

CBSE Class 10 English
Sample Paper 08

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This paper is divided into two sections: A and B. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
- iii. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

Section A

1. Read the passages given below.

When man first began to think, he asked himself the deepest of all questions — a question which you have undoubtedly asked yourself many times. What is the meaning of life? What is it all about? Where are we all going? What drives us ever forward to work and worry? And now there's this other big question — a newer question which is beginning to force itself into our notice. One that is not ages old... that has not been with us since man first began to think. It is somewhere is science taking us'? First, where is science taking us with regard to ethical and spiritual values? We know what it is doing with regard to material things, for material things are its daily business, but what is it doing with regard to non-material things? If the answer were 'nothing at all', that would be bad enough, but the actual answer is less than nothing'. Here science is actually doing less than nothing; for its material teachings have been so overemphasized that many people are floundering and wondering whether after all man is but a machine animated by forces over which he has no control. Let's concentrate on material things, the things that form the very stronghold of science. Look at the machine, for instance. This is the age of the machine. Machines are everywhere—in the fields, in the factory, in the home, in the street, in the city, in the country. To fly, it is not necessary to have wings; there are machines. To swim under the sea, it is not necessary to have gills, there are machines. To kill our fellow men in overwhelming numbers, there are machines. Petrol machines

alone provide ten times more powerful than all human beings in the world. In the busiest countries, each individual has six hundred human slaves in his machines. Science can lead to technological advances, as well as helping us learn about enormously important and useful topics, such as our health, the environment, and natural hazards. Science focuses exclusively on the natural world and does not deal with supernatural explanations.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow.

- i. Which questions did every person ask many times to himself according to the text?
 - A. What is the meaning of life?
 - B. Where are we all going?
 - C. What drives us to live happily?
 - D. Is the science of any use?
 - a. Only (A)
 - b. Only (A) and (B)
 - c. Only (A), (B), and (C)
 - d. All of the above
- ii. How have machines become indispensable to human beings?
 - a. They are present everywhere
 - b. They are easy to repair
 - c. They are easy to work with
 - d. All of these
- iii. What is the perception of many people regarding the contribution of science to their lives?
 - a. It is nothing at all
 - b. It is everything they ever wanted
 - c. It is less than nothing
 - d. It is more than anything
- iv. What does the writer mean by 'six hundred human slaves' in his machines?
 - a. The busiest countries have 600 machines in their factories.
 - b. The busiest countries have 600 human slaves in their factories.
 - c. In the busiest countries, each individual has 600 machines in his factory.
 - d. In the busiest countries, each individual has 600 labourers working in his factory.

- v. What are the 'non-material things' being referred to in the passage?
 - a. Ethical and Spiritual Values
 - b. Human Machines
 - c. Petrol Machines
 - d. Human Slaves
- vi. What do Petrol machines provide?
 - a. Petrol to the world
 - b. Jobs to people
 - c. Better performance than human machines
 - d. 10 time bigger size
- vii. What does Science focus upon?
 - a. Supernatural Explanations
 - b. Values and Principles
 - c. Human Beings
 - d. Natural World
- viii. Which, according to you, is an appropriate title of the passage?
 - a. Science and Supernatural
 - b. Science of Machines
 - c. Natural World
 - d. What is life?
- ix. The word opposite in meaning to SPIRITUAL is:
 - a. Material
 - b. Non-material
 - c. Ethical
 - d. None of these
- x. Science is actually doing less than nothing. Here the word ACTUALLY is:
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
 - c. Adjective
 - d. Adverb
- xi. After all man is but a machine. Here the meaning of BUT is:
 - a. Except
 - b. Only

- c. However
- d. None of these

xii. The noun form of the word CONCENTRATE is:

- a. Concentration
- b. Concentrating
- c. Concentrated
- d. None of these

2. Read the passages given below.

Both water and energy are integral parts of the human body. By weight about 60% of an adult's human body is water and dehydration is one of the biggest single killers of children in the modern world. Life without water is unthinkable.

The human body needs its daily intake of food to meet its energy requirements, which according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations is about 1,800 kcal per day. Life without energy is equally unthinkable.

The energy that we take in through food again depends, amongst other things, on the water for agriculture and often that water is pumped with electrical or other forms of energy. The interdependence of energy and water is evident.

The world at large seeks both water and energy security. The Worldwatch Institute estimates that about 1.1 billion people (one-fifth of the world population) live in areas of physical water scarcity and another 1.6 billion are facing economic water shortage (when existing water sources cannot be used because of a lack of investment in water-related infrastructure). We will probably have a world population of 9 billion by 2050 and this will put further stress on the water sourcing and supply systems. Here again, the connection between energy and water is evident: globally about 70% of water consumption is for the agricultural sector. No water, no food, no energy.

Actions needed on the waterfront include a reduction in water usage for agriculture (pump efficiencies, drip irrigation instead of flood irrigation, change in crop patterns), recycling of water, extensive rainwater harvesting programmes, stoppage of run-offs and water pollution.

We need to remind ourselves that the fossil-based energy that we rely on so much for almost everything we do is stored solar energy. And while the sun took over 150 million years to store its energy in the form of fossil fuels, we are busy discharging that huge solar battery in a matter of a few hundred years.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow.

- i. By weight, an adult human body contains about:
 - a. 60%
 - b. 65%
 - c. 70%
 - d. 75%
- ii. The interdependence of is evident.
 - a. energy and food
 - b. food and water
 - c. energy and light
 - d. energy and water
- iii. Fuel found under the ground such as coal is called:
 - a. fossil
 - b. energy
 - c. water
 - d. coal
- iv. We get _____ from food.
 - a. fuels
 - b. life
 - c. water
 - d. energy
- v. Find the word from the passage which means the same as **clear/easily seen**.
 - a. evident
 - b. estimate
 - c. lack
 - d. rely
- vi. The Worldwatch Institute estimates that _____ are facing economic water shortage.
 - a. 1.1 billion
 - b. 1.8 billion
 - c. 1.4 billion
 - d. 1.6 billion
- vii. We will probably have a world population of 9 billion by _____.

- a. 2100
 - b. 2035
 - c. 2050
 - d. 2075
- viii. Globally about _____ of water consumption is for the agricultural sector.
- a. 65%
 - b. 75%
 - c. 70%
 - d. 55%
- ix. According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN how much daily intake of food required for human body?
- a. 1,500 kcal per day
 - b. 1,800 kcal per day
 - c. 1,200 kcal per day
 - d. 2,100 kcal per day
- x. What are integral parts of the human body?
- a. Only energy
 - b. Only water
 - c. Water and energy
 - d. food and fuels
- xi. _____ is one of the biggest single killers of children in the modern world.
- a. water
 - b. food
 - c. fuel
 - d. dehydration
- xii. Antonyms of word **evident**:
- a. unclear
 - b. noticeable
 - c. tangible
 - d. unmistakable

3. **Read the passages given below and choose the appropriate option from the questions below:**

He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer and then

maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream, he fell outwards and downwards into space.

- i. Who waited a moment in surprise?
 - a. The young seagull
 - b. The young seagull's mother
 - c. The young seagull's father
 - d. The young seagull's brother
- ii. What did he think she would offer him?
 - a. Meat
 - b. Chicken
 - c. Fish
 - d. Pork
- iii. Which word in the passage means the same as 'cry in fear'?
 - a. Scream
 - b. Surprise
 - c. Dive
 - d. Wonder
- iv. How did the young seagull feel in the above lines?
 - a. Terrified
 - b. Surprised
 - c. Maddened by hunger
 - d. All of these
- v. Who is referred to as 'he' in the passage?
 - a. The young seagull
 - b. The young seagull's father
 - c. The young seagull's brother
 - d. The narrator

OR

Read the passages given below and choose the appropriate option from the questions below:

The minute they entered the classroom, they stopped short and gasped. There were drawings all over the room, on every ledge and windowsill, dazzling colours and

brilliant, lavish designs, all drawn on great sheets of wrapping paper. There must have been a hundred of them, all lined up. These must be the drawings for the contest. They were! Everybody stopped and whistled or murmured admiringly.

- i. Who entered the classroom?
 - a. Maddie and Peggy
 - b. Wanda Petronski
 - c. Miss Mason and the school Principal
 - d. Some other staff members
- ii. What was there all over the room?
 - a. Drawings
 - b. Paintings
 - c. Furniture
 - d. Fancy lights
- iii. Trace a word that means **grand**.
 - a. Dazzling
 - b. Brilliant
 - c. Lavish
 - d. Gaped
- iv. How many drawings were there?
 - a. Ten
 - b. Fifty
 - c. Hundred
 - d. Sixty
- v. On what were the drawings drawn upon?
 - a. Newspaper
 - b. Cardboard
 - c. Pastel sheets
 - d. Wrapping paper

4. **Read the following extract and answer the questions below:**

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree

- i. Who shook down the Hemlock tree?
 - a. A crow
 - b. A parrot
 - c. A pigeon
 - d. A mynah
- ii. Which tree did the crow shake?
 - a. Banyan
 - b. Hemlock
 - c. Mango
 - d. pine
- iii. What fell on the poet while he was sitting under the tree?
 - a. snow flakes
 - b. flowers
 - c. dried leaves
 - d. dust
- iv. What does the Hemlock tree refer to metaphorically?
 - a. love
 - b. happiness
 - c. enthusiasm
 - d. sorrow
- v. Name the poet of the given lines.
 - a. William Shakespeare
 - b. Ruskin Bond
 - c. Robert Frost
 - d. William Wordsworth

OR

Read the following extract and answer the questions given below:

Has given my heart

A change of mood

And saved some part

Of a day I have rued

- i. Under which tree was the poet standing or sitting?

- a. Hemlock
 - b. Banyan
 - c. Pine
 - d. Oak
- ii. What changed the poet's gloomy mood?
- a. snowflakes
 - b. raindrops
 - c. wind
 - d. sunshine
- iii. What is the rhyming meter of the given stanza?
- a. abcd
 - b. abab
 - c. abba
 - d. aabb
- iv. How did the poet feel when the snowflakes fell on him?
- a. petrified
 - b. dejected
 - c. joyful
 - d. enraged
- v. What does the word '**rued**' mean?
- 1. pride
 - 2. fear
 - 3. enthusiasm
 - 4. regret
5. **Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks.**
- Yesterday, a speeding car hit a scooterist, who (a) _____ unconscious. The poor fellow (b) _____ a lot before he was rushed (c) _____ a hospital by a good Samaritan. Now he is out of danger.
- a. (i) had knocked (ii) knocks (iii) knocked (iv) was knocked
 - b. (i) bleeding (ii) was bleeding (iii) bled (iv) has bled
 - c. (i) into (ii) to (iii) out (iv) through
6. **Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks.**
- Father: What are you going to do?

Son: I will phone the warden.

Father: What's her name?

Son: Jenny, she is a very helpful person.

The father asked his son (a)_____ to do? The son (b)_____ phone the warden. On this, the father asked (c)_____. The son answered that it was Jenny. The son also said that she was a very helpful person.

- a.
 - i. what are you going
 - ii. what he was going
 - iii. what he is going
 - iv. what was he going
- b.
 - i. replied that he will
 - ii. replied that he would
 - iii. reply that he would
 - iv. reply that he will
- c.
 - i. what her name is
 - ii. what is her name
 - iii. what was her name
 - iv. what her name was

7. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for ANY FOUR of the six sentences given below.

- i. You _____ him up because he has already come up.
 - a. shouldn't have called
 - b. needn't have called
 - c. wouldn't have called
 - d. couldn't have called
- ii. I _____ move the table. It was too heavy.
 - a. mustn't
 - b. wouldn't
 - c. shouldn't
 - d. couldn't
- iii. Drivers _____ stop when the traffic lights are red.
 - a. must
 - b. could

- c. may
d. should
- iv. She last drove a car three years ago. Since she _____ an accident, she _____ a car for three years.
- a. had, hasn't driven
b. had had, didn't drive
c. has, hasn't driven
d. had had, hasn't driven
- v. A new hotel _____ in the centre of town.
- a. is building
b. built
c. is built
d. is being built
- vi. I _____ late for school again this morning. The teacher was not happy.
- a. arrived
b. am arriving
c. arrive
d. have arrived

Section B

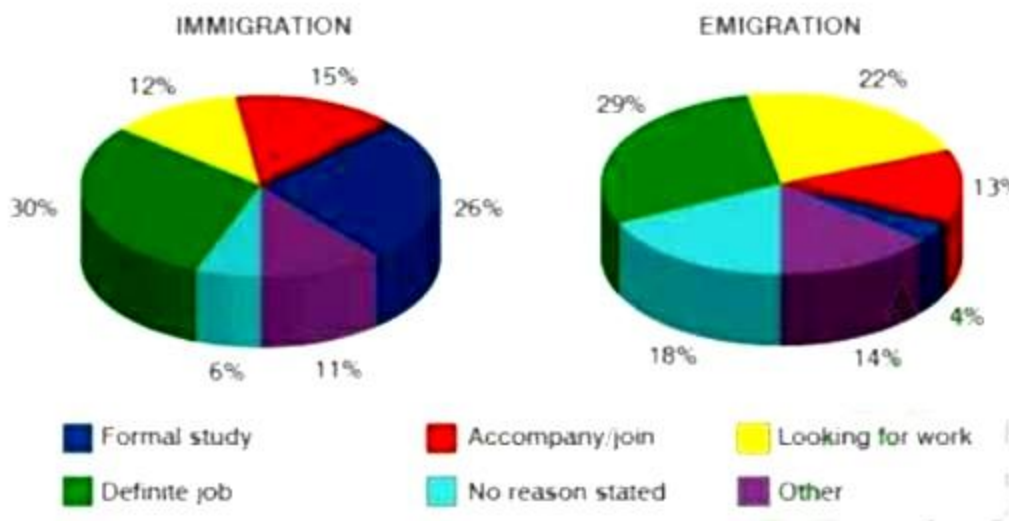
8. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper suggesting the ways by which communal harmony can be maintained in India. You are Alok/Prachi living at B-1, 95, Janakpuri, New Delhi.

OR

You are Rohan/Ragini. During a visit to Mumbai, you happened to visit the sets of a television reality show featuring children. The long shooting hours made you wonder whether the children were losing their precious childhood years, which should have been spent enjoying a carefree life. Write a letter to the editor of a leading national daily expressing your concern. Take ideas from the hints given below:

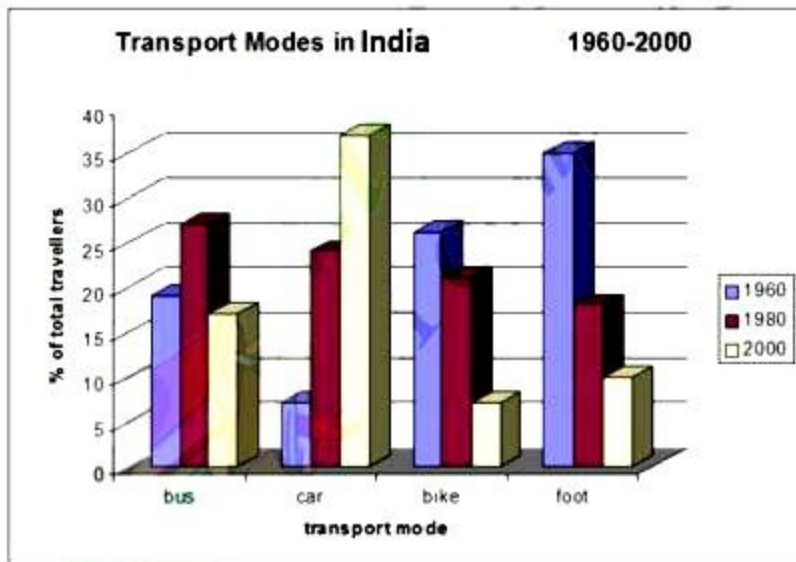
- loss of innocence
- neglect of studies
- overriding parental ambition
- burdened with responsibilities at a tender age

9. The pie charts show the main reasons for migration to and from the UK in 2007. Write an analytical paragraph by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



OR

The following bar chart shows the different modes of transport used to travel to and from work in one Indian city in 1960, 1980, and 2000. Write an analytical paragraph by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant(150-200 words).



10. Answer ANY TWO questions in 20-30 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.

A. (any two)

- How did the author describe the young seagull's fear of flying and how did he come out of it?

- ii. Why couldn't Maddie sleep that night when she returned from Boggins Heights?
- iii. What do you think changed the attitude of the other animals and that of Belinda towards the dragon?

B. (any two)

- i. How many types of butterflies did Ebright collect when he was in the second grade?
- ii. What extra information did Bill give to the lawyer about Lutkins' family?
- iii. Why did Bholi refuse to marry Bishamber at last?

11. Answer ANY TWO questions in 40-50 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.

A. (any two)

- i. What was the Indian legend related to the origins of tea?
- ii. Why didn't Valli want to befriend the elderly woman?
- iii. Why did the Buddha choose Benares to preach his first sermon?

B. (any two)

- i. What did Anil do? How did he spend money?
- ii. What does Mrs. Pumphrey do to help Tricki? Is she wise in this?
- iii. How did Matilda come to know the real cost of the necklace?

12. What does courage mean to Mandela? How did he learn the meaning of courage?

OR

Rajvir seems to have a lot of information about tea. What all does he tell? What character trait about him is revealed? Is this character trait essential for children?

13. Mr. Jaffers was a true policeman. Explain.

OR

Sketch the character of Bholi.

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Solution

Section A

1.
 - i. (b) Only (A) and (B)
 - ii. (a) They are present everywhere.
 - iii. (c) It is less than nothing
 - iv. (d) In busiest countries, each individual has 600 labourers working in his factor.
 - v. (a) Ethical and spiritual values.
 - vi. (c) Better performance than human machines.
 - vii. (d) Natural World
 - viii. (b) Science of Machines
 - ix. (a) Material
 - x. (d) Adverb
 - xi. (b) Only
 - xii. (a) Concentration
2.
 - i. (a) 60%
 - ii. (d) energy and water
 - iii. (a) fossil
 - iv. (d) energy
 - v. (a) evident
 - vi. (d) 1.6 billion
 - vii. (c) 2050
 - viii. (b) 70%
 - ix. (b) 1,800 kcal per day
 - x. (c) Water and energy
 - xi. (d) dehydration
 - xii. (a) unclear
3.
 - i. (a) The young seagull
 - ii. (c) Fish
 - iii. (a) Scream
 - iv. (d) All of these

v. (a) The young seagull

OR

i. (a) Maddie and Peggy

ii. (a) Drawings

iii. (c) Lavish

iv. (c) Hundred

v. (d) Wrapping paper

4. i. (a) A crow

ii. (b) Hemlock

iii. (a) snowflakes

iv. (d) sorrow

v. (c) Robert Frost

OR

i. (a) Hemlock

ii. (a) snowflakes

iii. (b) abab

iv. (c) joyful

v. (d) regret

5. a. (iv) was knocked

b. (iii) bled

c. (ii) to

6. a. (ii) what he was going

b. (ii) replied that he would

c. (iv) what her name was

7. **Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for ANY FOUR of the six sentences given below.**

i. (b) needn't have called

Explanation: needn't have called

ii. (d) couldn't

Explanation: couldn't

iii. (a) must

Explanation: must

iv. (a) had, hasn't driven

Explanation: had, hasn't driven

v. (c) is built

Explanation: is built

vi. (a) arrived

Explanation: arrived

Section B

8. B-1, 95

Janakpuri

New Delhi

17 August, 20xx

The Editor

The Times of India

New Delhi

Sir,

Sub: Communal harmony

Through the column of your newspaper, I intend to make the general public aware of the various ways by which communal harmony can be maintained in our country. The problem of communalism is the biggest threat to the unity and integrity of our country. Communal riots breaking out in different parts of the country at different times on frivolous pretexts are a cause of great concern. They not only involve a huge loss to life and property but also sow permanent seeds of scorn and hatred between groups of people for all times to come. The government must, therefore, come down heavily on such elements as create unrest amongst the people. We should not allow anyone to incite our innocent citizens. We should remember that India is a land of different sects, religions, and communities. There should be no discrimination on the basis of religion, beliefs, and customs. We believe in the philosophy of unity in diversity. We should not encourage the politics of vote. The politicians play with our feelings and disturb the peaceful atmosphere of the nation. The evil of communalism did irreparable harm to the nation in 1947. It will be very unfortunate if this evil is allowed to grow once again.

Yours truly,

Alok.

OR

12, Sea Road,
Mumbai
March 20, 2018
The Editor,
The Hindu,
Mumbai

Subject: Reality Shows-Loss of Precious Childhood

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed daily, I want to express my deep concern regarding the children participating in the so-called 'Reality Shows'. Even if you have to exploit young children for making money, it seems that it does not matter, as recently there has been a mushrooming of 'Reality Shows' featuring children of tender years. The lure for money tempts the parents to send their children to such shows. The parents should be counselled that their overriding ambition is burdening their children with responsibilities and pressure. Along with the neglect of studies, they lose their innocence. The poor children have to undergo a lot of inconvenience and suffering during such shows. The long shooting hours and the dazzle of lights overstrain them.

I strongly feel that the participation of children in such shows should be completely banned. Children should be allowed to lead their normal lives and enjoy their childhood.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully

Rohan

9. The pie charts illustrate the primary reasons that people came to and left the UK in 2007. At first glance, it is clear that the main factor influencing this decision was employment. Having a definite job accounted for 30 percent of immigration to the UK, and this figure was very similar for emigration, at 29%. A large number of people, 22%, also emigrated because they were looking for a job, though the proportion of people entering the UK for this purpose was noticeably lower at less than a fifth.
- Another major factor influencing a move to the UK was for formal study, with over a quarter of people immigrating for this reason. However, interestingly, only a small minority, 4%, left for this. The proportions of those moving to join a family member were quite similar for immigration and emigration, at 15% and 13% respectively. Although a

significant number of people (32%) gave 'other' reasons or did not give a reason why they emigrated, this accounted for only 17% with regards to immigration.

OR

The bar chart shows the changing patterns of transport use in an Indian city during the period from 1960 to 2000. In brief, the chart shows that the use of the car as a means of transport dramatically increased over the period shown, while the others fell.

In detail, in 1960 the motor car was used least as a method of transport with only about 7% of the population using this method but car use grew steadily and strongly to finally reach about 37% of the population by 2000. This was a massive 5-fold increase in use. Over this same period, however, the popularity of walking, which had been the most popular means of transport with 35% of the population in 1960 having it as their preferred way of getting around, fell to 10%. Bicycle use also fell from a high of about 27% in 1960 to just 7% in 2000.

On the other hand, bus use was more erratic being popular with almost 20% of the population in 1960 and rising to a peak of about 27% in 1980 before falling back to about 18% in 2000.

10. Answer ANY TWO questions in 20-30 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.

A. (any two)

- i. The young seagull was scared of flying. He felt that his wings would never support him. He failed to muster up the courage to take that plunge which appeared so desperate to him. At last, his mother diverted his focus from fear to food. Maddened by the sight of food, he dived at the fish. Thus, he succeeded to take his first flight.
- ii. Maddie felt guilty and wanted to say sorry to Wanda. But when she could not find Wanda at Boggins Heights, Maddie thought that she missed a chance to tell Wanda that they hadn't meant to hurt her feelings. That night she could not sleep. She thought about Wanda, her faded blue dress and the little house. She thought of the glowing picture, those hundred dresses all lined up in their classroom. She was restless. She came to the conclusion that she was never going to stand by and say nothing again when somebody would make fun of someone.
- iii. The dragon, Custard, initially commanded no amount of respect from Belinda and the other pets, on account of its cowardice. But when the house was attacked by an

armed pirate, the dragon savagely attacked the pirate and ate it up, while all others panicked and ran for shelter. Thus, the other animals realised its worth and came to respect it genuinely.

B. (any two)

- i. Ebright collected all twenty-five species found around his hometown when he was in the second grade. That was probably the end of his butterfly collection but it didn't happen because of his mother's help and curiosity to know more about butterflies.
- ii. During the visit to New Mullion, the lawyer got different experiences. First, Oliver won his confidence with his behaviour. Then he offered to help in searching Lutkins. Bill told the lawyer that he knew Lutkins's mother and she was a terror. He narrated an incident when he took a trunk to her once and she almost took his skin off because he did not treat it like a box of eggs. He also said that she was about nine feet tall and four feet thick. She was very quick and talked a lot.
- iii. At the end of the story, Bholi refused to marry Bishamber because he demanded five thousand rupees in dowry which proved that he was greedy and mean..So she refused to marry him and told him that he was a contemptible person.

11. Answer ANY TWO questions in 40-50 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.

A. (any two)

- i. There were many legends from different places about the origins of tea. According to an Indian legend, Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic, cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Then, ten tea plants grew out of his eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk, banished sleep.
- ii. Valli didn't want to befriend the elderly woman because she was chewing betel nut, its juice was coming out on her lips and she had very ugly earrings. She asked if it is proper for such a young person to travel alone. She enquired if Valli knew exactly where she was going in town. Hence, the elderly woman's behaviour irritated Valli and she did not want to befriend her.
- iii. The Buddha chose to preach his first Sermon at the city of Benares as Benares is regarded as the holiest of the dipping places on the River Ganges. His sermon had been preserved. It reflected the Buddha's wisdom about one inscrutable kind of suffering.

B. (any two)

- i. Anil was a writer by profession. He earned money by fits and starts. He would borrow money one week and lend the next. He would wait for his next cheque, but as soon as it would arrive, he would go out and celebrate. Whenever he got some money, he spent it on his friends.
 - ii. Mrs. Pumphrey thinks that Tricki is suffering from malnutrition. So she gives him malt, cod-liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks. As a result, she overfeeds him. No, she is not wise in this because consequently, the dog falls ill.
 - iii. When Mr. Loisel had paid all the borrowed money, one day she met Madame Forestier. Although Madame Forestier could not recognize her, she was very amazed to see a great change in Matilda. Then Matilda told her the story of her life. She highlighted that she had led a difficult life for ten years so that she could repay the debt for buying the necklace. On hearing this, Madame Forestier was very shocked and informed her that the necklace was an artificial one and its cost was not worth over five hundred francs.
12. Nelson Mandela said that he learnt the meaning of courage from the comrades, who were the purest diamonds of their country. They did not care about their lives. He saw those people who had sacrificed their life's for the country. Mandela saw men stand up to attacks and torture without breaking, showing strength and resilience that defies the imagination. According to Mandela, courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. In other words, the brave man is not the one who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear. In Mandela's opinion, no man is born to hate another man on the basis of skin colour or religion. Taught them to love because love comes more naturally to the human heart than from its opposite.

OR

Pranjol's father is the manager of a tea-garden in Upper Assam and Pranjol has invited Rajvir to visit his home during the summer vacation. Rajvir is quite excited about the trip and has gathered a considerable amount of information about the origins and the popularity of tea. He informs Pranjol that over eighty crore cups of tea are consumed daily and that the name tea itself has originated from Chinese. He narrates two popular legends about the origin of tea.

Rajvir exhibits the important trait of curiosity that is the pre-requisite to gain knowledge.

Moreover, he is not a passive learner but is proactive in collecting prior information to any real experience. He likes to do his homework thoroughly before going to a place. This is something very appreciable and children should develop this habit of finding out more about the place they are going to visit. By finding out more about the place, they connect to their journey to the place and understand the significance of the place.

13. When Mrs. Hall suspected that the stranger, who was Griffin, the scientist, in reality, was a thief, she secretly sent for the village constable, Jaffers. She was suspicious because just before some time the stranger accepted that his money had finished and after committing theft in the clergyman's house, he provided Mrs. Hall with some ready cash. She strongly believed that this theft was done by the stranger. But she could not wait for the constable and confronted the stranger to ask about the room and what he had done with the furniture. Griffin, the eccentric scientist became furious and unruly after listening to her question and threw away his cap, bandages, spectacles, side-whiskers and false nose. This way he became a headless man. He wanted to become invisible so as to escape from Mr. Hall and Mrs. Hall. Subsequently, Jaffers, the village constable reached there and became very surprised to see that he had to arrest the man without a head. But he was a true policeman. He decided to do his duty and fought with the stranger. He was becoming more and more invisible by taking off his clothes and at last, he could not see him at all. Furthermore, Griffin knocked him unconscious. Jaffers was a committed policeman though he could not perform his duty.

OR

Bholi's real name was Sulekha but she was called Bholi, the simpleton as she was a backward child. She was the fourth daughter of Numberdar Ramlal who had seven children. Bholi remained a backward child due to an injury in her head when she was ten months old. She was fair and pretty at birth but when she was two years old, she had an attack of small-pox which left deep black marks all over her body. She started speaking only when she turned five but she stammered when she spoke and as a result, she was always mimicked or made fun of by the other children. Therefore, Bholi talked very little. Unlike Ramlal's other children, she was not healthy and strong. She was frightened at first when her father wanted to take her to school. After years of gaining an education and with the help of her teacher, Bholi turned into a confident girl.