

First Terminal / Second Terminal Exam. _____ **20** _____ **Date :** _____**Class :** _____ **Roll No. :** _____ **Supervisor's Signature :** _____

- Instructions :**
- 1) All questions are compulsory.
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate marks.
 - 3) Answers to Section - I should be written on the question paper.
 - 4) Answers to Section - II should be written in a separate answer - book
 - 5) Section - I and II should be tied together.

SECTION - I**Q.1 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below.**

The industrial revolution saw a great increase in the population of Europe. These people wanted goods, tools, clothes, houses and all the things that make civilized life possible. The goods which they wanted had to be fairly cheap, cheap enough to be purchased out of the wages earned in factory or workshop. There were no restrictions on the manufacture of goods as there are in time of war, and each factory competed with its rivals in finding markets for its products. The demand for goods was great, both at home and overseas.

In deciding which goods to buy everyone is influenced by two considerations, price and quality. The ever increasing demand was for goods of high quality at low prices. That factory and that country prospered whose goods competed successfully with its rivals as regards quality and price.

In the nineteenth century, the desire to produce high-quality goods at a low price led to what is now called mass production. The phrase nowadays is especially associated with the name of Henry Ford, who so successfully, applied mass-production methods to the manufacture of motor-cars. His business rivals were quick to imitate him, thus proving the truth of the old proverb, "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

But Mr. Ford was by no means the inventor of mass production. It is difficult, indeed, to say who was. When the first large mills for the manufacture of cloth were built, then we may say that mass production began. The invention of the steam-engine gave manufacturers the cheap power which they needed. Brilliant men perfected cotton gins and looms. When one huge machine began to perform rapidly the operations previously done slowly and laboriously by hand, the age of mass production was born.

- 1) Does the writer agree with the opinion that Mr. Henry Ford was the inventor of mass production ? (1)
Yes / No (Underline the correct word)
- 2) State whether the following statements are True or False. (3)
 - a) During the industrial revolution the population of Europe was decreasing.

- 3) Mention two inventions that made mass production possible. (2)

- 4) How cheap the goods had to be to make civilised life possible for all ? (2)

- 5) Rewrite the last sentence of the passage beginning "The Age of mass production...." (2)

Q.2 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below.

Tiger country is losing its stripes, surely, and not slowly enough. From an estimated 40,000 big cats in India a century ago, the number may be down to just 1,300 and falling. Soon, Kipling's Jungle Book may be all that we have of Sher Khan. The mighty Royal Bengal Tiger is in trouble. The latest blow was the Panna reserve's admission last month that it has lost all of its 24 tigers. It was a repeat of the 2005 Sariska story, though there were warning signs this time round. The tiger tragedy is being played out everywhere - Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Mizoram and MP's Kanha reserve. The conservation story is back to square one - or rather the 1970s, when Project Tiger was launched and the number stood at 1,827. Forty years and millions of rupees later, numbers rose, only to drop to an all-time low. The last tiger census in 2006 put numbers at 1,411. Since then, nearly a 100 have died. What's killing the Indian tiger ?

Tiger numbers may be falling but not the price on its head. It's estimated that a single specimen earns roughly \$ 50,000. "It's the traditional Chinese medicine market that's driving demand," says Belinda Wright of the Wildlife Protection Society of India. For poachers, who use Nepal as a transit route to China, the big cat is big business. In the name of development, forests are being cleared to build roads and human encroachment is eroding buffer zones, reducing the animals' habitat and food supply. Tiger reserves take up just 2 % of India's landmass. All we need to do is make those 35,000 sq km inviolate. The budget for tiger protection has gone up but the green army tasked with saving the big cat has neither the equipment nor the training for the job. Forest guards, wielding lathis or .315 rifles have to take on poachers armed with automatics. "There are huge vacancies in their ranks and most of them are old since there has been no recruitment for 20 years," says Ashok Kumar of the Wildlife Trust of India. Range officers get no

training in wildlife enforcement. "They are not well-versed in legal procedures and 90% of the cases against poachers fail to stand up in court," says Kumar.

Better co-ordination between the Centre and states could save many a tiger : that's the consensus among conservationists. "Funds are required but what is even more urgently needed is the two working in tandem," says Wright. She cites Panna as an example. The Madhya Pradesh authorities ignored warnings by a Central team.

- 1) What is the latest blow to the Bengal tiger ? (1)

- 2) Why is the tiger being hunted by poachers ? (2)

- 3) Match the columns : (1)

A	Ans	B
a 2005	_____	i) Project Tiger launched
b 2006	_____	ii) Sariska Story
		iii) Last Tiger census

- 4) What is the effect of 'development' on the tigers ? (2)

- 5) Identify the conjunction in paragraph 2 which means because _____ (1)

i) but ii) as iii) since iv) nor

- 6) What are the problems faced by the forest department ? (3)

Q.3 Read the following passage carefully and complete the statements below.

Life can only exist inside a narrow temperate zone which surrounds each of the fires of the stars at a very definite distance. Outside these zones life would be frozen; inside, it would be shrivelled up. At a rough computation, these zones within which life is possible, all added together, constitute less than a thousand million millionth part of the whole of space. And even inside them, life must be a very rare occurrence, for it is so unusual an accident for suns to throw off planets as our own sun has done, that probably only about one star in 100,000 has a planet revolving round it in the small zone in which life is possible.

Just for this reason it seems incredible that the universe can have been designed primarily to produce life like our own; had it been so, surely we might have expected to find a better proportion between the magnitude of the mechanism and the amount of the product. At first glance at least, life seems to be an utterly unimportant by-product; we living things are somehow off the main line.

We do not know whether suitable physical conditions are sufficient in themselves to produce life. One school of thought holds that as the earth gradually cooled; it was natural, and indeed almost inevitable, that life should come. Another holds that after one accident had brought the earth into being, a second was necessary to produce life. The material constituents of a living body are perfectly ordinary chemical atoms - carbon, such as we find in soot or lampblack; hydrogen and oxygen such as we find in water; nitrogen, such as forms the greater part of the atmosphere; and so on. Every kind of atom necessary for life must have existed on the new-born earth. At intervals, a group of atoms might happen to arrange themselves in the way in which they are arranged in the living cell. Indeed, given sufficient time, they would be certain to do so.

- 1) The main Idea of the passage _____ (2)

- 2) The probability of a narrow temperate zone is very low because _____ (2)

- 3) The two accidents mentioned in the passage are : (3)
 - i) _____

 - ii) _____

4) Two necessary conditions of life are (2)

- i) _____
- ii) _____

5) A suitable title for the passage would be _____ (1)

Q.4 Encircle the stressed syllable in following words : (5)

i) con tra dic tion

ii) ho lis tic

iii) a bi li ty

iv) con duct (v)

v) en list

SECTION II

Q.5 The residents in your locality are facing the problem of irregular water supply for the last three months. Your complaints to the municipal authorities have not received any response. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper to draw attention of the people to the problem and demand swift action. (15)

OR

Draft a speech to be delivered by an NSS volunteer at a workshop organised to create awareness about superstitions and their serious social consequences. (15)
