

14. Water

1. What according to the speaker knows the ground's incline in 'Water'?
2. Generations-old-strife In 'Water' refers to the dispute between
 - a) leather and spool.
 - b) village and wada.
 - c) Samaria woman and Jesus.
3. What according to the speaker never disappears in 'Water'?
4. Whose agony is for a pot of water as mentioned in 'Water'?
5. Who is entitled to pour water into panchama's pot as mentioned in 'Water'?
6. Mention any one of the types of humiliation met by the wada girl in 'Water'.
7. Whom did Karamchedu Suvarthamma mentioned in 'Water' oppose?
8. According to the speaker in 'Water', water is witness to
 - a) social injustice.
 - b) pollution of pond.
 - c) ground's incline.
9. What is the speaker in 'Water' reminded of when she sees water?
10. Where did the Mahad struggle mentioned in 'Water' take place?
11. What would the speaker's wada mentioned in 'Water' thirst for all day?
12. According to the speaker in 'Water', they never managed to win even a
 - a) glass of water
 - b) pot of water.
 - c) puddle of water.
13. What was welcomed as a wondrous festival according to the speaker in 'Water'?
14. When does the speaker remember her childhood in 'Water'?
15. What was burnt to ashes for want of a pot of water according to the speaker in 'Water'?
16. _____ are playthings in the vicious hands of water according to the speaker in 'Water'?
 - a) The MNCs
 - b) The landlords
 - c) The poor
17. What according to the speaker can water ignite in 'Water'?
18. Where does water finally become a commodity according to the speaker in 'Water'?
19. What is now a multinational market commodity mentioned in 'Water'?
20. What is the new name of water mentioned in 'Water'?

4 Mark Questions

1. How is water witness to centuries of social injustice mentioned in 'Water'?
2. What are the things that the water knows in the poem 'Water'?
3. Describe the many things that the speaker remembers when she sees water in 'Water'.
4. How can water give life and devour lives according to the speaker in 'Water'?
5. Bring out the irony in 'Water' where the speaker remarks on the innocence of water.

6 Mark Questions

1. 'Water' demonstrates the disparity and discrimination in society. Discuss.
2. The things that the water knows imply humiliations, violence and injustice. Explain with reference to 'Water'.
3. The right to water is not given equally in our society. How does the poem 'Water' prove this?
4. Water that ignites struggles and strife can also be a market commodity. Examine the statement in the light of 'Water'.
5. Water is a luxury for one class and a struggle for another in our society. How does the poem 'Water' present this contrast?

Reading Comprehension (Unseen Passages) – Q. No. 24 (a-j)

1. Over a hundred years ago, the carrying of mail was a hazardous venture; and the mail runner or 'hirkara' as he was called, had to be armed with a sword or spear. That was before railways and air services made the delivery of mail a routine affair. Though the first public postal service was introduced in India by Warren Hastings in 1774, the kings and emperors of India had always maintained their own personal postal system. Their rule was effective partly due to excellent means of communication by which dispatches were passed on from hand to hand either by runners or horsemen. When Ibna Batuta was travelling in India, in the middle of the 14th century, he found an organised system of couriers established throughout the country by Mohammed Bin Tughlak.

"There is a foot courier at a distance of every mile", wrote Ibna Batuta, "and at every three miles there is an inhabited village, and outside it three sentry boxes, where the couriers sit. In the hands of each is a whip about two cubits long, and upon the head of this are small bells. Whenever one of the couriers leaves any city, he takes his dispatches in one hand and the whip, which he keeps constantly shaking, in the other. In this manner he proceeds to the nearest foot-courier and as he approaches, shakes his whip, upon this comes another man who takes the dispatches and proceeds to the next. It is for this reason that the Sultan receives his dispatches in so short a time." This system was of course established for the convenience of the Emperor and was continued with various innovations by successive Moghul emperors in the 18th century. The East India Company established a postal system of its own to facilitate the conveyance of letters between different offices; but it was only during Warren Hastings' administration that a post master General was appointed and the general public could avail of the service, paying a fee on their letter.

- 24) a. What was the mail runner called as?
b. Who introduced the first postal service in India?
c. Whom did the kings and emperors prefer to deliver their dispatches?
d. When did Ibna Batuta travel in India?
e. What did Mommed Bin Tughlak establish?
f. Where do the couriers sit?
g. Which word in the passage means 'new ideas or techniques'?
h. As the courier approaches the nearest foot-courier near an inhabited village/city he
a) shouts out loudly.
b) shakes the whip.
c) whistles and sings.
i. Kings and emperors would successfully..... (communication/communicate) with each other through couriers.
j. When was the post master General appointed?

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Whenever one of the couriers leaves any city, he takes his dispatches in one hand and the whip with bells in the other, which he keeps shaking. Upon hearing the sound, another man comes out in the next city and takes these dispatches so that he can deliver them to the next city. As a result the Sultan receives his dispatches in a very short a time.

he : which : them : his :

2. A ten years old boy saw a flying bird and shot it down. He ran and picked it up. The bird looked like a house sparrow, but it had a yellow patch on the throat. The child had not seen such spots before. The puzzled boy took the sparrow to his uncle Amiruddeen and asked him what kind of bird it was. His uncle was not able to satisfy his curiosity. He took the boy to the office of Bombay Natural History Society and introduced him to W. S. Millard, the Honorary Secretary of the society.

Millard was surprised to find such a young boy keen to know about the birds. He took him around the room and showed him many stuffed birds. The child became more curious about birds.

Thereafter, the boy started coming to his office frequently to learn about identifying and preserving birds. The boy was Salim Moizuddin Abdul Ali, later known as Salim Ali, the bird watcher. Salim Ali was born on November 12, 1896. He did a course in zoology and was appointed a guide at the museum of Bombay Natural History Society. During the course of this work he became more and more eager to study the living conditions of the birds. With this aim he went to Germany. After one year, he returned to India. In his absence, his post in the museum had been abolished for lack of funds.

He would sit under the trees throughout the day and write in his note book about the activities of the weaver bird. In 1930 he published a research paper on the nature and the activities of the weaver bird. The published papers brought him fame and recognition in the fields of Ornithology. After this, he travelled to various places to study about birds and wrote a book titled 'The Book of Indian Birds' which was published in 1941. The book gave information about 538 Species of Indian birds.

Because of his deep knowledge about the birds, people started calling him the moving encyclopaedia of birds. He worked not only in the study of birds but also in the field of protection of nature. He was given an International award of Rs. 5, 00,000 which he donated to the Bombay Natural History Society. In 1983, he was awarded the Padma Vibhushan by the Government of India.

When this ninety-year old ornithologist died on 20 June 1987, the birds lost their godfather and friend.

24. a. Which bird had the boy shot down?
b. What difference did the boy see about the bird?
c. Name the boy's uncle.
d. Who was W. S. Millard?
e. Where was Salim appointed as a guide?
f. How long had Salim been in Germany?
g. Salim was famous for his role in the (protecting/protection) of nature.
h. Mention the title of the book written by Salim.
i. Pick out and write the word which means 'Study of Birds' in the passage.
j. Which award was conferred on Salim Ali by Government of India?

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Salim took the rare looking bird to his uncle and asked him what kind of bird it was. His uncle examined it and was unable to satisfy Salim's curiosity. He took Salim to W.S.Millard, who was surprised to see such a young boy keen about birds. Millard took Salim and showed him many stuffed birds at the society, where he worked.

Him: It: who: where:

3. A remarkable story of personal survival ever published was that of an American Corps pilot named Lieutenant Colonel William Rankin. It was on 26th July, 1959, that colonel Rankin was flying at an altitude of 47,000 feet over South Carolina, when the red fire-warning light flashed on in the cock pit of his crusader Jet fighter plane. At the same time he felt jerking and shaking. After communication with a companion air craft on his radio, Colonel Rankin decided to make an emergency exit from his falling plane by using the ejection seat.

It is all the more of interest and essential to point out that up to that moment, nobody had ever ejected from a plane flying at 500 miles per hour and such an altitude. Outside the protection of his pressurised cockpit, the pilot had to face an air temperature of 70 degrees below zero, and a low atmospheric pressure which was liable to make his blood boil especially when he was wearing only flying suit, helmet, gloves and ordinary footwear. His parachute was designed to open automatically at 10,000 feet but as he glanced below, the colonel saw to his horror that he was falling straight into the centre of a huge, black thunder cloud. Powerless to do anything he gritted his teeth and awaited the sudden jerk of his opening parachute. As its reassuring canopy blossomed out above him, he felt another tremendous blast as the terrible forces of wind and hail inside thunder cloud battered his body.

Instead of descending at a normal rate of about 1,000 feet per minute, a powerful up current of air sent him up, until he was floating on the clouds which enclosed him from all directions. Suddenly there was thunder and lightning. The next instant, he would again be flying upwards until his shoulders ached with the drag. Every second he feared his parachute would tear into pieces.

After tearing winds and crashing sounds, the Colonel gradually felt the turbulence lessening. Then, at last he caught a glimpse of green field below him. He had finally emerged from the giant thunder cloud which had held him prisoner for over half an hour. In fact, his descent, which would normally have lasted ten minutes, had taken forty minutes.

24. a. When did the incident mentioned in the passage take place?
b. Where was Colonel Rankin flying over at the time of accident?
c. What warned Rankin about the calamity?
d. Mention any one of the problems faced by him when he ejected out of the cockpit.
e. Where did the colonel land straight into?
f. What battered his body inside the thunder cloud?
g. Add suffix to the word 'power' to make its antonym.
h. He caught a glimpse of green field below. Here the word 'glimpse' means
a) caught sight of. b) couldn't see anything. c) saw far of fire.
i. How long was Rankin enclosed in the thunder cloud?
j. The Colonel 'gritted his teeth'. The idiomatic expression means
a) to be afraid. b) to be cold. c) to be angry.

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Colonel Rankin opened his parachute, it blossomed out over him, and another tremendous blast battered his body, with wind and hail. He could withstand its force, suddenly he felt being pulled up by a current of air and he was floating in the clouds, which enclosed him from all directions.

It: His: its: which:

4. George Bernard Shaw, one of the greatest playwrights of all times was born in Dublin on 26th July, 1856. As a young man he was terribly shy and to hide his shyness he developed a very gruff manner and voice which some people mistook as rudeness. However, his close friends understood him better as he was the very essence of kindness to those whom he loved and associated with.

At the early age of fourteen, he obtained employment as a junior clerk and though he was quite good at his work, he hated it. So he quit his job and went to London in search of other employment. Before long a newspaper office hired him and he took up employment as critic of books, music and plays. His duty was to attend the various plays staged and give his opinion on them for publication. It was then that he decided to write his own plays. The plays he wrote and produced were a tremendous success. In no time he became world famous as a playwright. Many film companies approached him to use his plays for making movies, but he never liked the idea and turned them down. Finally, he consented to allow his play 'Pygmalion' to be made into a film. This play depicts the story of a little flower girl, who was trained by an English professor to speak proper English. In fact, the professor succeeded in transforming her from an uneducated flower girl into a refined lady. Years later, this play was made into a musical hit - the legendary, 'My Fair Lady'. And it became a worldwide success. Shaw used the huge money earned from this, to worthy causes, such as the enlargement of National Gallery of Ireland, the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and the British museum. The film 'My Fair Lady' is about how complicated English language is and the difficulties faced by Eliza, the flower girl to learn and master this language.

He lived long enough to see people all over the world enjoy his plays. He died at the ripe old age of ninety-four.

24. a. How did Bernard Shaw try to hide his shyness?
b. How old was Bernard Shaw, when he took up his first job?
c. Where did Bernard Shaw go after quitting his job?
d. Which of his plays was made into a first film?
e. Name the little flower girl who appears in the musical hit 'My Fair Lady'.
f. Add suitable prefix to the word 'educated' to form its antonym.
g. Mention any one of the causes which Shaw contributed the money earned by him.
h. Who trained the flower girl to become a refined lady?
i. How old was Shaw, when he died?
j. English language is full of..... (complication/complications)

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Bernard Shaw's legendary musical hit became a popular film. It is the story of an English professor who meets a young flower girl in a train, where she was singing and selling flowers. He was fascinated by her voice and appearance. So he decided to train her and teach her English. Very soon he transformed her into a refined lady.

It : where : her : he :

5. If you visit the three pyramids of Giza, you will be surprised to see a colossal statue of a beast with a man's head and a lion's body. This is the great Sphinx that sits in the desert of Egypt, about 12 Km from Cairo. The statue has mysterious eyes and enigmatic expression. It gazes over the desert with a kind of mystical superiority. It is one of the most historical monuments in the world.

The Sphinx was carved out of the hill rock left over from the building of the Great Pyramid. It is about 20 m in height and 70m in length. According to the popular belief, it was made some 5000 years ago to resemble the face of Chephren, a king of the fourth dynasty. It was built during the reign of the Egyptian king Khafre.

Why was the Sphinx built? The Sphinx was a mystical monster. The Greeks thought of it as having the head of a woman, and body of a lion with wings. The Egyptians thought of it as a wingless lion with the head and breast of a man. It was believed that the Sphinx would ward off all evils from the cemetery around the pyramids.

Apart from the great Sphinx of Giza, there are many other Sphinxes in Egypt. Their heads represent different kings. In ancient Egypt, kings were considered to be descendants of the Sun God called Rio. When a king died, he himself was supposed to become the Sun God. Kings were also believed to have the strength of various beasts. So the Egyptians sculpted their Gods and kings in the shape of half human and half beast.

There is another Sphinx with a female face. It is made after the queen of Hatshepsut, who had seized the throne and ruled the country. This Sphinx has a beard which represents queen Hatshepsut's masculine powers.

24. a. Where can one come across the Sphinx?
b. What expression is seen on the face of Sphinx of Giza?
c. Which left over rock was used to carve the Sphinx?
d. Whose face does the Sphinx of Giza resemble?
e. Name the Sun God of Egypt mentioned in the passage.
f. Add suitable prefix to the word 'Popular' to make its antonym.
g. Whose face does the Sphinx with female face resemble?
h. The Egyptians..... (believe/belief) that Sphinxes have mystical powers.
i. Why is there a beard on the face of the female Sphinx?
j. In what form were the Gods and kings in Egypt Sculptured?

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

There are many Sphinxes in Egypt, and their heads represent the kings who had once ruled over the land. When a king died he himself was supposed to become the 'Sun God'. The Egyptians worshipped and had great faith in the Sun God, whom they trusted would protect them from evil powers.

Their: himself: whom: them:

6. Confucius was one of the greatest moral teachers and philosophers of China. He studied ancient Chinese writings with great devotion. These works taught him new ideas about character development. His actual name was 'Kung Fu-tzu', the Catholic missionaries called him Confucius.

Confucius was born in the state of Lu, now part of Shantung in China. His family belonged to the lowest level of aristocracy. His parents died when he was still young and he grew up in poverty. Later, he became an official in the government of Lu, and was much respected.

China, during those days was ruled by an emperor with very little powers. The provinces were controlled by corrupt and greedy feudal lords. The people were poor and neglected. Confucius felt disgusted at this state of affairs and left Lu in 484 BC. He started preaching whatever he had learnt from the ancient Chinese writings. Human behaviour, morality and Politics were the main elements of his teaching. At the age of twenty-two he started teaching how to lead a happy life. He said, 'Don't do to others what you would not wish them to do to you'. He taught, 'Thou Shall love thy neighbour as thyself'. He was very modest and always said, 'I teach nothing new. I only pass on the ancient wisdom'.

On returning to Lu, he also held some important positions in the local government of his province. When he was made the Governor of a city, he cleared the state of robbers, reduced taxes, improved people's living conditions and persuaded the ruling classes to lead charitable lives. According to one account, he was also made a minister. He tried his best to improve the evils ingrained in all branches of social life. But soon he realized that they were deep-rooted. So he resigned in disgust at the age of 54.

Confucius' own sayings were collected by his disciples and written down much later, in the book 'Lun Yu'. Confucius died in 479 BC. The religion founded by him is known as Confucianism. It includes ancestor worship, belief in supreme God and belief in Nature Spirit. Even today it influences millions of lives.

24. a. Which county did Confucius come from?
b. Who named him Confucius?
c. For which government did he work as official?
d. By whom were the provinces in China controlled?
e. What did he do after leaving Lu?
f. Mention any one of the elements of his teaching.
g. How old was he when he started teaching?
h. Add prefix to the word morality to form its antonym.
i. Confucius was very (wise/wisdom) in his thinking.
j. Name the book written by his disciples about the sayings of Confucius.

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Confucius was born into a family of lowest level of aristocracy. They led a poor and miserable life. Unfortunately his parents died when he was very young. Their death completely shattered his life and he was forced to grow up in poverty, which taught him the hard realities of life.

They : his : their : which :

7. Long before there were restaurants, there were taverns where people gathered to talk, have something to drink and perhaps something to eat.

In London there was another kind of place that was also the forerunner of the restaurant. This was the 'Cook Shop'. The chief business of these Cook Shops was sale of cooked meals on the premises and was somewhat like a restaurant. There were Cook Shops in London as long back as the 12th Century.

The first place where a meal was provided every day at a fixed place was the tavern in England. They often became 'dining clubs' and these existed in the 15th Century. By the middle of the 16th Century, many town people of all classes had got into the habit of dining out in the taverns. Most of the taverns offered a good meal for a shilling or less, with wine and ale as extras. Many taverns became meeting places of the leading people of the day. Shakespeare used to be a regular customer of the Mermaid tavern in London.

About 1650, coffee-houses also sprang up in England. They served coffee and tea and chocolate, which were all new drinks at that time. Sometimes they served meals too. In 1765, a man named Boulanger opened a place in Paris which served meals and light refreshments, and he called his place a 'restaurant'. This was the first time this word was used. It was a great success and many other places like it soon opened.

In a short time, all over France, there were similar eating places called restaurants. But the word 'restaurant' was not used till the end of the 19th Century.

In the United States, the first restaurant of which there are records was the Blue Anchor Tavern in Philadelphia which opened in 1683.

24. a. Where did people gather to drink before restaurants came into existence?
b. What did the Cook Shops sell?
c. When did dining places come into existence?
d. Which tavern did Shakespeare often visit?
e. When did coffee-houses come into existence in England?
f. Pick out the word which means 'identical' in the passage and write it.
g. Who introduced the word 'restaurant' for the first time?
h. Use the appropriate prefix to the word 'regular', to form its antonym.
i. Blue Anchor Tavern is in
a) Paris. b) Philadelphia. c) France.
j. Restaurants became in the 20th Century. (successful / success)

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Dining places provided meals every day at a fixed place. These were started in the 15th Century. By the middle of the 16th century, town people made it a habit to dine out. They paid a shilling, which was quite affordable. Many taverns became the meeting places of leading people. Shakespeare, who lived in London, was a regular customer of Mermaid tavern.

These : They : which : who :

8. Newspaper starts the day for many of us. To begin with, the members of the newspaper staff make plans for the contents of the next edition of the newspaper during their daily or weekly editorial meetings. They discuss upcoming news events and work out ideas for fresh stories. The editor then assigns stories for journalists and photographers to work on and complete within the specified deadlines.

Journalists then carry out research to gather all the facts that relate to the story they have been assigned. Besides collecting information from books, magazines, other newspapers and the 'internet', journalists also conduct interviews with people involved in the issue.

Photographers are allocated stories for which they need to take photos that suit the style of the story. Sometimes, the editor or journalist selects suitable photos from the newspaper archives.

The writing of the story begins when the journalists have completed all their research. The journalists type out their stories or articles on the computer. They must ascertain that their facts are accurate, and they must write in clear and concise style.

The journalist's story reaches the editor via newspaper's computer system and he or she decides whether the angle of the story is correct and whether the story is news worthy. Once the story is approved by the editor, it goes to the copy desk. A copy editor checks the story for grammatical errors and misspellings, and makes the story easier to read. The copy editor looks for "holes" or gaps in the story that might leave reader with too many unanswered questions and cause miscommunication. If the story or article is too long, it is edited down to the right size and also added an eye catching headline.

Editors also choose photos and decide on illustrations to read with the story. Graphic artists are responsible for creating charts and illustrations that certain articles need.

The articles, photographs and advertisements are laid out on each page of the newspaper. Page layouts are done by computer using special software for designing pages.

The finished layout of the newspaper is transferred electronically from computers to the printing press. The entire paper is printed, folded and put together. After printing, the newspapers are bundled into groups, loaded into trucks and sent out to be delivered.

24. a. What starts the day for many of us?
b. Who makes plans for the contents of the next edition?
c. Mention any one of the sources from which a journalist gathers facts related to the story?
d. Where are suitable photos selected sometimes to suit the style of the story from?
e. When does the writing of the story begin?
f. Where is the approved story sent to?
g. Add suitable prefix to the word 'communication' to form its antonym.
h. What decides the choice of the photos?
i. What purpose is special software used for?
j. A newspaper article should be free of (grammar / grammatical) errors.

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

A copy editor checks grammatical errors and misspelling that might lead to confusion. He corrects them and makes the story easier to read. If the story is too long it is again edited down to the right size. An eye catching headline is added to make the reader interested so that he will further recommend the story to his associates.

that : He : it : his :

9. Amelia Earhart was a famous American aviation pioneer who set record after record during her flying career. She mysteriously disappeared while attempting a record breaking flight around the world.

In 1928 she achieved a worldwide fame when she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger on a plane piloted by Wilmer Stultz. Then in 1932 she became the first woman and the second person to fly solo non-stop across the Atlantic. Although she was by then the undisputed queen of the air, Amelia wanted to achieve more.

In March 1937, she flew to Hawaii intending to circle the globe with fellow pilot, Paul Mantz. Due to fire at take off, Amelia ground - looped the plane. In June, she made her second attempt at a round-the-world flight, this time with Fred Noonan as her navigator. At that time, she left behind important communication and navigation instruments, perhaps to make room for additional fuel for the long flight. They departed Miami on June 1, and made it to New Guinea in 21 days.

To begin the next leg on the trip, they departed New Guinea for Howland Island on July 2, 1937. On Howland Island a runway had been hastily built just for Amelia because she needed a place to land and refuel. Only two miles long and a half mile wide Howland Island sits in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. It was such a tiny Island that only the most highly skilled fliers could spot it from up in the air. Therefore, the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter (USCGC) Itasca was designated to communicate with Amelia's plane and guide her to the Island. At dawn, the ship's boilers were belching out thick black clouds of smoke as visual signal to Amelia's plane just in case it arrived early. Meanwhile the ship's radio stood ready to send and receive messages. Amelia and Noonan had little practical knowledge for the use of radio navigation and the crew at Itasca weren't able to pick up the radio frequency Amelia was broadcasting. After six hours of confusion, all contact was lost between Amelia and Itasca.

The U S navy led a massive search for Amelia and Noonan. Finally, President Roosevelt issued an order for all search attempts to be terminated in 1937. No one knows for sure what happened to Amelia and Noonan. Some believe she was captured by enemies.

24. a. What was Amelia's achievement that made her become famous worldwide?
b. Name the pilot who flew Amelia's plane across the Atlantic Ocean.
c. When did Amelia fly with Paul Mantz to Hawaii?
d. What did Amelia leave behind during her second attempt at a round-the-world flight?
e. How long did the flight take to reach New Guinea?
f. How wide is Howland island?
g. Pick out the word from the passage that means 'tool' or 'device'.
h. Mention the mode of visual signal that was planned in case Amelia's plane arrived early.
i. Add prefix to the word 'disputed' to form its antonym.
j. Who issued an order for terminating search for Amelia and Noonan?

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

Amelia chose Fred Noonan as her navigator in her second attempt, because he was skilled and experienced. They departed on June 1st from Miami where she left behind some things, to make room for additional fuel which was essential for them to fly on long route.

her: he: where: which :

10. The story of the domestic cat's relationship with humans is an interesting tale. The cat has been the object of adoration, reverence, hatred and even persecution by humans throughout time.

Cats were first domesticated by the ancient Egyptians from as early as 3000 BC. African wild cats started preying upon the mice and rats that filled the Egyptian grain stores and it didn't take long for the Egyptians to become appreciative of the cats' help in eliminating the rodent population. Killing a cat, even when accidental, was punishable by death. Egyptians shaved away their eye-brows as a symbol of grief when their pet passed away; they would even mummify the cat and bury it in a special cemetery, with supplies of mummified rats for the afterlife. From Egypt, cats spread to other parts of the world. They were great success in the East, where they were again thought to have magical and the mystical qualities. Artists in China and Japan celebrated these animals in their art. In Japan, cats are seen as lucky. One of the most known is the beckoning cat, often regarded as good luck charm for both households and businesses.

The cat spread across Europe during the Roman Empire. The Romans kept the animals to be petted and for companionship, as well as for controlling the rat and mice population. Cats were represented mainly as working animals in Roman art, and there is little indication of reverence or mystical powers given to them.

During the middle Ages, however, cats became an object of superstition and were associated with evil. They were often believed to be endowed with powers of black magic and suspected of being owned and used by witches. As a result, cats were beaten, killed and driven away from towns and villages. The destruction of cats was so extensive that disease carrying rats flourished, contributing greatly to the wide spread of epidemics and plagues throughout Europe.

Not surprisingly, the Europeans once more began to realize the value of the cats in eliminating rodents and cats gradually regained acceptance as household pets.

In 1871, the very first cat show was held in London. The cat association was formed in 1887 in Britain called 'the National Cat Club of Great Britain'.

24. a. Mention any one of the feelings of a man towards cat.
b. When were cats first domesticated?
c. What did the cats eliminate to win the appreciation of Egyptians?
d. Egyptians shaved away their eye-brows when a cat
a) killed mice. b) passed away. c) eliminated rats.
e. Mention one of the qualities that the East attributed to cats.
f. Who celebrated cats in their art?
g. In which art were cats represented as working animals?
h. Disease carrying rats..... (contributing/contributed) to wide spread epidemics.
i. Name the cat association formed in Britain.
j. Add prefix to the word 'lucky' to form its antonym.

Pronominal words (Q.No.34)

What do the underlined words in the following paragraph refer to?

In Egypt, wild cats preyed upon rats that were destroying grains which were stored in granaries. In Rome, cats were treated as working animals and not much respect was given to them. The Europeans owned cats for fancy. They started breeding them at home. In Japan, the beckoning cats were seen as lucky since their charm was believed to protect households.

which:..... them :..... They :..... their :.....

Poetry Comprehension (Q.No.25)

1. I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said : two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,
Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown
 - i) Where had the traveller come from?
 - ii) What did the traveller see standing in the desert?
 - iii) What was the expression on the shattered visage?

2. Lord, I am so tired.
Tired I entered this world.
Far have I wandered since the cock crew,
And the road to school is steep.
 - i) Who is the speaker addressing?
 - ii) The time of the day 'since the cock crew' suggests is
 - a) early morning. b) evening. c) noon.
 - iii) How is the road to school according to the speaker?

3. Barefoot, I want to tread the red-hot paths,
That boil in midday sun,
And then lie down to sleep beneath a Mango tree.
 - i) How does the speaker want to tread the red-hot paths?
 - ii) What boil in midday sun?
 - iii) Where does the speaker want to lie down?

4. Child,
Child, how happy you are sitting in the dust, playing with a broken twig all the morning!
I smile at your play with that little bit of a broken twig.
I am busy with my accounts, adding up figures by the hour.
 - i) Where is the child sitting?
 - ii) What is the child playing with?
 - iii) What is the speaker busy with?

5. Child, I have forgotten the art of being absorbed in sticks and mud-pies.
I seek out costly playthings, and gather lumps of gold and silver.
With whatever you find you create your glad games.
 - i) What has the speaker forgotten?
 - ii) What wealth does the speaker gather?
 - iii) Who does 'you' in the last line refer to?

6. The caged bird sings
with a fearful trill
of things unknown
but longed for still
and his tune is heard
on the distant hill

for the caged bird
sings of freedom.

- i) How does the caged bird sing?
- ii) Where is the bird's tune heard?
- iii) What does the bird sing of?

7. I passed along the waters' edge below the humid trees.
My spirit rocked in evening light, the rushes round my knees,
My spirit rocked in sleep and sighs; and saw the moorfowl pace

- i) Where was the speaker walking?
- ii) What rocked in evening light?
- iii) Name the bird mentioned in the above lines.

8. Not marble nor the gilded monuments
Of princes shall outlive this pow'rful rhyme:
But you shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept stone, besmear'd with sluttish time.

- i) What cannot outlive this powerful rhyme?
- ii) These monuments are erected by _____
 - a) common people. b) princes. c) the locals.
- iii) How is time personified?

9. At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears,
Hangs a thrush that sings loud, it has sung for three years:
Poor Susan has passed by the spot, and has heard
In the silence of morning the song of the Bird.

- i) Where does Susan come across the thrush?
- ii) How long has the thrush been singing?
- iii) When has Susan heard the song of the bird?

10. Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth ;

- i) What colour is the wood?
- ii) The speaker sees before him
 - a) a dense forest. b) two roads diverging in a forest. c) a crossing.
- iii) How many travellers are there?

11. Seven years I could not walk a step.
When I to the great physician came
He demanded: Why the crutches ?
And I told him: I am lame.

- i) For how many years could the speaker not walk?
- ii) Whom does the speaker meet?
- iii) Why does the speaker use crutches?

12. This above all is precious and remarkable,
How we put ourselves in one another's care,
How in spite of everything we trust each other.
- i) Where do we put ourselves?
 - ii) The above lines talk about
 - a) human goodness. b) sea of life. c) miracles.
 - iii) Mention the word from the third line that keeps everyone united.

OR

In spite of everything, what do we do with each other?

13. Bangle sellers are we who bear
Our shining loads to the temple fair...
Who will buy these delicate, bright
Rainbow-tinted circles of light?
Lustrous tokens of radiant lives,
For happy daughters and happy wives.
- i) Where are the bangle sellers taking their shining loads to?
 - ii) How are the hawkers describing the bangles?
 - iii) Whom are they urging to buy bangles for?

14. That murmur, soon replies: "God doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts: who best
Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best
- i) What does God not need?
 - ii) In 'Bear His mild yoke', His refers to _____ .
 - iii) How do they serve the God?

15. Rose a nurse of ninety years,
Set his child upon her knee—
Like summer tempest came her tears—
"Sweet my child, I live for thee."
- i) How old was the nurse?
 - ii) Her tears are compared to _____ .
 - iii) Who does the mother want to live for?

16. Some words have different meanings,
and yet they're spelt the same.
A cricket is an insect,
to play it — it's a game.
On every hand, in every land,
it's thoroughly agreed,
the English language to explain
is very hard indeed.
- i) What have different meanings yet spelt the same?
 - ii) A game which is mentioned in the above lines is _____ .
 - iii) What is very hard to explain?

17. Four Seasons fill the measure of the year;

There are four seasons in the mind of man:

He has his lusty Spring, when fancy clear

Takes in all beauty with an easy span:

- i) How many seasons are in the mind of man?
- ii) The season mentioned in the above lines is _____ .
- iii) Here spring is described as being
 - a) very short and happy
 - b) sad and dreaming
 - c) idle

Dialogue Writing (Q.No. 28)

1. (At a store)

Chandru : _____ , do you work here? (Starting conversation with stranger)

Assistant : Yes, I do. _____ ? (Offering help)

Chandru : Do you have children's sweaters?

Assistant : Yes, they are over there by the wall.

Chandru : _____ (Asking for price)

Assistant : It's 300 rupees.

Chandru : Here you are.

Assistant : _____ (Expressing gratitude)

2. (In a library)

Librarian: Hi, _____ ? (Offering help)

Student : I am looking for a book, but I could not find it.

Librarian: _____ (Asking for book name)

Student : God of Small Things.

Librarian: Do you remember the author?

Student : _____ (Giving author name-Arundhati Roy)

Librarian: The book is on the second floor in Indian literature section.

Student : _____ I will go there. (Expressing gratitude)

3. (Two friends at a hotel)

Ravi : John, _____ for breakfast? (Enquiring)

John : What _____ ? (Asking for preference)

Ravi : I prefer dosa. Shall _____ ? (Offering choices)

John : I don't like masala dosa. I would prefer set dosa.

Ravi : _____ I will order set dosa. (Accepting)

4. (Two strangers on the road)

Salim : _____ Is there a medical store nearby? (Starting conversation)

Sharat : Yes, there is one right across the street.

Salim : How _____ (Asking for distance)

Sharat : _____ (Giving information)

Salim : _____ (Expressing gratitude)

5. (Two friends at college)

Mohan : Hi Ramesh. Good morning.

Ramesh : _____ (Responding to greeting)

Mohan : _____ your cell phone for a moment? (Requesting)

Ramesh : Sure, no problem. _____ (Offering)

Mohan : It will only be a minute or two.

Ramesh : Take your time. No rush.

Mohan : _____ (Expressing gratitude)

6. (Two friends discussing homework)

Rama : Hey, _____ with the homework? (Requesting)

Susan : I'd be glad to help out. _____ (Enquiring about difficulty)

Rama : I don't understand this equation. Would you mind explaining it to me?

Susan : _____ Don't worry. (Assuring help)

Rama : _____ (Expressing gratitude)

7. (Two friends talking about an unpleasant event)

Vinay : Hi, Shankar.

Shankar : _____ (Responding to greeting)

Vinay : Shankar, our friend Mahesh had an accident this morning.

Shankar : _____ Where did it happen? (Expressing sympathy)

Vinay : _____ (Giving information)

Shankar : Shall we go and see him this evening?

Vinay : _____ (Accepting)

8. (A telephone call)

Prabhu : Good morning madam. Is this VIMS hospital?

Clerk : Good morning. This is VIMS. Who's calling?

Prabhu : _____ from Koppal. (Introducing)

Clerk : _____ (Offering help)

Prabhu : I have an appointment with Dr. Narayan on 27th of this month.
Would _____?(Requesting another appointment)
Clerk : Just a minute. I will check. _____ (Enquiring)
Prabhu : My patient ID is VIMS1774, madam.
Clerk : Is 29th of this month OK?
Prabhu : It's OK, madam. Thank you.

9. (Between a son and mother)

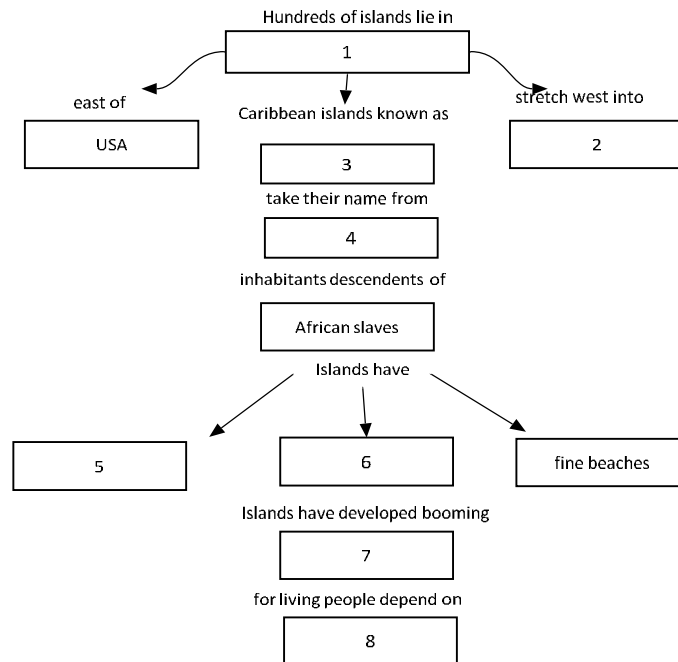
Mother : What about your day at college, son?
Son : It was great, mom. I have been selected captain of the college Hockey team.
Mother : _____ (Congratulating)
Son : _____ (Expressing gratitude)
Mother : By the way, did you pay the electricity bill on your way home?
Son : _____ (Apologizing)
Mother : It's OK. Don't forget to pay it tomorrow.
Son : _____ (Accepting)

10. (Two friends)

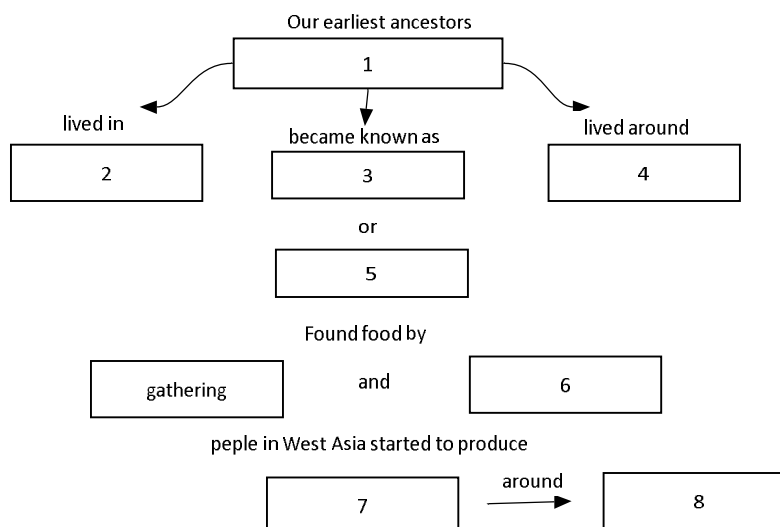
Mala : _____ (Greeting)
Mary : I'm fine. What about you?
Mala : Fine. I learnt that you have got a special scholarship. _____ (Congratulating)
Mary : Yes, Mala, thank you. It's given taking into consideration my contribution to theatrical activities.
Mala : Don't you feel that theatre has lost its relevance?
Mary : _____ (Disagreeing)
Mala : Anyway, your achievement is unmatched.
Mary : Thank you. _____ (Leave taking)

Note Making (Q. No. 31)

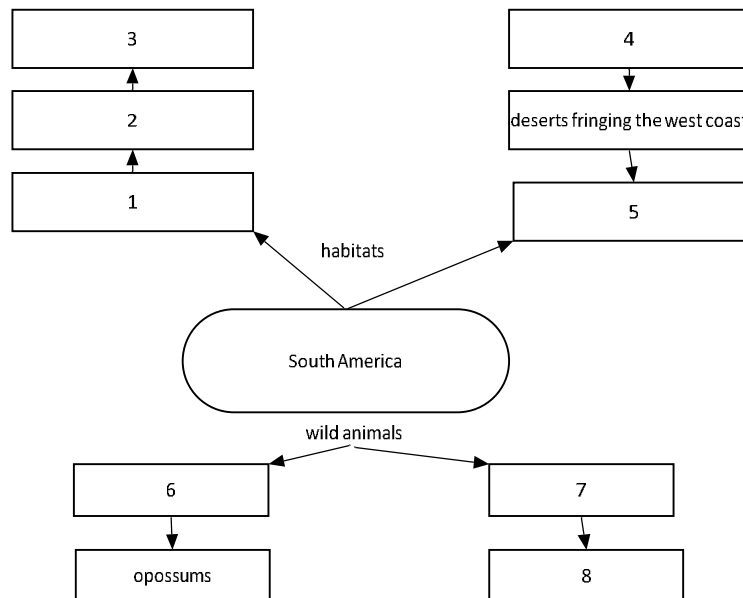
1. Hundreds of islands lie in the Caribbean Sea, east of the United States of America and stretch west into the Atlantic Ocean. These Caribbean islands also known as the West Indies, take their name from the Caribs, the original inhabitants of the region, until the Spanish arrived in 1492. The inhabitants of most islands today are descendants of African slaves brought to work in plantations between the 16th and 19th centuries. The islands have a tropical climate, turquoise waters, and fine beaches and have developed a booming tourist industry. Many people here depend on farming for their living.



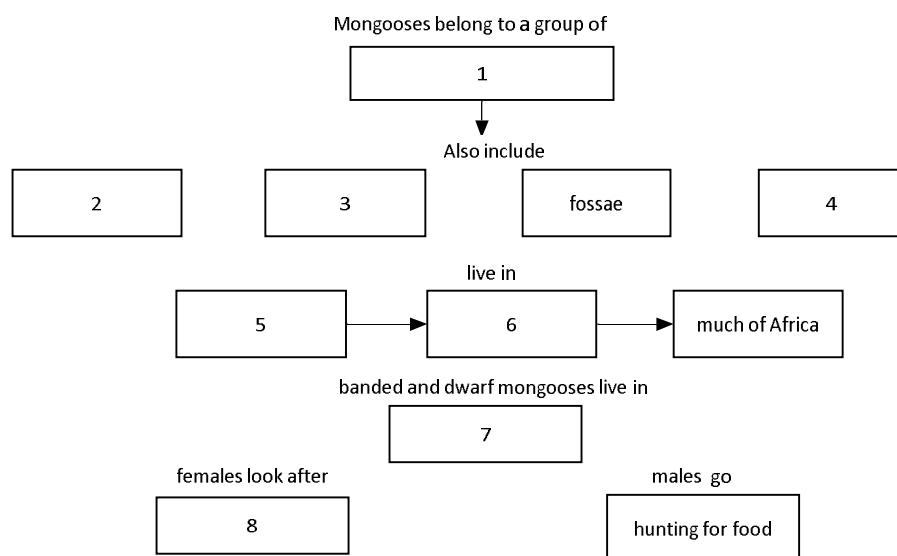
2. Our earliest ancestors, the hominids lived in Africa as they evolved into an upright posture and learned to make tools, around 1000,000 years ago. They became known as modern people or Homo sapiens. These people are sometimes called prehistoric, because they lived long before recorded history. From fossil evidence, we know they found food by gathering and hunting, made simple clothes and built shelters out of local materials. People lived like this for thousands of years. Around 9000 BC, for the first time, people in West Asia started to produce their food by farming.



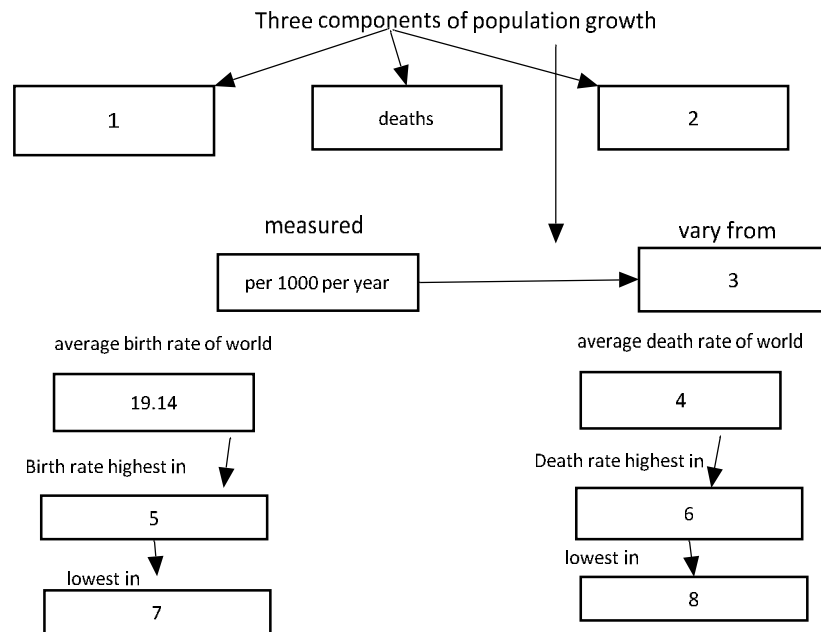
3. South America's habitats include tropical forests of the north, grasslands of the centre and South, tributaries of the Amazon, the Andes Mountains in the west, deserts fringing the west coast, and wetlands of Brazil. South America is rich in wildlife, much of it found in the rain forests. The distinctive animals of South America, including ant eaters, sloths, opossums and new world monkeys, evolved when South America was separated from North America and got isolated from the rest of the world.



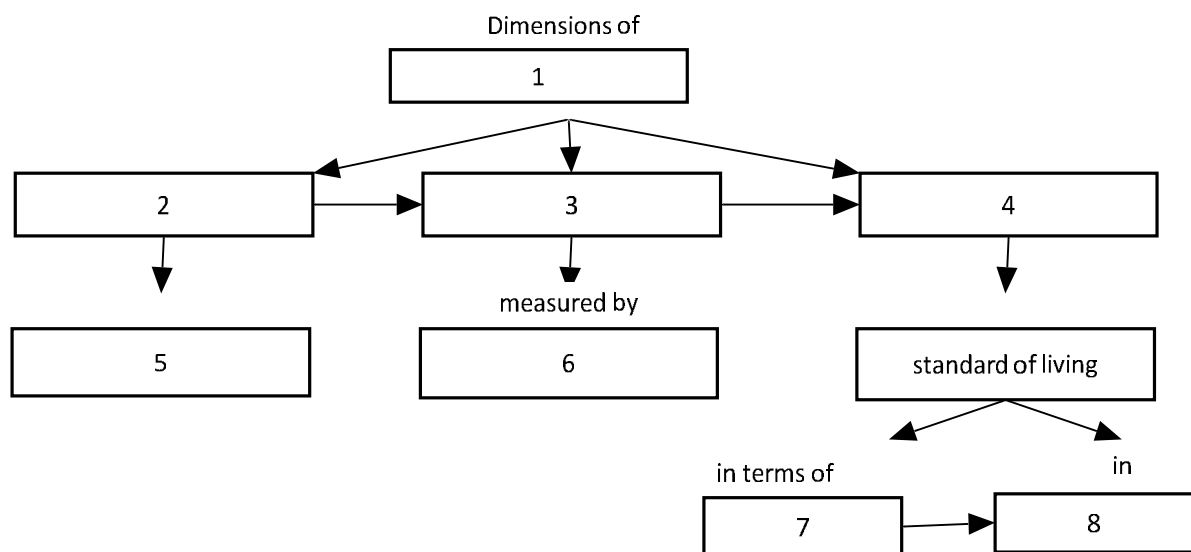
4. Mongooses belong to a group of carnivorous mammals that also include civets, genet, the fossae and binturong (or bear-cat). Mongooses live in southern Europe, southern Asia and much of Africa. The banded and dwarf mongooses live in family groups, and are very sociable. Each one of them has a special duty and enables the group to work together harmoniously. Female Mongooses remain close to their nest and look after the young, while males go hunting for food. These Mongooses live in burrows, which they dig themselves or take over from other animals such as termites.



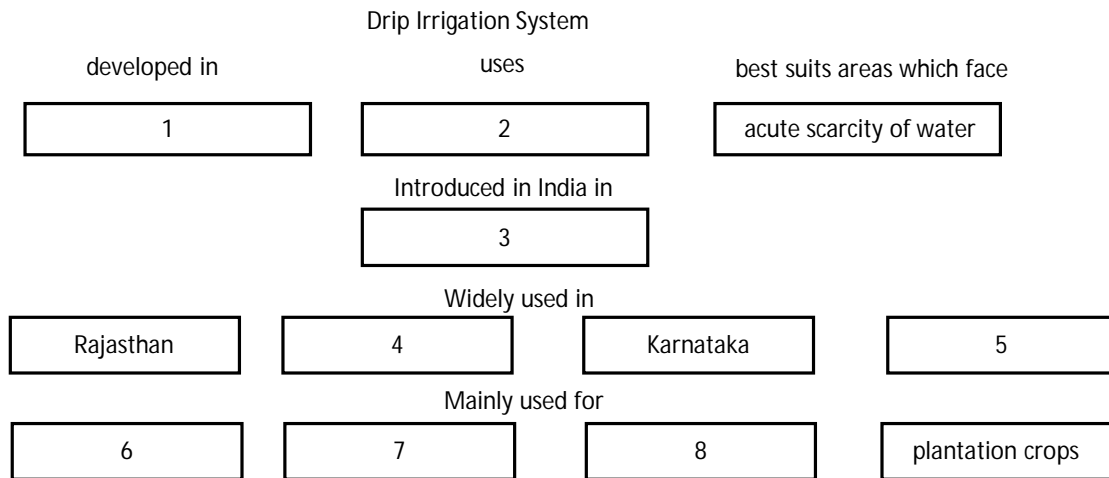
5. There are three components of population growth. They are births, deaths and migration. The rates of these components are measured per 1000 people per year and they vary from one country to another. The average birth rate of the world is 19.14. Niger has the highest birth rate in the world with 51.76 births and Japan has the lowest with 7.64. The average death rate of the world is 8.37. Sierra Leone ranks first with 18 deaths and Qatar has the least death rate with just 1.53.



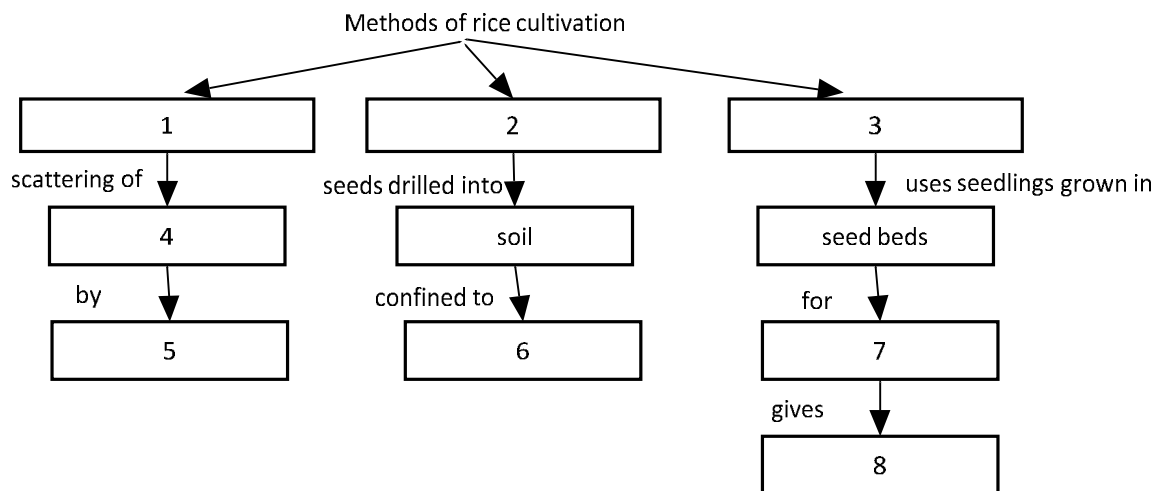
6. Human Development Index has three dimensions. The countries in the world are ranked based on their performance in the areas of health, education and access to resources. In order to measure the performance in health, life expectancy is taken into account whereas to measure the performance in education, rate of literacy is considered. The standard of living is appraised while measuring the performance in respect of access to resources. It is measured in terms of purchasing power in US dollars.



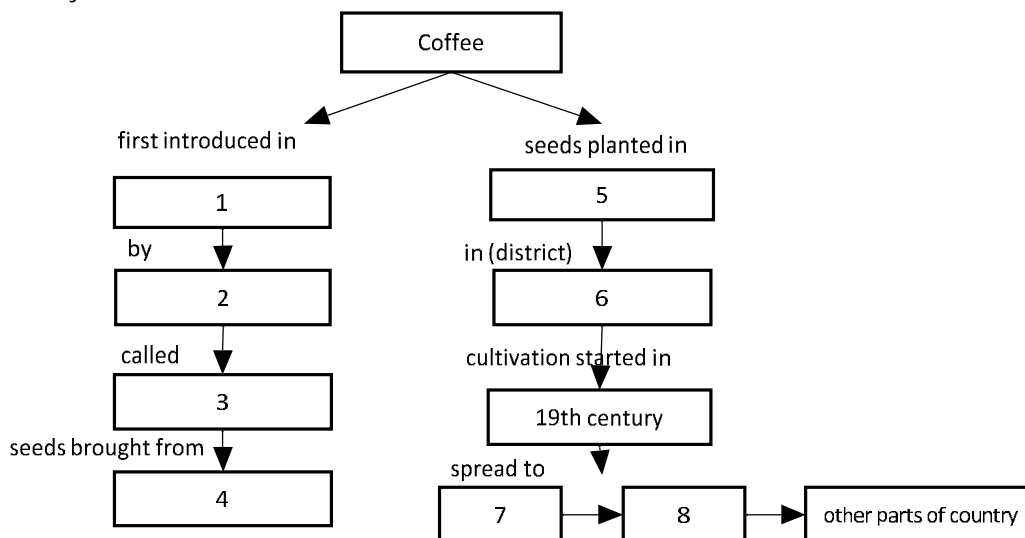
7. Drip irrigation system was developed in Israel. This system uses a small amount of water for irrigating crops. It is best suited in the areas that face acute scarcity of water. It was introduced in India in the 1970s. It is widely used by farmers in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It is mainly used for coconut, grape, vegetables and plantation crops. It is estimated that 6.3 lakh hectares of land in India is irrigated under this system.



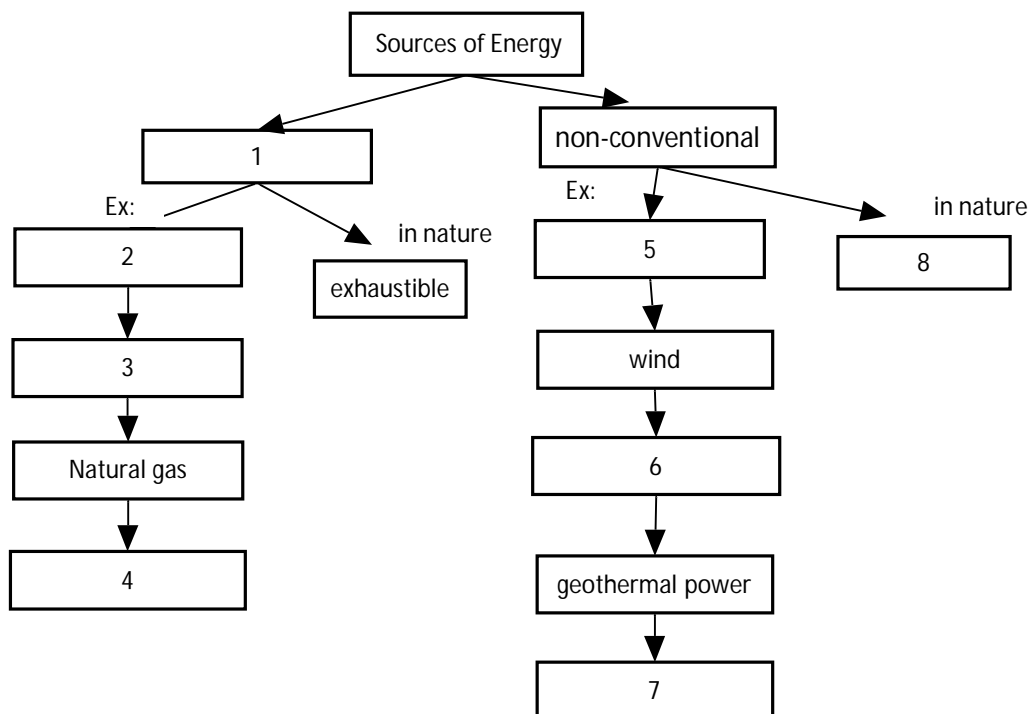
8. There are three methods of rice cultivation. They are broadcasting, drilling and transplanting. The broadcasting method involves scattering of seeds by hand and it is practised in less fertile hilly areas. In drilling method, seeds are drilled into the soil. This method is confined to peninsular India. The transplanting method uses seedlings grown in seed beds for four weeks. It requires abundant supply of labour and water but gives higher yields.



9. Coffee is a tropical plant. It is the second most popular beverage crop of India, the first being tea. Coffee plant was first introduced in India by a Muslim Fakir called Bababudan Sahib. He brought some seeds of coffee from Mecca during the 17th century. He planted them in the Chandragiri hills presently in the Chikmagalur district. The cultivation of coffee crop started in the 19th century on a large scale. Gradually it spread to Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other parts of our country.



10. The energy is the primary input in the production of goods and services. The wheels of progress move with the flow of energy. On the basis of their nature, the sources of energy are of two types: conventional and non-conventional. Coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity are the conventional energy sources. These are limited and exhaustible in nature. The sun, wind, tides, geothermal energy and bio-gas are the sources of non-conventional energy. These sources are renewable in nature.



Letter Writing (Q. No. 32)

1. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Hindu' dated 20 November 2017.

THE BANGALORE HOSPITAL
Requires
ASSISTANT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER.
Applicants should be GRADUATES with minimum ONE YEAR experience.
FLUENCY in ENGLISH and the LOCAL LANGUAGE essential.
Apply Within one week to :
THE PERSONNEL OFFICER
THE BANGALORE HOSPITAL
202- KV ROAD
BENGALURU -560 003

(Write XXX for NAME and YYY for ADDRESS.)

2. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Deccan Herald', dated December 10, 2017. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Apollo Hospitals
Require
STAFF NURSES
Qualification : B.Sc / Diploma in General Nursing
Fluency in English and the local language essential
Send in applications within 7 days
Apply to : Managing Director
Apollo Hospitals (Personnel Department)
No. 29, Gokul Road
Hubballi - 580115

3. Write an application in response to the following advertisement that appeared in 'The Indian Express' on January 10, 2018. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Oxford Higher Primary School
Dharwad
Requires
Teachers
Qualification : I Class in PUC with Diploma in Education
Knowledge of Kannada and English necessary
Send in your resume within 10 days
To,
The Headmaster
Oxford Higher Primary School, Saptapur, Dharwad - 580001

4. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Times of India' dated 10 November 2017.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for Address.)

WANTED
Accounts Assistants
Applicants should have passed PUC Commerce
Computer Basics with Tally Compulsory
Apply within one week to:
The Regional Manager
Karnataka Financial Ltd.
Kasturba Road
Mangalore – 1

5. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in the 'The Deccan Herald' dated 10 November, 2017. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Wanted
High School Teachers to teach English, Maths and Kannada
Applicants should be trained graduates
Should be able to teach in both Kannada and English medium
Apply within 15 days to
The Secretary
Sagar Education Trust
Vinobha Road,
Shivaram Pet
Mysore – 1

6. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Times of India' dated 10 December, 2017.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Sogo Retail Management Pvt. Ltd.
Requires Sales Assistants
Qualification : PUC pass
Fluency in English is essential
Working knowledge of computer is a must.
Apply within a week to : The Director,
Sogo Retail Management Pvt. Ltd.
Ramnagar
Bellary - 560015

7. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'The Indian Express' dated 15 December, 2017.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Wanted	
First Division Assistants	
Qualifications:	B.Com. Should know both Kannada and English typewriting. A Good knowledge of computer is required.
Apply immediately to	
	The Manager
	Laxmi Finance Company
	No. 166, Chennamma Circle
	Belagavi - 583421

8. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in 'Indian Express' dated 6 September, 2017. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

WANTED	
PROJECT ASSISTANTS	
Qualification :	P.U.C. or above with minimum 60% marks
	Good communication skill in English and Hindi, Kannada knowledge essential
	Experienced candidates preferred
Apply to:	
	The Manager,
	Shewtha Enterprises,
	312 / A, Jnanabharathi,
	B.R. Ambedkar Road,
	Bangalore – 560014

9. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in "The Indian Express" dated 15 November, 2017.

(Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

Wanted	
Sales Representatives	
Qualification :	PUC or Diploma in Agriculture Marketing
Age :	21-30 years
Language :	Fluency in English, Hindi
	Apply within 10 days to:
	Manager (HR)
	Mahiko India Pvt. Ltd..
	Fort Road
	Chitradurga - 570101

10. Write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement which appeared in The Telegraph dated November 17, 2017. (Write XXX for name and YYY for address.)

<p style="text-align: center;">WANTED Student Coordinator Qualification : Any Degree with B.Ed Should be good in English Communication</p> <p>Apply immediately: The Administrator Global Minds Education Pvt. Ltd. 8th Mile, Hesaraghatta Road, Bengaluru - 560057</p>

Speech Writing (Q. No. 33)

1. Imagine that you are required to speak on the occasion of Independence Day on 'Integrity and Development'. Using the hints given below, write a speech in about 100 words.

- Importance of unity and integrity
- Integrity: social and cultural dimensions
- Threats to unity and integrity – obstacle to development
- Measures to be taken to preserve unity in diversity
- Inclusive development – need of the hour

2. Imagine that you are the president of your college union. You must deliver a speech on Gandhiji on Gandhi Jayanti Day. Prepare a speech of about 100 words, based on the points given below.

Gandhiji - greatest Indian of 20th century- leadership of freedom movement – weapons – truth and non-violence- led simple life –fought for social and economic equality – relevance of Gandhism - in an age of consumerism and globalization

3. Imagine that you have been invited by a local science club to speak on superstitions. Prepare a speech in about 100 words on the basis of the points given below.

- Traditional beliefs – irrational feeble minds
- fear – ignorance – illiteracy – lack of scientific attitude
- Common beliefs – cat crossing one's path – presence of owls in the courtyard.
- Measures to eradicate – scientific clarifications – creating awareness – literacy drive

4. You have invited the District Superintendent of Police as the Chief Guest for your College Day programme. As the secretary of the College Union, you have to introduce the guest at the function. Using the details given below, write a speech in 100 words.

Name	: Sheela Patil
Birth Place	: Gulbarga
Educational	
Qualification	: M.A from Gulbarga University -I.P.S. – 2005 Batch
Profile	: Started career as lecturer - passed IPS - posted as DSP to Haveri – nightmare to anti-social elements – known for courage and honesty - Now SP in your district

5. Your college is celebrating 'Karnataka Rajyotsav'. You are asked to speak on this occasion. Write a speech in about 100 words. Your speech should include the following points:

- Kannada speaking people – after independence - under several provinces
- Struggle for unification - Linguistic province called Mysore State formed in 1956
- Renamed Karnataka - 1973
- Present day status : hub of IT industries, tourist attractions

6. Imagine you have been asked to deliver a speech on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on the occasion of the celebration of 'Ambedkar Jayanti' in your locality. Prepare a speech of about 100 words based on the points given below :

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar – architect of Indian Constitution - born 14th April, 1891 – sought Maharaj of Baroda's help — went to USA — higher studies in Columbia - London School of Economics - got M.Sc, D.Sc. - voracious reader — wrote articles on many topics—journalist—reformer — fought for equality —awarded Bharat Ratna — passed away in 1956.

7. You are the general secretary of your college cultural association. You have invited a musician to inaugurate the college cultural fest. Based on the artist's details given below, write a speech of introduction in 100 words.

Name : Prasannakumar
Birth Place : Sirsi (Uttar Kannada)
Profile : born into poor family – school dropout -had great passion for music – went to Mumbai – worked as labourer – found music teacher – put in vigorous practice – now famous all over the country – Rajyotsav awardee

8. You are celebrating 'World Environment Day' under the auspices of your college Eco Club. The chief guest of the function is a rustic man who has played a vital role in conservation of nature. His profile is given below. Based on the details, write a speech of 100 words which introduces the guest.

Name : Hanumantappa
Profile : born in a small village – frequently drought-hit -poor family – no schooling - worked as cattle herder – had love for trees – planted saplings on the slope of hill – took care – in course of time – large area covered with trees – ground water increased – now tourist attraction

9. Imagine that you are celebrating 'International Women's Day' and you are required to speak on the occasion. Using the hints given below, write a speech in 100 words.

- Women empowerment
- Importance of education
- Eradication of dowry system
- Ensuring safety at work places
- Treating women with respect
- Gender equality

10. You have invited the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat as the Chief Guest for your College Annual Day programme. As the secretary of the Student Union, you have to introduce the guest at the function. Write a speech in 100 words using the details given below.

Name : Kiran Shetty

Birth Place : Kundapur

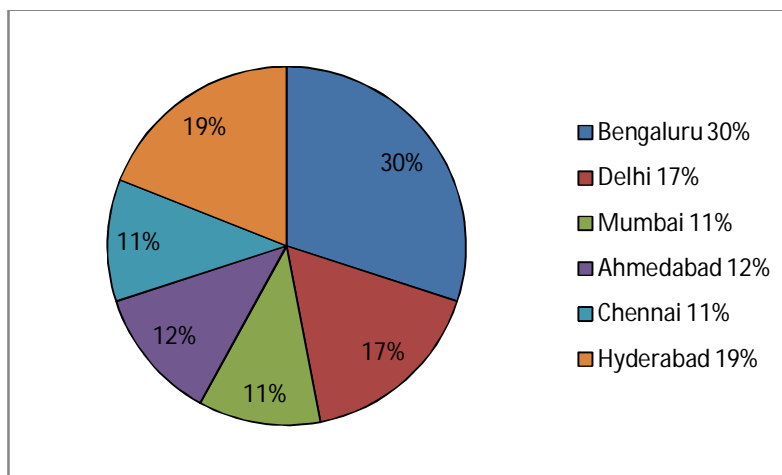
Educational

Qualification : M.Com from Mysore University -I.A.S. – 2011 Batch

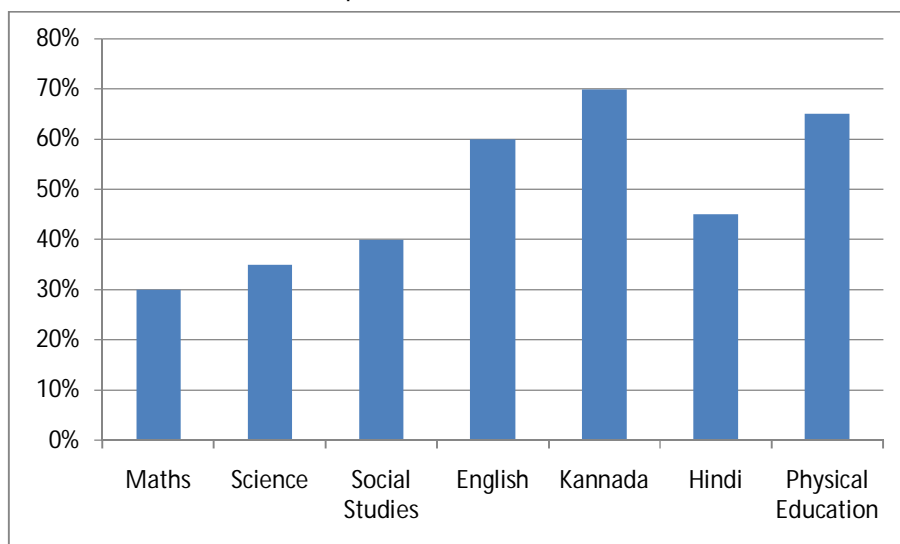
Profile : Started career as accountant in private company - passed IAS - posted as CEO to Gulbarga – implemented several developmental schemes – eliminated rural unemployment – effectively managed drought condition - Now ZP CEO in your district

Report Writing (Q. No. 33)

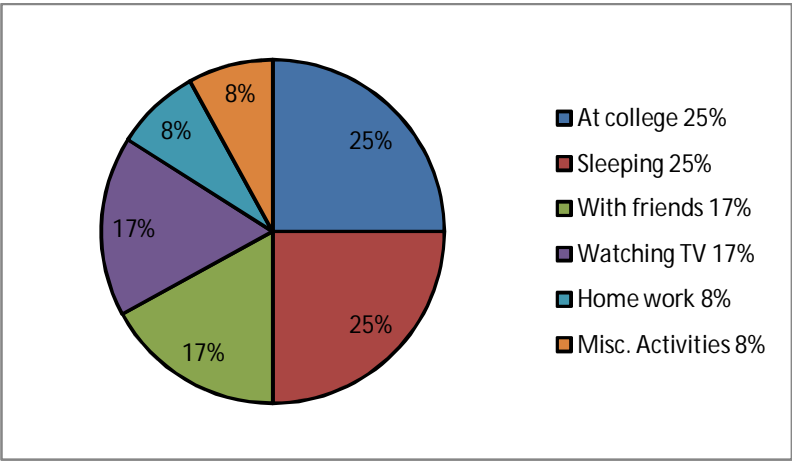
1. A survey was conducted on software job locations in India and the results are shown in the following pie chart. Using the data, write a report in about 120 words.



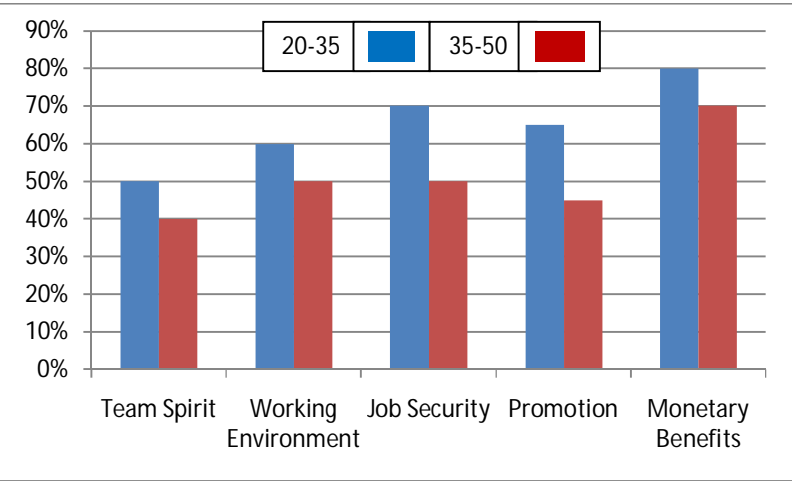
2. The following bar graph represents data regarding X standard students' preference of subjects. Based on the information, write a report in 120 words.



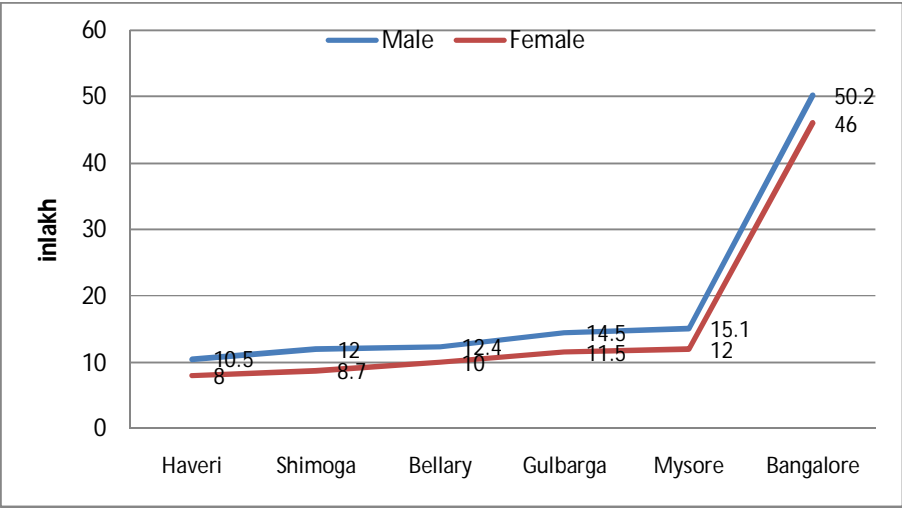
3. The pie chart given below represents the percentage of time spent by students on an average in a day for several activities. Based on the information, write a report in 120 words.



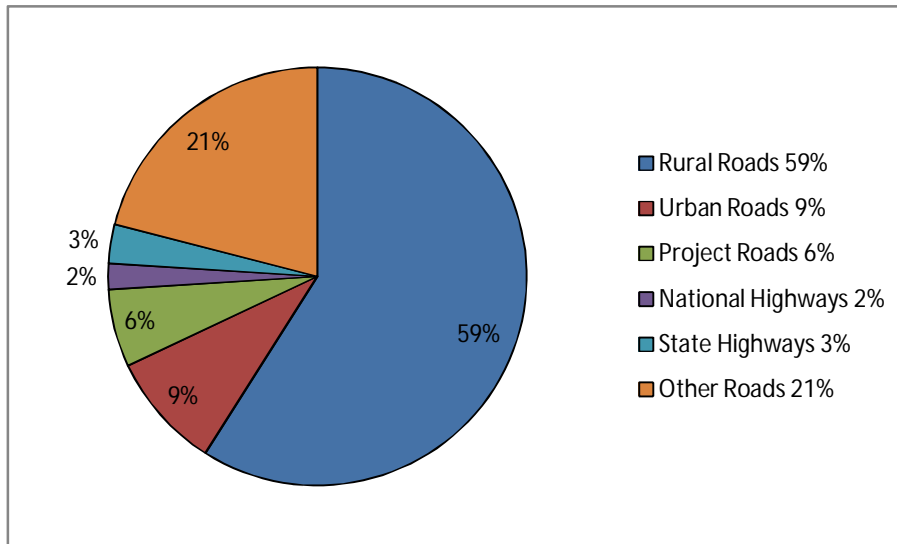
4. The bar graph given below shows information regarding the factors that affect performance of employees working in an IT company. The employees fall under two age groups viz. 20-35 and 35-50.



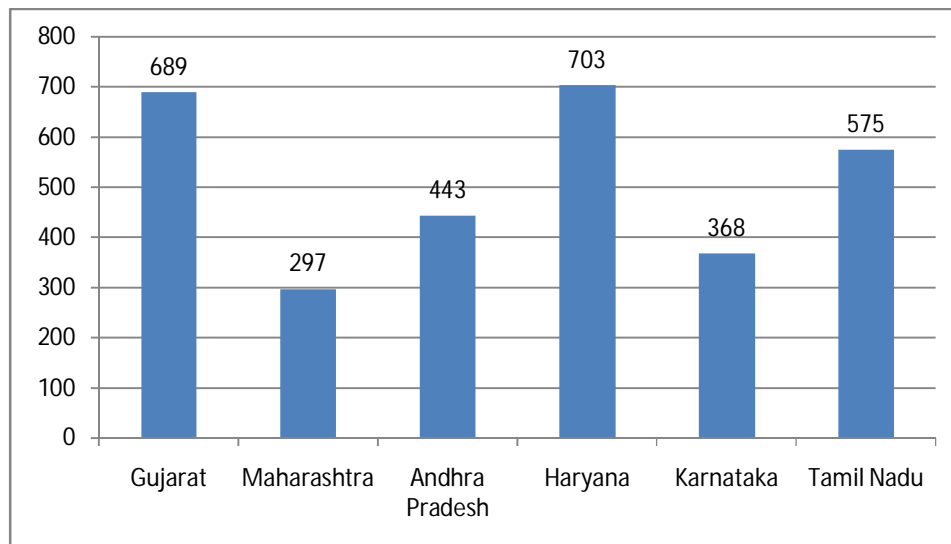
5. The following line graph represents gender wise population (in lakh) of selected districts of Karnataka. Use the information to write a report in 100 words.



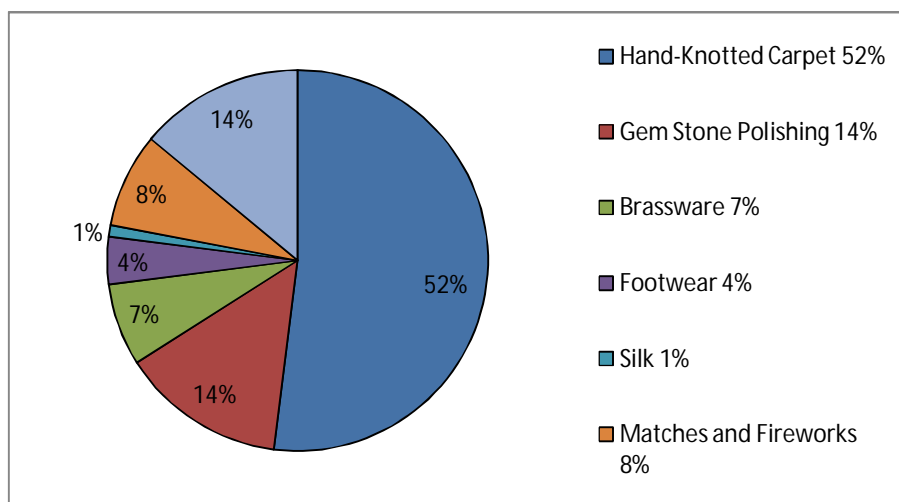
6. The following pie chart represents the percentage of different categories of roads in our country in 2015. Use the information and write a report in 100 words.



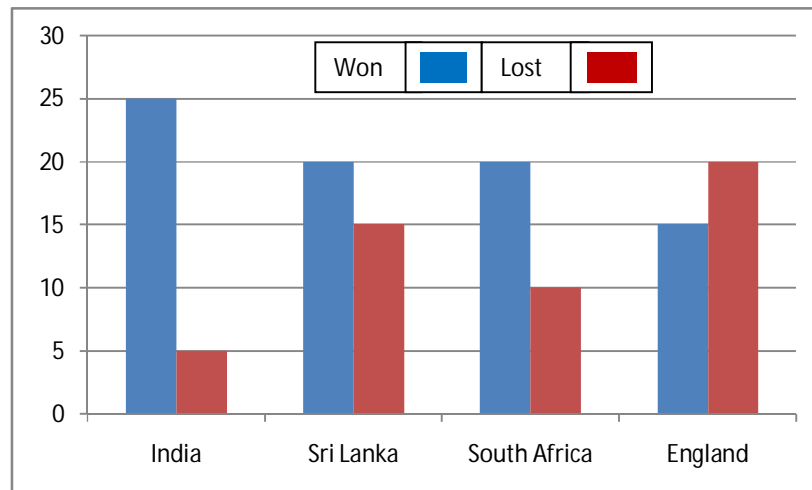
7. The following bar graph represents the yield of cotton in kg. per hectare in some states of our country. Use this information to write a report in 100 words.



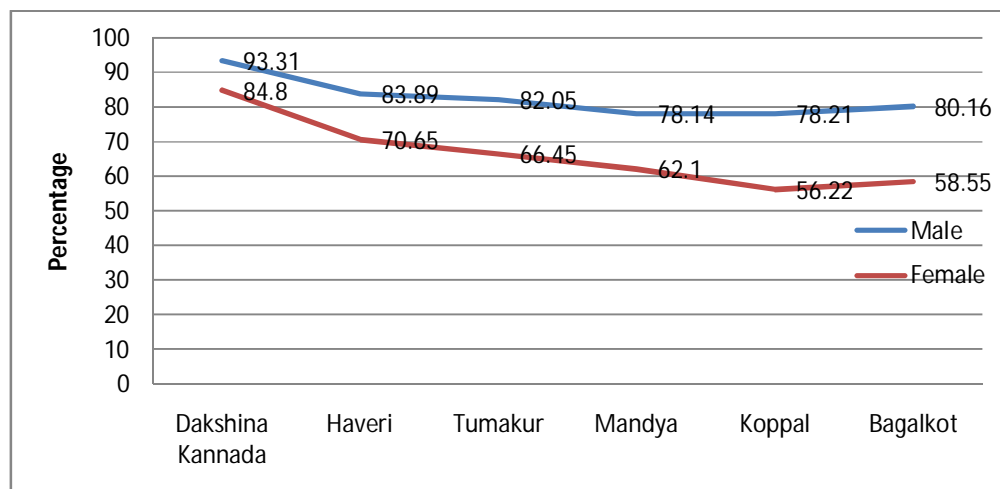
8. The following pie chart represents the amount of child labourers in different industries in India in 2012. Based on the information, write a report in about 120 words.



9. The following bar graph represents the number of one-day cricket matches won and lost by four leading teams in the year 1998. Based on the information, write a report in about 120 words.



10. The following line graph represents the gender wise percentage of literacy rate of six districts of Karnataka in 2011. Based on the information, write a report in 100 words.



Jumbled Segments (Q. No. 35)

1. a real /there is / this/ in / toy kingdom / kinglet
2. can't earn / labour / you / stone palaces / by honest
3. they /mind /killing people /in /war /don't
4. 1994/Navdanya farm/ started/ was / in
5. teaches / Earth University/ the / Earth Democracy
6. by / inspired / is/ Tagore / the earth University
7. old lady/ white haired/ Dona Laura/ a /was
8. Don Gonzalo/ handkerchief / his / used / as a shoe brush
9. has made/ the snuff/ peace / Laura and Gonzalo/ between
10. silver maiden /the / called/ Dona Laura/ was
11. the bench / are /three priests/ on/ sitting
12. agriculture / was / in / well versed /the old man
13. all/forgot / Basavaiah's death/ his songs/ after / Tammanna
14. apple/ to become /the child's foot /an /wants
15. first literary/ Borges'/reading/ Grimm's Fairy tales/ was
16. person/extraordinary / an/ was / mother / Borges'
17. aesthetic / is /poetry/ act / an
18. that is/ near/ far / all /becomes
19. Bowing / in/ Japanese culture /a natural practice/ is
20. expensive / in/ are /Motor cars/ Brazil
21. young man/ popular / a/ Roof/ was
22. movement/ is /cycling/ a/ social
23. books/ that/ never/ will/ I/ disappear/ believe
24. fond/ Gonzalo/ good/ of /verses/ was
25. his assistant / Roof / five elders / besides / in the room / and / were / there
26. another shilling / got up / gave / Roof / each man / again / and
27. a lot of / had lately been / he / firewood / himself / taking down
28. every five years / exercise power / the great day / the people / when
29. he / of the booth / had gone in / Roof / as jauntily as / went out
30. the famous / wrote / cycling song / he / that has become / their anthem