

CHAPTER

2

NOTE- MAKING

Chapter Analysis

List of Topics	2016		2017		2018	
	D	OD	D	OD	D	OD
LAT (5 marks)	1	1	1	1	1	1

2018

- In Delhi & Outside Delhi sets, one question of 8 marks on note making and summary was asked.

2017

- In Delhi set, one question of 8 marks on note making and summary was asked.
- In Outside Delhi set, one question of 8 marks on note making and summary was asked.

2018

- In Delhi set, one question of 8 marks on note making and summary was asked.
- In Outside Delhi set, one question of 8 marks on note making and summary was asked.

Introduction

- Note-making is basically; jotting down the important points for further usage.
- After listening to a talk or reading some book or assignment, you jot down your thoughts to refresh your mind later. These notes enable you to organize your thoughts.

Purpose of Note-Making

- To revise lessons before examinations
- To write a report or any composition
- To plan a speech or any lecture
- To convey any message only by giving important details
- To make a presentation
- To summarise the text that you have read

How to Make Notes

- The first step is to read the chapter or article thoroughly from beginning till the very end. By reading the passage with proper concentration, we get answers to the following questions :
 - What does the passage deal with ?
 - How is the theme developed in the passage?
- The second step is to identify the main points and supporting details in the given text. Try to make your notes condensed and to the point.
- After that, try to divide the passage according to the common content and supply suitable headings to them. If required, the headings can be further divided into sub headings.
- Finally condense the information and organize it in a systematic way.



Characteristics of Note-Making

- Notes are not written in grammatically correct sentences.
- Notes are much shorter than original text.
- The main points and the supporting details are distinguished.
- Many unimportant words, helping words etc., are usually dropped out.
- Information is condensed by using symbols, abbreviations, shorter words etc.
- Try not to exceed 5 words in every heading and supporting points.
- Try to complete the notes within 4 to 5 headings.
- Notes should be presented in a systematic manner that brings out the structure of the original text.
- Headings and supporting details are numbered.
- Finally, the summary is prepared on the basis of the notes prepared. It should not exceed the limit of 80 words.

Format

<p>Heading/Title</p> <p>1. Heading</p> <p> 1.1</p> <p> 1.2</p> <p> 1.3 Supporting points</p> <p> 1.4</p> <p>2. Heading</p> <p> 2.1</p> <p> 2.2</p> <p> 2.3 Supporting points</p> <p> 2.4</p> <p>3. Heading</p> <p> 3.1</p>	<p>3.2</p> <p>3.3 Supporting points</p> <p>3.4</p> <p>4. Heading</p> <p> 4.1</p> <p> 4.2</p> <p> 4.3 Supporting points</p> <p> 4.4</p>
Key to Abbreviations	
1. eg.	– example
2. etc.	– et cetera
3. &	– and

Marking Scheme

Note making will be of 8 marks.

- Abbreviations/symbols (with/without key) any four 1 mark
- Title 1 mark
- Content (Minimum 3 headings and subheadings with proper indentation and notes) 2 marks

Suggested points

Note : Notes and summary should be in the third person.
and summary should be written in the first person, provided the format is correct and content is covered properly.

- **Summary :** The summary should include all the important points given in the notes. 2 marks
- Content 2 marks
- Expression 2 marks
- Use the notes which you have made for writing your summary. This will not just save your time but will also help you write the summary in your own words.
- The summary should include points, facts or ideas in the same order as it appears in the passage.

Previous Years' Questions

Q.1. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (8)

1. There is a clear dichotomy between Jayashankar Prasad's daily life and the one that found expression in his literature. In his literary formulations, Prasad advocated an escape- from- personality ideal and categorically stated:



“An artist’s art, and not his person, is the touchstone to assess his work . . . it is only after losing his personality that he emerges in his art, as an artist”.

2. In Prasad’s works – his poems, short stories, novels, dramas etc. – what emerges is life as shaped in the writer’s inner self by his emotions, fancies, dreams, reveries. His writings are a record not of outer reality, but of the artist’s inner world. As such, of a proper appreciation and understanding of his works, more emphasis needs to be placed on the working of his mind, than the events of his day-to-day life.

3. Prasad was born in a renowned family of Varansi. His grand-father Shiv Ratan Sahu was a dealer in high quality perfumed tobacco (snuff). Besides being an astute businessman, he was endowed with a marked cultural taste. His home was the meeting place of the local poets, singers, artists, scholars and men of religion. Prasad’s father Devi Prasad Sahu carried forward this high tradition of family. Prasad, therefore, had a chance to study the various phases of human nature in the light of the business traditions, artistic taste and religious background of his family.

4. When the business had somewhat recovered, Prasad planned the publication of a literary journal. Prasad started the “Indu”. The inaugural number appeared in July 1909. By this time, Prasad’s notions of literature had crystalized into a credo. In the first issue of Indu, he proclaimed, “Literature has no fixed aim; it is not slave to rules; it is free and all-embracing genius, gives birth to genuine literature which is subservient to none. Whatever in the world is true and beautiful is its subject matter. By the dealing with the True and Beautiful, it establishes the one and affects the full flowering of the others. Its force can be measured by the degree of pleasure it gives to the reader’s mind as also by criticism which is free of all prejudice”. The words sound like the manifesto of romanticism in literature.

5. Even while recognizing the social relevance of literature, Prasad insisted, “The poet is a creator ... he is not conditioned by his milieu; rather it is he who moulds it and gives it a new shape; he conjures up a new world of beauty where the reader for the time being, becomes oblivious of the outer world and passes his time in an eternal spring garden where golden lotuses blossom and the air is thick and pollen”. Thus, the chief aim of literature according to Prasad is to give joy to the reader and to create a state of bliss in him. Later, under the impact of Shaivadvaitism, this faith of Prasad, got further strengthened. (word length- 490)

(Extract from ‘Jayashankar Prasad- His mind and Art’ by Dr. Nagendra)

1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary-minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (4)

1.2 Write a summary of the passage in about 100 words. (4)

[SQP 2018-19]

Ans. NOTES

- If a student has attempted only summary or only notes, due credit should be given.
- 1 mark allotted for the title to be given, even if a student has written the title either in Q1(1) or Q1(2).
- Content must be divided into headings and subheadings.

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Another title, main points and sub-points may be accepted if they are indicative of the candidate’s understanding of the given passage, and the notes include the main points, with suitable and recognizable abbreviations. Complete sentences are not to be accepted as notes. Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, as long as a consistent pattern is followed. 8

(1)

Note-Making 4

Distribution of Marks

- Title 1 mark
- Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes) 2 marks
- Abbreviations/Symbols (with/without key)–any four 1 mark

Suggested notes

Note : Accept the notes and summary in the third person

Title : Jayashankar Prasad- His life (any other suitable title) 1

1. His exp.n in lit.:

- 1.1. an escape
- 1.2. lose your personality
- 1.3. record of writer’s inner world
- 1.4. more emph.z on mind than body

2. Personal life :

- 2.1. renowned family of Varansi
- 2.2. home- meeting place of the local poets, singers
- 2.3. grand-father- an astute businessman
- 2.4. had a chance to study phases of human nature

3. Started the “Indu”:

- 3.1 in July 1909
- 3.2 proclaimed
 - a) Lit. has no fixed aim
 - b) is free and all embra’g genius
 - c) gives birth to genuine lit.



4. Social relevance of literature

- 4.1 poet is a creator
- 4.2 moulds it
- 4.3 conjures up a new world of beauty
- 4.4 becomes oblivious of the outer world

5. Chief aim of literature

- 5.1 give joy to the reader
- 5.2 create a state of bliss 2

Suggested Abbreviations :

Lit.	— Literature
Emph.z	— Emphasize
Exp.n	— Expression
Embra'g	— Embracing

1

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018-19]

Summary

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.

✓ Content	2 marks
✓ Expression	2 marks

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018-19]

Detailed Answer :

Summary: Jayshankar Prasad's expression in literature is an escape from world, makes you lose your personality, familiarizes with record of writer's inner world with more emphasis on mind than body. He belongs to a renowned family of Varanasi where his home served as meeting place of the local poets and singers. His grandfather was an astute businessman who gave him a chance to study phases of human nature. He started the journal "Indu" in July 1909 and proclaimed that literature has no fixed aim and but it is free and all-embracing genius gives birth to genuine literature. He related poet as a creator who moulds it, conjures up a new world of beauty and becomes oblivious of the outer world. He said that the chief aim of literature is to give joy to the reader and create a state of bliss. 4

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

8

1. There are two types of diabetes, insulin dependent and non-insulin dependent. 90-95% of the estimated 13-14 million people in the United States with diabetes have non-insulin dependent, or type II diabetes. Because this type of diabetes usually begins in adults over the age of 40 and is most common after the age of 55, it used to be called as adult onset diabetes. Its symptoms often develop gradually and are hard to identify at first; therefore nearly half of all the people with diabetes do not know it. So, someone who has developed Type II diabetes may feel tired or ill without knowing why. This can be particularly dangerous because untreated diabetes can cause damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys and nerves. While the causes, short term effects, and treatments of the two types of diabetes differ, both types can cause long term health problems.

2. Most importantly, both types affect the body's ability to use digested food for energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion i.e. glucose, for energy. After a meal, the normal digestive system breaks some food down into glucose. The blood carries the glucose or sugar throughout the body, causing blood glucose levels to rise. In response to this, insulin is released into the blood stream and signals the body tissues to metabolize or burn the glucose for fuel, which causes blood glucose levels to return to normal. The glucose that the body does not use is stored in the liver, muscle or fat.

3. In both types of diabetes, the normal function of glands is affected. A gland called pancreas makes insulin. In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin at all. People with non-insulin dependent diabetes usually produce some insulin in their pancreas but their body tissues do not metabolize the glucose properly, a condition known as insulin resistance.

4. There's no cure for diabetes yet. However, there are ways to get relief from its symptoms. Foods that are rich in carbohydrates break down into glucose during digestion, causing blood glucose to rise. Also studies have shown that cooked foods raise blood glucose higher than raw, unpeeled foods. So we should eat such uncooked whole grain foods.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum four). 4

2.2 Write a summary of the passage in not more than 80 words. Supply a suitable title to it. 4

[Comptt. Set I, II, III 2018 Modified]

Ans. 2.1.

Note-Making**Distribution of Marks** 4

- **Title & Indentation** 1 mark
- **Content** (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes) 2 marks
- **Abbreviations / Symbols** (with /without key) – Any four 1 mark

Suggested notes**Note :** Accept the notes and summary in the third person**Title :** Facts about Diabetes or any other suitable title 1**1. Types of diabetes**

- 1.1 insulin dependent
- 1.2 non-insulin dependent

2. Non-insulin dependent – facts

- 2.1 also called type II diabetes



- 2.2 begins by 40 years
- 2.3 common after 55 years
- 2.4 earlier called adult onset diabetes
- 2.5 symptoms
 - 2.5.1 develops gradually
 - 2.5.2 hard to identify at 1st
 - 2.5.3 ½ affected unaware
 - 2.5.4 feeling of tiredness / illness
- 2.6 results: damage to
 - 2.6.1 heart
 - 2.6.2 blood vessels
 - 2.6.3 eyes
 - 2.6.4 kidneys
 - 2.6.5 nerves
 - 2.6.6 health

3. Process of food digestion in body

- 3.1 food broken into glucose
- 3.2 glucose carried thru body by blood
- 3.3 causes blood glucose levels to rise
- 3.4 insulin released into blood stream
- 3.5 signals body tissues to metabolize glucose for fuel
- 3.6 blood glucose levels return to normal
- 3.7 excess glucose stored in liver/muscle/fat

4. Function of Pancreas

- 4.1 produces insulin
- 4.2 insulin not produced in insulin-dependent diabetes
- 4.3 some insulin produced in non-insulin dependent diabetes
 - 4.3.1 body tissues do not metabolize glucose
 - 4.3.2 known as insulin resistance

5. Remedies

- 5.1 no cure yet
- 5.2 only relief possible like
 - 5.2.1 avoid food rich in carbohydrates

- 5.2.2 avoid cooked food
- 5.2.3 eat raw, unpeeled food
- 5.2.4 eat uncooked, whole grain food

2.2

Summary

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes. **4 marks**

✓ **Content** **2 marks**

✓ **Expression** **2 marks**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

Detailed Answer :

Summary

The different types of diabetes include insulin dependent and non-insulin dependent. The non-insulin dependent diabetes is also called type II diabetes. It begins by the age of 40 and is most common after 55 years of age. It was earlier called adult onset diabetes. This type of diabetes is a gradually developing one, hard to identify at first, half of the people are affected unaware and results in feeling of tiredness / illness. It results in damaging heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, nerves and health. The process of food digestion in body covers food broken into glucose, glucose carried out in body by blood, causes blood glucose levels to rise, insulin is released into blood stream, signals body tissues to metabolize glucose for fuel, blood glucose levels return to normal and excess glucose is stored in liver or muscle or fat. The function of the pancreas in our body is to produce insulin. The insulin is not produced in insulin-dependent diabetes. Only some quantity of insulin is produced in non-insulin dependent diabetes. As a result, the body tissues do not metabolize glucose. This is known as insulin resistance. There has been no cure identified for it yet. However, only relief is possible through remedies like avoiding food rich in carbohydrates, avoiding cooked food, eating raw, unpeeled food and eating uncooked, whole grain food. **4**

Q.3. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

8

Keeping cities clean is essential for keeping their residents healthy. Our health depends not just on personal hygiene and nutrition, but critically also on how clean we keep our cities and the surroundings. The spread of dengue and chikungunya are intimately linked to the deteriorating state of public health conditions in our cities.

The good news is that waste management, to keep cities clean, is now getting attention through the Swachh Bharat Mission. However, much of the attention begins and stops with the brooms and the dustbins, extending at most to the collection and transportation of the mixed waste to some distant or not so distant place, preferably

out of sight. The challenge of processing and treating the different streams of solid waste and safe disposal of the residuals in scientific landfills, has received much less attention in municipal solid waste management than is expected from a health point of view.

One of the problems is that, instead of focusing on waste management for health, we have got sidetracked into “waste for energy”. If only we were to begin by not mixing the biodegradable component of solid waste (close to 60 percent of the total) in our cities with the dry waste and instead use this stream of waste for composting and producing a gas called methane.

City compost from biodegradable waste provides an alternative to farmyard manure (like cow-dung). It provides an opportunity to simultaneously clean up our cities and help improve agricultural productivity and quality of the soil. Organic manure or compost plays a very important role as a supplement to chemical fertilisers in enriching the nutrient-deficient soils. City compost can be the new player in the field.



Benefits of compost on the farm are well-known. The water holding capacity of the soil which uses compost helps with drought-proofing and the requirement of less water per crop, is a welcome feature for a water-stressed future. By making the soil porous, use of compost also makes roots stringer and resistant to pests and decay. Farmers using compost, therefore, need less quantity of pesticides. There is also evidence to suggest that horticulture crops grown with compost have better flavour, size, colour and shelf-life.

City compost has the additional advantage of being weed-free, unlike farmyard, manure which brings with it the seeds of undigested grasses and requires a substantial additional labour cost for weeding as the crops grow.

City compost is also rich in organic carbon and our soils are short in this. Farmers clearly recognize the value of city compost. If city waste was composted before making it available to the farmers for applying to the soil, cities would be cleaned up and the fields around them would be much more productive.

Quite apart from cleaning up the cities of biodegradable waste, this would be a major and sustainable contribution to improving the health of our soil without further damage by excessive chemical inputs. What a marvellous change it would be, from waste to health!

The good news is that some states are regularly laying plastic roads. Plastic roads will not only withstand future monsoon damage but will also solve a city's problem of disposing of non-recyclable plastic. It is clear that if the mountains of waste from our cities were to be recycled into road construction material, it would tackle the problem of managing waste while freeing up scarce land.

- (a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 4
- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. 4

[Delhi/Outside Delhi 2018 Modified]

Ans The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main point and sub-points may be accepted if they are indicative of the candidate's understanding of the given passage and the notes include the main points, with suitable and recognizable abbreviations.

Complete sentences are not to be accepted as notes.

Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

NOTE MAKING

Distribution of Marks	4 marks
(a) Title & Indentation	1 marks
Content (minimum 3 heading and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes)	2 marks
Abbreviations/Symbol (with/without key)- any four	1 mark

NOTE:

Accept the notes and summary in the third person

Suggested Notes:

Title: Waste Management: Some Facts or any other suitable title.

1. Reasons for keeping cities clean

- 1.1 to keep the residents healthy
- 1.2 health depends on
 - 1.2.1 personal cleanliness
 - 1.2.2 cleanliness of city
- 1.3 to prevent spread of dengue and chikun.
- 1.4 to prevent deterioration of public health conditions in cities
(any two)

2. Reasons for waste management

- 2.1 helps keep cities clean
- 2.2 being promoted through SBM
- 2.3 earlier began and stopped with brooms and dustbin
- 2.4 to sensitize impce. of waste separation
(any two)



3. **Challenges of waster management**
 - 3.1 has received less attn.
 - 3.2 focus only on waste management for energy
 - 3.3 no focus on W.M. for health
 - 3.4 biodegradable being mixed with solid waste
 - 3.5 safe disposal of residuals in scientific landfills
(any three)
4. **Benefits of organic manure**
 - 4.1 supplement of chem. fertilisers.
 - 4.2 drought-proofing
 - 4.3 makes roots stronger
 - 4.4 free
5. **Benefits of city compost**
 - 5.1 weed-free
 - 5.2 more productive fields
 - 5.3 chemical inputs avoided
 - 5.4 less labour cost
(any two)
6. **Benefits of plastic roads**
 - 6.1 withstand monsoon damage
 - 6.2 solve city problem of plastic disposal
 - 6.3 free lands from dumping waste
(any two)

Suggested Abbreviations/Symbols

chickun- chikungunya
 SBM- Swachh Bharat Mission
 tranpts- transports
 attn.- attention
 impce.-importance
 &-and
 chem.-chemical
 org.-organic
 WM.-waste management

Detailed Answer:

(a) Suggested Notes

Title: Keeping our cities clean

1. Why is it important?
 - (a) for healthy residents
 - (b) stop spreading of diseases like dengue and chikungunya
2. Swachh Bharat Mission
 - (a) a waste management initiative by govt.
 - (b) begins and stops with brooms and dustbins
 - (c) extends at the most to collection and transp of waste to a place which is out of sight.
3. Solid waste management
 - (a) not much attention given
4. Waste for energy
 - (a) should not mix biodegradable waste with dry waste
 - (b) instead use it for composting and producing methane gas
5. City compost from biodegradable waste
 - (a) alt. to farmyard manure
 - (b) does a dual job-clean cities and improve productivity of soil
 - (c) has a better water-holding capacity
 - (d) makes soil porous, roots stronger and need less quantity of pesticides
 - (e) is weed free
 - (f) rich in organic carbon



6. Good news
- (a) Some states laying plastic roads
- (i) withstand future monsoons
- (ii) tackle the prob. of managing waste and free up scarce land
- (iii) solve the problem of non-recyclable plastic

Abbreviations: used

govt- government
 transp- transportation
 alt- alternative
 prob- problem

(b) Summary

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.

Content

2 marks

Expression

2 marks

Detailed Answer: Summary

Keeping cities clean is important for keeping their residents healthy. Spread of diseases like dengue and chikungunya is linked to unclean surroundings. Swachh Bharat Mission is a waste management initiative by the government. But, the attention begins and stops with the brooms and the dustbins, extending at the most to collection and transportation of waste to a place which is out of sight. Solid waste management has not been given much attention. The policy of 'waste for energy' should be adopted. It means that biodegradable waste should not be mixed with dry waste. Instead it should be used for composting and producing methane gas. City compost from biodegradable waste is an alternative to farmyard manure. It does a dual job of cleaning the cities and improving the productivity of the soil. Compost has a great water-holding capacity. By making the soil porous, the roots will become stronger and will need less quantity of pesticides. It is also weed free and is rich in carbon content, which our soil lacks. But the good news is, some states are regularly laying plastic roads. These will withstand future monsoons and solve the problem of non-recyclable plastic. Also, the problem of managing waste will be tackled and scarce land will be freed.

Q. 4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[Delhi Set I/II/II, Outside Delhi I/II/II, Foreign I/II/II 2017 Modified] 8

The most alarming of man's assaults upon the environment is the contamination of air, earth, rivers and sea with lethal materials. This pollution is irrevocable for the most part the chain of evil it initiates for the most part, is irreversible. In this contamination of the environment, chemicals are the sinister partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world; radiation released through nuclear explosions into the air, comes to the earth in rain, lodges into the soil, enters the grass or corn or wheat grown there and reaches the bones of a human being, there to remain until his death. Similarly, chemicals sprayed on crops lie long in soil, entering living organisms, passing from one to another in a chain of poisoning and death. Or they pass by underground streams until they emerge and combine into new forms that kill vegetation, sicken cattle and harm those who drink from once pure wells.

It took hundreds of millions of years to produce the life that now inhabits the earth and reached a state of adjustment and balance with its surroundings. The environment contained elements that are hostile as well as supporting. Even within the light of the sun, there were short-wave radiations with power to injure. Given time, life has adjusted and a balance reached. For time is the essential ingredient, but in the modern world there is no time.

The rapidity of change and the speed with which new situations are created, follow the heedless pace of man rather than the deliberate pace of nature. Radiation is no longer the bombardment of cosmic rays; it is now the unnatural creation of man's tampering with the atom. The chemicals to which life is asked to make adjustments are no longer merely calcium, silica and copper and all the rest of the minerals washed out of the rocks and carried in the rivers to the sea; they are the synthetic creations of man's inventive mind, brewed in his laboratories and having no counterparts in nature.

- (a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations (wherever necessary—minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply a title to it.

Ans. Title — Harmful effects of Chemical and Nuclear Radiation

(a) 1. Exploitation of Nature

1. A. contamination of environment
1. A.I. Rd, ch
1. B. irrevocable damage

2. Self-Destruction—

2. A. ch causing poisoning
2. B. rd causing deaths



3. What are humans missing out?
 3. A. bal with nature
 3. B. humans progressing swiftly
 3. B. nature unable to cope
4. Worsening Situation—
 4. A. mutilation
 4. B. atomic bomb destruction
 4. C. synthetic malts

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017] 4

Abbreviations used

- Rd. — Radiation
 Ch. — Chemicals
 Bal. — Balance

- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 100 words.

Ans. Summary

Our environment is being slowly destroyed by human activities, and the main culprits are chemicals and harmful nuclear radiations. We are exposed to them through a poison and death chain. The chemicals enter the soil through rain or repeated sprinkling of crops and enter our bodies. The environment has always been exposed to these difficulties. Everyone has fought and evolved to survive and adjust with nature, as these atrocities came from nature. The man-made challenges are more difficult to deal with.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017] 4

Ans.

ASSAULT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1. WHAT IT IS

- a) Contamination of air, water etc.
- b) Due to lethal malts
- c) Pollution — inevitable
- d) Damage — irreversible

2. CAUSES

- a) Chemicals
 - (i) Enters soil
 - (ii) Through crops, enters humans
- b) Rain / radiation
 - (i) Enter organisms
 - (ii) Through streams

3. NO BALANCE

- a) Many yrs for exis balance
- b) Env. — hostile & supporting elements
- c) Time — to help achieve balance
- d) Lack of time — no balance

4. CHANGES CAUSING HARM

- a) Radiation
 - (i) No longer cosmic rays
 - (ii) Now due to atoms
- b) Adjustment with chemicals
 - (i) No longer only silica, copper etc
 - (ii) Now — synthetic creations
- c) Nuclear explosions

(b)

KEY	
Abbreviated Word	Word
mats	materials
orgnsmys	organisms
yrs	years
&	and
Env.	Environment

SUMMARY — Assault on the Environment
 It is the contamination of the air, water etc.
 It is because of lethal materials because of which pollution and damage are irreversible. It is because of chemicals which come down with rain or chemicals which are sprayed on crops which enter organisms. It took many years to achieve balance with the environment which contains all kinds of elements. This balance is now disturbed due to lack of time radiation is now no longer due to rays, but because of atoms. Nature has to adjust with synthetic creations now.

[Topper's Answer 2017]

Q. 5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[Delhi Comptt Set I/II/III, Outside Delhi Comptt Set I/II/III 2017 Modified] 8

The Great Wall of China was built to link existing fortifications into a united defense system and better keep invading Mongol tribes out of China. It is the largest man-made monument ever to have been built and it is said that it is the only one visible from space. Many thousands of people must have given their lives to build this huge construction.

The Great Wall of China is a series of towers made of stone, brick, earth, wood and other materials, generally built along an east-to-west line across the historical northern borders of China to protect the Chinese states and empires against the raids and invasions of the various nomadic groups of the Eurasian Steppe. Several walls were being built as early as the 7th century BCE; These, later joined together and made bigger and stronger, are now collectively referred to as the Great Wall. Especially famous is the wall built (220-206 BCE) by Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. Little of that wall still remains. Since then, the Great Wall has on and off been rebuilt, maintained and enhanced; the majority of the existing wall is from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Other purposes of the Great Wall have included border controls, allowing the imposition of duties on goods transported along the Silk Road, regulation or encouragement of trade and the control of immigration and emigration. Furthermore, the defensive characteristics of the Great Wall were enhanced by the construction of watch towers, troop barracks, garrison stations, signaling capabilities through the means of smoke or fire and the fact that the path of the Great Wall also served as a transportation corridor.

The Great Wall stretches from Dandong in the east to Lop Lake in the west, along an arc that roughly delineates the southern edge of Inner Mongolia. A comprehensive archaeological survey, using advanced technologies, has concluded that the Ming walls measure 8,850 km. This is made up of 6,259 km sections of actual wall, 359 km of trenches and 2,232 km of natural defensive barriers such as hills and rivers. Another archaeological survey found that the entire wall with all of its branches measures out to be 21,196 km.

King Zheng of Qin conquered the last of his opponents and unified China as the First Emperor of the Qin dynasty ("Qin Shi Huang") in 221 BCE. Intending to impose centralized rule and prevent the resurgence of feudal lords, he ordered the destruction of some sections of the walls. However, he ordered building of new walls to connect the remaining fortifications along the empire's northern frontier. Transporting the large quantity of materials required for construction was difficult, so builders always tried to use local resources. Stones from the mountains were used over mountain ranges, while earth was used for construction in the plains.



The Great Wall concept was revived under the Ming dynasty in the 14th century, to gain a clear upper hand over the Mongolian tribes.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary, minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 4

Ans. Note-Making

Distribution of Marks

- **Title** 1 mark
- **Content** (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes) 2 marks
- **Abbreviations/Symbols** (with/without key)–any four 1 mark

Suggested notes

Note : Accept the notes and summary in the third person.

Title : The Great Protective Wall / The Great Wall of China or any other suitable title

1. Introduction

- 1.1. largest man made monument
- 1.2. only one visible from space
- 1.3. many gave lives for the construction

2. Physical Description

- 2.1. series of towers
- 2.2. made of
 - (a) stone
 - (b) brick
 - (c) earth
 - (d) wood etc.
- 2.3. built along Dandong to Lap Lake
- 2.4. several walls built in 7 BCE

3. Purpose of The Great Wall

- 3.1. protected Chinese states and empire against raids
- 3.2. border control
- 3.3. imposition of duties on goods
- 3.4. regulation and encouragement of trade
- 3.5. controlled
 - (a) immigration
 - (b) emigration

Abbreviations used

- etc. — Et cetera
- BC. — Before Christ
- gainst — against

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017]

- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 100 words. 4

Ans. Summary

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.

- ✓ **Content** 2 marks
- ✓ **Expression** 2 marks

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017]

Detailed Answer :

The great wall of China is the largest man made monument and only one visible from space. It consists of a series of towers made of stones, bricks, earth clay, wood and other material. It is built along Dandong to Lap Lake. Several walls were built in 7th century which was made bigger later; majority of it was built by Ming Dynasty. The purpose of the Great Wall was to protect Chinese states against foreign invasions and to regulate trade.

Q. 6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[CBSE SQP 2017 Modified] 8

Colour therapy is a complementary therapy for which there is evidence dating back thousands of years to the ancient cultures of Egypt, China and India. If we define it in simple terms, colour is a light of varying wavelengths, thus each colour has its own particular wavelength and energy.

Colours contribute to energy. This energy may be motivational and encouraging. Each of the seven colours of the spectrum are associated with energy. The energy relating to each of the seven spectrum colours of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, resonates with the energy of each of the seven main chakras/energy centres of the body. Colour therapy can help to re-balance and/or stimulate these energies by applying the appropriate colour to the body.

Red relates to the base chakra, orange the sacral chakra, yellow the solar plexus chakra, green the heart chakra, blue the throat chakra, indigo the brow chakra (sometimes referred to as the third eye) and violet relates to the crown chakra.

Colour is absorbed by the eyes, skin, skull. Our 'magnetic energy field' or aura and the energy of colour affects us on all levels, that is to say, physical, spiritual and emotional. Every cell in the body needs light energy - thus colour energy has widespread effects on the whole body. There are many different ways of giving colour, including; Solarised Water, Light boxes/lamps with colour filters, colour silks and hands on healing using colour.

Colour therapy can be shown to help on a physical level, which is perhaps easier to quantify. However, there are deeper issues around the colours on the psychological and spiritual levels. Our wellbeing is not, of course, purely a physical issue. Fortunately, many more practitioners, both orthodox and complementary are now treating patients in an holistic manner.

Colour therapy is a totally holistic and non-invasive therapy and colour should be a part of our everyday life, not just something we experience for an hour or two with a therapist. Colour is all around us. This wonderful planet which does not contain all the beautiful colours of the rainbow for no reason. Nothing on this earth is here just by chance; everything in nature is here for a purpose. Colour is no exception. All we need to do is to heighten our awareness of the energy of colour, absorb it and see how it can transform our lives.

- (a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary) minimum four and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 4



Ans. Note-Making**Distribution of Marks****Note : Accept the notes and summary in the third person.****Title : Colour Therapy/Colours Transform Life/
Any other suitable title****1. Age old therapy**

1.1 Found in

1.1.1 Egypt

1.1.2 China

1.1.3 India

1.2 light of vary'ng wvlength & energy

2. Colour relate to energy of chakras

2.1 red -base

2.2 orange - sacral

2.3 yellow - solar plexus

2.4 Green - heart

2.5 Blue - throat

2.6 Indigo - brow

2.7 Violet - crown

3. Holistic benefits

3.1 phy'l

3.2 Spirit'l

3.3 Emotion'l

(Any other relevant point accepted)**Abbreviations Used :**

Vary'ng - varying

Wvlength - wavelength & - and

Phy'l - physical

Spirit'l - spiritual

Emotion'l - emotional

1 mark**Abbreviations / Symbols (with /without key)****Any four : 1 mark****Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes): 2 marks**

If a student has attempted only summary or only notes, due credit should be given.

1 mark allotted for the title be given, if a student has written the title either in (a) or (b) .

Content must be divided into heading and sub headings

Any title, main points and sub points may be accepted if they are indicative of the candidate's understanding of the given passage and the notes include the main points, with suitable and recognizable abbreviations.

Complete sentences not to be accepted as notes. (In such cases ½ -1 mark may be deducted from marks awarded to content.)

Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]**(b) Write a summary of the passage in about 100 words.****Ans. Summary**It should include all the important points covered in the notes. **[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2017] 4****Detailed Answer :**

Colour Therapy is an old age therapy in which light of varying wavelengths and energy is used. There are evidences of its use in Egypt, China and India. Seven colours of the spectrum relate to energy of seven chakras of human body. Colour is absorbed by the magnetic energy field affecting every cell of our body. There are various ways of giving colours such as Solarised Water, Light boxes to heal. Colour Therapy has holistic benefits including spiritual and emotional well-being.

Q. 7. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**[Delhi Set I/II/II, Outside Delhi I/II/II, 2016 Modified] 8**

People tend to amass possessions, sometimes without being aware of doing so. They can have a delightful surprise when they find something useful which they did not know they owned. Those who never have to change house, become indiscriminate collectors of what can only be described as clutter. They leave unwanted objects in drawers, cupboards and attics for years in the belief that they may one day need them. Old people also accumulate belongings for two other reasons, lack of physical and mental energy and sentiments. Things owned for a long time are full of associations with the past, perhaps with the relatives who are dead and so they gradually acquire a sentimental value.

Some things are collected deliberately in an attempt to avoid wastage. Among these are strings and brown paper, kept by thrifty people when a parcel has been opened. Collecting small items can be a mania. A lady cuts out from newspapers, sketches of model clothes that she would like to buy if she had money. As she is not rich, the chances are that she will never be able to afford such purchases. It is a harmless habit, but it litters up her desk.

Collecting as a serious hobby is quite different and has many advantages. It provides relaxation in leisure hours, as just looking at one's treasure is always a joy. One doesn't have to go out for amusement as the collection is housed at home. Whatever it consists of - stamps, records, first editions of books, china - there is always something to do in connection with it, from finding the right place for the latest addition to verifying facts in reference books. This hobby educates one not only in the chosen subject, but also in general matters which have some bearing on it.

There are other benefits also. One gets to meet like-minded collectors to get advice, compare notes, exchange articles and to show off one's latest find. So one's circle of friends grows. Soon the hobby leads to travelling, perhaps a meeting in another town, possibly a trip abroad in search of a rare specimen, for collectors are not confined to one country. Over the years, one may well become an authority on one's hobby and will probably be asked to give informal talks in little gatherings and then, if successful, to larger audiences.

(a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations,

(wherever necessary-minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 4

Ans. Note-Making

Distribution of Marks

- **Title** **1 mark**
- **Content** (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes) **2 marks**
- **Abbreviations/Symbols** (with/without key)–any four **1 mark**

Suggested notes

Note : Accept the notes and summary in the third person.

Title : Collecting/Collecting : A Hobby/any other word/phrase connected with collecting

1. Reasons

- 1.1 a delightful surprise
- 1.2 old people lack energy
 - 1.2.1 phy.
 - 1.2.2 mental
- 1.3 sentimental values
- 1.4 mania

2. Advantages

- 2.1 avoid wastage
- 2.2 saves money
- 2.3 provides
 - 2.3.1 relxtn.
 - 2.3.2 joy
 - 2.3.3 amusement
- 2.4 educational value

3. Other Benefits

- 3.1 meet like-minded collectors to
 - 3.1.1 advise
 - 3.1.2 compare notes
 - 3.1.3 exch. articles
 - 3.1.4 show off latest find

3.2 socialist/make friends

3.3 become an authority

Suggested Abbreviations :

- Phy. — Physical
- relxtn. — relaxation
- exch. — exchange
- /- — or

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

(b) Write a summary of the passage in about 100 words.

4

Ans. Summary

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.

✓ **Content** **2 marks**

✓ **Expression** **2 marks**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016 Modified]

Detailed Answer :

People gather possessions for various reasons—deliberately or without even being aware. Some collect things as they don't change a house and so gather clutter. Some do it just by leaving things around. Elderly people collect things due to sentimental attachment and the lack of energy. People also collect things with the intention to save and for some, it is just a mania. But collection as a hobby, is different. It provides relaxation. It also results in increasing a person's circle of friends. At the same time, it can also lead to one becoming an authority over the subject and can start addressing gatherings, if required.

Q. 8. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: [CBSE SQP, 2016-17 Modified] 8

This isn't a mountain region of mere subjective beauty. Nor one, which claims its greatness, based on just an overwhelming opinion of a large majority. For Sikkim is a treasure that few know about. However, the facts of its remarkable geography bear enough testimony to pitch Sikkim in a slot that no other mountain region, anywhere in the world, could duplicate or rival. What Everest is to peaks, Sikkim is to the mountains. Tragically, a region so wild and exotic and with such geographic and climatic extremes, with its amazing wilds and not its unremarkable hill stations, ensure its accessibility to the adventurous only.

Just delve on these facts a bit. From the plains, in a mere 80 km as the crow flies, the altitude reaches 28,168 feet at the very top of Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak in the world. Such a sharp elevation is unrivalled anywhere else and is the first geographical claim of Sikkim.

The second is an offshoot of the first. Nowhere else do so many 7,000 metre plus peaks crowd up in such a confined space. And the third is really a consequence of the first and the second with the sharp gradation, creating the most variegated flora and fauna possible anywhere in the mountains. The fourth uniqueness is also a consequence of the first and the second and lies in the extremes of the climate which ranges from the tropical to the typical arctic type. And the fifth claim is its thin permanent population and relatively fewer travellers by virtue of its remote far-eastern Himalayan location.

The startling facts about Sikkim never seem to end. For starters, all of Sikkim lies in a mere 110 kms by 65 kms of mountains, peaks, glaciers, rivers and forests. It is a little dot on the map at a latitude of 27 degrees North and at a longitude 88 degrees East. Its 7,000-sq kms make it about as large as the National Capital Region of India! To the North and extending to the East of Sikkim, is Tibet / China and to the West is Nepal. To the South are the Himalayan and sub Himalayan regions of West Bengal.

It is, in fact these geographical extremes and the resulting ambience, that makes mountaineers trek here, when they are not climbing, besides fuelling mountaineering dreams in the minds of trekkers, they watch with the closest possible proximity at the magnificent peaks while trekking.

On the subject of trekking here, it is strange but true that acclimatisation is much tougher in Sikkim than elsewhere. It may have something to do with being closer in latitude to the Tropic of Cancer, besides the rather sharp stages involved in each day of trekking. The closeness to the Tropic of Cancer has meant that the snowline will always be much higher and therefore human settlements are seen even at altitudes of 16,000 feet!



- (a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary-minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 4

Ans. Note Marking and Summary

NOTES

- Title 1 mark
- Abbreviations 1 mark
- Content 2 marks

Title: Sikkim

1. Remarkable Geography

- 1.1 all of Sikkim lies in a mere 110 kms by 65 km of mountains, peaks, glaciers, rivers and forests
- 1.2 A little dot on the map at a latitude 27 degrees N and longitude 88 degrees E
- 1.3 From the plains, in a mere 80 km altitude reaches 28,168 feet
- 1.4 Kanchenjunga-3rd highest peak in the world
- 1.5 Its 7,000-sq km make it about as large as the NCER of India
- 1.6 From N and extending to the E of Sikkim, is Tibet/China
- 1.7 To the W is Nepal
- 1.8 To the S are the Himalayan and sub Himalayan regions of West Bengal

2. Unique Features

- 2.1 7,000 meter + peaks crowd up such a confined space
- 2.2 most variegated flora and fauna possible any where in the mountains
- 2.3 extremes of the climate

2.4 range from the tropical to the typical arctic type

2.5 thin permanent population

3. Trekking in Sikkim

3.1 acclimatisation is much tougher here

(a) being closer in latitude to the Tropic of Cancer

(b) sharp stage involved in each day of trekking

3.3 snowline will always be much higher

3.4 human settlements are seen even at altitudes of 16,000 feet

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Abbreviations Used

1.	km	-	kilometer
2.	3rd	-	Third
3.	sq		square
4.	NCER		National Capital Region of India.

- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 100 words.

Ans. Sikkim is a land of beautiful mountains and rich exotic scenery. Its location is remote and available only to the adventurous. Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak in the world is located here. It is a part of India, but shares its borders with Tibet/China and Nepal. Tall mountain peaks make up most of the landscape. Sikkim is home to the most variegated flora and fauna which can be possible anywhere in the mountains, ranging from tropical to the typical arctic types. Trekking is not easy in Sikkim as acclimatisation is much tougher here. Sikkim has a thin permanent population, but often human settlements can be found even at altitudes of 16,000 feet. 4

Q. 9. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: [CBSE SQP, 2015-16 Modified] 8

It seems that there is never enough time in the day. But, since we all get the same 24 hours, why is it that some people achieve so much more with their time than others? The answer lies in proper time management. 'Time management' refers to the way that you organize and plan how long you will spend on each activity. Good time management requires an important shift in focus from activities to results: being busy isn't the same as being effective. (Ironically, the opposite is often closer to the truth.) Spending your day in a frenzy of activity often achieves less, because you're dividing your attention between so many different tasks. Good time management lets you work smarter – not harder – so you get more done in less time.

It may seem counter-intuitive to dedicate precious time to learning about time management, instead of using it to get on with your work, but the benefits are enormous. It improves productivity and efficiency. Your reputation as a professional grows. The stress levels dip and a world of opportunities opens up for you. Your career advances and important goals are too reached.

Failing to manage your time effectively can have some very undesirable consequences. Deadlines are missed and the work flow is not only inefficient but is of poor quality. It dents your reputation as a professional and your career is in the danger of being stalled. As a result, your stress level shoots up.

Everyday interruptions at work can be a key barrier to managing your time effectively and, ultimately, can be a barrier to your success. Think back to your last workday and consider for a minute, the many interruptions that had occurred. There may have been phone calls, emails, half way conversations, colleagues stopping by your office or anything else that unexpectedly demanded your attention and, in doing so, distracted you from the task at-hand. Because your day only has so many hours in it, a handful of small interruptions can rob you of the time you need to achieve your goals and be successful in your work and life. More than this, they can break your focus, meaning that you have to spend time re-engaging with the thought processes needed to successfully complete complex work. The key to controlling interruptions is to know what they are and whether they are necessary and to plan for them in your daily schedule.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum four). 4

Ans. Title : Importance of Time Management

1. What is Time Management

- 1.1 The way you organise and plan your activities
- 1.2 Important shift in focus from activity to results
- 1.3 Work smarter not harder
- 1.4 More work done in less time

2. Benefits

- 2.1 Greater productivity and efficiency
- 2.2 Btr professional reputation
- 2.3 Reduced stress
- 2.4 Increased opptnts for advancement
- 2.5 Greater opptnts to achieve important life and career goals

3. Consequences of poor time management

- 3.1 Missed deadlines
- 3.2 Inefficient work flow
- 3.3 Poor work quality
- 3.4 A poor professional reputation and a stalled career
- 3.5 Higher stress lvls

4. Interruptions at work

- 4.1 Key barrier to time management
- 4.2 Breaks one's focus

4.3 Have to spend time re-engaging with the thought processes that is needed to successfully complete complex work

4.4 Key to control interruptions

- 4.4.1 Know what they are
- 4.4.2 Whether they are necessary or not
- 4.4.3 Plan for them in your daily schedule.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] 4

Abbreviations Used			
1.	btr	–	better
2.	opptnts	–	opportunities
3.	lvls	–	levels
4.	nccsry	–	necessary

- (b) Write a summary of the above in 100 words using the notes.

Ans. Time management is the way we plan and organise our activities. It requires shift in focus from activities to results, so that more work is done in less time. Time management leads to greater productivity and efficiency. The stress levels are reduced and we get greater opportunities to achieve important life and career goals. Poor time management results in missed deadlines, inefficient work and poor quality of work. It is important to control the interruptions at work so that we can manage time properly.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015 Modified] 4

Q. 10. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: [CBSE Comptt., 2015] Modified 8

Although stupidity is commonly defined as ‘a lack of normal intelligence’, stupid behaviour is not the behaviour of a person lacking in intelligence but the behaviour of a person not using good judgments or sense. In fact, stupidity comes from the Latin word that means ‘senseless’. Therefore, stupidity can be defined as the behaviour of a person of normal intelligence who acts in a particular situation as if he or she isn’t very bright. Stupidity exists at three levels of seriousness.

First is the simple, relatively harmless level. Behaviour at this level is often amusing. It is humorous when someone places the food from a fast food restaurant on the roof of the car while unlocking the door and then drives away with the food still on the roof. We call this absent-mindedness. The person’s good sense or intelligence was temporarily absent. At this level, other than passing inconvenience or embarrassment, no one is injured by the stupid behaviour.

The next type-serious stupidity – is more dangerous. Practical jokes such as putting sugar in the salt shakers are at this level. The intention is humorous but there is a chance of harm. Irresponsible advice given to others is also serious stupidity. An example is the person who plays psychiatrist on the basis of an introductory psychology course or doing a TV program on psychiatry. The intention may be to help, but if the victim really needs psychiatric help, an amateur will only worsen the situation.

Even worse is the third kind of stupidity. Kind people, who would never injure another living being, stupidly throw away a box of six-week-old kittens along a country road. Lacking the heart to kill the poor things, they sentence them to almost certain death from wild animals, infections exposure or from the wheels of a passing vehicle.

Yet they are able to tell themselves that they will find nice homes or ‘animals can get along in the wild’. Another example of this kind of stupidity is the successful local businessman who tries to have as many office affairs as he can get away with. He risks the loss of his business and his home. He fails to see that what he is doing is wrong. His, is the true moral stupidity of a person not willing to think about the results of his actions or take responsibility for them. The common defence of a person guilty of stupidity is – “but I didn’t think”— This, however, is an inadequate excuse, especially when serious or harmful stupidity is involved.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary (minimum four). And a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 4

Ans. Title : Facts about Stupid Behaviour / Stupidity / any other relevant title

1. Definition

- 1.1 common def.
 1.1.1 lack of normal int.
 1.1.2 behaviour without good judgement / sense
 1.2 author's def.
 1.2.1 behaviour of normal int. not acting brightly
 1.2.2 has 3 levels

2 Levels of Stupidity

- 2.1 1st level
 2.1.1 simple
 2.1.2 harmless
 2.1.3 often amusing
 2.1.4 absent-mindedness
 2.1.5 no one is injured
 2.2 2nd level
 2.2.1 more dangerous
 2.2.2 intention is humorous but chance of possible of harm are

2.3 3rd level

2.3.1 worst

2.3.2 moral stupidity

2.3.3 unwilling to take responsibility of ones act

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] 4

Abbreviations Used :

def - defined
 int. - intelligence
 3 - three
 wrst - worst

- (b) Write a summary of the passage in not more than 100 words using the notes made and also suggest a suitable title.

Ans. The most common definition of stupidity is lack of normal intelligence and a behaviour lacking good judgement. The author defines it as a behaviour of normal intelligence. It has three levels. The first level is simple and harmless. It is often amusing and nobody is injured with it. Also, it is caused due to absent-mindedness. The second one is more dangerous. Here, the intentions are humorous but the chances are high that somebody might get hurt. The third level is the worst. It is more of moral stupidity. And there is an unwillingness to take responsibility of one's actions.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015 Modified] 4

Q. 11. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[Delhi & Outside Delhi, 2015 Modified] 8

It is surprising that sometimes we don't listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don't listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words.

Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something, it doesn't always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said, is listening.

Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention, but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn't seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken.

We come with a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgement and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no. Sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things.

What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once we have done that, we can decide whether we want to make a judgement or not. Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better. Listening well doesn't mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind, but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration.

Let's look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time, we don't really listen even to people who really matter to us. That's how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives and brothers and sisters.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary—minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also



supply an appropriate title to it. 4

Ans. Title – Art of Listening/Hearing vs. Listening / any other relevant title

1. **Difference b/w Hearing & Listening**
 - 1.1 Hearing is physical
 - 1.1.1 only sound waves reach our ears
 - 1.1.2 we may not understand
 - 1.2 Listening – full attention
 - 1.2.1 Applying mind
2. **Barriers to Listening/Obstacles**
 - 2.1 prejudices / preconceived notions
 - 2.2 pretend to listen
 - 2.3 sit with judgement beforehand
 - 2.4 mind-set
3. **Benefits of Listening / Benefits / Advantages**
 - 3.1 full awareness & conc.
 - 3.2 suspends judgement

- 3.3 speaks your mind
4. **Importance of Listening**
 - 4.1 perfect communication
 - 4.2 improve interpersonal relationship
 - 4.3 no tension/negativity
 - 4.4 understand unspoken words
 - 4.5 reduce misunderstanding

Abbreviations Used			
1.	b/w	–	between
2.	diff.	–	difference
3.	–ive	–	negative
4.	conc.	–	concentrations
5.	&	–	and

(b) Write a summary of the passage in about 100 words. 4

Ans. We often think that hearing and listening are synonymous but actually these are two different concepts. Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Sound waves travel to us and so we hear. But listening is hearing with full attention and applying our minds. When we do not listen, we judge people and often come back with a negative mindset. Listening not only makes our communication better but also improves our interpersonal relationships.

Q. 12. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

[CBSE SQP, 2014-15 Modified] 8

Whether work should be placed among the causes of happiness or among the causes of unhappiness, may perhaps be regarded as a doubtful question. There is certainly much work which is exceedingly irksome and an excess of work is always very painful. However, work is not, to most people, more painful than idleness. There are, in work, all the different grades; from more relief to the profound delight, according to the nature of the work and the abilities of the worker. Most of the work that most people have to do is not interesting in itself, but even that work has certain great advantages. To begin with, it fills a good many hours of the day without the need of deciding what one shall do. Most people, when they are left free to fill their own time according to their own choice, are at a loss to think of anything sufficiently pleasant to be worth doing. And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling that something else would have been more pleasant to do. To be able to fill leisure intelligently, is the last product of civilization and at present very few people have reached this level. Moreover, the exercise of choice is tiresome in itself. Except, to people with unusual initiative, it is positively agreeable to be told what to do at each hour of the day, provided the orders are not too unpleasant. Most of the idle rich suffer from an unspeakable boredom. At times they may find relief with the hunting big game in Africa or by flying around the world, but the number of such sensations is limited, especially after their youth has become a past. According to the more intelligent rich men 'work nearly as hard as if you are poor'.

Work, therefore is desirable, first and foremost as a prevention of boredom, although uninteresting work is as boring as having nothing to do. With this advantage of work, another associated advantage is that it makes holidays much more delicious when they come. Provided that a man does not have to work so hard such as to impair his vigour, he is likely to find far more zest than an idle man would possibly find.

The second advantage of most paid work and some of the unpaid work is that it gives chances of success and opportunities for ambition. In most work, success is measured by income and while our capitalistic society continues, this is inevitable. However dull work too becomes bearable, if it is a means of building up a reputation. Continuity of purpose is one of the most essential ingredients of happiness and that comes chiefly through work.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary (minimum four). and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 4

- 2.3 prevents boredom
- 2.1 makes holidays imp. & zestful
3. **Disadv. of wrk.**
 - 3.1 brings boredom at times
 - 3.2 seems waste of time
 - 3.3 done something out of compulsion
4. **Why work is essential.**
 - 4.1 gives chances of success
 - 4.2 opp. to fulfill the ambition
 - 4.3 builds reputation
 - 4.4 keeps continuity of purpose

Ans. Title : Work - Pleasant or Boring

1. **Doing wrk. leads to :**
 - 1.1 happiness
 - 1.2 unhappiness
2. **Adv. of wrk.**
 - 2.1 brings relief & delight
 - 2.2 keeps busy & fills time usefully

Abbreviations Used			
1.	adv.	–	advantages
2.	disadv.	–	disadvantage
3.	&	–	and
4.	imp.	–	important
5.	opp.	–	opportunity

- (b) Write a summary of the passage in not more than 100 words using the notes made and also suggest a suitable title. 4

Q. 13. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

[Delhi & Outside Delhi Comptt., 2014 Modified] 8

The outcasts were not allowed to mount the platform surrounding the well, because if they were ever to draw water from it, the Hindus of the three upper castes would consider the water polluted. Nor were they allowed access to the nearby brook as their use of it would contaminate the stream. They had no well of their own because it cost a lot of money to dig a well in a hilly town. Perforce they had to collect it at the foot of the upper-caste Hindu well and depend on the bounty of some of their superiors to pour water into their pitchers. Very often there would be no upper-caste Hindu present. Most of them were rich enough to get the water-carriers to supply them with plenty of fresh water every morning for their baths and kitchens and only those came to the well who were either fond of an open-air bath or are too poor to pay for the water-carriers' services. So, the outcasts had to wait for a chance for some upper-caste Hindu to come to the well, for luck to decide that he was kind, for fate to ordain that he had time — to get their pitchers filled with water. They crowd around the well, congest the space below its high brick platform, morning, noon and night, joining their hands in servile humility to every passer-by; cursing their fate and bemoaning their lot, if they were refused the help they wanted; praying, beseeching and blessing, if some generous soul condescended to listen to them, or to help them.

When Sohini reached the well, there were already about ten other outcasts waiting. But there was no one to give them water. She had come as fast as she could to the well, full of fear and anxiety that she would have to wait her turn since she could see from a distance that there was already a crowd. She didn't feel disappointed so much as depressed to realise that she would be the eleventh to receive water. She had sensed the feeling in her brother's soul. He was tired. He was thirsty. She had felt like a mother as she came out of her home to fetch water, like a mother going out to fetch food and drink for her loved ones at home. Now as she sat in a row with her fellow-sufferers, her heart sank. There was no sign of anyone passing that way who could be a possible benefactor. But she was patient. She had in her an inbred fortitude, obvious in her curious reserve, in her docile and peaceful bearing.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary (minimum four). 4
Also suggest a suitable title.

Ans. Title : Miseries of Untouchables

1. **Prejudices faced by outcasts :**
 - 1.1 not allwd to draw water from
 - 1.1.1 village well
 - 1.1.2 nearby brook
 - 1.2 not mount the platform surr. the well
2. **Poverty aggrvtd water woes :**
 - 2.1 no well for outcasts
 - 2.2 too poor to afford their own well
 - 2.3 had to depend on the bounty of upper caste to fill their pitchers.
 - 2.4 had to wait long at the well
3. **Easy access to water for the rich :**
 - 3.1 engaged water carriers
 - 3.2 drew water directly from well
4. **Sohini's plight**
 - 4.1 needed water for tired brother
 - 4.2 long queue at the well

Ans. Summary : Work brings happiness as well as unhappiness. It has its advantages, for example it brings relief and delight, keeps one busy and fills time usefully, it prevents boredom and makes holidays important and zestful. It has its disadvantages also as it brings boredom at times and seems to be a waste of time and it is boring when it is done out of compulsion. Yet work is essential as it gives us chances of success and opportunities to fulfill the ambition. It also builds the reputation and keeps the continuity of purpose.

4.3 no trace of any help

4.4 resign'd herself to her fate

Abbreviations Used			
1.	allwd	–	allowed
2.	polltd	–	polluted
3.	aggrvtd	–	aggravated
4.	resign'd	–	resigned
5.	surr.	–	surrounding

- (b) Make a summary of the passage in not more than 100 words using the notes made. 4

Ans. Summary : Outcasts faced caste prejudices. They were not allowed to draw water from any well or brook as upper caste Hindus believed that the sources would be polluted. Poverty aggravated their woes. As they were too poor to afford their own well, they had to depend upon the bounty of rich upper caste Hindus and wait for long. Rich upper caste had their own wells and also engaged water carriers. One day, Sohini went to the well to fetch water for her tired and thirsty brother but there was no one to help her, so she resigned to her own fate.

AI Q. 14. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

[Delhi & Outside Delhi Set I, II, III; Foreign Set I, III 2014 Modified] 8

I remember my childhood as being generally happy and can recall experiencing some of the most carefree times of my life. But I can also remember, even more vividly, moments of being deeply frightened. As a child, I was truly terrified of the dark and getting lost. These fears were very real and caused me some extremely uncomfortable moments.

Maybe it was the strange way things looked and sounded in my familiar room at night that scared me so much. There was never total darkness, but a street light or passing car lights made clothes hung over a chair take on the shape of an unknown beast. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw curtains move when there was no breeze. A tiny creak in the floor would sound a hundred times louder than in the daylight and my imagination would take over, imagining burglars and monsters. Darkness always made me feel helpless. My heart would pound and I would lie very still so that 'the enemy' wouldn't discover me.

Another childhood fear of mine was that I would get lost, especially on the way home from school. Every morning, I got on the school bus right near my home—that was no problem. After school, though, when all the buses were lined up along the curve, I was terrified that I would get on the wrong one and be taken to some unfamiliar neighbourhood. I would scan the bus for the faces of my friends, make sure that the bus driver was the same one that had been there in the morning, and even then ask others over and over again to be sure of being in the right bus. On school or family trips to an amusement park or a museum, I wouldn't let the leaders out of my sight. And of course, I was never very adventurous when it came to taking walks or hikes because I would go only where I was sure I would never get lost.

Perhaps, one of the worst fears I had as a child was that of not being liked or accepted by others. First of all, I was quite shy. Secondly, I worried constantly about my looks, thinking people wouldn't like me because I was too fat or wore braces. I tried to wear 'the right clothes' and had intense arguments with my mother over the importance of wearing flats instead of saddled shoes to school. Being popular was very important to me then and the fear of not being liked was a powerful one.

One of the processes of evolving from a child to an adult is being able to recognize and overcome our fears. I have learnt that darkness does not have to take on a life of its own, that others can help me when I am lost and that friendliness and sincerity will encourage people to like me. Understanding the things that scared us as children helps to cope with our lives as adults.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary (minimum four). Also supply an appropriate title for the passage. 4

3.	diff.	–	different
4.	accptd	–	accepted
5.	evol.	–	evolution
6.	ovrcm	–	overcome

Ans. Title – Childhood Fears

Notes :

1. **Childhood**
 - 1.1 a period of happiness
 - 1.2 a period of memorable exp.
 - 1.3 a period of terrifying mnts
2. **Diff. kinds of fears**
 - 2.1 fear of darkness
 - 2.2 fear of getting lost
 - 2.3 fear of not being accptd by others
3. **Evol. from child to adult**
 - 3.1 enables to recognise fears
 - 3.2 helps to ovrcm fears
 - 3.3 helps to understand the importance of friendliness & sincerity

Abbreviations Used		
1.	Exp.	– experience
2.	mnts	– moments

- (b) Write a summary of the passage in not more than 100 words using the notes made and also suggest a suitable title. 4

Ans. Title – Childhood Fears

Summary : Childhood, generally, is a period of happiness and is the most memorable and carefree time of a person's life. But it is also a time when children, including the writer when he was a child, have some fears which cause uncomfortable moments for them. In his childhood, the writer was scared of darkness and any sort of sound would make him shudder and feel helpless. Another childhood fear was the fear of getting lost and so he would go only where he was sure he would never get lost. The worst fear was the fear of not being liked or accepted by others. But the journey from childhood to adulthood teaches us how to recognize and overcome our fears. One realizes that friendliness and sincerity encourage people to like others.

Q. 15. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

[CBSE Comptt., 2013 Modified] 8

Migraine is far more common than asthma or diabetes, but less than 2 percent of the estimated 40 million people in India who suffer from these crushing headaches seek preventive treatment. Compared to men, migraines are more common in women in their forties and fifties. Some studies indicate that one in every four women of this age group get migraines but the number of women seeking treatment is far rarer than men. At best, they take painkillers. Most, however, just live with the pain.



Given the wide range of treatment available, they need not suffer. "Most people dismiss migraine as a tension headache that does not need treatment, even though medicines are available that can reduce the frequency and severity of attack or even help prevent an acute attack." says an eminent physician. Even children get migraines, though these headaches are linked more to stress than any other cause.

Migraine usually begins as a dull ache in the head or neck and builds up to a throbbing pain on one side of the head. It usually lasts for several hours and the text book symptoms include nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light, noise or smell, neck or shoulder pain or stiffness, visual disturbances (which usually precede pain in classic migraines) compulsion to yawn, dry mouth or shivering. "Classic migraines occur in just 30 percent of patients as the rest have variations in symptoms that do not conform to text book description." says a senior physician. "In such cases, the doctor has to rule out other causes such as neurological disorders before reaching a diagnosis." he adds.

These headaches are caused in part by changes in the level of a body chemical called serotonin, which affects blood vessels. When serotonin levels are high, blood vessels constrict, and when serotonin levels fall, the blood vessels dilate, causing pain. Serotonin levels are influenced by lack of sleep, tension, too much sun, some foods such as spices, red wine and chocolate, or more commonly in women, by changes in the levels of a particular hormone in the body.

Prevention works best and is possible if a person is able to identify the cause and avoid them. But rigger control is not enough. Mild or even moderate headaches may be satisfactorily removed or even prevented at times by using inexpensive painkillers like aspirin, paracetamol or ibuprofen. Severe and chronic headaches, however usually require use of stronger medicines.

Before beginning the treatment, doctors recommend trying changes in lifestyle such as getting regular sleep and exercise, identifying and avoiding migraine causants, and using relaxation techniques. "Medicines to prevent migraines are recommended if avoiding causants is not possible and migraine occurs more than twice a month or if it is severe enough to interfere with your routine", says an eminent physician.

(a) **On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes in points only, using abbreviations wherever necessary. (minimum four) Supply a suitable title. 4**

Ans. (a) **Title : Migraine : Causes and Prevention**

1. A common illness

- 1.1 more common than asthma or diabetes
- 1.2 more common in women
- 1.3 one in four women suffer from it in the age group 40-50

2. Treatment available but people not aware

- 2.1 most people dismiss it as a tension headache
- 2.2 children's migraines taken as stress headaches
- 2.3 medicines available to reduce the frequency & severity of attack

3. Symptoms

- 3.1 begins as a dull ache in the head or neck
- 3.2 lasts for several hrs
- 3.3 nausea
- 3.4 vomiting
- 3.5 sensvtvy to light, noise, smell
- 3.6 neck shoulder pain
- 3.7 dry mouth or shivering

4. Causes

- 4.1 changes in the level of serotonin
- 4.2 when levels are high, blood vessels constrict & vice versa
- 4.3 Serotonin levels affected by tension, sun, spices, red wine, choc., & hormones.

5. Preventions

- 5.1 identify the causes & avoid them
- 5.2 take painkillers like aspirin or paracetamol if it is mild
- 5.3 changes in lifestyle-regular sleep & ex-re laxation tech.

Abbreviations Used

1. hrs	—	hours
2. sensvtvy	—	sensitivity
3. choc.	—	chocolates
4. Ex.	—	exercise
5. &	—	and
6. Tech.	—	technique

(b) **Write a summary of the above passage in about 100 words. 4**

Ans. **Summary :** Migraine is a very common ailment. It can be treated but most people are not aware of this fact and they simply avoid it thinking it is linked to stress or tension. The common symptoms of migraine include throbbing pain on one side of the head or a neck, nausea, vomiting, sensitivity to light and sound and shivering. Migraines are caused by changes in the level of serotonin in the body which is influenced by factors like sleep, tension, sun, food or hormones. They can be prevented through appropriate medication and adopting a healthy life style which includes regular sleep and exercise and using some relaxation techniques when stressed.

Q. 16. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow :

[Delhi, Outside Delhi, 2013 Set – I, II & III Modified] 8

The term 'dietary fibers' refers collectively to indigestible carbohydrates present in plant foods. The importance of these came into the picture when it was observed that people having diet rich in these fibers, had low incidence of coronary heart disease, irritable bowel syndrome, dental caries and gall bladder stones.

The foodstuffs rich in these dietary fibers are cereals and grains, legumes, fruits with seeds, citrus fruits, carrots, cabbage, green leafy vegetables, apples, melons, peaches, pears etc.

These dietary fibers are not digested by the enzymes of the stomach and the small intestine, whereas most of other carbohydrates like starch and sugar are digested and absorbed. The dietary fibers have the property of holding

water and because of it, these get swollen and behave like a sponge as these pass through the gastrointestinal tract. The fibers add bulk to the diet and increase transit time in the gut. Some of these fibers may undergo fermentation in the colon.

In recent years, it has been considered essential to have some amount of fibers in the diet. Their beneficial effects lie in preventing coronary heart disease, and decreasing cholesterol level. The fibers like gums and pectin are reported to decrease postprandial (after meals) glucose level in blood. These types of dietary fibers are recommended for the management of certain types of diabetes. Recent studies have shown that the fenugreek (Methi) seeds, which contain 40 percent gum, are effective in decreasing blood glucose and cholesterol levels as compared to other gum containing vegetables.

Some dietary fibers increase transit time and decrease the time of release of ingested food in colon. The diet having less fibers is associated with colon cancer and the dietary fibers may play a role in decreasing the risk of it.

The dietary fibers hold water so that stools become soft, bulky and readily eliminated. Therefore high fiber intake prevents or relieves use of constipation.

The fibers increase motility of the small intestine and colon and by decreasing the transit time there is less time for exposure of the mucosa to harmful toxic substances. Therefore, there is a less desire to eat and energy intake can be maintained within the range of requirement. This phenomenon helps in keeping a check on obesity. Another reason in helping to decrease obesity is that the high-fiber diets have somewhat lower coefficients of digestibility.

The dietary fibers may have some adverse effects on nutrition by binding some trace metals like calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, zinc and other and therefore preventing their proper absorption. This may pose a possibility of nutritional deficiency especially when diets contain marginal level of mineral elements. This may become important constraints on increasing dietary fibers. It is suggested that an intake of 40 grams dietary fibers per day is desirable.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using recognizable abbreviation wherever necessary (minimum four). Also suggest a suitable title. 4

Ans. Title : Importance of Dietary Fibers

1. Dietary Fibers
 - 1.1 Refers collectively to indigestible carb. in plant foods.
2. Importance of Dietary Fibers
 - 2.1 Prevents
 - 2.1.1 Coronary heart disease
 - 2.1.2 Irritable bowel synd.
 - 2.1.3 Dental caries
 - 2.1.4 Gall bladder stones
 - 2.1.5 Constipation
 - 2.2 Decrease/Reduce
 - 2.2.1 Cholesterol
 - 2.2.2 Risk of colon cancer
 - 2.2.3 Obesity
 - 2.2.4 Diabetes
3. Sources of dietary Fibers
 - 3.1 Cereals and grains
 - 3.2 Legumes
 - 3.3 Fruits
 - 3.4 Veg.
 - 3.5 Fenugreek
4. Properties of dietary fibers
 - 4.1 Not digested by enzymes of stomach
 - 4.2 With hot water, they get swollen, and behave like sponge

- 4.3 Add bulk to diet
- 4.4 Decrease desire to eat
5. Adverse Effect of dietary fibers
 - 5.1 Bind trace metal
 - 5.2 Prevent their absorption
 - 5.3 may result in nutri'al deficiency

Abbreviations Used		
1. carb	—	Carbohydrates
2. irritble	—	irritable
3. synd.	—	syndrome
4. nutri'al	—	nutritional
5. veg.	—	vegetables

- (b) Write summary of the above passage in about 100 words. 4

Ans. Summary : The term 'dietary fibers' refers collectively to indigestible carbohydrates present in plant foods. The importance of these dietary fibers came into the picture when it was observed that the people having a diet rich in these fibers, had low incidence of coronary heart disease, irritable bowel syndrome, dental caries and gall bladder stones. The dietary fibers have the property of holding water. Their beneficial effects lie in preventing coronary heart disease and decreasing cholesterol level. The dietary fibers may have some adverse effects on nutrition by binding some trace metals like calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, zinc and others. It is suggested that an intake of 40 grams dietary fibers per day is desirable.

Q. 17. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

[CBSE SQP 2012, 2011, 2008, 2009 Modified] 8

Residents of the Bhirung Raut Ki Gali, where Ustad Bismillah Khan was born on March 21, 1916, were in shock. His cousin, 94-year-old Mohd. Idrish Khan had tears in his eyes. Shubhan Khan, the care-taker of Bismillah's land, recalled : "Whenever in Dumaraon, he would give two rupees to the boys and five rupees to the girls of locality."

He was very keen to play Shehnai again in the local Bihariji's Temple where he had started playing it with his father, Bachai Khan, at the age of six. His original name was Quamaruddin and became Bismillah only after he became famous as a Shehnai player in Varanasi.

His father Bachai Khan was the official Shehnai player of Keshav Prasad Singh, the Maharaja of the Erstwhile Dumaraon Estate, Bismillah used to accompany him. For Bismillah Khan, the connection to music began at a very early age. By his teens, he had already become a master of shehnai. On the day India gained freedom, Bismillah Khan, then, a sprightly 31 year-old, had the rare honour of playing from Red Fort. But Bismillah Khan won't just be remembered for elevating the shehnai from an instrument heard only in weddings and naubat-khanas to one that was appreciated in concert halls across the world. His life was a testimony to the plurality that is India. A practicing Muslim, he would take a daily dip in the Ganga in his younger days after an hour of kusti in Benia Baga Akhada. Every morning, Bismillah Khan would do riyaz at the Balaji temple on the banks of the river. Even during his final hours in a Varanasi hospital, music didn't desert Bismillah Khan. A few hours before he passed away on early Monday morning, the Shehnai wizard hummed a Thumri to show that he was feeling better. This was typical of a man for whom life revolved around music.

Throughout his life he abided by the principle that all religions are one. What marked Bismillah Khan was his simplicity and disregard for the riches that come with musical fame. Till the very end, he used a cycle rickshaw to travel around Varanasi. But the pressure of providing for some 60 family members took its toll during his later years.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations where necessary. 4

Ans. Title : A Tribute to Bismillah Khan

Notes :

1. Shock at the demise

- 1.1 Tearful eyes of cousin
1.2 Care-taker recalled—
2.1.1 giving two ₹ to boys
2.1.2 giving five ₹ to girls

2. His early life

- 2.1 org. name Quamaruddin
2.2 Played Shehnai at temple with father
2.3 Recog. as Bismillah at Vns.

3. Music Family heritage

- 3.1 Father - court poet at Dumaraon
3.2 Played Shehnai from six
3.3 At 31, played Shehnai at Red Fort in 1947

4. Daily routine in Varanasi.

- 4.1 Taking dip in the Ganga
4.2 Riyaz at the banks of Ganga
4.3 Hummed Thumri
4.4 Used cycle rickshaw to travel
4.5 Bread winner for 60 family mem.

5. Bismillah beyond religion

- 5.1 Main principle—all religions one
5.2 Life—testimony of plurality
5.3 Pract. Muslim religion

Abbreviations Used			
1.	recog.	—	recognised
2.	pract	—	practised
3.	Rs.	—	rupees
4.	mem.	—	member
5.	org.	—	original

- (b) Make a summary of the above passage in not more than 100 words using the notes made and also suggest a suitable title. 4

Ans. Title : Ustad Bismillah Khan

Summary of the Passage : Ustad Bismillah Khan was born and brought up at Dumaraon and got the taste of music at a very early stage of life. He started accompanying his father who was an official musician at the Estate of Dumaraon. He got the honour to play his Thumri tune at Red Fort on the occasion of Independence. He believed that all religions are one. He led a life of simplicity. Music was his soul and even on his death bed he played his last Thumri in the hospital at Varanasi.

Q.18. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

[CBSE SQP I 2012, Delhi & Outside Delhi, (Comptt.) 2010 Modified] 8

Governments have seized on tourism as a way of creating employment and bringing income—preferably etc., preferably foreign exchange—into troubled economies. For years, tourism's capacity to filter wealth through communities has been a major argument in its favour. The tourist spends money on accommodation, food and souvenirs, bringing income to the suppliers of these goods and services, this money in turn circulates through the economy.

But if the hotels are foreign-owned, local people have little to gain. Nor are they better off if tourists stay among them and come prepared to be self-sufficient. In both cases tourists are strongly resented by the locals, who see huge increases in prices as the only visible result to tourism's economic impact.

Job creation is another common advantage to tourism. Governments subsidise tourism project in the expectation of increasing employment opportunities in the new hotels and restaurants. But such work is frequently poorly paid and is seasonal. Local people may be neither willing to do small and mean unskilled jobs nor highly trained enough to be managers or tour operators. They stand on the sidelines while foreign staff and migrants fill the vacancies. Social tensions surface all too easily in such situations.

Any kind of change brings tensions, and economic development tends to increase the generation gap. The



young learn new skills while the older generation finds its traditions devalued or rejected. Tourists bring with them very different cultures and ideas. Their dress and behaviour may be very attractive to the younger generation but not to the older one. On the beaches and bar strips of Asia, Africa and the Pacific you can see how readily young people have been lured from their villages by the promise of bright light and money.

In relation to the environment, even the most blinkered tourism enthusiast is faced with the truth that tourists destroy the very things they have come for. In Kenya, a country that depends heavily on tourism, there is a real danger of 'tourist pollution' in the most popular game parks. Animals in the Masai Mara Reserve are constantly disturbed by tourist buses, their prey scattered, their feeding grounds damaged. If the animals disappear, so may tourism.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum four). 4

- 5.1 Diff. cultures & ideas come with tourists
5.2 Beaches, bar strips in Asia, Africa, Pacific young people lured by money

Ans. Title : Tourism and Its Impact

Notes :

1. **Employment and Income**
 - 1.1 Bring frgn. exchg.—in troubled economy
 - 1.2 Filter Wealth—in favour of tourism
 - 1.3 Money spent on food, accmdtn., souvenir— income supplier
 - 1.4 Money circulate in eco
2. **Foreign owned Hotels**
 - 2.1 Locals gain little
 - 2.2 If tourist are self sufficient - locals gain less
 - 2.3 Locals resent Tourists
 - 2.4 Price rise - only impact on eco.
3. **Job Creation**
 - 3.1 Govt. subsidises Tourism project
 - 3.2 Work poorly paid - seasonal
 - 3.3 Locals unwilling to do small jobs
 - 3.4 Untrained managers or tour operators
 - 3.5 Frgn. staff, migrants get jobs
 - 3.6 Creates tension
4. **Generation Gap**
 - 4.1 Tension, eco-dev. - increase generation. gap
 - 4.2 Young learn new skills, old ones rejected
5. **Reasons**

Abbreviations Used			
1.	exchg.	—	Exchange
2.	accmdtn.	—	accommodation
3.	eco.	—	Economy
4.	Govt.	—	Government
5.	dev.	—	development
6.	diff.	—	different
7.	frgn.	—	foreign

- (b) Write a summary of the passage in not more than 100 words using the notes made and also suggest a suitable title. 4

Ans. Title : Tourism and Its Impact

Summary of the Passage : For years, governments have been using tourism as a way of bringing employment and foreign exchange by the money spent on goods and services by tourists. But if the hotels are foreign owned, locals gain little. And in such cases the impact is only a price rise and resentment by locals. Jobs created are also seasonal and poorly paid and mostly given to foreign staff or migrants as locals are unwilling to work. This creates tension and a generation gap. New ideas and cultures are accepted by the young. As can be seen in beaches and bars of Asia, Africa and Pacific the bright light of money lures them.

Q.19. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : [CBSE SQP II, 2012 Modified] 8

The small village of Somnathpur contains an extraordinary temple, built around 1268 A.D., by the Hoyasalas of Karnataka—one of the most prolific temple-builders. Belur and Helebid are among their better-known works. While these suffered during the invasions of the 14th century, the Somnathpur temple stands more or less intact in near-original condition.

This small temple captivates with the beauty and vitality of its detailed sculpture, covering almost every inch of the walls, pillars, and even ceilings. It has three shikharas and stands on a star-shaped, raised platform with 24 edges. The outer walls have a profusion of detailed carving : the entire surface run over by carved plaques of stone. There were vertical panels covered by exquisite figures of gods and goddesses with many incarnations being depicted. There were nymphs too, some carrying an ear of maize (a symbol of plenty and prosperity). The elaborate ornamentation, special characteristic of Hoyasala sculptures, was a remarkable feature. On closer look, and it is worth it - the series of friezes on the outer walls revealed intricately carved caparisoned elephants, charging horsemen, stylized flowers, warriors, musicians, crocodiles, and swans.

The temple was actually commissioned by Soma Dandanayaka or Somnath (he named the village after himself), the minister of the Hoyasala king, Narasimha the Third. The temple was built to house three versions of Krishna. The inner centre of the temple was the Kalyana Mandapa. Leading from here were three corridors, each ending in a shrine, one for each kind of Krishna-Venugopala, Janardana and Prasanna Keshava, though only two remain in their original form. In the darkness of the sanctum sanctorum, I tried to discern the different images. The temple's sculptural perfection is amazing and it includes the doors of the temple and the three elegantly carved towers.

- (a) Make notes of the above passage, using an acceptable format including abbreviations, with suitable title. 4

Ans. Title : The Temple of Somnathpur

1. **Prominent temples at Somnathpur**
 - 1.1 Built around 1268 A.D. by the Hoyasalas.



- 1.2 Built by the most prolific temple-builders.
2. **Other temples**
- 2.1 The temples of Belur and Helebid
- 2.2 Suffered during the invasions of the 14th century
3. **Temple : the beauty and vitality**
- 3.1 Detailed sculpture-covering walls, pillars, ceilings.
- 3.2 Three shikharas-stands star-shaped, raised platform-24 edges.
- 3.3 The entire surface-run over by carved plaques of stone.
- 3.4 Vertical panels covered by exq. figures of gods.
4. **Temple as representation of Hinduism**
- 4.1 With many incarnations depicted
- 4.2 Many deities
5. **Characteristic of Hoyasala sculptures**
- 5.1 The series of friezes on the outer walls
- 5.2 Revealed intricately carved caparisoned elephants
- 5.3 Charging horsemen
- 5.4 Stylized flowers
- 5.5 Warriors, musicians, crocodiles and swans
6. **Temple's History**
- 6.1 Actually comm. by Soma Dandanayaka or Somnath
- 6.2 Leading-three corridors, each ending in a shrine

Abbreviations Used			
1.	Exq.	—	exquisite
2.	Fig.	—	figures
3.	Test.	—	testimony
4.	Plu.	—	plurality
5.	Comm.	—	commissioned

(b) **Make a summary of the above passage in not more than 100 words.** 4




Ans. Summary : The temple of Somnathpur is extraordinary due to the sculptures on the walls, pillars, and even the ceiling which are covered by exquisite figures of Gods and Goddesses. The sculptures have a series of friezes on the outer walls. The various walls have carved elephants, charging horsemen and stylized flowers. The temple was commissioned by Soma Dandanayaka or Somnath. It was built, to house three versions of Krishna—Venugopala, Janardana and Prasanna Keshava.

Commonly Made Error

- Many students do not read the passage and jump over to catchy words.
- Many students write long sentences.
- Some students do not add suitable headings.
- Most of the students are not able to summarise their notes.

Answering Tips

- The passage must be read twice thoroughly before making the notes.
- The students must try to understand the theme and message conveyed by the passage.
- Avoid long sentences.
- Add suitable headings and collect all related information under that heading.
- Summary is prepared on the basis of notes prepared.

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