

SET-III

1 Read the passage given below and then answer the questions which follow:

July, 18, 1980: A tiny pencil-shaped rocket lifts off from Andhra coast and heads to the heavens. India becomes only the sixth country in the world capable of launching satellites.

A Hippie-haired scientist who headed the project team is felicitated.

February 25, 1988: A missile takes off from the coast of Orissa and India joins the select club of nations capable of making ballistic missiles. The scientist, the long hair now a trade mark, is triumphantly carried on the shoulders of his colleagues. May 11, 1998: The same scientist; a Gorkha hat hiding his long hair in his disguise as an army officer in the Rajasthan desert, is lauded as the guiding spirit behind the nuclear weapons programme.

Dreams are important for the scientist whose name is as long as his achievements: Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam. He says simply, "Dream dreams because dreams lead to thought and thought leads to action." In this case it has led to extraordinary action.

Many of his peers question both his scientific and intellectual acumen. But science is not all about formulas and test tubes. It is also about converting ideas into concrete realities that revolutionise the way we live or think about ourselves. However illogical this may seem, it is also about instinct, innovation and sheer perspiration. Kalam is an inspirational figure not just because he demonstrates that merit can succeed and thrive amidst so much cynicism and nepotism. Or that among a people driven with religious strife, he could lead India's most sensitive defence project. More important is Kalam's achievement of an integrator of science who from an apparently mediocre team churned out awesome excellence. In short, he delivered.

His life and mission is a vindication of what a determined person can achieve against extraordinary odds. Born to a poor boat owner's family in Ramnathpuram, Kalam sold newspapers to pay his fees and pawned his sister's jewellery to complete a diploma in engineering. Early in life, he demonstrated a capacity for hard work and a will to succeed. It is exhausting to track Kalam's progress. In the 60's and 70's he was a trail blazer in the space department. In the 80's he transformed the moribund Defence Research and Development Laboratory in Hyderabad into a highly motivated team. By the 90's Kalam emerged as the Czar of Indian science and technology and was awarded the Bharat Ratna.

Now 68, his life style remains frugal. He is indefatigable and dreams of making India a technological power. More important, he is still capable of acting on it.

a) Which instance shows that Kalam belonged to a poor family?

2

b) What two qualities did Abdul Kalam possess?

2

c) What is Kalam's life an inspirational one?

2



- d) Which highest civilian award was Kalam bestowed with?  
e) What is his dream for India?  
f) Find a word from the passage which means the following:  
(i) congratulated (para 1)  
(ii) in a near dying state (para 8)

2  
2  
2

2 .Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 8 marks  
India has stood for freedom. Even before Independence we viewed our own struggle and difficulties on the larger canvas of global problems. If democracy is basically tolerance for others opinions, the concept of coexistence is democracy on the international plane, for it embodies tolerance of other nations and systems. Similarly non-alignment gives depth to our independence and self-reliance for it enables us to retain our freedom of judgement and action on international issues in the light of our interests. We avoid involvement in the conflicts and disputes of others and this helps to blunt conflict between power blocs. I should like to think that it has also helped world stability.

A country is an extended family. When income and resources are limited, one must budget to ensure that waste is avoided, resources husbanded, priorities established, education and other social needs catered to, special provision made for those who are weaker or smaller. Industry has to be balanced with agriculture; technology with culture; state ventures with private initiative; economic growth with social justice; the large with the small. Every section of society must be stimulated to creative activity.

That is our planning. In no way is it totalitarian or coercive. Industrializing, modernizing and transforming an ancient society of immense size, population and diversity is a daunting venture and inevitably, a gradual one. Otherwise there will be resentment. Transformation should not cause too much too much dislocation or suffering for the people nor should it jettison the basic spiritual and cultural values of our civilization.

India's planning experience sums up the successes and problems of our democratic development. The magnitude and significance of democracy's operation in India are not well understood, for it is often treated as an adventitious or borrowed growth. Why has democracy worked in India? Our national leadership was dedicated to it and we wanted it to work, but, also, because in our society there were elements and traditions which supported the growth of democracy. In our democratic system, there may be differences in many spheres but we rise above them. To achieve the objective of keeping the country united, we have to transcend political and party-based differences, which create dissensions. If we cannot remain united and the country does not remain strong, with whom shall



we have differences? Against whom shall we fight? With whom shall we be friends, brothers and sisters? If the country falls nobody survives. When we were fighting for the freedom of our country, it did not mean only political freedom. It also meant social justice, equality and economic justice. Only one phase is over and another one is under way. We have to cover a long and difficult path. Whereas the enemies were visible during those days, now they are in disguise. Some of them are openly our enemies, but many become unintentional pawns of others.

On the basis of your reading make notes using headings and sub headings.  
Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. 5

Write a summary in not more than 80 words using your notes. 3

**Section –B**  
**(Advanced writing skills)**  
**(Marks-35)**

(3) You are Ravi/Rachna .As a president of cultural society of your school ,you have organized an inter school quiz competition on the occasion of the silver jubilee celebration of your school .Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students of your school about this competition .

5

OR

Draft an invitation on behalf of Mr and Mrs S.K sinha of sector –IV ,Ashoknagar, which they may use to invite their friends and relatives on the birth anniversary of their son Neeraj at their residence on August 16,2019.

(4) You are Ashoka /Amrita, a staff reporter of 'The Hindu'. Write a report on the ghastly rail accident that took place very recently in about 125 words for your newspaper.

10

OR

You are Randhir /Radha of 'The Hindu' who witnessed a fire accident in Central market kolkata . Write a report in about 125 words on 'A Devastating fire' for your newspaper .

(5) You are Keshav/Karuna, living at sakchi Jamshedpur .You are very much concerned about the poor quality and inadequate supply of drinking water in the town.write a letter to the editor of a news paper expressing your concern over the problems faced by the people giving suitable suggestions to solve the problems.

10

97 (3)

OR

You are Aditi /Aditya of Indra place, Hinoo .Write a letter to the editor of the Times of India Ranchi about the misuse and poor maintenance of public parks in your city.

(6)Write an article on 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan'.

10

OR

Write an article in 150-200 words expressing your views on the need of 'Value Education'.

**Section-c**

**(Literature)**

**(Marks-45)**

(7) At back of the dim class .

One unnoted sweet and young his eyes live in a dream

Of squirrels game, in tree room

Other than this.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Name the poem and the poet                 | 2 |
| (b) What does the young boy dream of ?         | 1 |
| (c) How does the poet describe the young boy ? | 1 |

OR

Perhaps the earth can teach us  
as when everything seems dead  
and later proves to be alive

Now I'll count up to twelve

and you keep quiet and I will go.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Name the poem and the poet                             | 2 |
| (b) What lives alive when everything seems dead ?          | 1 |
| (c) What does the poet ask us while he counts upto twelve? | 1 |

(8) Answer any three of the following in about 35 words each 2×3=6

(a) What will counting up to twelve and keeping still help us achieve ?

(b) Name the things of nature that are constant sources of beauty .

(c)What were the villagers offering for sale at the road side stand?

(d) How does the poet describe Aunt Jennifer's tigers ?

Page- (4)



Answer any five of the following in about 35 words each

2×5=10

- (a) What did garbage mean to the children of Seemapuri and to their parents ?
- (b) What had been put up on the bulletin board ?
- (c) Why did Franz fear to go to school ?
- (d) Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall? Explain.
- (e) What is the 'misadventure' that William Douglas speaks about ?
- (f) Why did the peddler have to resort to both begging and petty thievery ?

(10) Draw a character sketch of M.Hamel as it is shown in The last lesson .

10

OR

What did Edla Willmansson find inside her Christmas present ? What had the peddler written in his letter ?

(11) What strange things did Charley see at the station on the third level ?

7

OR

How did Bama learn about untouchability and caste system ?

(12) Answer any four of the following in about 35 words each

2×4=8

- (a) What did the astrologer predict when the tiger king was born ?
- (b) Why did children call Mr.Lamb as lamey lamb?
- (c) What kind of a person was Evans ?
- (d) How does Jo want the story to end and why ?
- (e) Who Was Dr. Sadao Hoki and where did he live ?

Page (5) 7 (5)