly of all penguin species, inhabit the western part of the Galapagos Islands however, some individuals may occasionally venture to other islands in the archipelago. Compared with other penguin species, the population is small, numbering no more than a few thousand individuals.

Galapagos penguins are among the smallest of all penguin species. Their average size is about 53 cm (about 21 inches) in length and weighs from 1.7 to 2.6 kg (about 4 - 6 pounds), males are slightly larger than females. Juveniles, in contrast, have a grey head and black and white underside. They also possess

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white patches of feathers on their cheeks. The chicks are covered in a fluff of light grey downy feathers. Galapagos penguins subsist on small fish. Adults and juveniles are food for sharks and Galapagos fur seals in the water. On land, all age classes are vulnerable to the native Galapagos hawk and to predators, such as dogs, cats, rats, and other birds of prey.

The young are produced throughout the year and nests are built with rocks and twigs or within lava rock depressions within about 50 meters (about 165 feet) of the shoreline. Most breeding pairs are monogamous for life, and prolific pairs can produce up to three ducklings of eggs per year, with females often laying two eggs per clutch. The eggs are deposited in the nest within four days of one another, and incubation is shared equally between the parents. The incubation period lasts 38 - 42 days, after which both parents provide for their chicks by alternating feeding and guarding duties daily until the chicks are 30 days old. The chicks continue to remain in the nest when they are between 30 and 60 days of age, sustained by periodic feeding by their parents. Unlike most other penguin species, Galapagos penguin chicks do not join creches" (groups). The fledging period continues until the chicks are 60- 65 days old and they become completely independent at age 3-6 months Galapagos penguins can live as long as 15-20 years, but most succumb to predation or food shortages caused by the periodic, but dramatic changes in the nearby ocean currents.

Q1. (1) Galapagos

Q2. (2) The chicks continue to remain in the nest between 30 and 60 days of age.

Q3. (1) groups

Q4. (4) 38-42 days

Q5. (2) Galapagos penguins live for 15-20 years.

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Q6. (3) The chick becomes completely independent at 3-6 months.

Q7. (2) The average length of Galapagos penguin is 21 inches.

Q8. (3) Galapagos penguin have black feathers.

Q9. (1) True

Q10. (4) Die from

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**Case study based questions****10th English****Factual Passages****Passage - 1****10 Marks**

Mirrors have been used for ages. It is said that Archimedes used huge mirrors to focus the heat of the sun's rays on enemy ships to burn them. The same principle is used in solar cookers, where mirrors are used to reflect and focus the sun's rays on to cooking containers. Astronomers use huge concave mirrors to focus starlight. The mirrors used in telescopes are polished by giving a thin coat of silver or aluminum to the glass. With the telescopes, astronomers can see the heavenly bodies, but even without the telescopes, one can see the moon. A full moon shining overhead is a beautiful sight. But it is also a puzzle, because if the sun and the moon both give the same light, then why is the moonlight more pleasant?

The reason is that the moon reflects very little sunlight, in fact, only seven percent of the light it receives. The earth reflects about half of the radiation that it receives from the sun. Imagine how bright the earth must be looking from the moon! One can even read a book on the moon in the earthlight. However, you do not have to travel to the moon to realize how strong the earth's light is. Observe the crescent moon soon after all the new moon. The bright crescent is illuminated by the sun. The rest of the moon is illuminated by earthlight. In other words, the light reflected by the earth is falling on the moon. This is being reflected and is strong enough to show the moon faintly. As the crescent increases in size, this effect disappears.

Fresh snow is the best reflector of sunlight in nature. As a highly reflective substance, snow dramatically increases UV-B exposure near the Earth's surface, as it reflects most of the radiation into the atmosphere, where it is then scattered back toward the surface by aerosols and molecules. Fresh snow can reflect as much as 9.4 percent of the incoming UV radiation. The bright light reflected by it can dazzle and harm your eyes. Mountaineers, therefore, use dark glasses.

Q1. (3) dark glasses

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Q2. (2) harm our eyes

Q3. (1) Archimedes used mirrors to focus the heat of the sun's rays on enemy ships to burn them.

Q4. (3) about half

Q5. (2) The principle of focusing sun rays is used in Solar cooker .

Q6. (1) The dim part of the crescent moon is lit by Earth light .

Q7. (3) telescope

Q8. (4) Mirrors used in telescopes are polished by Silver or Aluminium coating.

Q9. (2) False

Q10. (2) Astronomers

## Passage - 2

10 Marks

A sparrow is a small bird that is found throughout the world. There are many different species of sparrows. Sparrows are only about four to six inches in length. Many people appreciate their beautiful song Sparrows prefer to build their nests in low places - usually on the ground, clumps of grass, low trees, and low bushes. In cities, they build their nests in holes and nocks in the building. They rarely build their nests in high places. They build their nests out of twig, grasses, and plant fibers. Their nests are usually small and well-built structures.

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Female sparrows lay four to six eggs at a time. The eggs are white with reddish-brown spots. They hatch within eleven to fourteen days. Both the male and female parents care for the young. Insects are fed to the young after hatching. The sparrow uses their large claws for scratching seeds. Adult sparrows mainly eat seeds.

Sparrows can be found almost everywhere, where there are humans. Many people throughout the world enjoy watching these delightful birds. The sparrows are some of the few birds that engage in dust bathing. Sparrows will first scratch a hole in the ground with their feet, then lie in it and fling dirt or sand over their bodies with flicks of their wings. Many birds, particularly game birds and sparrows, take dust baths as part of their regular preening. The dust helps dislodge parasites and absorbs excess preening oil so feathers are not heavily coated. Birds that do not bath in water are more likely to use dust baths frequently, but many birds use both types of bathing. They will also bathe in water, or dry or melting snow. Water bathing is similar to dust bathing with the sparrow standing in shallow water and licking water over its back with its wings, and also ducking its head under the water. Both activities are social, with up to a hundred birds participating at one go, and is followed by preening and sometimes group singing.

Q1. (2) The length of sparrows is about four to six inches.

Q2. (1) Reddish brown

Q3. (2) Their eggs hatch in eleven to fourteen days.

Q4. (2) The word 'species' means kinds.

Q5. (4) 4-6

Q6. (2) The chief food of adult sparrows is seeds .

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Q7. (1) Bathing is a social activity of the sparrows.

Q8. (2) Both male and female sparrows take care of the young.

Q9. (2) Female sparrows lay four to six eggs at a time.

Q10. (1) True

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## **Factual Passages**

### **Passage - 1**

**10 Marks**

If you are addicted to coffee and doctors warn you to quit the habit, don't worry and just keep relishing the beverage, because it is not that bad after all! In fact, according to a new study, the steaming cup of Java can beat fruits and vegetables as the primary source of antioxidants. Some studies state that coffee is the number one source of antioxidants in the American diet, and both caffeinated and decaf versions appear to provide similar antioxidant levels. Antioxidants, in general, have been linked to several potential health benefits, including protection against heart diseases and cancer, but Vinson, a dietitian said that their benefits ultimately depend on how they are absorbed and utilized in the body. The research says that coffee outranks popular antioxidant sources like tea, milk, chocolate, and cranberries. Of all the foods and beverages studied dates have the most antioxidants based solely on the serving size, but since dates are not consumed anywhere near the level of coffee, the drink comes as the top source of antioxidants, Vinson said. Besides keeping you alert and awake, coffee has been linked to an increasing number of potential health benefits, including protection against liver and colon cancer, type 2 diabetes, and Parkinson's disease, according to some recently published studies. The researchers, however, advise that one should consume coffee in moderation because it can make you jittery and cause stomach pains.

Q1. (2) Caffeinated and decaf versions are the two versions of coffee consumed in America.

Q2. (3) Antioxidants

Q3. (1) Dates and coffee are two popular sources of antioxidants.

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Q4. (4) Primary

Q5. (2) Vinson is a dietician.

Q6. (3) dates

Q7. (2) Coffee helps in preventing against liver and colon cancer.

Q8. (1) Type 2 is a type of diabetes.

Q9. (1) True

Q10. (4) To overshadow

## Passage - 2

10 Marks

Kausani is situated at a height of 6,075 feet in the central Himalayas. It is an unusually attractive little town It covers just about 5.2 sq. km. It lies to the north of Almora in Uttarakhand's picturesque Kumaon region.

Kausani provides a 300 km. wide breathtaking view of the Himalayas. It is the most striking aspect of this place. Snow-capped peaks are spreading stately row. They stare at you in silvery-white majesty The Most famous peak on view is Nanda Devi, the second-highest mountain in India. It is situated at a height of 25,645 feet and is 36 miles away as the crow flies The other famous speaks on view are Chaukhamba (23,420 feet) and Trishul (23,360 feet). Then there are also Nilkanth, Nandaghunti, Nandaghat, and Nandakot. On a dear day, the blue of the sky makes a splendid background to these peaks At sunrise and at sunset, when the color of the sky changes to a golden orange, the scene gets etched in your memory When Gandhiji visited this place in 1929, its scenic beauty held him spellbound. He named it the Switzerland of India. He prolonged his two-day stay to fourteen days, making time to write a book. Ameshakti Yoga

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The place where he was staying was originally a guest house of a tea estate. It was renamed 'Anashakti Ashram' after the book.

Kausani is the birthplace of Sumitranandan Pant, India's poet laureate. Its natural surroundings inspired many of his poems. Its tea gardens mingle with dense pine forests and fruit orchards. The area is also host to many fairs and religious ceremonies. If Uttarakhand is the abode of Gods Kausani is God's backyard. There is no traffic, no one is in a hurry. If serenity could be put on a canvas, the picture would resemble Kausani.

Q1. (2) Switzerland of India'

Q2. (3) Kausani is the birthplace of Sumitranandan Pant.

Q3. (1) Uttarakhand

Q4. (2) Anashakti Ashram

Q5. (1) 6075

Q6. (4) Gandhiji visited Kausani in 1929.

Q7. (2) At sunrise and sunset the color of the sky changes to golden orange

Q8. (4) Gandhiji prolonged his two day stay to 14 days

Q9. (4) Nanda Devi is the second-highest mountain in India.

Q10. (2) False

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## **Factual Passages**

**Passage - 1**

**10 Marks**

In India, as perhaps in many other countries of the world, trees have been held in veneration since ancient times. Our rishis of yore retired to forests to meditate and to do penance amidst trees "far from the madding crowd. Our forefathers loved trees and forests so much so that, they even deified and worshipped them as abodes of Vrikshadevata and Varadetata. Many of them were not cut without good reason In ancient India, groves of trees and flower gardens were reared with loving care. In ancient Sanskrit literature, there are many references of young maidens kicking the Ashoka tree to make it flower. But in fact, the kick could be administered by anyone. The method seems to work, though nobody knows why? Some say the kick interrupts the flow of water upwards triggering a defense mechanism that causes the tree to flower. In western countries, people beat their walnut trees to encourage them to bear fruit. It is believed that a good beating ensures a good crop of walnuts. Like the Ashoka, the Walnut too is a fall tree. Perhaps all tall trees benefit occasionally from a beating sound.

In parts of Uttar Pradesh, they resort to another strategy to get mango trees to flower. If a tree has not given fruit in a particular year, the owner, accompanied by three or four friends, walks menacingly towards it with an axe and loudly announces his intention of cutting down the tree. His friends persuade him not to do so. When he has gone they berate the tree for not giving fruit and advise it to give plenty of fruit the next time if it wants to live. The method is said to give good results.

Q1. (4) Rishis retired to forests to meditate and to do penance.

Q2. (1) Walnut trees are beaten in Western countries to encourage them to bear fruits.

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Q3. (2) advising them .

Q4. (3) interrupts

Q5. (1) Vrikshadevta and Vanadevta are referred to the trees

Q6. (4) In ancient times, young maidens used to kick the Ashoka tree.

Q7. (1) One similarity between Ashoka and walnut Trees is that both are tall trees

Q8. (3) Threateningly

Q9. (1) True

Q10. (3) Worship

## Passage - 2

10 Marks

A noble purpose gives meaning to one's own life and is of benefit to others. I realized this while researching and writing about the life of Jamshedji Tata. What gave one man living in a colonized country the vision to advance it in the community of nations? He not only gave India the power of steel and hydroelectric energy, but also an institution of research. He sent an educationist to Europe and the United States to report on what should be the best model for India. The John Hopkins University in Baltimore was recommended as the model. But, Jamshedji Tata made it a point to see that his name was not associated with the university. After his death, his dream came true with the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science in Bengaluru. It was to be the fountainhead of science in the decades to come. There are others too, whose purpose in life has made a difference to society, Mother Teresa had a comfortable life at

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Loretto Convent, Kolkata. On a train journey to Darjeeling, she felt her calling and wanted to give up her comfortable life in the convent and serve the poor and the needy.

After that, she took a three-month nursing course and returned to Kolkata. She devoted her time to the sick and the homeless. Touched by her sacrifice some of her students joined her and work began. Not everyone has such a strong calling. When asked how one could be sure of one's calling she replied." Deep down in our hearts, we know exactly what our calling is if we are sincere."

One's purpose is shaped over some time, but every noble purpose is based on a feeling for the suffering of others and our desire to alleviate that condition. Some years ago, in Kerala, a young man saw his father join Gandhiji and fight for opening temples to the Harijans. When he grew up, the boy decided to take up agni cultural studies, because he had seen the havoc caused by the Bengal famine. He went to Europe and studied agriculture. On his return to India, he spearheaded the Green Revolution. Dr. M.S Swaminathan, thus demonstrated how purpose intensifies with time.

Q1. (3) Jamshedji Tata gave India the power of steel and hydroelectric energy.

Q2. (2) Mother Teresa

Q3. (4) Darjeeling

Q4. (1) Jamshedji sent his educationist to Europe and the United States.

Q5. (2) Indian institute of Science does not bear the title of Tata.

Q6. (4) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan brought Green Revolution to India.

Q7. (2) The Indian Institue of Science is situated in Bengaluru .

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# Answer Key 1.16

Marks - 20

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Q8. (3) Kolkata is where Mother Teresa settled and served the poor.

Q9. (2) Noble purpose

Q10. (2) False

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## **Factual Passages**

### **Passage - 1**

**10 Marks**

Subhash Chandra Bose passed through quarters inhabited by Englishmen and also met a large number of them in the tram cars. The British using these cars were purposely rude and offensive to Indians in various ways. The sensitive mind of Subhash revolted against such insulting and rude behavior of the British. On many occasions, there was an exchange of hot words between him and misbehaving British. The majority of the students of the Presidency College, where he studied, were free thinkers. The college continued to be a storm center and was looked upon by the British Government as a hotbed of sedition, rendezvous of revolutionaries, and was frequently searched by the police. The first two years of his life were greatly influenced by the group which styled itself as the neo-Vivekananda group and Subhash developed intellectually during this period. The group generally followed the teachings of Rama Krishna and Vivekananda with special emphasis on social service as means of spiritual development and was non-aligned to a revolutionary group. The shock of the Great World War roused his political consciousness. He graduated at the age of 22 and enrolled himself for the postgraduate with experimental psychology as a special subject.

His father, however, wanted him to go to England to appear for the Indian Civil Services. Despite his mental reservations, Subhash took it as a challenge. In England, he was greatly impressed with the freedom allowed to students at Cambridge. Every student behaved in a dignified manner. Notwithstanding his preoccupation with his studies, he displayed his public spirit and fearlessness throughout his stay in England. Head K.L. Gouba was selected by the Indian Majlis, to represent the British Government the difficulties the Indian students encountered for admission on to the University Officers Training Corps. Though he took a harsh view of the British high handedness and racial arrogance, he did admire their qualities which exacted him. He behaved there in a dignified way and was out of the view that Indian who go abroad, must consider themselves to be unofficial ambassadors of the country, who should uphold their country's

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prestige. He was quite serious in purpose and disliked anybody waiting time on trivialities.

Q1. (1) K.L. Gouba and Subhash Chandra Bose were selected by the Indian Majlis.

Q2. (1) free thinkers

Q3. (2) The group generally followed the teachings of Rama Krishna and Vivekananda.

Q4. (1) Subhash Chandra's father wanted him to go to England and appear for Indian Civil Services.

Q5. (2) Subhash enrolled for his post-graduation at the age of 22 years

Q6. (3) Cambridge University is in England

Q7. (1) ambassadors

Q8. (2) Tram cars

Q9. (2) False

Q10. (1) Appointment

**Passage - 2**

**10 Marks**

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(1) The white tiger is an offspring of the Bengal tiger, which has the necessary gene for white coloring. It has beautiful black stripes on a white coat. This species of animal has blue eyes and a pink nose.

(2) A pure white tiger is white without any site, which is due to the presence of a double recessive allele in the genetic code. It happens only in the Bengal tiger subspecies, and only one in 10,000 births can have it naturally. White tigers are rarely seen in the wild, and only twelve of them have been spotted in India for the last one-hundred years. Tigers have a life-span of 10-15 years. They are solitary animals and are fond of hunting at night. Their diet consists of any animals that they can catch and can eat up to 40 pounds of meat at one time. After such a big meal, they usually remain away for several days from food.

(3) They are slow runners, but good swimmers. They are poor climbers and cannot climb a tree easily. They live in an area ranging from 10 to 30 square miles depending upon the availability of prey, water, and shelter. Habitat loss poaching and expansion of the human population have together contributed to their becoming endangered. They are widely hunted for their body parts which are used in traditional Chinese medicines.

(4) Genetic inbreeding is another reason for their endangerment. Due to a shortage in their number, this species of animal has been subjected to inbreeding. It has resulted in high mortality rates and severe disabilities. About 80 percent of the white tiger cubs are born with serious birth-defects related to inbreeding, and they soon die-off.

(5) The critical condition of this animal has attracted the attention of conservationists worldwide Woda Wildlife Federation (WWF), defenders of wildlife, and many other wildlife organizations are working with the support of the government for the cause of protecting them from becoming extinct. Once they become extinct, it will not be possible to bring them back to life.

Q1. (1) A big meal affects the tiger from remaining away for several days from food.

Q2. (2) Genetic

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Q3. (1) World Wildlife Federation (WWF), Defenders of Wildlife are two agencies working for the protection of tigers .

Q4. (3) Habitat loss and poaching, are the two factors that have put the tiger species in the category of the endangered animals.

Q5. (2) The lifespan of a tiger is 10-15 years

Q6. (1) The white tiger is an offspring of the Bengal tiger

Q7. (4) poor

Q8. (2) white

Q9. (1) True

Q10. (2) Offspring

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## **Factual Passages**

**Passage - 1**

**10 Marks**

The tree is worshipped as the earth's mother in tribal India. It provides food, air, occupation, materials for housing, fodder for animals, and fuel. Without the trees, there is neither soil nor water. There is nothing to prevent the soil from being washed away; there is nothing to prevent the water from evaporating. In the great tribal regions of India, which are home to the Bhils, the Santhals, the Nagas, the Bishnois, whenever a child is born, a tree is planted in the child's name. It forges a relationship between the child and the tree which is closer than the one between child and family. Naturally so, because that tree is especially the child's own. The trees are all slow-growing. By the time the child reaches adolescence, his tree has just come to fruition. It starts its life as a provider to the tribal child and the tribal is the guardian of the tree for life. Nearly three hundred years ago in 1730, men and women of the Bishnoi tribe died in an attempt to stop the felling of trees.

In September 1730, a royal party led by Giridhar Bhandari, a minister of the Maharaja of Marwar, arrived at the village to fell some Kheri trees, that were sacred to the villagers. The trees were to be burnt to produce lime for the construction of a new palace. A local woman, Amrita Devi protested against the tree felling because such acts were prohibited by the Bishnoi religion. She and her three daughters sacrificed their lives in an attempt to save the trees. Following the example, many other villagers hugged the trees that were to be cut and got killed. This event became to be the forebearer of the 'Chipko Movement' initiated in the 20th century.

Bishnoi faith prohibits the cutting of green trees. It demands absolute protection of the Khen, the shade, and fodder tree of the area. As a result, their lands are fertile, while all around them the fields have been claimed by the Thar Desert of Rajasthan.

Q1. (1) Food and air are two things provided by trees.

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Q2. (2) soil, water

Q3. (1) Bishnoi

Q4. (3) Bhils, Nagas

Q5. (2) Bhils, Nagas and Santhals are Tribal regions of India.

Q6. (4) The Chipko movement was initiated in the 20th Century

Q7. (1) Marwar

Q8. (2) Amrita Devi

Q9. (1) True

Q10. (2) False

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