

निबन्ध, सारलेखन और अर्थग्रहण  
ESSAY, PRÉCIS WRITING AND COMPREHENSION

निर्धारित समय : दो घण्टे  
Time Allowed : Two Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 100  
Maximum Marks : 100

प्रश्न-पत्र सम्बन्धी विशेष अनुदेश

प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को कृपया ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें ।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 अंग्रेज़ी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में छपा है ।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 का उत्तर उस प्राधिकृत माध्यम (अंग्रेज़ी या हिन्दी) में लिखा जाना चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए । प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे ।

प्रश्न संख्या 2, 3 एवं 4 अंग्रेज़ी भाषा में छपे हैं ।

प्रश्न संख्या 2, 3 एवं 4 के उत्तर अंग्रेज़ी में लिखे जाने चाहिए ।

किसी भी प्रश्न के सभी भागों/उपभागों के उत्तर साथ-साथ लिखना आवश्यक है ।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अधिकतम अंक उसके सामने दिखाए गए हैं ।

जहाँ भी प्रश्नों में शब्द-सीमा विनिर्दिष्ट है, उसका पालन करना आवश्यक है ।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भागों को सफाई से काट देना चाहिए ।

आप किसी भी उत्तर में अपना परिचय प्रकट न कीजिए ।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

All questions are compulsory.

Question No. 1 is printed both in ENGLISH and in HINDI.

Answer to Question No. 1 should be written in medium (English or Hindi) as authorized in the Admission Certificate and this medium must be stated clearly on the cover of the QCA Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for Answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Questions No. 2, 3 and 4 are printed in English only.

Answer to Questions No. 2, 3 and 4 must be written in English only.

All parts/sub-parts of a question shall be written together.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the QCA Booklet must be clearly struck off.

You must not disclose your identity in any of your answers.

1. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर लगभग 500 शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए : 40  
Write an essay in about 500 words on any *one* of the following topics :
- (a) आंतरिक सुरक्षा बल देश की प्रगति व समृद्धि के लिये महत्वपूर्ण हैं ।  
Internal security forces are vital to the progress and prosperity of a country.
- (b) हाशिये से मुख्यधारा तक : परलैंगिक समाज का सशक्तिकरण ।  
From the Margins to the Mainstream : Empowering the Transgender Community.
- (c) क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने में भारत की भूमिका ।  
Role of India in promoting regional co-operation.
- (d) बेहतर हरे-भरे भविष्य के लिये धारणीय विकास ।  
Sustainable Development for a greener future.
- (e) आत्मनिर्भरता आत्मसम्मान को पोषित करती है ।  
Self-reliance fosters self-respect.

2. Write a Précis of the following passage by reducing it to one-third of its length. Failure to adhere to the word limit may result in deduction of marks. Do not suggest any title. The Précis must be written on the space provided for it : 20

All living things, from cabbages and cockroaches to kings, are adjusted, or 'tuned', to a 24-hour day. Our bodies follow a certain *rhythm* : there are periods of great activity, when every cell seems to be working busily, followed by periods of rest. These 'cycles' seem to follow the cycle of day and night. For example, the temperature of the body rises and falls at regular hours, as if controlled by an alarm clock. It is highest by about 10.00 a.m., but comes down to its lowest point a few hours after midnight — which is why you reach, in your sleep, for that extra sheet or blanket at 4.00 a.m. Similarly, our *kidneys* seem to be controlled by the clock. They are busy throughout the day, but 'go to sleep' at night, producing very little urine. Imagine how uncomfortable you would be if your kidneys were not 'switched off' at night !

All our activities — our habits of sleep, work and hunger — follow the 'biological clock' which controls the rhythms of the body. If these rhythms are *disturbed*, there is trouble. High speed travel, which is one of the gifts of modern science, seems to be one of the greatest enemies of these natural rhythms. In the old days, when people

travelled from one place to another at gentle speeds, the body was able to adjust itself to changes in '*local*' time; but jet planes which travel almost as fast as the sun give the body no time to re-set its biological clock.

Today, as more and more people travel round the world at high speeds, the problem of jet lag is receiving a great deal of attention. The people who suffer from it most are jet pilots, who are constantly on the move, from one '*time zone*' to another; but even an ordinary traveller, who may have to fly not more than once in a fortnight, can suffer the effects of jet lag.

An experiment was conducted in England, a few years ago, to study what happens to the bodies and minds of people travelling at high speeds. Eight men and six women were chosen for this experiment. They were first kept under *observation* for a week in London and given different kinds of biological and *psychological* tests. Then they were flown to San Francisco (in California, USA). The flight took 14 hours and had to pass through nine different time zones.

Throughout the flight, the passengers were given different tests. They were kept in California for a week, to observe how their bodies adjusted to the change, and then flown back to London for another series of tests.

It was found that as they travelled from one time zone to another, their body temperature, heart rate, *blood pressure* and respiration (rate of breathing) moved away from the normal. In California, they required about seven days to come back to normal, but only five days when they returned to London.

Travelling also had an effect on the minds of these people. Psychological tests showed that their powers of *concentration* and ability to make decisions quickly *decreased* by 15 to 25 per cent. *Emotional disturbances* were common: for no reason at all, the men would become *short-tempered* and the women nervous and easily moved to tears.

What was the lesson from these tests? Chiefly, it was shown that the body requires at least 24 hours to adjust itself to local conditions, on arriving at a place in a different time zone. People who have to make important decisions — e.g., political leaders — should not make these decisions immediately on arriving at a new place.

About a hundred and fifty years ago, when the first railways were being built in England, many people were against the idea of travelling in steam-driven carriages, at speeds of more than 35 kilometres an hour. 'Nature never wanted us to travel so fast,' they said. Perhaps they were right; if we had listened to them, there certainly would have been no problem of jet-lag. (666 words)

3. Read the following passage and write short and precise answers to the questions that follow in your own words : 4×5=20

The cinema is the only art invented by science. It was born and bred in the West in a technological environment, and so its manifestations in predominantly agricultural countries are a somewhat curious phenomenon of more sociological than aesthetic interest. What is remarkable is that with political independence and the rise of a national awareness of technology, a new minority cinema appears in many of these societies and quickly acquires compelling aesthetic and humanist values. Their content is increasingly charged with aspirations for a better life, and their form with delight in a new medium. In many of these countries, television is limited in its spread and its creative abilities, either by the lack of resources or by the constrictions of governmental ownership or both. The cinema, on the other hand, reflects a more vital and spontaneous expression of the secret hopes and fears, ideals and enthusiasms, of a country's people. A small, serious-creative cinema grows alongside the larger, more conventional product and begins to engage the attention of a select national and international audience. Examples of this can be seen in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Hongkong, Thailand, Korea — and that is by no means an exhaustive list.

But nowhere is this more true than in India, the largest producer of full-length feature films in the world. 833 films were made in 1984, as against 249 in the United States (in 1983). Over 12 million people go to the movies everyday in 13000 theatres. A thousand-odd of these are travelling cinemas in the countryside that would remind the film buff of the nickelodeons of the United States rubbing shoulders with vaudeville and circus shows in the early years of the century. The number of cinema theatres is going up by about 500 every year. Television is still limited by the cost of a set and is, along with video, largely an extension of the cinema.

Both wings of Indian cinema — the popular, commercial blockbuster (song-dance-fight-nightclub formula) and the serious-creative minority product (Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, Shyam Benegal et al) — are full of a restless vitality. Film stars have a massive following; in two large states, they have been catapulted into political leadership, becoming Chief Ministers of their respective states. Three others are members of Parliament, and two leading stars have given notice of their political intentions.

Answer the following questions in your own words :

- (a) Why is cinema called an art invented by science ? 4
- (b) How is cinema in third-world countries of more sociological than aesthetic interest ? 4

- (c) How are television and cinema contrasted ? 4
- (d) What are the two kinds of cinema to be seen in developing countries ? 4
- (e) What does the writer mean when he says that both wings of Indian cinema have a restless vitality ? 4

4. Read the following passage and write short and precise answers to the questions that follow in your own words : 4×5=20

Every year in the town of Silkeborg, in Denmark, thousands of visitors walk past a *murder victim* lying in a glass case. No one will ever know his name. It is enough to know that 2000 years ago he was as human as ourselves. That face has *moved* men and women to poetry, and to tears.

Last year, I visited this Danish town surrounded by lakes and, looking at that face in a small museum, I felt a deep respect for it, for every *wrinkle* on that face tells a wonderful and terrible tale from Denmark's distant past. The rope which cut off the man's breath is still around his neck. Yet it is a surprisingly peaceful face, difficult to understand, and one that you cannot forget.

This strange and ancient murder *mystery* began 28 years ago, on 8 May, 1950, when two brothers, Emil and Viggo Hojgaard, were digging in Tollund Fen (or Bog), near Silkeborg, for *peat* to be used as fuel for cooking, and to keep their homes warm in the winter to come. It was a peaceful task on a sunny morning. Birds sang in the trees near the *bog*, where only bushes and thick grass grew. Then, at a depth of 2.75 metres, their *spades* suddenly struck something.

They were gazing, with fear and wonder, at a human face under the soil. The body was naked except for a cap; it was resting on its side as if asleep, arms and legs bent. The face was gentle, with eyes and lips closed. There was a short growth of hair on the chin. The brothers, who did not know what to do, called the Silkeborg police.

Arriving on the scene, the police did not *recognize* the man as anyone reported to be missing. Cleverly guessing that the brothers might have discovered an unknown page from Europe's past, the police called in some *archaeologists*.

Enter Professor Peter Glob, a famous archaeologist from nearby Aarhus University. Professor Glob carefully removed a *lump* of peat beside the dead man's head.

A rope made of leather hung round his neck. He had either been *strangled* to death or hanged. But when, and by whom? Professor Glob ordered a box to be built around the dead body and the peat in which it lay so that nothing would be disturbed.

Next day, the box, weighing nearly a ton, was lifted out of the bog on to a horse-drawn cart, on its way for examination at Copenhagen's National Museum. One of Professor Glob's helpers fell down and died with the huge effort. It seemed to be a sign of bad luck, as if some old god wanted the life of a modern man in place of a man from the past.

Bodies found in the bog were nothing new. So far, Denmark's bogs have produced no fewer than 400 of them, all in excellent condition because of the humic acid present in peat, which *preserves* the bodies. But not until the nineteenth century did scientists and historians begin to understand that the bodies belonged to some dark, unknown corners of European *pre-history*. Once the bodies were dug up, they *crumbled* quickly, after being *exposed* to the sunlight and air. Some of them were buried again.

When peat-digging was started again during and after the Second World War, many more bodies were found in the bogs — first, in 1942, at Store Arden and then in 1946, 1947 and 1948 at Borre Fen. The tools and other objects found beside them showed that they were people from Denmark's Early Iron Age (400 B.C. to A.D. 400). None of the bodies, therefore, was less than 1500 years old, and some were probably much older. The first of the bodies discovered in Borre Fen — a full-grown male — became specially important now. This man, too, had died violently, with a rope around his neck, strangled or hanged. And his last meal had been of grain.

Answer the following questions in your own words :

- (a) Why do thousands of visitors go to Silkeborg to see the murdered man? 4
- (b) How did people know that the man was murdered? 4
- (c) Why did the people call in some archaeologist when the murdered man was found? 4
- (d) How did the people come to know that none of the bodies were less than 1500 years old? 4
- (e) Make sentences with the following words used in the passage to bring out their meaning : 4
  - (i) wrinkle
  - (ii) mystery
  - (iii) strangled
  - (iv) exposed