



1. Answer the following questions in 40-50 words.

1. Lencho has complete faith in God. Evidence: The sentences "God, he wrote, if you don't help me, my family and I will go hungry this year" and "He wrote 'To God' on the envelope" show his unwavering belief.

2. The postmaster sends money to not shake the writer's (Lencho's) faith in God. He is impressed by such confidence. He signs it 'God' so Lencho believes the money came directly from the divine, maintaining the illusion.

3. No, Lencho did not try to find out who sent the money. Reason: He was so certain that God had sent it that he didn't suspect a human hand. His faith was absolute, so the arrival of money was not a surprise to him, only the amount caused anger.

4. **The Irony of the Money** Lencho thinks the post office employees stole the rest of the money (30 pesos). The irony is that the people he calls a "bunch of crooks" are actually the ones who contributed their own money to help him.

5. It is rare to find people with such naive, unquestioning faith in the real world. Lencho can be described as naive, ungrateful (unintentionally), and simple. He lacks worldly cynicism but also lacks logic.

6. **Nelson Mandela on Hate** Mandela believes that if people can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite. Hate is acquired; love is innate.

7. The seagull was exhausted because it was his first flight. The physical effort of flapping wings, combined with the immense mental stress, fear, and hunger he had endured for 24 hours, drained his energy completely.

8. **Theme of Independence (Seagull)** The story highlights that independence requires courage and the willingness to take risks. The seagull's initial fear paralyzed him, but once he took the plunge (driven by hunger), he realized he was capable. Independence is the reward for overcoming fear.

2. Answer the following questions in 100-120 words.

Students' Specific Answers [Keywords and important points mentioned below]

1. Conflicts in "A Letter to God"

Conflict 1 (Humans vs. Nature): Illustrated by the hailstorm destroying Lencho's cornfield. Nature is a powerful, uncontrollable force that ruins his livelihood.

Conflict 2 (Humans vs. Humans): Illustrated by Lencho's mistrust of the post office employees. Despite their kindness, he judges them as thieves. It highlights a lack of trust among men, even when charity is involved.

2. Themes: Mandela & The Trees

Commonality: Both texts deal with oppression and the struggle for freedom.

Mandela: Speaks of political emancipation—breaking the chains of apartheid and human prejudice to create a free society.

The Trees: Metaphorically speaks of nature breaking free from the confines of human houses (artificial barriers) to return to the forest. Both celebrate the breaking of barriers and the necessity of freedom for growth.

3. Lencho vs. Mandela

Lencho: Reacts to challenges with blind faith and external reliance. He demands help from God and blames others when things aren't perfect. He does not take personal responsibility to fix the loss (other than writing the letter).

Mandela: Reacts with resilience, courage, and action. He realizes that courage is not the absence of fear but the triumph over it. He dedicates his life to fighting the challenge rather than waiting for divine intervention.

4. Comparison: Valli & The Seagull

Valli (Madam Rides the Bus): She is fearless, determined, and a planner. She saves money, calculates times, and takes a risk to fulfil her dream of riding the bus. She is proactive.

The Seagull (Two Stories about Flying): He is initially fearful, hesitant, and dependent on his parents. He only acts when forced by extreme hunger.

Contrast: Valli acts out of curiosity and will; the Seagull acts out of desperation. Valli shows maturity beyond her years; the Seagull shows a lack of confidence that he must overcome.

5. Presentation: Baby Seagull vs. The Pilot

Baby Seagull: Approach was reactive. He was paralyzed by fear ("The great expanse of sea stretched down beneath"). He needed a push (Mother's trick) to conquer the sky. His success came from instinct taking over panic.

The Pilot (Black Aeroplane): Approach was proactive and risky. He flew *into* the storm voluntarily to get home for breakfast. He was reckless but driven by love for family/home. He relied on a mysterious guide (hallucination or ghost) when technology failed.

3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

A. Nelson Mandela

- (i) **Inference:** The world was recognizing the legitimacy of South Africa's new democratic government.
- (ii) **Shift:** It marks the transition from the racist, exclusive rule of the White minority (White supremacy) to an inclusive, multi-racial democratic government (Rainbow gathering).
- (iii) **Substitute:** "Surrounded by" (in a happy/positive way).
- (iv) **False.** (It was the seat of white supremacy/government, not a theater for performances).

B. The Black Aeroplane

- (i) **(c)** his vision was obstructed. (Everything was suddenly black).
- (ii) **(d)** stopped responding completely. (Dead).
- (iii) **Reason:** The radio was dead/broken due to the storm.
- (iv) **(d)** Ragini matched the swimmer as he twisted twice... (Physical movement).
- (v) **Panic or Fear.**

C. From the Diary of Anne Frank

- (i) **Inference:** Anne is intelligent, witty, and believes in doing things thoroughly (quality over quantity).
- (ii) **Justification:** She argues talking is a **student's trait** and, more importantly, an **inherited trait** from her mother, which she cannot cure.
- (iii) **(B)** Persuasive (or Witty/Amusing).
- (iv) **Substitute:** "Talk aimlessly" or "Write lengthily without focus".

4. You are Shyam/Shobha of 88, Jal Vihar, Wazirabad, New Delhi. You are disturbed by the increasing level of pollution of the river Yamuna. Household sewage and industrial waste are thrown into the river. Even leftovers from the religious ceremonies (flowers etc.) are dumped into it. As a result living beings in the river are dying. Water is not fit for drinking or even bathing and washing. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper giving your views on the problem in 100 - 150 words.

Letter to Editor (Yamuna Pollution)

Format: Sender Address -> Date -> Editor Address -> Subject -> Salutation -> Body -> Subscription.

Key Points:

Highlight dumping of sewage and industrial waste.

Mention religious offerings (flowers/idols) choking the river.

Consequences: Aquatic life dying, water unfit for consumption/washing.

Suggestions: Stricter fines, sewage treatment plants, public awareness campaigns.

5. You are Rohit / Rohini of Rajouri, Delhi. You bought an expensive wrist-watch last week. Now you realize that it is not functioning properly. Write a letter to the Manager, Titan Watch Works, Mumbai, complaining about it and requesting him to repair it or replace it immediately.

Key Points:

- Details of purchase (Model, Bill No., Date).
- The Problem: Losing time, stops working, or physical defect.
- Warranty status (it's new, so covered).
- Demand: Repair or Replace immediately.

6. The cartoon below makes fun of the kind of fashions followed by today's youth. Using ideas from this cartoon together with your own ideas, write an analytical paragraph in 100-120 words on changing fashions.



Analysis: The cartoon likely depicts the generation gap in fashion. Youth prefer trendy, perhaps "ripped" or casual styles which older generations find messy or strange.

Points: Fashion as self-expression vs. societal norms; cyclical nature of trends; comfort vs. style.

7. Read the following excerpt from a newspaper on the problem of car parking and its impact.

A survey conducted on the residents showed that car parking in colonies has risen due to an increase in the number of cars per family. This has resulted in ugly incidents of road rage. Most of the families revealed that they are facing multiple issues due to this situation. There is no place for visitors to park and residents themselves park their cars haphazardly. In addition, there is an increase in commercial vehicles parked outside colony gates, thus blocking exits.

Write a paragraph in about 120 words to analyse the news clipping.

Analysis: Rising car ownership per family -> shortage of space.

Impact: Road rage, haphazard parking blocking exits, visitor parking issues, encroachment by commercial vehicles.

8. The following data shows global literacy rates of different age groups and gender in a particular year. Write an analytical paragraph describing and analysing the given data.

Global literacy rate %	People of different age-groups			
	12 - 15 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 64 years	65 years and older
Men	88	90	88	80
Women	80	88	79	75

Trends:

- Younger generations (15-24) have higher literacy (90% Men, 88% Women) than older generations.
- Gender gap is narrower in younger groups (2% gap) compared to the elderly (80% vs 75% -> 5% gap).
- Overall literacy decreases as age increases, indicating recent improvements in education.

9. Read the following dialogue between Anamika and Ronak and complete the passage that follows.

Anamika : Do you know swimming?

Ronak : Yes, I do.

Anamika : Can you teacher me how to swim?

Ronak : Yes, I will. Come to my swimming club tomorrow.

Anamika asked Ronak if he knew swimming.

Ronak replied in the affirmative. Then, Anamika further asked him (a) _____ how to swim.

Ronak replied that he would. He also asked Anamika to go to his swimming club (b) _____.

9. (a) **if he could teach her** (or *if he would teach her*) (b) **the next day** (or *the following day*)

10. Read the following dialogue between a father and son and complete the passage that follows.

Father : How was the paper?

Son : It was easy. I could solve all the problems.

Father : Start preparing for the economics paper.

The father asked his son (a) _____. Son replied that that had been easy. He (b) _____ all the problems.

Father further advised him to start preparing for the economics paper.

10. (a) **how the paper had been** (b) **could solve** (or *had been able to solve*)

11. Read the following dialogue between Prateek and Raghav and complete the passage that follows.

Prateek: I don't feel well today.

Raghav: What can I help you, Sir?

Prateek: Can you take me to the doctor?

Raghav: Yes, Sir.

Prateek told the Raghav (a) _____ Raghav asked respectfully what he could help him. Prateek asked the

Raghav (b) _____. Prateek replied in the affirmative.

11. (a) **that he didn't feel well that day** (b) **if he could take him to the doctor**

12. Read the following dialogue between Reena and Rakesh and complete the passage that follows.

Reena : Have you seen 'Three Idiots'?

Rakesh : I saw them yesterday in my class.

Reena : I was talking about the movie.

Rakesh : I thought that you were talking about the three idiots in the class.

Reena asked Rakesh (a) _____ 'Three Idiots'. Rakesh replied that he had seen them the day before in his class. Reena further said that (b) _____ Rakesh replied that he had thought that she has been talking about the three idiots in the class.

12. (a) **if he had seen** (b) **she had been talking about the movie**

13. Choose the correct determiner from the brackets:

1. Let us save _____ (a little/the little) for a rainy day. **a little**

2. Won't you have _____ (many/some) tea? **some**

Yes, I'll have _____ (a little/a few). **a little**

3. Don't you have _____ (any/some) match at all? Of course we have _____ (any/some).

4. He is mischievous, like _____ (many/a good many) boys.

5. _____ (Many a/A good many) persons have made the same mistake.

6. _____ (Every/Many) boy is keen on gymnastics.

7. Generally, Mr Jones doesn't have _____ (many/much) money with him. But whenever he goes to visit his grandchildren, he has _____ (many/much) coins in his pocket.

8. _____ (Lot of/A lot of) petrol leaked from the tank.

9. "How _____ (much more/many more) strength must I exert", the mechanic asked.

10. There is _____ (lots of/a lot of) marbles here, Andy told Mark. "Let's take _____ (few/a few)".

1. **a little** (Positive sense: save some amount).

2. **some** (Offer), **a little** (Small quantity).

3. **any** (Negative/Question context), **some** (Positive assertion).

4. **many** (Countable plural 'boys').

5. **A good many** (Fits plural 'persons'; 'Many a' requires singular 'person').

6. **Every** (Singular 'boy').

7. **much** (Money is uncountable), **many** (Coins are countable).

8. **A lot of** (Petrol is uncountable; 'Lot of' is grammatically weak/informal).

9. **much more** (Strength is uncountable).

10. **a lot of** (Marbles), **a few** (Countable number to take)