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Series A6BAB/C

SET-1

Q.P. Code 1/6/1

Roll No. | | | | | | | | |

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

NOTE

(I) Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.

(II) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

(III) Please check that this question paper contains **6** questions.

(IV) **Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**

(V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

ENGLISH (Core)

Time allowed : 2 hours *Maximum Marks : 40*

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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

(i) This question paper contains THREE sections — READING, WRITING and LITERATURE.

(ii) Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION A

(Reading) **(14 marks)**

1. Read the passage given below : *8*

1 Last week, a wild elephant was radio-collared for the first time in Assam's Sonitpur district. A joint initative of the State Forest Department and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) India, it is being described as a step to study and mitigate human-elephant conflict. The department plans to collar at least five elephants in high-conflict habitats in the coming months. Experts say the exercise is challenging and runs the risk of low success.

2 What it means ? Radio collars are GPS-enabled collars and can relay information about an elephants' whereabouts. They weigh roughly 8 kg and are fitted around the elephant's neck. Collaring includes identifying a suitable candidate (generally an adult elephant), darting it with a sedative, and fitting the collar around its neck before it is revived. Additionally, the team also attaches an accelerometer to the collar to "understand what exactly the elephant is doing at any given time (running, walking, eating, drinking, etc.)."

3 Why is it done ? The objectives are two-fold, said M.K. Yadava, Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam. "Information from the GPS would help us track and study the movement patterns of the herd, across regions and habitats," he said. Added Hiten Baishya of the WWF, "We will know where they are moving, which corridors they frequent, if the habitat is sufficient, if it needs protection, etc." This would help in understanding what is driving the conflict. The second objective is incidental : The collar would serve as an early warning system to people if elephants are moving in their direction. "And this would help mitigate conflict incidents," said veterinarian and elephant expert Kushal Konwar Sarma, who is involved in the exercise.

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4 The Plan in Assam : In March 2020, the Ministry of Environment of Forest and Climate Change gave approval to collaring of five elephants in Assam's Sonitpur and Biswanath districts. It set a number of conditions, including "minimum trauma" to elephants and submission of periodic reports. The Challenges : Collaring is an extremely time consuming and challenging exercise. "We have to identify the matriarch of the herd we will tag ..... identification alone takes time and involves us stalking them for days," said the elephant expert Sarma.

5 For tranquilisation, Baishya said, "We go on foot. There is risk — for both our life and the elephant's life. But we have very skilled experts on board and they are doing the job with utmost care." Officials said, not all components for radio collaring are available in India including collars and tranquilising drugs. These have to be imported and are expensive. The state's topography, marked by hills and rivers poses another challenge. Also elephants grow, "Collars may become tight, so we usually take a senior elephant so there is less chance of growth." Baishya said, "Many times, elephants are not able to keep the collar on. They will have it on for maximum six months, before it falls off," said Bibhuti Lakhar, a senior scientist. Last year, an elephant, which had strayed into Guwahati from Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary in 2019, was radio-collared on a trial basis. "We monitored it for a month, but due to the weight of the belt and the elephant brushing against trees, the signal was feeble and ultimately the collar fell off," said a forest official.

6 Is it worth it ? Yadava said while there were risks and the success rate was low, there has been no better mechanism than collaring to study conflict long-term.

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Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any ***eight*** questions from the nine given below : *8×1=8*

(i) Show evidence from the passage that radio collaring of elephants is a challenging task. *1*

(ii) What purpose is served by radio collaring of elephants ? *1*

(iii) Which device in the collar gives information about the elephant's activities ? *1*

(iv) What are the twin objectives of collaring the elephants ? *1*

(v) What two conditions are prescribed by the concerned Ministry for collaring elephants ? *1*

(vi) Why is collaring a time consuming exercise ? *1*

(vii) Why is it not advisable to put a collar on a young elephant ? *1*

(viii) Why does the collar fall off from the elephant's neck ? *1*

(ix) Find the word in the passage which means "to make a person or animal unconscious". (Para 5) *1*

2. Read the passage given below : *6*

1 Research by a team of scientists has uncovered a surprising way to stimulate the development of healthy fat in humans. In the long-term, the team's findings may have implications for the development of weight loss medication. These scientists found that the kind of stress that accompanies third degree burns may induce the human body to convert normal fat cells into brown fat, which burns calories at a higher rate. If future research can determine how and where the body accomplishes this conversion, it may be possible to develop drugs that induce artificial yet remarkably rapid fat burning in obese patients.

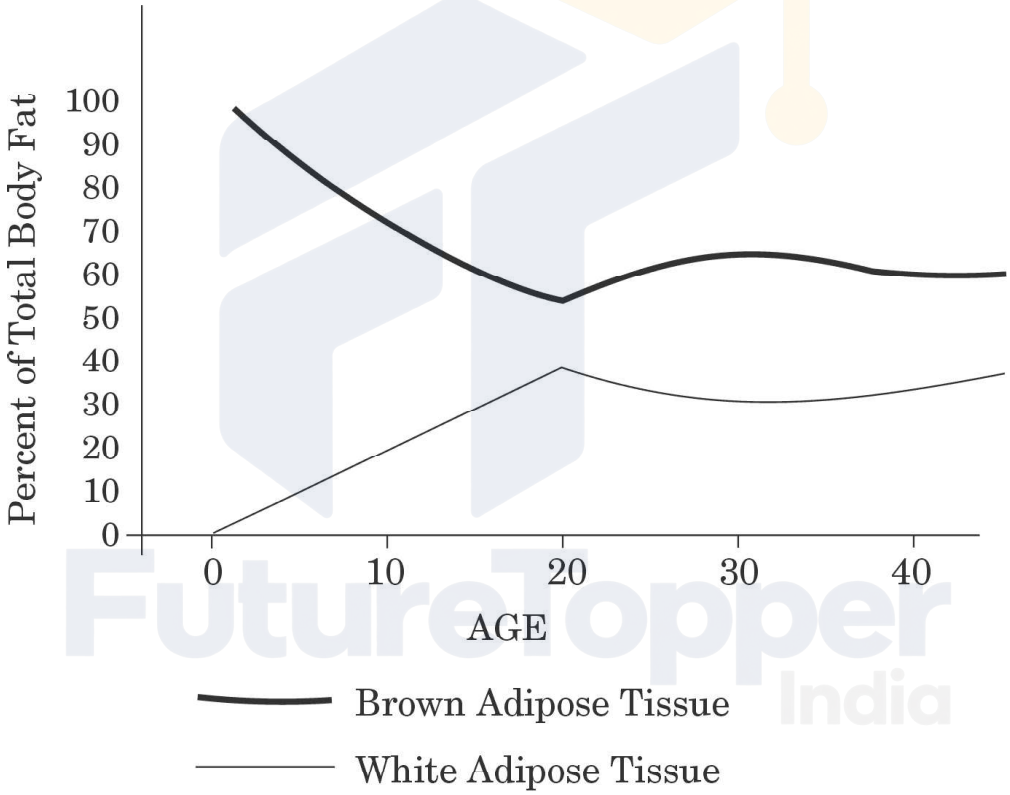
2 White adipose tissue — normal, white fat — accounts for most of the fat in the bodies of most mammals. Small mammals and newborn humans, however have a high proportion of brown fat. The difference between the two types led scientists to believe that brown fat has the potential to combat obesity. This is because brown fat contains excess of mitochondria : the structures within body cells that are responsible for producing energy. This means that brown fat burns more calories and releases more heat when it burns. After all, the function of naturally occurring brown fat is to generate heat in small animals, or in human infants, who do not yet have the ability to shiver.

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3 The research began with the observation that patients with severe, widespread burns needed to consume more calories each day in order to maintain their weight. On studying the fat cells of 48 severe burn patients throughout their treatment, analysis of the fat samples revealed that what was once white adipose tissue had 'browned,' acquiring many characteristics similar to brown fat, including its ability to burn fat at a high rate.

Of course we are still long way from the practical applications of these findings. This research however indicates the possibility of converting white fat into brown and reveals something about the conditions that catalyze such a conversion.

BODY FAT CHANGES



Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any ***six*** out of the seven questions given below : *6×1=6*

(i) What has the team of scientists uncovered ? *1*

(ii) What kind of implications will the team's findings have ? *1*

(iii) Does the information in the graph support the author's statements regarding brown fat percentages in humans ? *1*

(iv) Based on the data in the graph, state at what age does the greatest percent change occur in body fat type. *1*

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(v) What accounts for most of the fat in the bodies of mammals ? *1*

(vi) What does the passage state about small mammals and newborn humans ? *1*

(vii) What does brown fat contain ? What is it responsible for ? *1*

For the Visually Impaired Candidates only (in lieu of Q.no. (iii) and (iv)).

(iii) In what way does brown fat help obese people ? *1*

(iv) What may induce the conversion of normal fat into brown fat ? *1*

SECTION B
(Writing) (8 marks)

3. You are Dr. B.L. Kapoor from Pratibha Kapoor Hospital, Patiala. You have been invited to speak on Health — a dietary journey, for Senior Secondary School students. Draft a reply accepting the invitation in not more than 50 words. Request for the time, date and venue where the meeting has been organised. *3*

4. Attempt any ***one*** from A and B given below. *1×5=5*

A. In response to the undermentioned classified advertisement in a reputed newspaper, write a letter in about 120 – 150 words for the post with the detailed curriculum vitae. Mention personal details, academic qualifications.

SITUATION VACANT

ROSE PUBLIC SCHOOL invites applications for NTT qualified and experienced teachers. Knowledge of computers and art and craft preferred.

Contact :

The Principal, Rose Public School, Sitara.

OR

B. You are Radha/Rajesh, the Sports Captain of your school P.B. Bose Public School. The Annual Sports Day was conducted last Monday. As a sports reporter, write a report in about 120 – 150 words covering all the details such as day, date, time, venue, Chief Guest, march past, field events, award ceremony, etc.

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SECTION C

(Literature) **(18 marks)**

5. Answer any ***five*** out of the six questions given below, within 40 words each : *5×2=10*

(i) How did Gandhi try to improve the cultural and social backwardness of people living in Champaran villages ? *2*

(ii) What made the rattrap peddler resort to begging and petty thievery ? *2*

(iii) What are the things of beauty that the poet mentions in the poem 'A Thing of Beauty' ? *2*

(iv) Describe the appearance of Aunt Jennifer's 'Tigers'. *2*

(v) How does Mr. Lamb try to overcome loneliness ? *2*

(vi) What is peculiar about Roger Skunk ? *2*

6. Answer any ***two*** of the following in about 120 – 150 words each : *2×4=8*

(i) What makes a thing of beauty a joy forever ? *4*

(ii) What precautions were taken by the prison officials to prevent Evans from escaping ? *4*

(iii) Gandhi came to the conclusion that the peasants should stop going to law courts. Explain. *4*

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