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Series **BPQRS/3**

Set No. 3

Q.P. Code 2/3/3

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

Roll No.

- *Please check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages.*
- *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.*
- *Please check that this question paper contains **7** questions.*
- ***Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.***
- *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

(Language and Literature)

Time allowed : 2 hours *Maximum Marks : 40*

General Instructions :

(i) *The question paper contains **three** sections – Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.*

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

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SECTION A

Reading *10 marks*

1. Read the passage given below :

Sifting through the sands of time

1 *When you're on the beach, you're stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds. Sand provides a mineral treasure-trove, a record of geology's earth-changing processes.*

2 Sand : as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.

3 Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. It is one of the most common substances on Earth. And it is a major element in man-made items too — concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.

4 What exactly is sand ? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They have come from the erosion of rocks, or from the skeletons of marine organisms which accumulate on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.

5 Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is a dazzling white, its grains may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum. On Pacific islands jet black sands form from volcanic minerals.

6 Usually, the older the granules, the finer they are and the smoother the edges. The fine, white beaches, for instance, are recycled from sandstone several hundred million years old. Perhaps they will be stone once more, in another few hundred million.

7 Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient whose uses are legion : but it has one vital function you might never even notice. Sand cushions our land from the sea's impact, and geologists say it often does a better job of protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.

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On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any ***five*** questions from the six given below : *5×1=5*

(i) How is sand a 'treasure-trove' ?

(ii) How is sand both a pain and a pleasure ?

(iii) Name two man-made materials that contain sand.

(iv) List the different shapes of sand.

(v) What is the origin of white sand ?

(vi) In what ways are older granules different from recent granules ?

2. Read the passage given below :

Extraction And Purification Of Drinking Water

1 Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level — known as a water table — is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby.

2 Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface. However, this only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump.

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3 Some bottled water is advertised as 'purified', which means it has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure; this must be thrown away.

4 For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis.

5 The overall effects of UV light treatment are variable, however, which leaves many municipal water treatment processes relying on chlorination. Its powerful and comprehensive antimicrobial effect notwithstanding, chlorination is also extremely inexpensive and remains the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes. Many members of the public remain suspicious of water that has been treated with such a harsh chemical. Its ease of use and affordability has meant that chlorine often plays an important role in making tainted water supplies safe for consumption immediately after natural disasters have occurred.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any ***five*** questions from the six given below : *5×1=5*

(i) Under what conditions does a natural spring emerge ?

(ii) What is a confined aquifer ?

(iii) What forms a flowing artesian well ?

(iv) Explain the term 'purified' water.

(v) How are pathogens treated ?

(vi) Why is municipal water treated by chlorination ?

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SECTION B

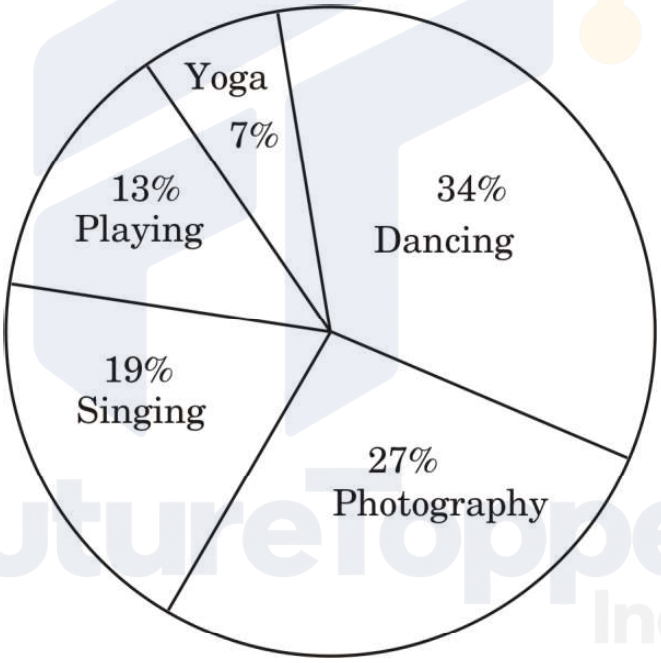
Writing and Grammar *10 marks*

3. Attempt any ***one*** from (i) and (ii).

(i) You are Meera/Madhur, librarian of Vidya Bharti, Cantt Road, Lucknow. Write a letter to Oxford Publication placing a detailed order of textbooks for classes 6th – 8th for your school library. Mention subjects and quantity. Ask for a discount on the catalogue price. *5*

(ii) The given pie chart shows the data on hobbies of students during summer vacations :

Write an analytical paragraph in 100 – 120 words to analyze the data. *5*



Hobbies of Students during Summer Vacations

For The Visually Impaired Candidates Only (in lieu of Q. No. 3(ii)) :

(ii) The school has announced a two week mid-term break during which it will be organising a hobby camp for students of classes 6th – 8th. Parents feel that it is too close to the examinations and children need to focus on academics.

Write a paragraph in not more than 120 words to analyze the above argument. *5*

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4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is *one error* in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. *3×1=3*

		Error	*Correction*
Is money the more important	(e.g.)	more	most
thing of life ? Money is certainly	(a)	_____	_____
something what is often discussed	(b)	_____	_____
in today's world. Hardly the day	(c)	_____	_____
goes without a discussion on this topic.			

5. Read the conversation below and complete the passage that follows : *2×1=2*

Seema :	Why haven't you brought my practical file ?
Rita :	I had gone to my uncle's house with my parents, so I forgot to keep it.
Seema :	Don't make an excuse. I want to know the truth.
Rita :	I am sorry Seema. I was chatting with my friends till late. I forgot that you needed it urgently.

Seema asked Rita (a) _____. Rita said that she had gone to her uncle's house with her parents, so she had forgotten to keep it. Seema (b) _____. Rita said that she was sorry and further added she had been chatting with her friends till late and she had forgotten that Seema needed it urgently that day.

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SECTION C

Literature *20 marks*

6. Answer any ***six*** questions in 30 – 40 words each : *6×2=12*

(i) Grief is often seen as a measure of love. Justify your response to Buddha's sermon.

(ii) How did the baker become synonymous with celebrations and occasions in Goa ? (Glimpses of India)

(iii) 'Amanda is alone but not lonely in the world she envisions.' Give instances from the poem to justify.

(iv) How would you describe Custard the Dragon ?

(v) 'A parent should try to be a companion to a child.' Explain with reference to Richard's mother. (The Making of a Scientist)

(vi) How did the necklace change the life of Loisel ?

(vii) Do you agree with the poet Walt Whitman's perception of animal life. Justify. (Animals)

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

(i) After reading the story 'Bholi' you find her to be 'a role-model' for village girls. Discuss.

(ii) Valli was sensitive, but at the same time she was fearless and quite determined. Explain with reference to the text.

(iii) Write a character sketch of Lomov. (The Proposal)

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