

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.**1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.**

(1) The seasonal problem of water taps running dry is plaguing most of our major cities. With the bigger rivers flowing in trickles and, ponds and wells reduced to clay-pits, village women in remote areas have to fetch every drop of water for drinking, cooking, washing and so on, across large distances. This has only worsened a perennial problem, that of widespread pollution of water, rendering it unfit for human consumption. The monsoons—and the attendant floods—will not solve this problem. The Delhi Administration is seriously worried about the threat to civic health posed by the polluted waters of the Yamuna. Two new tanks are to be set up to treat sewage. At present only 60 per cent of the 200 million gallons of the city's sewage receives any kind of treatment before it is dumped into the river which supplies water not only to this city but to innumerable towns and



villages downstream. The Ganges, the Yamuna, the Kaveri, in fact all our important rivers, serving many urban conglomerations are fast becoming a major source of disease.

(2) A comprehensive bill, introduced in Parliament recently, envisages the setting up of Central and State boards for the prevention and control of water pollution. But it will obviously take some time before legislation is passed and effectively implemented. Meanwhile the problem continues to swell.

(3) According to a survey of eight developing countries conducted a couple of years ago, 90 per cent of all child deaths were due to water-borne diseases. It is the same unchanged story today. In a country like India, a burgeoning population continuing to use the open countryside as a lavatory means that, with every dust storm and rain, human excreta laden with germs and parasite spores find their way to ponds, shallow wells and even the streams and rivers. Only 18 per cent of the rural folk have access to potable water.

(4) All children have the right to clean water and basic sanitation, as stated in the Convention on the Rights of a Child. The ultimate aim of UNICEF's work in water, sanitation and hygiene is to ensure that all children enjoy this right, and that no child is left behind.

1. Why is the Delhi administration seriously worried?

- (a) Delhi administration is seriously worried about treating sewage.
- (b) Delhi administration is seriously worried about water taps running dry.
- (c) Delhi administration is seriously worried about the threat to civic health.
- (d) Delhi administration is seriously worried about the unattended floods

2. What is referred as a seasonal problem in paragraph 1?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Fetching water in rural areas (c) Drought in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Water taps running dry (d) Widespread pollution of water
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3. What is the condition of water scarcity faced by village women in remote areas?

- (a) They have to fetch every drop of water for drinking, cooking, washing and so on.
- (b) They have to rely on polluted water for their day-to-day chores.
- (c) They have to depend on the water supply provided by the government.
- (d) They have to depend on the monsoon for adequate water supply.

4. What is the ultimate aim of UNICEF's work in water, sanitation and hygiene?

- (a) To ensure that rural folk have access to potable water
- (b) To ensure that all children have the right to clean water and basic sanitation
- (c) To ensure the prevention of child deaths due to water-borne diseases
- (d) To ensure the prevention and control of water pollution

5. Which of the following diseases are caused by drinking polluted water?

A. Cholera	B. Typhoid	C. Dengue
D. Diarrhoea	E. Pneumonia	
(a) A., B. and C.	(b) B., C. and D.	(c) C., D. and E.
		(d) A., B. and D.

6. What was concluded a couple of years ago, according to a survey conducted of eight developing countries?

- (a) That 90% of all child deaths were due to water-borne diseases
- (b) That 18% of the rural folk have access to potable water
- (c) That only 60% of the 200 million gallons of the city's sewage receives any kind of treatment
- (d) That the monsoon and the attendant flood will not solve the problem of water pollution

7. Study the following statements.

- A. Two million tanks are to be set up to treat sewage.**
- B. The rivers serving many urban conglomerations are fast becoming a major source of disease.**
- C. The problem of water taps running dry is plaguing most of our major cities.**
- D. In India, burgeoning population continues to use riverbanks as a lavatory.**

The following are correct:

- (a) A. and B.
- (b) B. and C.
- (c) C. and D.
- (d) A. and D.

8. What do you understand by 'burgeoning population'?

- (a) The illiterate population
- (b) The rural population
- (c) The increasing population
- (d) The urban population

9. Which of the following means the same as 'burgeoning'?

- (a) Demanding
- (b) Flourishing
- (c) Criticizing
- (d) Mocking

10. Pick the option which is the OPPOSITE of the word 'envisage'.

- (a) Disregard
- (b) Predict
- (c) Imagine
- (d) Comprehend

II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) India has over 400,000 telecom towers at present, but the growth in the number of towers is just 3 percent annually, which compares poorly with the over 12 million subscribers added by industry every year. Telecom service providers say that a "health scare" among the public is what prevents additional towers from coming up in large numbers. What is the truth in this?
- (2) A Bio-Initiative Report in 2012 pointed towards health hazards due to radiation from cell towers. The most common of these are sleep disorder, headache, irritability, concentration problem, memory loss, depression, hearing loss and joint problems. More severe problems include seizures, paralysis, miscarriage, irreversible infertility and cancer. Many countries have lower radiation norms, says Girish Kumar, a professor in the electrical engineering department of IIT-Bombay. For instance, Austria has a radiation limit of 1 milliwatt per square metre. In countries such as Russia, China, Italy and Poland, the allowed limit is 100 milliwatt per square metre. "If mobile coverage is possible in these countries, then there is no reason why we cannot have low radiation levels in our country," says Kumar.
- (3) There was a wave of protests in Mumbai over possible radiation effects of cell phone towers. The protests grew after film actor Juhi Chawla stepped in to first get towers right opposite her home in Mumbai's Malabar Hill removed, and subsequently mobilised support from the public and activists to launch a full-fledged awareness campaign against cell phone towers. She wanted telecom companies to lower radiation levels on towers

near residential areas, put a cap on the number of antennae, and place towers at a distance from buildings. Meanwhile, reports on the ill-effects of radiation poured in. For instance, residents of the Shree Samarth building in Dadar's Parsi colony claimed that they saw six cases of cancer in the building in a period of just three years, allegedly caused by radiation from telecom towers in the area.

(4) The link between the towers and cancer was not proved in any of the cases, but they set panic bells ringing in government circles. In 2014, the Department of Telecommunications undertook a study on radiation levels through its Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) wing in Mumbai. It addressed the public's grievances and reassured them that operators are indeed adhering to the prescribed norms on radiation. Union Telecom Minister Ravi Prasad also told INDIA TODAY that there are no conclusive studies to prove that radiation from these towers is a health hazard.

(5) The American Cancer Society, a non-profit organisation, says that radiation levels from cell phone towers are low since the towers are mounted high above ground level and signals are transmitted intermittently. Unless someone is exposed directly in front of the antennae, the radiation impact would be limited, the society says.

-Towers of Concern by M.G. Arun

11. The passage voices the concern pertaining to:

- (a) cell phone towers and residents' radiation
- (b) cell phone usage, towers and cancer
- (c) cell phone towers, radiation and general health
- (d) radiation, cell phone towers and cancer

12. The most common health hazards due to radiation are:

- (a) sleep disorder, headache
- (b) memory loss, depressions
- (c) hearing loss, joint problems
- (d) all of these

14. Which cancer society says that radiation levels from cell phone are low?
(a) Indian Cancer Society (b) Russian Cancer Society
(c) American Cancer Society (d) African Cancer Society

15. Rearrange the following sentences in the order of their occurrence in the passage.

Rearrange the following sentences in the order of their occurrence in the passage.

- A. The link between the towers and cancer was not proved in any of the cases.
- B. Austria has a radiation limit of 1 milliwatt per square metre.
- C. Unless someone is exposed directly in front of the antennae the radiation impact would be limited.
- D. There is no reason why we cannot have low radiation levels in our country.
- E. Residents of Shree Samarth building in Dadar's Parsi colony claimed that they saw six cases of cancer in the building.

(a) A, B, C, E, D (b) B, D, E, A, C (c) C, B, A, E, D (d) D, A, C, B, E

16. In which of the following sentences has the word 'radiation' been used in the same context as in the passage?

- (a) The sun, a lamp, or an electric heater all warm us by radiation.
- (b) Madam Curie insisted that there was something in nature that gave out radiation.
- (c) At sunrise, the shortwave radiation from the sun begins to heat the ground.
- (d) The level of radiation of the typical mobile phone is around 0.2 to 1 watt per kilogram.

17. What is the allowed limit of radiation in Russia, Italy and Poland?

- (a) 1 milliwatt per square metre in Russia, China, Italy and Poland
- (b) 1000 milliwatt per square metre in Russia, China, Italy and Poland
- (c) 100 milliwatt per square metre in Russia, China, Italy and Poland
- (d) 10 milliwatt per square metre in Russia, China, Italy and Poland

18. **What was the ill-effect of the radiation faced by the residents of Dadar's Parsi colony?**

- (a) Sixty cases of cancer in the building in a period of just three years.
- (b) Six cases of cancer in the building in a period of just two years.
- (c) Sixty cases of cancer in the building in a period of just three years.
- (d) Six cases of cancer in the building in a period of just three years

20. 'To set panic bells ringing' means the same as:

- (a) to make someone feel worried or concerned about something.
- (b) to set alarm bells ringing with some specific purpose.
- (c) to set a time for the bells in a building to start ringing.
- (d) to set a time for the bells in the school to ring for dispersal.

III. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

(1) Every time a child takes a soft drink, is he laying the ground work for a dangerous bone disease? Fizzy and sugary drinks don't cause osteoporosis but, because they are often a substitute for a glass of milk, the children miss out on taking in the calcium and vitamin D they need to build a strong skeleton. Many of them also lead a sedentary lifestyle, so they aren't getting the bone-building benefits of vigorous exercise either. These children tend to suffer from brittle bones and fractures later on in life. In addition, they could be at a risk of being diagnosed with osteoporosis at an earlier age than most others.

(2) The Indian Society for Bone and Mineral Research (ISBMR), a body comprising experts on osteoporosis, was established in 1996, with the aim of promoting research and circulating awareness about metabolic bone diseases especially this bone-crippling disease. Osteoporosis starts in childhood but its consequences are apparent at a later stage in life. This condition causes bones to become riddled with holes, like the framework of a house that's been attacked by termites. This can lead to broken bones, which in turn, can cause deformity, chronic pain, and disability. Osteoporosis can be fatal: up to 25 per cent of older people who suffer a broken hip, die within a year. Osteoporosis isn't just your grandmother's health threat. Although it strikes over 50 million women in India, it also menaces over 12 million men. It causes loss of height, pain in joints and back, and fractures, and can be very depressing. So, it is important that we adopt preventive measures to save millions of people from the risk of suffering from osteoporosis.

(3) There is a new medical understanding of the best ways to protect ourselves and our children. "Simple changes in lifestyle and nutrition will help save bones", says Dr Mittal. He suggests, it's never too late to adopt bone-friendly habits, like exercise that includes walking, jogging or skipping, getting enough sunlight and getting adequate calcium, especially through fruits, vegetables and fermented dairy products. This move in the right direction will keep the bones healthy and prevent osteoporosis.

21. Which of the following would be an appropriate title to be given to the passage?

(a) Metabolic Bone Diseases	(b) Osteoporosis and Fizzy Drinks
(c) Lifestyle and Osteoporosis	(d) Prevention is Better than Cure

22. Osteoporosis causes bones to become:

(a) riddled with holes	(b) strong like iron
(c) shapeless	(d) riddled with termites

23. What is the aim of ISBMR?

- (a) To promote research and circulate awareness about bone being riddled by termites.
- (b) To promote research and circulate awareness about metabolic bone diseases.
- (c) To promote research and circulate awareness about bone building benefits.
- (d) To promote research and circulate awareness about bone being attacked by termites.

24. Based on your reading of the passage, choose the incorrect statement from the following.

- (a) Simple changes in lifestyle and nutrition will help save bones.
- (b) It's never too late to adopt bone-friendly habits.
- (c) Osteoporosis starts in childhood.
- (d) Fizzy and sugary drinks cause osteoporosis.

25. Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'ground work', as used in the passage.

A. Difficult work	B. Important work	C. Basic work
D. Ordinary work	E. Preliminary work	
(a) A. and C.	(b) C. and E.	(c) B. and D.
		(d) B. and E.

26. Children could be at a risk of being diagnosed with _____ at an earlier age.

- (a) Osteoporosis
- (b) Mental disorder
- (c) Depression
- (d) Chronic pain

27. When was ISBMR established?

(a) 1997	(b) 1998	(c) 1999	(d) 1996
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IV. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING

I heard a thousand blended notes,
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.
To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What man has made of man.
Through primrose tufts, in that green bower,
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths;
And' tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes;
The birds around me hopped and played,
Their thoughts I cannot measure:-
But the least motion which they made
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.
The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.
If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament
What man has made of man?

-William Wordsworth

33. 'A grove' means the same as:

(a) a small wood or a group of trees
(b) a large forest with tall trees
(c) a road lined with trees
(d) a path lined with trees

34. Who hopped and played around the poet?

(a) Children (b) Birds (c) Rabbits (d) Peacocks

35. What was the poet's mind filled with?

(a) Sad thoughts of nature bringing sad thoughts to mind.
(b) Pleasant thoughts of his mother bringing sad thoughts to mind.
(c) Pleasant thoughts of nature bringing sad thoughts to mind.
(d) Pleasant thoughts of his home bringing sad thoughts to mind.

36. Why was the poet sad?

(a) Because of the destruction man has caused to man
(b) Because of the destruction nature has caused to nature
(c) Because of the destruction nature has caused to man
(d) Because of the destruction man has caused to nature

37. Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem.

(a) abab (b) aabb (c) abcd (d) abba

38. What thoughts grieved the poet's heart?

(a) 'What man has made of him.'
(c) 'What man has made of her.'

(b) 'What man has made of man.'
(d) 'What man has made of nature.'

39. What were the budding twigs doing?

(a) Spreading out their leaves to catch the breeze
(c) Speaking to each other

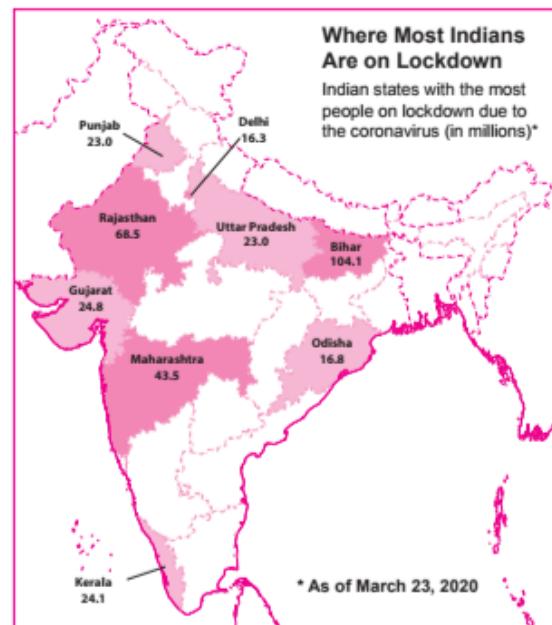
(b) Dancing with the music
(d) Holding each other hands

40. Why does the poet have reason to lament?

(a) Because he wants to fulfill his selfish needs
(b) Because he is thinking about himself
(c) Because the man has ruined the environment by exploiting it for his selfish needs
(d) Because he is angry with man and nature

V. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- On 23 March 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi urged 1.3 billion Indians to observe a self-imposed 14-hours Janata (people's) Curfew, leaving markets empty, train stations quiet, and tourist sites blocked. It was done to promote social distancing. According to figures from Johns Hopkins University, the virus has claimed 13,049 lives and infected 307,280 people worldwide since the December outbreak in China's Wuhan city.
- After an all-day curfew was observed by the entire nation on Sunday, millions of Indians remained on lockdown because of the global coronavirus pandemic.
- Authorities said the curfew was served as a test to see how prepared this country of 1.3 billion — the world's second-most populous nation — was to deal with the pandemic. It was perhaps the world's most massive exercise in voluntary social distancing to date. But two days later, Indians found themselves facing a lockdown that was no longer optional.
- According to Johns Hopkins University, India had recorded 425 cases as of Monday, but since the country has tested fewer people for the COVID-19 virus than others, it is unclear how reliable these numbers are and what challenges India will be up against as the disease continues its global march.



(5) Bihar is placing most people on lockdown – more than 104 million in the entire state – despite having recorded only two coronavirus cases so far. Rajasthan is under a state-wide lockdown as well, which affects more than 68 million people. Punjab, Chandigarh and Delhi have also quarantined everybody in their jurisdictions, while 17 more states and union territories have imposed lockdowns on parts of their populations.

(6) Most of the virus cases were recorded in Maharashtra (64) and Kerala (52), where the districts affected have been placed on lockdown. All in all, Down To Earth Magazine estimates that more than 427 million people in India are affected by the restrictions, making the lockdown the biggest of the pandemic that is currently ongoing. Around 760 million people in China were affected by lockdowns during the worst of the outbreak, while Italy is presently restricting the movement of 60 million people.

41. When did Prime Minister Narendra Modi announce Janta Curfew?

(a) 23 March 2002 (b) 22 March 2020 (c) 23 March 2020 (d) 24 March 2020

42. How many people were infected worldwide by the virus?

(a) 400 million (b) 13,049 (c) 1.3 billion (d) 307,280

43. Which word means the same as ‘curfew’?

(a) Disorganises (b) Untidiness (c) Liberty (d) Curtailment

44. Refer to the map and identify the states that recorded the least and the greatest number of people under lockdown.

(a) Delhi and Odisha (b) Delhi and Bihar (c) Odisha and Bihar (d) Odisha and Kerala

45. Why was the curfew served as a test?

(a) To see how much India was prepared to deal with the pandemic
(b) To check the population of India
(c) To check for the updates of the pandemic
(d) To take the precautionary measures for the pandemic

46. Rearrange the sentences given below in the order of their occurrences in the passage.

A. Indians found themselves facing a lockdown that was no longer optional.
B. 17 more States and Union Territories have imposed lockdowns on parts of their populations.
C. Narendra Modi urged 1.3 billion Indians to observe self-imposed 14 hours Janata Curfew.
D. It is unclear how reliable these numbers are and what challenges India will be up against.
E. According to figures from John Hopkins University the virus has claimed 13,049 lives.

47. Which state from the following has recorded only two cases so far, according to the passage?

(a) Punjab (b) Delhi (c) Bihar (d) Odisha

48. How is the lockdown biggest of the pandemic?

(a) Because it has affected many people
(b) Because 427 million people in India are affected by the restrictions
(c) Because of the December outbreak in China's Wuhan city
(d) None of these

49. Which of the following option means the same as ‘the power to make legal decisions and judgments’?

(a) Outbreak (b) Lockdown (c) Quarantined (d) Jurisdiction

50. Which of the following option does not correspond to the word ‘pandemic’?

(a) Rampant (b) Widespread (c) Epidemic (d) Exclusive



PRACTICE PAPER-08

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (d)	6. (a)	7. (d)
8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (a)	11. (d)	12. (d)	13. (b)	14. (c)
15. (b)	16. (d)	17. (c)	18. (d)	19. (b)	20. (a)	21. (c)
22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (d)	25. (b)	26. (a)	27. (d)	28. (d)
29. (a)	30. (a)	31. (c)	32. (a)	33. (a)	34. (b)	35. (c)
36. (d)	37. (a)	38. (b)	39. (a)	40. (c)	41. (c)	42. (d)
43. (d)	44. (b)	45. (a)	46. (c)	47. (c)	48. (b)	49. (d)
50. (d)						