

Case study based questions
10th English

Factual Passages

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are widely used in industries and universities. There is hardly any sphere of human life where computers have not been pressed into the services of man. We are fast heading towards the day when the computer will be as much a part of man's daily life as a telephone or a calculator is.

Computers are capable of performing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied use. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic jams. This whole process, by which machines can be used to work for us, has been called 'automation'. In the future, automation may enable human beings to enjoy more leisure than they do today. The advent of automation definitely has important social consequences.

Some years ago, an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit, pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could think. There is no possibility that human beings will be controlled by machines. Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performance, they need detailed instructions from human beings to operate. They can never, as it were, lead independent lives or rule the world, by making decisions of their own.

Sir Leon said that in the future such computers would be developed which would be small enough to carry in the pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain valuable information. Computers could be plugged into a national network and be used like radios. For instance, people going on holiday could be informed about the weather conditions, a precursor of which is providing drivers with alternative routes when there are traffic jams.

Q1. What is the greatest advancement in modern technology?

- (1) The invention of computer.
- (2) The advent of automation.
- (3) The discovery of the wheel.
- (4) Providing drivers with alternative routes during traffic jams.

Q 2. What is automation?

- (1) The process by which autos are used for travelling.
- (2) The process by which machines can be used to work for us.
- (3) The process by which man can be used to work for machines.
- (4) The process by which man can make machines.

Q 3. One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of the:

- (1) Internet.
- (2) telephone.
- (3) computer.
- (4) calculator.

Q 4. Computers are capable of performing extremely complicated work in all branches of:

- (1) publications.
- (2) teaching.
- (3) technology.
- (4) learning.

Q 5. Sir Leon Bagrit pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that machines could:

- (1) think.
-

- (2) work.
- (3) solve complex mathematical problems.
- (4) control.

Q 6. Computers could be plugged into a national network and can be used like:

- (1) calculators.
- (2) radios.
- (3) telephones.
- (4) none of these.

Q 7. Computers can never lead _____ lives.

- (1) dependent
- (2) luxurious
- (3) independent
- (4) poor

Q 8. Sir Leon said that in the future such computers would be developed which would be small enough to carry in the pocket.

- (1) FALSE
- (2) TRUE

Q 9. Calculators are widely used in industries and universities.

- (1) FALSE
- (2) TRUE

Q 10. The whole process, by which machines can be used to work for us, is called 'automation'.

(1) FALSE

(2) TRUE

Passage - 2

10 Marks

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:

Urbanisation, defined as the increase in the number of cities and urban population, is not only a demographic movement but also includes social, economic, and psychological changes that constitute the demographic movement. It is a process that leads to the growth of cities due to industrialisation and economic development. The rapid increase in urban population worldwide is one among the important global health issues of the 21st century. According to the projections of the United Nations Population Division, by 2030, more people in the developing world will live in urban than rural areas; by 2050, two-thirds of the population will likely be urban. The scenario in India is also affected by this trend. In India, approximately 28% of the population lives in cities and this is expected to increase to 41% by the year 2025.

Urbanisation brings with it a unique set of advantages and disadvantages. This demographic transition is accompanied by economic growth and industrialisation, and by profound changes in social organisation and in the pattern of family life. Urbanisation affects mental health through the influence of increased stressors and factors, such as overcrowded and polluted environment, high levels of violence, and reduced social support.

The movement of population to urban areas has led to large number of older men and women left to look after themselves in the rural areas, while the young generation lives in the cities for livelihood. This also leads to less availability of caregivers for old people. The impact of urbanisation is associated with an increase in mental disorders. The reason is that the movement of people to urban areas requires more facilities to be made available for them and for the infrastructure to grow. This does not happen in proportion to the increase in population. Hence, lack of adequate infrastructure increases the risk of poverty and exposure to environmental adversities. Further, this also decreases social support as nuclear families increase in number.

Urbanisation is, thus, seen as a natural corollary of growth. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on health, more so on mental health, will act as a facilitator of change in the growing Indian economy."

Q 1. Define urbanisation.

- (1) The increase in the number of cities and urban population.
- (2) The increase in the numbers of caregivers in urban areas.
- (3) The decrease in economic growth and industrialisation.
- (4) The decrease in stressors.

Q 2. How does urbanisation affect mental health?

- (1) Through increased social support.
- (2) Through the influence of increased stressors and factors.
- (3) Through increase in caregivers in rural areas.
- (4) Through accelerated growth in infrastructure.

Q 3. Among the important global health issues of the 21st century is the rapid increase in worldwide:

- (1) demographic movement.
- (2) psychological changes.
- (3) urban population.
- (4) economic changes.

Q 4. A unique set of advantages and disadvantages accompanies:

- (1) industrialisation.
- (2) demographic transition.
- (3) polluted environment.
- (4) urbanisation.

Q 5. Through the influence of increased stressors and factors, urbanisation affects:

- (1) mental health.
- (2) economic growth.
- (3) global health.
- (4) industrialisation.

Q 6. Besides exposure to environmental adversities, lack of adequate infrastructure increases the risk of:

- (1) violence.
- (2) poverty.
- (3) mental illness.
- (4) reduced social support.

Q 7. In India, approximately 28% of the India's population lives in cities and this is expected to increase to _____ by the year 2025.

- (1) 50%
- (2) 65%
- (3) 41%
- (4) 70%

Q 8. The movement of the young generation to the cities for livelihood has led to an increase in the caregivers for old people.

- (1) TRUE
- (2) FALSE

Q 9. Urbanization is seen as a natural corollary of growth.

- (1) TRUE
 - (2) FALSE
-

Q 10. Urbanisation affects physical health through the influence of increased stressors and factors, such as overcrowded and polluted environment, high levels of violence, and reduced social support.

(1) TRUE

(2) FALSE

Case study based questions
10th English

Factual Passages

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:

India's water crisis is often attributed to lack of government planning, increased corporate privatisation, waste due to industrial and human activities, and government corruption. In addition, water scarcity in India is expected to worsen as the overall population is expected to increase to 1.6 billion by the year 2050.

With a diverse population, that is three times the size of the United States but one-third its physical size, India has the second largest population in the world. According to the World Bank, India has taken significant steps to reduce poverty, but the number of people who live in poverty is still highly disproportionate to the number of people who are middle-income, with a combined rate of over 52% of both the rural and urban poor.

Although India has made improvements over the past decades in both the availability and quality of municipal drinking water systems, its large population has stressed planned water resources and rural areas are left out. In addition, the rapid growth in India's urban areas has stretched government solutions, which have been compromised by over-privatisation.

Regardless of improvements to drinking water, many other water sources are contaminated with both bio and chemical pollutants, and over 21% of the country's diseases are water related. Furthermore, only 33% of the country has access to traditional sanitation.

One concern is that India may lack overall long-term availability of replenishable water resources. While India's aquifers are currently associated with replenishing sources, the country is also a major grain producer with a great need of water to support the commodity. As with all countries with large agricultural output, excess water consumption for food production depletes the overall water table.

On a positive note, some areas of India are fortunate to have a relatively wet climate, even in the most arid regions. However, with no rain catchment programs in place, most of the water is displaced or dried up instead of used. In these areas, rain harvesting could be one solution for water collection. The

collected water can be immediately used for agriculture; and with improved filtration practices, to reduce water-borne pathogens.

Q 1. What percentage of the Indian population has access to traditional sanitation?

- (1) 33%.
- (2) 41%.
- (3) 52%.
- (4) 21%.

Q 2. What is expected to happen to the water scarcity situation by the year 2050 in India?

- (1) Remain the same.
- (2) Worsen.
- (3) Improve.
- (4) Remain unclear.

Q 3. Lack of government planning has led to India's:

- (1) diverse population.
- (2) food production
- (3) water crisis.
- (4) water consumption.

Q 4. By the year 2050, India's overall population is expected to increase to:

- (1) 1.4 billion.
 - (2) 2 billion.
 - (3) 2.6 billion.
 - (4) 1.6 billion.
-

Q 5. India has taken significant steps to reduce poverty, according to the:

- (1) World Bank.
- (2) rural communities.
- (3) government.
- (4) United States.

Q 6. Collected water can be immediately used for:

- (1) human consumption.
- (2) agriculture.
- (3) filtration.
- (4) catchment programs.

Q 7. One concern is that India may lack overall long-term availability of _____ water resources.

- (1) non-renewable
- (2) ocean
- (3) replenishable
- (4) ground

Q 8. With no rain catchment programs in place, most of the water in the most arid areas is displaced or dried up instead of being used.

- (1) FALSE
- (2) TRUE

Q 9. India has the least population in the world.

- (1) FALSE
-

(2) TRUE

Q 10. India is also a major grain producer with a great need of water to support the commodity.

(1) FALSE

(2) TRUE

Passage - 2

10 Marks

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:

According to Global Wage Report 2018-19, published by International Labour Organisation (ILO), women are paid most unequally in India, compared to men, when it comes to hourly wages for labour. This gap in wages, known as gender wage gap, is the highest among 73 countries, says studies based on the report. These findings are based on the data from 136 countries.

On an average, women are paid 34% less than the men in India, and globally, the hourly wages of women are 16% less than those of men. The inequality is higher in the monthly wages, with a gap of 22%. Overall, real wages grew just 1.8% globally (136 countries) in 2017. Women are paid higher hourly wages than men in Bangladesh.

The gender wage gap has remained unchanged at 20% from 2016 to 2017.

But in 2017, the gender gap was accompanied by near-stagnation in wages.

Real wage growth was lowest since 2008, the year of the financial crisis. In real terms, global wage growth declined to 1.8% in 2017, from 2.4% in 2016. In advanced economies, real wage growth declined from 0.9% in 2016 to 0.4% in 2017, meaning near stagnation. By contrast, in emerging economies and developing countries, real wage growth dipped marginally from 4.9% in 2016 and 4.3% in 2017.

This global stagnation in real wages come in line with global growth forecast, which was revised lower by International Monetary Fund (IMF) earlier. The slow-down in wage at level of hourly labour wages is in contrast with organised sector salaries.

The ILO is United Nations agency dealing with labour issues, particularly international labour standards, social protection, and work opportunities for all. It was established, in 1919, as an agency of the League of Nations, and is

headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. India is a founder member of the ILO. At present, it has 187 members. The principal means of action in the ILO is the setting up of international standards in the form of conventions, recommendations, and protocol.

Q 1. On what kind of change do we need to place an emphasis as far as the wages of men and women are concerned, globally?

- (1) Equal wages.
- (2) Real wage growth.
- (3) Slowdown in wage growth.
- (4) Gender-wage gap.

Q 2. What is the full form of IMF?

- (1) Indian Money Fund.
- (2) International Monetary Fund.
- (3) International Money Fund.
- (4) Indian Monetary Fund.

Q 3. Women are paid higher hourly wages than men in:

- (1) India.
- (2) China.
- (3) Bangladesh.
- (4) United States.

Q 4. From 2016 to 2017, the gender wage gap has remained unchanged at:

- (1) 10%.
 - (2) 45%.
 - (3) 50%.
-

(4) 20%.

Q 5. The ILO was established in:

- (1) 1919
- (2) 1999
- (3) 1989
- (4) 1990

Q 6. The number of members that the ILO, at present has is:

- (1) 87
- (2) 187
- (3) 136
- (4) 73

Q 7. The slowdown in wage at level of hourly labour wages is in contrast with _____ sector salaries.

- (1) unorganised
- (2) private
- (3) organised
- (4) joint

Q 8. The ILO was established in 1926.

- (1) TRUE
 - (2) FALSE
-

Q 9. According to Global Wage Report 2018-19, published by International Labour Organisation (ILO), women are paid most unequally in India, compared to men.

- (1) TRUE
- (2) FALSE

Q 10. The ILO is headquartered at New York, US.

- (1) TRUE
 - (2) FALSE
-

Case study based questions
10th English

Factual Passages

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:

Tourists to Jammu and Kashmir have another attraction-a floating post office on the Dal Lake in Srinagar, the first in the country, 'Floating Post Office, Dal Lake', claimed to be the only one such post office in the world, is built on an intricately carved maroon houseboat, fastened on the western edge of the Dal Lake.

This post office lets you avail of all regular postal services available in the country, while being afloat. The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique; along with the date and address, it bears the design of a boatman rowing a shikara on the Dal Lake. The special feature of this post office is that the letters posted from here carry a special design which has the picturesque scenery of the Dal Lake and Srinagar city. These pictures reach wherever these letters are posted to, and thereby, promote Kashmir as a tourist destination across the world.

This is actually a heritage post office that has existed since British times. It was called Nehru Park Post Office before 2011. But then the chief postmaster, John Samuel renamed it 'Floating Post Office.'

The post office's houseboat has two small rooms-one serves as the office and the other a small museum that traces the philatelic history of the state postal department. It also houses a shop that sells postage stamps and related postal products.

But for the locals, Floating Post Office is more than an object of fascination. A sum of 1-2 crore is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by the communities living in and around the Dal Lake as the lake has several isles that are home to more than 50,000 people

The greatest fear is the recurrence of the 2014-like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss, uncontrollably pushed by the flood. Rescue teams had to anchor it using special mechanism in a nearby highland. It was reinstated on the Dal after the water receded. The biggest boon is that at no time of the year do you need a fan in the post-office!.

Q 1. Where is the Floating Post Office located?

- (1) In the Dal Lake.
- (2) In Jammu.
- (3) In Shimla.
- (4) In Himachal.

Q 2. What is the special feature of this post office?

- (1) It reaches its customers on demand.
- (2) It uses a seal that bears the design of a boatman rowing a shikara on the Dal Lake.
- (3) It charges anyone who want to have a look around it.
- (4) It is open all days of the week.

Q 3. The heritage post office has existed since the times of:

- (1) the Mughals.
- (2) independence.
- (3) the British.
- (4) Akbar.

Q 4. The Floating Post Office is more than an object of fascination for the:

- (1) tourists.
- (2) guides.
- (3) none of these.
- (4) locals.

Q 5. The lake has several isles that are home to a population of more than:

- (1) 50,000 people.
- (2) 20,000 people.
- (3) 19,999 people.
- (4) 49,999 people.

Q 6. The biggest boon is that at no time of the year does the post office require:

- (1) water.
- (2) a fan.
- (3) electricity.
- (4) food.

Q 7. _____ renamed the post office as 'Floating Post Office'.

- (1) Lord Canning
- (2) Michael Faraday
- (3) John Samuel
- (4) Mahatma Gandhi

Q 8. The greatest fear is the recurrence of the 2014-like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss, uncontrollably pushed by the flood.

- (1) FALSE
- (2) TRUE

Q 9. The heritage post office is built on an intricately carved blue houseboat, fastened on the western edge of the Dal Lake.

- (1) FALSE
 - (2) TRUE
-

Q 10. The 'Floating Post Office' was called Nehru Park Post Office before 2011.

(1) FALSE

(2) TRUE

Passage - 2

10 Marks

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:

The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award conferred in India. The award recognises 'exceptional service/performance of the highest order' without distinction on the basis of race, occupation, position or sex. To begin with, the award was limited to achievements in the fields of arts, literature, science, and public service. In December 2011, the government expanded the criteria to include "any field of human endeavour".

The Prime Minister recommends the nominees for the award to the President. A maximum of three of the selectees are awarded per year. The recipients receive a certificate signed by the President and a peepal-leaf-shaped medalion. There is no monetary grant associated with the award.

The first recipients of the Bharat Ratna were politician C. Rajagopalachari, philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and scientist C.V. Raman. They were honoured in 1954. Since then, the award has been bestowed on 45 individuals, including 12 who were awarded posthumously. Originally, there was no provision for the award being conferred posthumously, but were amended in January 1955 to change that. The former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri became the first individual to be honoured with the award posthumously. In 2014, cricketer Sachin Tendulkar, then aged 40, became its youngest recipient.

The Bharat Ratna, as well as other personal civil honours, were briefly suspended from July 1977 to January 1980, during the change in the national government; and for a second time from August 1992 to December 1995, when several public-interest litigations challenged the constitutional validity of the awards. In 1992, the government's decision to confer the award posthumously on Subhas Chandra Bose met with controversy. Due to the debate surrounding Bose's death, the posthumous mention of Bose was much criticised, and his family refused to accept the award, following a 1997 Supreme Court decision, the press communique announcing Bose's award was cancelled. This was the only time when the award was announced but not conferred."

Q 1. Who were the first recipients of the Bharat Ratna?

- (1) Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and C.V. Raman.
- (2) C. Rajagopalachari, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and C.V. Raman.
- (3) Lal Bahadur Shastri, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and C.V. Raman.
- (4) C. Rajagopalachari, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and C.V. Raman.

Q 2. Who was the first to be honoured posthumously with the Bharat Ratna?

- (1) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
- (2) Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- (3) C.V. Raman.
- (4) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

Q 3. The recommendations to the President for the Bharat Ratna Award are made by the:

- (1) Chief Minister.
- (2) Deputy Prime Minister.
- (3) Prime Minister.
- (4) Ministers.

Q 4. The first recipients of the Bharat Ratna were honoured in:

- (1) 1980
- (2) 1992
- (3) 1997
- (4) 1954

Q 5. In 2014, cricketer Sachin Tendulkar became the youngest recipient of the Bharat Ratna, at the age of:

- (1) 40
- (2) 35
- (3) 28
- (4) 32

Q 6. There was a controversy when the government decided to confer the Bharat Ratna posthumously on:

- (1) Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- (2) Subhas Chandra Bose.
- (3) CV. Raman.
- (4) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

Q 7. To begin with, the Bharat Ratna was originally limited to achievements in the fields of arts, literature, science, and _____.

- (1) technology.
- (2) mathematics.
- (3) public service.
- (4) psychology.

Q 8. The Bharat Ratna was briefly suspended twice, from July 1977 to January 1980 and from August 1992 to December 1995.

- (1) FALSE
- (2) TRUE

Q 9. The Bharat Ratna award recognises 'exceptional service/performance of the highest order' with distinction on the basis of race, occupation, position or sex.

(1) FALSE

(2) TRUE

Q 10. The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award conferred in India.

(1) FALSE

(2) TRUE

Case study based questions
10th English

Factual Passages

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:

Rabindranath Tagore, more popularly known as Gurudev, was born in Kolkata on May 8, 1861 to Maharshi Debendranath and Sharda Devi.

It was a time of gloom and cheerlessness, and India's soul almost lay prostrate at the feet of the foreign rulers. Politically, India was deep in slavery, and culturally, in the wilderness. People were foolishly aping the ways of the West and there was hardly any ray of hope.

Tagore, as a child, did not like to go to school and so was taught at home.

He began to write from an early age. He began writing poems, songs, and stories about the different aspects of the Indian culture and society. He was very talented, energetic and wise, and whatever he touched was exceptionally enriched. His genius, like the rising sun, began to create wonders.

He shed light and warmth, and revived the mental and moral spirit of the people. His writings proved path-breaking and revolutionary. He was full of anguish, pain and sorrow at the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in which General Dyer and his soldiers had killed hundreds of innocent civilians and wounded thousands of others on April 13, 1919 in Amritsar.

As a cultural ambassador of India, Rabindranath Tagore gave voice to the country and became an instrument in spreading the knowledge of Indian culture around the world.

Hence, decided to renounce and relinquish his knighthood as a protest and immediately penned a letter to the then Viceroy. He wrote, "The time has come when pledges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation and I, for my part, wish to stand shorn of all special distinctions, by the side of my countrymen, who for their so-called insignificance are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings".

Q 1. Why was Tagore taught at home?

(1) Tagore did not like to go to school.

- (2) Tagore's parents could not afford to send him to school.
- (3) There were no schools near Tagore's house.
- (4) Tagore did not like the subjects taught at school.

Q 2. What did Tagore begin to write at an early age?

- (1) At an early age, Tagore began writing plays and stories.
- (2) At an early age, Tagore began writing poems, songs, and stories.
- (3) At an early age, Tagore began writing poems and plays.
- (4) At an early age, Tagore began writing plays and songs.

Q 3. Rabindranath Tagore was popularly known as:

- (1) Maharishi.
- (2) Tagore.
- (3) Gurudev.
- (4) poet.

Q 4. Rabindranath Tagore gave voice to the country in the capacity of its:

- (1) writer.
- (2) knight.
- (3) Viceroy.
- (4) cultural ambassador.

Q 5. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place on:

- (1) April 13, 1919.
 - (2) March 23, 1819.
 - (3) April 20, 1922.
 - (4) May 9, 1929.
-

Q 6. As a protest, Tagore penned a letter to:

- (1) General Dyer.
- (2) the Viceroy.
- (3) the government.
- (4) the soldiers.

Q 7. General Dyer and his soldiers killed hundreds of innocent civilians and wounded thousands of others on April 13, 1919 in _____

- (1) Amritsar.
- (2) Surat.
- (3) Jallianwala Bagh.
- (4) Panipat.

Q 8. Politically, India was deep in slavery, and culturally, in the wilderness.

- (1) FALSE
- (2) TRUE

Q 9. Rabindranath Tagore, more popularly known as Gurudev, was born in Kolkata on March 8, 1861 to Maharshi Debendranath and Sharda Devi.

- (1) FALSE
- (2) TRUE

Q 10. Tagore's writings proved path-breaking and revolutionary.

- (1) FALSE
 - (2) TRUE
-

Passage - 2

10 Marks

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:

Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive long, cold winters. Hibernation is like a very deep sleep that allows animals to save their energy when there is little or no food available to them. The body functions of true hibernators go through several changes while they are in hibernation.

The body temperature drops and the heart rate slows down. For example, a hibernating woodchuck's body temperature drops by more than 30 degree Celsius and its heart rate slows down from 80 to 4 beats per minute! Other true hibernators include the jumping mouse, little brown bat, eastern chipmunk, and several ground squirrels. Other animals, such as the skunk and racoon are not considered true hibernators, as they wake up in winter to feed and their body functions do not change as much. Since they only sleep for a little bit at a time, the term 'dormancy' or 'light sleeping' is used to describe their behaviour pattern.

The largest animals to hibernate are bears. Their heart rate may slow down from a usual 40-30 beats per minute to 8-12 beats per minute, but their body temperature changes very little, so they are able to wake up quickly.

Hibernating animals have a special substance in the blood called hibernation inducement trigger or HIT. This substance becomes active in the fall, when the days become cooler and shorter. When HIT becomes active, the animals start preparing for winter.

Some animals store food that they can eat when they wake up and some animals eat a lot in late summer and add excess fat to their bodies. This fat keeps them warmer and acts as a source of energy while they are sleeping. Some animals also make changes to the places where they will sleep. They add leaves and grasses to keep themselves warm.

Q 1. What is hibernation?

- (1) Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive long, cold winters.
- (2) Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow animals to survive long, cold winters.

(3) Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive hot, humid summers.

(4) Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain southern animals to survive hot, humid summers.

Q 2. Why do certain northern animals hibernate?

(1) Certain northern animals hibernate to waste their energy when there is little or no food available to them.

(2) Certain northern animals hibernate to save their energy when there is little or no food available to them.

(3) Certain northern animals hibernate to use their energy when there is little or no food available to them.

(4) Certain northern animals hibernate to save their energy when there is food available to them.

Q 3. The body functions of true hibernators go through several changes during:

(1) light sleep.

(2) summer.

(3) hibernation.

(4) spring.

Q 4. A hibernating woodchuck's body temperature drops by more than:

(1) 60 degree celsius.

(2) 50 degree celsius.

(3) 45 degree celsius.

(4) 30 degree celsius.

Q 5. Hibernating animals have a special substance in the blood called:

- (1) HIT.
- (2) dormancy.
- (3) hibernators.
- (4) light sleeping.

Q 6. When HIT becomes active in the body, the animal starts preparing for:

- (1) summer.
- (2) winter.
- (3) autumn.
- (4) spring.

Q 7. During hibernation, the bear's body temperature changes _____, so it is able to wake up quickly.

- (1) very large
- (2) shortly
- (3) very little
- (4) strongly

Q 8. Some animals also make changes to the places where they will sleep.

- (1) FALSE
- (2) TRUE

Q 9. Hibernating animals have a special substance in the blood called hibernation introducing trigger or HIT.

- (1) FALSE
 - (2) TRUE
-

Q 10. The body functions of true hibernators go through several changes while they are in hibernation.

(1) FALSE

(2) TRUE

Case study based questions
10th English

Factual Passages

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the passage given below: For millions of people in India, the river Ganga is the most sacred river. It is considered as mother and goddess. It is also a lifeline to millions of Indians who live on the banks of its course and depend on it for their daily needs. River Ganga is the third largest river in the world by the amount of water that flows through it, it is the longest river in India. The river water of Ganga is used for irrigation, transportation, and fishing. The Gangetic plain formed by the river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth. This is why almost 10% of the world population lives here and earns its livelihood. The Ganga, in India, is the most worshipped body of water. The irony here is that despite being the most worshipped river it is also the dirtiest one. It cranes metals thrown out by tanneries, waste produced by industries, and urban waste from different allies. All this has made river Ganga the fifth most polluted river in the world. Another major reason that adds to the Ganga river pollution is the coal-based power plants on its banks which burn tons of coal every year and produce a lot of fly ash. This ash mixed with domestic wastewater is released into the river. This bad situation calls for an urgent need to make efforts to reduce pollution and revive river Ganga. To achieve these objectives, the Government of India has started a programme named "Namami Gange Programme". The main pillars of this program are sewage treatment river surface cleaning afforestation, riverfront development, and public awareness. The importance of the success of the "Namami Gange" Programme can be seen through the following lines.

Q 1. For what purpose is the Ganga water used?

- (1) The Ganga water is used for irrigation, transportation and fishing.
 - (2) The Ganga water is used for drinking and cooking food.
 - (3) The Ganga water is used for cleaning dishes and irrigation.
 - (4) The Ganga water is used for drinking and fishing.
-

Q 2. Name two pollutants that make the Ganga river very dirty.

- (1) Carbon monoxide, lead, urban waste from cities are the major pollutants that make the river Ganga very dirty.
- (2) Effluents from industries, urban waste from cities and metals discharged from tanneries are the major pollutants that make the river Ganga very dirty.
- (3) Nitrogen dioxide. Ozone Particles, and metals discharged from tanneries are the major pollutants that make the river Ganga very dirty.
- (4) Sulfur dioxide, urban waste from cities and metals discharged from tanneries are the minor pollutants that make the river Ganga very dirty.

Q 3. Which two purposes will be served by the programme named "Namami Gange"?

- (1) Reduction of pollution and revival of the river Ganga are the two purposes that will be served by the programme named "Namami Gange"
- (2) Reduction of water and revival of the river Ganga are the two purposes that will be served by the programme named "Namami Gange"
- (3) Reduction of factories and revival of the river Ganga are the two purposes that will be served by the programme named "Namami Gange"
- (4) Reduction of household wastes and revival of the river Ganga are the two purposes that will be served by the programme named "Namami Gange"

Q 4. Fill in the blanks: Most people in India consider the Ganga as_____

- (1) Most people in India consider the Ganga as mother and water.
 - (2) Most people in India consider the Ganga as sister and goddess.
 - (3) Most people in India consider the Ganga as friend and goddess.
 - (4) Most people in India consider the Ganga as mother and goddess.
-

Q 5. Name the third largest river in the world.

- (1) Nile–White Nile is the third largest river in the world.
- (2) Ganga the third largest river in the world.
- (3) Amazon is the third largest river in the world.
- (4) Mississippi is the third largest river in the world.

Q 6. What did you understand from the word "fly ash" from the paragraph?

- (1) Ash produced in large dark flecks by the burning of powdered coal or other materials are carried into the air.
- (2) Ash produced in large bright flecks by the burning of powdered coal or other materials are carried into the air.
- (3) Ash produced in small dark flecks by the cooling of powdered coal or other materials are carried into the air.
- (4) Ash produced in small dark flecks by the burning of powdered coal or other materials are carried into the air.

Q 7. What is the irony in the paragraph?

- (1) The irony here is that in spite of being the least worshipped river, it is also the cleanest one.
- (2) The irony here is that in spite being the only source of water, it is also the dirtiest one.
- (3) The irony here is that in spite of being the most worshipped river, it is also the dirtiest one.
- (4) The irony here is that in spite of being the river with most of the programme to keep it clean, it is also the dirtiest one.

Q 8. Name the fifth most polluted river in the world.

- (1) Kaveri is the fifth most polluted river in the world.
 - (2) Ganga is the fifth most polluted river in the world.
-

- (3) Yamuna is the fifth most polluted river in the world.
- (4) Bhima is the fifth most polluted river in the world.

Q 9. What is the meaning of the word "Namami Gange"?

- (1) "Namami Gange" means to keep the river Ganga clean.
- (2) "Namami Gange" means to worship Ganga river.
- (3) "Namami Gange" means to not take a dip in the Ganga river.
- (4) "Namami Gange" means to drink from the river Ganga.

Q 10. Fill in the blanks:

_____ formed by the river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth.

- (1) The Gangotri plain formed by the river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth.
- (2) The Brahmaputra plain formed by the river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth.
- (3) The Gangetic plain formed by the river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth.
- (4) The Kaveri plain formed by the river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth.

Passage - 2

10 Marks

Read the passage given below:

- (1) Tourists to Jammu and Kashmir have another attraction - a floating post office on the Dal Lake in Srinagar, the first in the country. 'Floating Post Office, Dal Lake- claimed to be the only one such post office in the world - is built on an intricately carved maroon houseboat, fastened on the western edge of the Dal Lake.
- (2) This post office lets you avail of all the regular postal services available in the country while being afloat. The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique - along with the date and address. It bears the design of a boatman rowing a Shikara on the Dal Lake. The special feature of this post office is that letters posted from here carry a special design which has

the picturesque scenery of Dal Lake and Srinagar city. These pictures reach wherever these letters are posted to and hence promote Kashmir as a tourist destination across the world,

(3) This is a heritage post office that has existed since British times. It was called Nehru Park Post Office before 2011. But after that, the chief postmaster John Samuel renamed it as Floating Post Office

(4) The post office's houseboat has two small rooms - one serves as the office and the other a small museum that traces the philatelic history of the state postal department. It has a shop that sells postage stamps and other products.

(5) But for the local Floating Post office is more than an object of fascination. Rupees 1-2 crore is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in and around the Dal Lake. The lake has several islets that are home to more than 50,000 people,

(6) The greatest difficulty was is the recurrence of 2014 like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss uncontrollably pushed by the flood, the Rescue team had to anchor it using a special mechanism at a nearby highland Then it was brought back on the Dal after the water receded. The biggest boon is that at no time of the year you need a fan in this post-office!

Q 1. Where is the floating post office situated?

(1) The floating post office is situated on Wular Lake in Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir).

(2) The floating post office is situated on Dal Lake in Jamnagar (Jammu & Kashmir).

(3) The floating post office is situated on Nigeen Lake in Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir).

(4) The floating post office is situated on Dal Lake in Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir).

Q 2. Who renamed the office as floating post office?

(1) The Chief Postmaster, John Clark named the post office as "Floating Post Office"

(2) The Chief Postmaster, John Samuel named the post office as “Floating Post Office”

(3) The Chief Postmaster, Jake Samuel named the post office as “Floating Post Office”

(4) The Chief Postmaster, John Dane named the post office as “Floating Post Office”

Q 3. Fill in the blanks:

The Floating Post Office was called _____ Post Office before 2011.

(1) The Park

(2) Gandhi Park

(3) Nehru Park

(4) Green Park

Q 4. The word from the passage which means the same as "attraction"?

(1) Fascination means the same as "attraction".

(2) Want means the same as "attraction".

(3) Inducement means the same as "attraction".

(4) Witchery means the same as "attraction".

Q 5. What is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir?

(1) Srinagar is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) Lahore is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) Delhi is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir.

(4) Hyderabad is the capital of Jammu and Kashmir.

Q 6. Which one of these is the synonym of the word "intricately"?

(1) Simple

- (2) Straightforward
- (3) Complex
- (4) Apparent

Q 7. How much money is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in and around the Dal Lake?

- (1) Rupees 1-2 crores are deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in and around the Dal Lake.
- (2) Rupees 1-2 lakhs are deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in and around the Dal Lake.
- (3) Rupees 1-3 crore is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in and around the Dal Lake.
- (4) Rupees 4-6 lakh is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by communities living in and around the Dal Lake.

Q 8. How is the seal used from the Floating Post Office, unique?

- (1) The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique - along with the date and address. It bears the design of a tourist riding on a Shikara on the Dal Lake.
- (2) The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique - along with the date and address. It bears the design of a boatman rowing a Shikara on the Dal Lake.
- (3) The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique - along with the date and address. It bears the design of a woman rowing a Shikara on the Dal Lake.
- (4) The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique - along with the date and address. It bears the design of a boatman rowing a Shikara on the Wular Lake.

Q 9. What was the greatest difficulty?

(1) The greatest difficulty was is the recurrence of 2012 like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss uncontrollably pushed by the flood.

(2) The greatest difficulty was is the recurrence of 2014 like landslides in which the houseboat had gone for a toss uncontrollably pushed by the mud.

(3) The greatest difficulty was is the recurrence of 2014 like snowfall in which the houseboat had gone for a toss uncontrollably pushed by the snow.

(4) The greatest difficulty was is the recurrence of 2014 like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss uncontrollably pushed by the flood.

Q 10. What is the "biggest boon" in the passage?

(1) The biggest boon is that at no time of the year do you need a light in this post-office!

(2) The biggest boon is that at no time of the year do you need a chair in this post-office!

(3) The biggest boon is that at no time of the year do you need a fan in this post-office!

(4) The biggest boon is that at one time of the year you need a fan in this post-office!

Case study based questions
10th English

Factual Passages

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the passage given below:

(1) Necessity is indeed the mother of invention. When areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. Why? Because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir government came up with the idea of artificial glaciers.

(2) Ladakh, a cold desert at an altitude of 3,000-3,500 meters above sea level, has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50 mm. Glaciers have always been the only source of water. Agriculture is completely dependent on the glacier melt unlike the rest of river/monsoon fed India. But over the years with the increasing effects of climate change, rainfall and snowfall patterns have been changing, resulting in severe shortage and drought situations. Given the severe winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to one harvest season.

(3) It is located between the natural glacier above and the village below. The one closer to the village and lowest in altitude melts first, providing water during April May, the crucial sowing season. Further layers of ice above melt with increasing temperature thus ensuring continuous supply to the fields. Thus, farmers have been able to manage two crops instead of one. It costs about 150,000 and above to create one.

(4) Fondly called the "glacier man", Mr. Norphel has designed over 15 artificial glaciers in and around Leh since 1987. In recognition of his pioneering effort, he was conferred the Padma Shri by President Pranab Mukherjee, in 2015.

(5) There are a few basic steps followed in creating the artificial glacier.

(6) River or stream water at higher altitude is diverted to a shaded area of the full facing north, where the winter sun is blocked by a ridge or a mountain range. At the start of winter November, the diverted water is made to flow onto a sloping hill face through distribution channels. Stone embankments are built at regular intervals which impede the flow of water, making shallow pools and freeze, forming a cascade of ice along the slope. Ice formation continues for 3-4 months resulting in a large accumulation of ice which is referred to as an "artificial glacier".

Q 1. For how many months does the ice formation continue for?

- (1) The ice formation continues for 1-2 months.
- (2) The ice formation continues for 3-4 days.
- (3) The ice formation continues for 3-4 months.
- (4) The ice formation continues for 3-4 hours.

Q 2. Find the word in the paragraph that means the same as 'gathering'?

- (1) Accumulation
- (2) Formation
- (3) Collectibles
- (4) Jammed

Q 3. Mr. Norphel designed_____artificial glaciers in Leh.

- (1) Mr. Norphel designed 20 artificial glaciers in Leh.
- (2) Mr. Norphel designed 34 artificial glaciers in Leh.
- (3) Mr. Norphel designed 15 artificial glaciers in Leh.
- (4) Mr. Norphel designed 7 artificial glaciers in Leh.

Q 4. Which Indian President gave Padma Shri award to Mr. Norphel?

- (1) Mr. Narendra Modi is the Indian President who gave Padma Shri award to Mr. Norphel.
 - (2) Mrs. Pratibha Patil is the Indian President who gave Padma Shri award to Mr. Norphel.
 - (3) Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is the Indian President who gave Padma Shri award to Mr. Norphel.
 - (4) Dr. Abdul Kalam is the Indian President who gave Padma Shri award to Mr. Norphel.
-

Q 5. Choose the correct option :

Who was Chewang Norphel?

- (1) Chewang Norphel was a retired teacher.
- (2) Chewang Norphel was a retired civil engineer.
- (3) Chewang Norphel was a retired social worker.
- (4) Chewang Norphel was a retired activist .

Q 6. Choose the correct option :

Ladakh is at an altitude of _____ metres above the sea level.

- (1) 2000-6500 metres.
- (2) 1000-1500 metres.
- (3) 3000-3500 metres.
- (4) 6000-8500 metres.

Q 7. Choose the correct option :

What kind of landform is Ladakh?

- (1) Ladakh is a cold desert.
- (2) Ladakh is a hot desert.
- (3) Ladakh is a dry desert.
- (4) Ladakh is a hot and cold desert.

Q 8. In which year Mr. Norphel got the Padma Shri award?

- (1) Mr Norphel got the Padma Shri award in 2005
 - (2) Mr Norphel got the Padma Shri award in 2010.
 - (3) Mr Norphel got the Padma Shri award in 2016.
 - (4) Mr Norphel got the Padma Shri award in 2015.
-

Q 9. What is the annual rainfall rate of Ladakh?

- (1) Ladakh has a low average annual rainfall rate of 58 mm.
- (2) Ladakh has a low average annual rainfall rate of 48 mm.
- (3) Ladakh has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50 mm.
- (4) Ladakh has a low average annual rainfall rate of 46 mm.

Q 10. State true or false:

Given the severe winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to two harvesting seasons.

- (1) True
- (2) False
- (3)
- (4)

Passage - 2

10 Marks

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 in the house 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 colors 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 ever 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, "Are a man and a woman.

She is pretty, but he is ugly like hell. I didn't see much: The front gate was open but the windows were shut again. I heard a dog barking.

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 switched on full volume until mid-night when the radio station closed down The dog was barking and the man was shouting, I did not hear the woman.

Q 1. Which two colors were there in Miss Hilton's house?

- (1) Green and Grey were the two colors in Miss Hilton's house.
- (2) Green and Pink were the two colors in Miss Hilton's house.
- (3) Blue and Grey were the two colors in Miss Hilton's house.
- (4) Red and Grey were the two colors in Miss Hilton's house.

Q 2. How many cricket balls did the boys get back from Miss Hilton's house?

- (1) The boys got back about five or six cricket balls from Miss Hilton's house.
- (2) The boys got back about two or four cricket balls from Miss Hilton's house.
- (3) The boys got back about one or three cricket balls from Miss Hilton's house.
- (4) The boys got back about ten or twelve cricket balls from Miss Hilton's house.

Q 3. Fill in the blanks:

A man was shouting, a dog was barking only_____ .

- (1) the other man was unheard.
 - (2) the woman was unheard.
 - (3) the pretty girl was unheard.
 - (4) the old lady was unheard.
-

Q 4. Who were the three new owners of Miss Hilton's house?

- (1) The pretty woman, her ugly husband and their pet dog were the three owners of Miss Hilton's house.
- (2) The ugly woman, her ugly husband and their pet dog were the three owners of Miss Hilton's house.
- (3) The pretty woman, her handsome husband and their pet dog were the three owners of Miss Hilton's house.
- (4) The pretty woman, her ugly husband and their pet cat were the three owners of Miss Hilton's house.

Q 5. For sale' sign was nailed on?

- (1) 'For sale' sign was nailed on the Neem tree.
- (2) 'For sale' sign was nailed on the Apple tree.
- (3) 'For sale' sign was nailed on the Mango tree.
- (4) 'For sale' sign was nailed on the tree.

Q 6. Choose the correct option: What was the color of high iron fence?

- (1) Blue
- (2) Yellow
- (3) Pink
- (4) Grey

Q 7. Fill in the blanks:

One of the residents of the speaker's street always complained against them to_____.

- (1) their grandparents.
 - (2) their parents.
 - (3) their siblings.
-

(4) the local police station.

Q 8. Fill in the blanks:

The____was switched on, on full volume until midnight in new neighbor's house.

- (1) radio
- (2) television
- (3) speakers
- (4) geyser

Q 9. Which of these words from the paragraph means same as 'Grumbling'?

- (1) Whining means the same as 'grumbling'.
- (2) Compliment means the same as 'grumbling'.
- (3) Complaining means the same as 'grumbling'.
- (4) Opposing means the same as 'grumbling'.

Q 10. State true or false:

Nobody in the street knew Miss Hilton.

- (1) True
 - (2) False
-