Q1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (8 Marks)

1. Maybe you’re bored of bananas, apples and grapes and need a fresh produce pick? A nutrient-rich serving of kiwi fruit may be just what you need. A serving of kiwi fruit (2 kiwis) has twice the vitamin C of an orange, as much potassium as a banana and the fiber of a bowl of whole grain cereal—all for less than 100 calories!
2. The fuzzy fruit is sky-high in both soluble and insoluble fiber, both of which are essential for promoting heart health, regulating digestion, and lowering cholesterol levels—that’s a winning trifecta. Kiwi fruit has also been considered a “nutritional all-star,” as Rutgers University researchers found that kiwi fruit has the best nutrient density of 21 commonly consumed fruits.
3. Along with vitamin C, kiwi fruits are rich in many bioactive compounds that have antioxidant capacity to help to protect against free radicals, harmful by-products produced in the body. If you want clean energy, think of kiwi fruit because they’re rich in magnesium, a nutrient essential to convert food into energy.
4. A kiwi fruit also doubles as a peeper-keeper by supplying your eyes with protective lutein, a carotenoid that’s concentrated in eye tissues and helps protect against harmful free radicals. Kiwi fruit is also packed with blood pressure-lowering potassium. In fact, a 100-gram serving of kiwi fruit—that’s about one large kiwi—provides 15% of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of potassium.
5. Kiwi fruit has been growing in New Zealand for over 100 years. Once the fruit gained in popularity, other countries started to grow them including Italy, France, Chile, Japan, South Korea and Spain. At first, kiwis were referred to as ‘Yang Tao’ or ‘Chinese Gooseberry,’ but the name was ultimately changed to kiwi fruit so that everyone would know where the fruit came from.
6. A ripe kiwi fruit will be plump and smooth-skinned, and free of wrinkles, bruise, and punctures. If you find that your kiwi is a little too firm after buying it, simply let it ripen at room temperature for three to five days. The firmer the fruit, the more tart it will taste. To speed up the ripening process, you can also place kiwis in a paper bag with an apple or banana. If you want to store the fruit longer, you should keep in a plastic bag in the refrigerator.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage given above, answer the following questions. (1 × 8 = 8)

(a) What does a serving of kiwi offer?
(i) vitamin C  
(ii) vitamin E  
(iii) vitamin A  
(iv) vitamin K

(b) Kiwi has been considered as a “nutritional all-star” because it:
(i) has the best antioxidant capacity
(ii) has the best nutrient density
(iii) provides 25% of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of potassium
(iv) is packed with blood pressure-lowering potassium.

(c) Kiwi fruit is helpful for the eyes as:
(i) it is packed with potassium
(ii) it has best antioxidant capacity
(iii) it supplies eyes with protective lutein
(iv) it is rich in magnesium

(d) To make a kiwi fruit ripen:
(i) place it in a gunny bag
(ii) place it in a paper bag
(iii) place it in a paper bag with an apple or banana
(iv) none of these

(e) A kiwi has as much potassium as:
(i) a banana does
(ii) two bananas do
(iii) half a banana does
(iv) none of these

(f) A ripe kiwi fruit has:
(i) wrinkles
(ii) bruise
(iii) punctures
(iv) smooth skin

(g) At first, kiwis were referred to as ‘Yang Tao’ or ‘______’

(h) Kiwi fruit is also packed with blood pressure-lowering calcium. (True/False)

Q2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (12 Marks)

1. Do children really need such long summer breaks, was a question posed by some experts recently. Apparently, such a long break disrupts their development and comes in the way of their learning process. Let’s get the takes back to their books, is perhaps the expert view, if not in so many words. One would have thought the children are doing too much during their vacations and not too little, given the plethora of course, classes, camps and workshop involving swimming, art, personality development, music, computers and the like that seem to cram their calendar. Even the trips taken in the name of holidays seem laden with exotic destinations and customised experience packed into a short period of time. We can do Europe in 10 days and Australia in a week and come back armed with digital memories and overflowing suitcase. Holidays are in some ways, no longer a break but an intensified search for experience not normally encountered in everyday life.

2. It is a far cry from summer holidays on experienced growing up. For holidays every year meant one thing and one thing alone—you went back to your native place, logging in with emotional headquarters of your extended family and spent two months with a gaggle of uncles, aunts and first and second cousins. The happiest memories of the childhood of a whole generation seem to be centered around this annual ritual of homecoming and of affirmation. We tendered tacit apologies for the separateness entailed in being individuals even as we scurried back into the cauldron of community and continuity represented by family. Summer vacation was a time sticky with oneness, as who we were and what we owned oozed out from our individual selves into a collective pot.

3. Summer was not really a break, but a joint. It was the bridge used to re-affirm one’s connectedness with one’s larger community. One did not travel, one returned. It was not an attempt to experience the new and the extraordinary but one that emphatically underlined the power of the old and the ordinary. As times change, what we seek from our summer breaks too has changed in fundamental ways. Today we are attached much more to the work and summer helps us temporarily detach from this new source of identity. We refuel our individual selves now; and do so with much more material than we did in the past. But for those who grew up in different times, summer was the best time for their lives.

(Source: The Times of India)
2.1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions in 30-40 words:

(a) Why do experts question about the summer breaks given to children?
(b) How are students kept busy during summer breaks?
(c) What is the central point of the writers happiest memories of childhood?
(d) What goal do the present summer breaks want to achieve?

2.2. On the basis of your reading of the above extract, answer the following. 

(a) The synonym of ‘excessive’ as given in para 1 is _____
   (i) plethora  (ii) plenty
   (iii) varied  (iv) bizarre

(b) The synonym of ‘distinctively’ as given in para 3 is _____.

(c) The antonym of ‘decreased’ as given in para 1 is _____.
   (i) posed  (ii) packed
   (iii) intensified (iv) encountered

(d) The antonym of ‘permanently’ as given in para 1 is _____
   (i) underlined (ii) emphatically
   (iii) temporarily (iv) re-affirm

SECTION B - WRITING & GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)

Q3. Language is an important aspect of life. To express or communicate with each other we must know the language. Nowadays, English has become a global language. Write an article on “Importance of English Language” in about 100-150 words. (8 Marks)

OR

Your music academy is planning to organise musical shows next month on the occasion of Janmashtmi. You are Minakshi/Pavan, the band leader of Sargam Music Academy, 55, Dwarka, Ahmedabad. You require some musical instruments for the smooth running of the events. Write a letter to the Store Manager, M/s. Sangeet Instruments, Daya Nagar, Ahmedabad placing an order for the specific instruments required by you.

Q4. Write a story in about 150-200 words on the basis of the start up lines given below. (10 Marks)
Once upon a time there was a crocodile and he was a friend of a monkey who lived on the tree

OR

Develop a story with the help of opening line.
Once upon a time there lived a king. Jai Singh....

Q5. Fill in the gaps by choosing the most appropriate words from the options given below. (1× 4 = 4)
The king of Benares was anxious to marry. Many kings came (a) _____ different corners of the country (b) _____ offer him their daughters. But he did not choose any of them. He sat (c) _____ the window and looked out (d) _____ the market places.

(a) (i) to  (ii) from
   (iii) where  (iv) of

(b) (i) from  (ii) to
   (iii) one (iv) by

(c) (i) by  (ii) of
   (iii) to  (iv) on

(d) (i) on  (ii) of
   (iii) for (iv) to
Q6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against each line of the passage.

Incorrect | Correction
---|---
The Nile is a longest river in e.g. a the world. Almost all a population of Egypt and his cultivated land is mostly on the flood plains of the Nile. Cairo, the capital in Egypt is at the head of the Nile Delta.

Q7. Rearrange the following groups of words and phrases to form meaningful sentences:
(a) the temple/architecture/form an/sculpture and painting/of/essential part
(b) is/situated in/Konark Temple/north-eastern part of Puri/the
(c) of a chariot/the temple/in the form/is
(d) Narasimhadeva/the/king/by/is/that/it/was/believed/temple/built

Q8. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

Some say the world will end in fire
Some say in ice
From what I’ve tasted of desire
I hold with those who favour fire.

(a) Some people say that this world:
   (i) is very strange
   (ii) is full of all sorts of people
   (iii) will come to an end one day
   (iv) will end in fire

(b) Others think that this world:
   (i) will go on forever
   (ii) will end in wars and conflicts
   (iii) will end in itself
   (iv) will end in ice

(c) The poet has tasted the passions and pangs of ______
   (i) love
   (ii) desire
   (iii) the passions of love
   (iv) the passions and pangs of love and desire

(d) The poet stands with those who _____ that this world will end in fire.

OR

I checked the map and the compass, switched over to my second and last fuel tank, and turned the Dakota twelve degrees west towards England. ‘I’ll be in time for breakfast,’ I thought. A good big English breakfast! Everything was going well—it was an easy flight.

(a) He checked the map and:
   (i) the fuel tank
   (iii) the compass
   (ii) the height
   (iv) the engine
(b) He turned the Dakota twelve degrees:
(i) east towards England
(ii) south towards England
(iii) north towards England
(iv) west towards England
(c) He thought that he would be in time for _____
(d) It appeared to be quite an _____ flight.

Q9. Answer any five of the following questions in 30-40 words each: 
(2 × 5 = 10)
(a) What did Lencho compare the raindrops to? Why?
(b) The pilot was lost in the storm. Who rescued him and how?
(c) Why did Anil not hand over the thief to the police?
(d) Why did Max Jump out of the window of Ausable’s room? Why did he scream loudly?
(e) What is the next thought of the poet about the tiger?
(f) What did Kisa Gotami do when her only son died? What did her neighbours think about her?

Q10. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100-150 words. 
(8 Marks)
In ‘The Ball Poem’, the boy loses his ball, however one can get new but you can’t bring back the emotions attached to it. Explain. (in 100-150 words)

OR

Peggy’s questions to Wanda embarrasses Maddie, why? How is Maddie different from Wanda?

Q11. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100-150 words. 
(8 Marks)
Tricki became very active and hard muscled animal. This was because of the regular exercise he got. Write a paragraph on physical exercise and its advantages.

OR

How had Horace planned to loot the house at Shotover Grange?