

**General Instructions:**

- (i) This paper is divided into three Sections: A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.
- (ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
- (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

**Section A**

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**READING SKILLS**

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*Maximum Marks : 20*

**A1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :**

1. Human progress is largely the result of human effort and skill. Once we learn to expect great things of ourselves and prepare to receive the good things of life, they not only can but will be ours. There is genius within us, but we are like sleeping giants. Unless we awaken to this fact and use the larger power, we sleep on and on. The source of all power is within reach of us. "The kingdom of God is within us." To improve, and further improve, is the constant struggle of life's greatest successes. A marked characteristic of a successful man is that he is always improving something somewhere. His daily resolution, upon arising every morning is to make today a better day than yesterday by improving something.
2. "Man is not pulled from in front nor is he pushed from behind," says Paul Meyer. "Rather, he is driven from within, first, by what he thinks, subsequently by what he feels and does." He further reiterates : "People are conditioned beings. Their basic habits of thoughts or attitudes are formed early in childhood, in an environment over which they have little or no control. Yet, they carry these attitudes and act out their entire adult lives with little change. They are regulated in their response to their environment by the negatively conditioned image they hold of themselves and society. People have the unlimited potential to make themselves whatever they choose; their only limitations are those which they place on their own minds."
3. Success is not a relationship between how well one person is doing in comparison with another, but a relationship between what a person is and what a person can become. Success is related to one's own progressive realisation of one's own predetermined worthwhile goals. Success becomes a progressive development of one's potential, an individual journey rather than a destination, a striving towards a goal worthy of that person.
4. To make people change in order to fulfil this progressive realisation of potential requires motivation. A motive is that which leads men into action. It is that which creates the interest and urge, and drives people to act in a specific manner. The two commonly used methods for motivating people are fear and incentive. Fear motivation is based on punishment and works only initially. People learn either to ignore the pressure of fear or flee from it. Incentive motivation is based on reward and appetitive. It is simply a process of "luring" people by offering a "prize" for something that should be done anyway. It creates a second serious problem by causing what was once provided as a privilege to become a right, and the "price" must be continually increased. This creates a behaviour response of causing people to do less and less for more and more reward, developing in them finally a tendency to say, "Why make any effort? I can get all I want for doing nothing at all."

5. A better way is by effecting a positive change in attitudes. Attitudes Motivation does not depend on outside pressure or incentive and ultimately results in a lasting and permanent change. An attitude is a collection of habits of thoughts that are basically consistent with each other. Since the habit is formed through the repeated exposure to an idea or through the repetition of a behaviour pattern, a planned positive change in thought and subsequently in attitude can be effected through the use of the same fundamental learned process of “spaced repetition”. If people are to be motivated to their fuller potential on a continuous, lasting basis, they must be willing to undergo a fundamental change in attitude.
6. Personally motivated people learn to recognise existing opportunities by relating the normally unrelated and by seeing usual things in an unusual way. A man’s purpose is to realise this potential.
7. There has been a growing volume of research by social scientists on the motives of people who work. The most simple definition of motivation is that “which induces action or determines choice”. In their famous book, *Success Through A Positive Mental Attitude*, Hill and W. Clement Stone observe : “A motive is the ‘inner urge’ only within the individual which induces him to action, such as an idea, emotion, desire or impulse.” A lot of theoretical work has been done at the Psychological Service of Pittsburgh in the field of motivation. One important piece of research was based on careful interviews with some 200 engineers and accountants who worked for eleven different firms in the Pittsburgh area. It was clear that with this group of engineers and accountants the real motivators were opportunities to become more expert and to handle more demanding assignments. Pay, job security and working conditions were “hygienic factors”.

**A1. On the basis of reading the above passage, answer the following questions :**

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| (a) What is the distinguishing characteristic of a successful man?                 | 1 |
| (b) How can we say that people are conditioned beings?                             | 2 |
| (c) Bring out the difference between the fear and incentive methods of motivation. | 2 |
| (d) What is the most effective way of motivation? Why?                             | 2 |
| (e) What is motive? How does it motivate a person?                                 | 2 |
| (f) Find out words from the passage which mean the same as the following :         | 3 |
| (i) Firm decision – Para 1.  |   |
| (ii) Inherent quality that can be developed – Para 3.                              |   |
| (iii) Uncommon – Para 6.   |   |

**A2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has estimated that 218 million children between the ages of five and seventeen work in developing countries. Of these, 122.3 million children work in the Asia-Pacific region, 49.3 million work in sub-Saharan Africa, and 5.7 million work in Latin America and Caribbean. Most working children in rural areas are found in agriculture; many children work as domestic help; urban children work in trade and services, with fewer in manufacturing and construction.

Child labour ranges from four-year olds tied to rug looms to keep them from running away, to seventeen years old helping out on the family farm. In some cases, a child's work can be helpful to him or her and to the family; working and earning can be a positive experience in a child's growing up. This depends largely on the age of the child, the conditions in which the child works, and whether work prevents the child from going to school.

The Children's Right Division at Human Rights Watch has focused its effort on the worst forms of child labour, those prohibited by the ILO's Worst Form of Child Labour Convention. Children, who work long hours, often in dangerous and unhealthy conditions, are exposed to lasting physical and psychological harm. Working at rug looms, for example, has left children disabled with eye damage, lung disease, stunted growth, and a susceptibility to arthritis as they grow older. Children making silk thread in India dip their hands into boiling water that burns and blisters them, breathe smoke and fumes from machinery, handle dead worms that cause infections, and guide twisting thread that cut their fingers. Children harvesting sugar cane in El Salvador use machetes to cut cane for upto nine hours a day in the hot sun; injuries to their hands and legs are common and medical care is often not available.

Denied an education and a normal childhood, some children are confined and beaten, reduced to slavery. Some are denied freedom of movement—the right to leave the workplace and go home to their families. Some are abducted and forced to work. The human right abuses in these practices are clear and acute. We have found similar problems in Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and the United States. Children who work for too many hours and too many days, for too little, or sometimes no pay, are subjected to physical abuse, exposed to dangerous pesticides and made to work with dangerous tools. The need of the hour is to start a debate on child rights and work issues.

### Questions

1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations where ever necessary (minimum 4). Give a suitable title to the passage. 5
2. Write the summary of the passage in about 80 words making use of the notes made. 3

## Section B

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# ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

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(35)

3. You are Mahip/Mahima the secretary of Consumer Club of Govts.S.S. School, Nanak Pura. Write a notice in not more than 50 words for your school Notice Board inviting students to participate in a competition of web designing/Project on Mass Media at I.I.M. Indore. Invent other necessary details. (5)

OR

You are Prateek/Pratima of Govt. Sarvodaya Vidyalaya A. Block, Shalimar Bagh. Design an attractive and meaningful poster regarding Disaster Management Workshop to be organised in your school. (5)

4. You are Aditi/Aditya of Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, Sharda Niketan, Delhi. You made a visit to the Exhibition and Light and Sound Programme Organised at Central Park, Connaught Place, New Delhi to commemorate the 150th anniversary to Indian Revolt in 1857. You were fascinated at the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people in celebrating the day. Write a report about the cultural programme in about 125 words for your School Magazine. (10)

OR

You are Shravan/Shruti. Yesterday you witnessed a car accident. When a teenager driving very carelessly hit many people standing on a bus-stop. Six persons got injured and one died on the spot. Describe this incident in about 125 words as an eye witness.

5. You are a Music Teacher of Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Palam Vihar, Delhi. You have to purchase a number of musical instruments for Music room. Place an order to Messers. Sargam Electronics, Darya Ganj, Delhi for supply of required instruments. Invent the details yourself. You are Seema/Samir. (10)

OR

You are Prasoon/Pallavi, a member of Eco-club of Blue-Bells School, Kailash Colony, Delhi. You are pained over the increasing level of Environmental Pollution in Delhi. You decide to write a letter to the editor, to be published in local daily, highlighting the causes of environmental pollution and measures to check it. (10)

6. National Cadet Corps is an organization which not only inculcates discipline in the youth but also prepares them for the defence of the country. It also provides an opportunity to the students to participate in various other activities such as adventure, culture etc. Write an article in 150-200 words on the need to make N.C.C. Compulsory in all schools in the country. 10

OR

Joint family system is gradually disintegrating in the country. Many elderly people get neglected because of the nuclear set up of families. It increases the need of homes for the aged. Write an article in 150-200 words on the topic entitled "Should there be Homes for the Aged in India."

## Section C

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# LITERATURE

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### TEXT BOOKS (Flamingo & Vistas) and LONG READING TEXT-NOVEL (30+15 Marks)

7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : (4)

Perhaps the Earth can teach us  
as when everything seems dead  
and later proves to be alive.  
Now I' ll count upto twelve  
and you keep quiet and I will go.

- i) What does the Earth teach us ? 1  
ii) What does the poet mean to achieve by counting upto twelve ? 1  
iii) How does earth prove to be alive? 1  
iv) What is the significance of 'keeping quiet' ? 1

OR

“The stunted, unlucky heir  
Of twisted bones, reciting a father gnarled disease  
His lesson from his desk. At the back of the dim class  
One unnoted, sweet and young. His eyes live in a dream  
Of squirrels game, in tree room, other than this.”

- i) Who is being referred to in the first two lines?
- ii) Explain ‘father’s gnarled disease’.
- iii) Who is sitting at the ‘back of the dim class’?
- iv) ‘His eyes live in a dream’—what dreams does he have?

8. Answer any TWO of the following questions in about 30-40 words each : 2 X 2 = 4 marks

- (a) Why has the poet's mother been compared to the 'late winter's moon'?
- (b) How do we bind ourselves to the earth every morning?
- (c) What will happen to Aunt Jennifer's tigers when she is dead ?

9. Answer any SIX of the following questions in about 30-40 words each: (6 x 2 = 12)

- (i) Why was Franz tempted to miss the school that day?
- (ii) Why was Edla happy on opening the gift left by the peddler?
- (iii) Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangle industry.
- (iv) What does Jack want to convey through the story of Roger Skunk?
- (v) What superstitious beliefs of the servants made them oppose Sadao's decision to give shelter to the injured man?
- (vi) How did Sophie want to be a part of Geoff's world?
- (vii) What is the significance of the prince's utterance - "Let tigers beware"?

10. Answer any ONE in about 125-150 words (10 Marks)

The resistance of Zitkala-Sa to the cutting of her hair and Bama’s determination to study are sparks which can ignite a change. Discuss in the light of ‘Memories of Childhood.’

OR

What is the bond that unites the two - the old Mr. Lamb and Derry, the small boy ? How does the old man inspire the small boy ?

11. Answer the following in about 100 words : (5 Marks)

Exploitation is a universal phenomenon. The poor indigo farmers were exploited by the British landlords, which Gandhiji objected. Even after our independence we find exploitation of unorganized labour. What values do we learn from Gandhiji's campaign to counter the present day problems?

12. Answer the following question in 150 words. 8

How did the convict unknowingly save Sir Henry's life by sacrificing his own life?

13. Answer the following question in about 130 words. 7

"Sherlock Holmes is the most loved detective.' Comment.