General Instructions:

(i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Section A contains 10 questions of 1 mark each.

(iii) Section B contains 12 questions of 4 marks each.

(iv) Section C contains 7 questions of 6 marks each.

1. If \( A = \{x : x^3 - 1 = 0, \ x \in \mathbb{N}\} \) \\
    \( B = \{x : x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0, \ x \in \mathbb{N}\} \) \\
then, which of the following statements are true? \\
   (A) \( A \subseteq B \) \\
   (B) \( A = B \) \\
   (C) \( B \subseteq A \)

2. If \( P = \{x : x < 3, \ x \in \mathbb{N}\}, \ Q = \{x : x \leq 2, \ X \in \mathbb{W}\}. \) \\
Find \( (P \cup Q) \times (P \cap Q) \), where \( N \) is the set of natural numbers and \( W \) is the set of whole numbers.

3. Find the domain and range of \\
   \( f(x) = \frac{4-x}{x-4} \)

4. What is value of \\
   \( \tan 1^0 \tan 2^0 \tan 3^0 \ldots \tan 89^0 ? \)

5. What is the value of \\
   \( \sin(45^o + \theta) - \cos(45^o - \theta) ? \)

6. Solve \\
   \( 3x - 5 < x + 7, \ \text{when} \ x \text{is an integer.} \)

7. Evaluate: \\
   \( 1 + i^2 + i^4 + i^6 \ldots + i^{20} \)

8. Find 'a' for which \\
   \( 3i^3 - 2ai^2 + (1-a)i + 5 \) is real.

R/3 [P.T.O.]
9. If \( \binom{n}{12} = \binom{n}{8} \) find \( n \).

10. If the coefficients of \( x^7 \) and \( x^8 \) in \( \left( 2 + \frac{x}{3} \right)^n \) are equal, then find \( n \).

SECTION-B

11. For any sets \( A \) and \( B \), show that
\[ P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cap P(B). \]

12. Find the domain and range of
\[ y = \sqrt{x^2 - 16}. \]

13. (a) Let \( f \) and \( g \) be real functions defined by
\[ f(x) = 2x + 1 \]
and \[ g(x) = 4x - 7 \]
(i) For what real numbers \( x \), \( f(x) < g(x) \)?
(ii) Find \( \frac{f}{g} \)

(b) Let \( f \) be the subset of \( Z \times Z \) defined by \( f = \{(ab, a + b) : a, b \in Z\} \). Is \( f \) a function from \( Z \) to \( Z \)? Justify your answer.

14. Draw the graph of \( y = \sec x, \quad \pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \)

15. Prove that
\[ \cos^2 x + \cos^2 \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \cos^2 \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \]

16. Solve:
\[ \sin 3x + \cos 2x = 0 \]

17. Solve:
\[ 3x - 7 < 2x - 12, \quad 6 - x > 11 - 2x \]
and represent the solution graphically on the number line.

18. If \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are different complex numbers with \( |\beta| = 1 \), then find \( \frac{\beta - \alpha}{1 - \alpha \beta} \)

19. Find the number of arrangement of the letters of the word INDEPENDENCE. In how many of these arrangement.
(a) do the vowels never occur together?
(b) do the words begin with I and end in P?
20. If the letters of the word are arranged as in dictionary, find the rank of INDIA.

21. (a) Find the term independent of x in the expansion \(\left( \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{3x} \right)^6\).

(b) Find the middle term in the expansion of \(\left( 2ax - \frac{b}{x^2} \right)^{12}\).

22. Prove that
\[1^2 + 2^2 + \ldots + n^2 > \frac{n^3}{3}, \quad n \in N\]

SECTION-C

23. (a) Show that
\[2 \sin^2 \beta + 4 \cos (\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \cos 2(\alpha + \beta) = \cos 2x\]

(b) If \(\cos x = -\frac{1}{3}\), x in quadrant III, find \(\cos \frac{x}{2}\).

24. Solve the following system of inequalities graphically:
\[2x + 3y \geq 3, \quad 3x + 4y \leq 18, \quad -7x + 4y \leq 14, \quad x - 6y \leq 3, \quad x \geq 0, \quad y \geq 0\]

25. (a) If \(\tan (A + B) = p, \tan (A - B) = q\), then show that \(\tan 2A = \frac{p + q}{1 - pq}\).

(b) Find \(\cos (-1710^\circ)\).

26. How many words, with or without meaning, each of 3 vowels and 2 consonants can be formed from the letters of the word INVOLUTE?

27. Show that the middle term in the expansion of \((1 + x)^{2n}\) is \(\frac{135...(2n-1)}{\binom{n}{n}} 2nx^n\), where 'n' is a positive integer.

28. If the coefficients of \(a^{r-1}, a^r\) and \(a^{r+1}\) in the expansion of \((1 + a)^n\) are in Arithmetic progression, prove that
\[n^2 - n (4r + 1) + 4r^2 - 2 = 0.\]

29. Prove that
\[2 \cdot 7^n + 3 \cdot 5^n - 5 \text{ is divisible by 24}, \quad \forall n \in N.\]
General Instructions:

(i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question 1 to 4 and Question 16 to 20 are very short answer type questions carrying 1 mark for each part. They are to be answered in one sentence each.

(iii) Question 5 to 9 and Question 21-25 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each Answer to them should not exceed 70 words.

(iv) Question 10 to 12 and Question 26 to 27 are short answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 80 words.

(v) Question 13 to 15 and Questions 28 to 30 long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 100 or 110 words.

SECTION-A [STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS]

1. Bring out a point of difference between economic and non-economic activities by giving suitable example.

2. What do we call the technique of arranging data into different homogeneous groups?

3. What do we call the frequency distribution which has only 2 variables?

4. What is the difference between sample and universe?

5. Why does the problem of choice arise?

6. Provide information to make these statements complete -
   (i) The class mid point equal to ......................
   (ii) Under exclusive method ......................
   (iii) Range is the ............................

   Or

   Distinguish between Attribute and Variable by giving suitable two examples for each.

7. Calculate mode and first quartile from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable X</th>
<th>0-10</th>
<th>10-20</th>
<th>20-30</th>
<th>30-40</th>
<th>40-50</th>
<th>50-60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R/4

[P.T.O.]
8. Comment whether the following statements are true or false, by giving reasons:
   (i) Arithmetic mean is a positional value
   (ii) The sum of deviations of items taken from median is zero.
   (iii) Upper quartile is the lowest value of top 25% of items.

9. Calculate range and its coefficient from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5–5.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5–10.5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5–15.5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.5–20.5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.5–25.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.5–30.5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Prepare a frequency distribution by inclusive method taking class interval of 7 from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. What point must be kept in mind while preparing a good questionnaire?

   Or

Name the different agencies operating at National and state level in collecting statistical data? What are the functions of NSSO?

12. Following information pertains to the daily income of 150 families. Calculate the average income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income (Rs.)</th>
<th>No. of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 75</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 85</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 95</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 105</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 115</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 125</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 135</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 145</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. Distinguish between-
(a) Random sampling and Non-random sampling
(b) Attribute and Variable
(c) Sampling and Non-sampling errors.

14. Goals scored by two A and B in a football session were as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals scored</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of matches played by A</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of matches played by B</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which team is more consistent?

15. Calculate standard deviation from the following data actual mean method-

- Size of items: 20, 24, 22, 31, 27, 29, 30, 25

Or

Calculate mean deviation from median and its coefficient from the following data-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>0-10</th>
<th>10-20</th>
<th>20-30</th>
<th>30-40</th>
<th>40-50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of students</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION-B [INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT]

16. What was the focus of the economic policies followed by Britishers?

17. What does land reforms refer to?

18. What is the difference between Strategic and Minority sale?

19. Explain the term 'Head count ratio'.

20. What are the indicators of educational achievement in India?

21. Education is considered an important input for the development of nation. How?

22. Briefly describe the programmes that were started for generating self employment.

Or

What causes poverty? Explain any there causes?

23. What dose poverty line refer to? What are the limitations of the method of monthly per capital consumption expenditure of poverty line.

24. What is outsourcing? Why has India been considered a favourite outsourcing destination?

25. What is Green Revolution? Why was it implemented?

26. Were there any positive contributions made by Britishers in India. Name them. How did introduction of railways effect India?
27. Write briefly about the objectives of economic planning as pursued in India between 1950-1990.

Or

Briefly explain salient features for IPR 1956.

28. What is meant by (a) Privatisation (b) Liberalisation? Briefly explain liberalisation measures taken in industrial sector (any two) and in financial sector (any two).

Or

Distinguish between:

(a) Devaluation and decrease in the value of currency
(b) Bilateral and Multilateral trade
(c) Tariff and Non-tariff barriers.

29. Who are termed as poor? Explain various categories of poor with diagrams.

30. What is meant by Human Capital Formation? Explain the different sources of Human Capital Formation?
1. Define accounting.
2. Why is capital considered as a liability for the business?
3. Which concept assumes that a business enterprise will not be liquidated in the near future?
4. What is an invoice?
5. Why are creditors interested in financial statements?
6. Give an example each of real account, nominal account and representative personal account.
7. Prepare petty cash book from the following transactions for the week ended 12 May 2008. The imprest amount in the beginning was Rs 3,500.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 5</td>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 7</td>
<td>Wages to casual labour</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>Taxi hire</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>Writing pads</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>Paid auto rickshaw fare</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. If you are a senior accountant of an enterprise, what steps would you take to make the accounts reliable and understandable.
9. Ashok had a capital of Rs 1,75,000 on 1st April, 2010. He also had goods amounting to Rs 25,000 which he had purchased on credit and the payment had not been made. He withdrew Rs 1,800 for his personal use, find out his capital and assets.
10. Explain the meaning and nature of accounting standards.
11. Explain the advantages of accounting.
12. Enter the following transactions in the purchases book of Esha enterprises, dealers in stationery:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Transaction</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct 1</td>
<td>Purchased the following from R brothers</td>
<td>20 notebooks @ Rs 15 each, 40 registers @ Rs 25 each, 100 ball pens @ Rs 16 each, Trade discount @ 10% per annum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oct 5  Purchased from furniture mart
    10 chairs @ Rs 125 each
    5 tables @ Rs 150 each

Oct 7  Purchased from G enterprises for cash
    10 writing pads @ Rs 10 each
    20 books for children @ Rs50 each

Oct 12 Purchased on credit from Geeta traders
    300 drawing sheets @ Rs 3 each
    200 ruled sheets @ Rs 5 each
    Trade discount 10% per annum

13. Explain the following concepts:
   (i) Conservatism
   (ii) Revenue recognition
   (iii) Materiality

14. Prepare relevant vouchers from the following:-
   (a) Goods purchased on credit from M/S Rama Stores Rs 36,000.
   (b) Purchased machinery Rs 2,40,000.
   (c) Paid rent from premises Rs 2,000.
   (d) Depreciation charged on machinery @ 12%

15. Explain the following errors:
   (i) Compensating errors
   (ii) Errors of principle
   (iii) Errors of commission

16. On June 30, 2007 the cash book of Mr. Bansal showed a debit balance of Rs 8,300. On checking, the following discrepancies were noted:-
   (a) A deposit of Rs 450 in the bank was not recorded in the bank column of the cash book.
   (b) Out of the total cheques of Rs 23,000, issued in June, cheques for Rs 12,000 were only encashed.
   (c) The receipt side of Cash book was overcast by Rs 1,000.
   (d) On June 24, a debit balance of Rs 625 on the previous days was brought forward as credit balance by mistake.
   (e) A subscription of Rs 500 paid by bank for club membership does not appear in Cash book.
(f) A cheque issued on June 15, for Rs 200 has been entered twice in the cash book. Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement as on June 30, 2007.

17. Journalise the following transactions:
   (i) Distributed goods as free samples Rs 10,000.
   (ii) Further capital introduced by the proprietor Rs 50,000.
   (iii) Balraj becomes insolvent, a dividend of 50 p in the rupee received from him against Rs 20,000.
   (iv) Paid to Sitaram Rs 96,500 in full settlement of his dues of Rs 1,00,000.
   (v) Goods worth Rs 50,000 destroyed by fire.
   (vi) Outstanding salary at the end of the year Rs 2,000.

18. Give journal entries to rectify the following errors:
   (i) Sundry items of Plant sold for Rs 260 had been entered in Sales book, the total of which had been posted to sales A/c.
   (ii) Rs 760 paid for wages for construction of showcase (furniture), wrongly debited to wages A/c as Rs 670.
   (iii) Rs 7,500 was outstanding on account of wages.
   (v) Rs 3,000 spent on regular repairs of plant and machinery were treated as capital expenditure.
   (v) Sales returns book balance of Rs 210 was not included in the accounts.
   (vi) sale of Rs 430 to Ramdas was credited in his account as Rs 340.
   (vii) Goods purchased from Suraj Rs 800 were wrongly passed through Sales book.
   (viii) A purchase of Rs 400 from Saran was entered into Sales book but Saran's account was rightly credited.

19. Enter the following transactions in the books of Balwant for the month of May 2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>Balance of cash in hand</td>
<td>9,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>Overdraft with the bank</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>Cash purchases</td>
<td>8,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>Cash paid into bank</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 5</td>
<td>Got a draft issued from bank in the name of Naresh</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 7</td>
<td>Received a bank draft from Jagdish in full settlement of his balance Rs 4,610</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>Endorsed Raghu's cheque in favour of Nisha in full settlement of her account of Rs</td>
<td>6,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May 15  Paid school fees of son  1,500
May 16  Withdrew cash from bank  2,500
May 19  Purchased goods by cheque  2,400
May 21  Sold goods by cheque  9,500
May 24  Received cheque from Kailash  9,800
May 26  Paid to Ram Mohan by cheque  1,860
                    Discount allowed  140
May 28  Cash withdrawn from bank  3,600
May 29  Paid office rent  1,200
May 31  Drew for personal use from bank  1,100
May 31  Paid salaries by cheque  2,400
May 31  Cheque received from Kailash dishonoured and returned by bank

20. Prepare journal, ledger and trial balance from the following:

2010  Rs.
April 1  Assets:

Cash in hand  800
Cash at bank  140
Leasehold premises  12,000
Machinery  6,000
Due from Meeta  1,460
Due from Pooja  3,540
Furniture  3,500
Liabilities:
Loan  2,000
Due to Rakesh  1,500

April 2  Purchased goods from Ajay  4,500
April 3  Goods sold  3,000
April 4  Purchased goods  3,700
April 6  Purchased goods from Ram  7,000
April 7  Sold goods for cash  3,000
April 8  Sold goods to Mr. Bajaj  4,950
                   Discount allowed to Mr. Bajaj  50
April 11  Received cheque from Anil  3,000
April 16  Meeta paid by cheque in full settlement  1,400
April 24  Drawn from bank for personal use  450
April 30  Salaries for the month of April unpaid  750
APKJAY SCHOOL, SAKET
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION, 2010-11
Class - XI
Time: 3 Hrs.
Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

(1) The paper is divided into three sections: A, B, C, and D. All Sections are compulsory.

Section A - 20 Marks
Section B - 20 Marks
Section C - 10 Marks
Section D - 40 marks

(2) Separate instructions are given with each section and questions, wherever necessary. Read these questions carefully and follow them faithfully.

(3) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

(4) Please attempt section wise in the serial order. Write down the serial number of the question on the answer sheet before attempting it.

Section-A Reading Skills

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 12

Scientists studying how women's minds work while shopping have discovered "buy, buy, buy" brainwaves that are generated when women find an item they like. The same team has also isolated the signals that correspond to rejection and "I'll come back later".

The research is the first to show the unconscious working of consumers' minds. It was sponsored by some of the largest corporations which hope it will enable them to create products, shops and advertisements and subconsciously stimulate similar brainwave patterns and so encourage people to buy without realising it.

Critics have condemned the research as sinister and accused the corporations sponsoring it—including Coca-Cola, General Motors and Procter and Gamble—of seeking to brainwash shoppers.

The researchers say their work will help manufacturers and consumers. "We are lighting up the shadows in the mind and showing what happens when consumers make decisions," said Gerald Zaltman, a professor at Harvard Business School where the work is being carried out.

Zaltman's research is based on the idea that consumers choose which products and brands to buy almost entirely subconsciously. By contrast, the questionnaires upon which most market research is based probe only the conscious mind. This, he says, explains their lamentable inaccuracy.
"When it comes to shopping, what people say and think are very different from what they actually do. There are unconscious processes at work," he said.

Working with Stephen Kosslyn, Harvard's professor of psychology, Zaltman used positron emission tomography to measure the changes in blood flow and electrical activity in different parts of the brains of women exposed to mock-ups of a variety of retail environments.

Once, a car dealership with pushy sales staff and dirty showroom, provoked a rapid surge of blood to the right prefrontal cortex—an area already linked to the "flight or fight" reaction. Similar flows went to the insula and the hippocampus which are also linked with negative reactions.

By contrast, a salesroom that offered helpful staff and perks such as valet parking produced blood flows to the left prefrontal cortex and to the visual cortex where activity is linked to heightened pleasure. The researchers tested the women's responses to a wide variety of shop types to build up a detailed picture of their reactions and to pinpoint those occurring when a customer was likely to buy—or to walk out.

The Harvard team has already used its unpublished results to advise an American car maker, believed to be General Motors, on the best design for its showrooms. Those which have undergone such redesigns are reported to have seen sales soar by more than 30 per cent.

This weekend the research was greeted with interest by top British retailers. Among them was Jimmy Choo, one of Britain's most sought-after shoe designers, who said the appearance of a shop could make or break a business.

"We based the design of our Knightsbridge shop on the principles of feng shui. We know it makes people feel good but we don't know why," he said.

Theo Fennell, who creates handmade jewellery and silverware for customers including Naomi Campbell and Elton John from his west London shop, was more sceptical.

"Knowing that your customers were likely to buy would spoil the fun of retailing," he said.

British academics are impressed, however. Robert East, professor of consumer behaviour at Kingston University, Surrey, said: "It could save manufacturers spending money marketing something that would have no appeal." The prospect of goods and shops becoming even more difficult to resist has horrified some consumers.

The Harvard team is undeterred, however, and has already started work on a new project: to find out how people respond to advertisements and to use the knowledge to create powerful new marketing techniques, including the "everlasting jingle" which consumers will find even more difficult than usual to get out of their heads.

1.1 Answer the following questions briefly in your own words as far as possible:

(a) What have the scientists discovered?
(b) How will the research help the manufacturers?  2
(c) On what grounds has this approach been criticised?  1
(d) How do the buy zones react?  1
(e) What is the functioning of the reject zones?  2
(f) What is the reaction of academicians and manufacturers to this scientific study?  2

A-1.2 Find words from the above passage which convey a similar meaning as:

(a) produce  3
(b) make something more active or alert.  1
(c) unwilling to believe; doubting the claims.  1

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1. The life of the hill people in India in the "romantic" milieu of the Himalayas is much tougher than we imagine from the cozy comfort of our urban drawing-rooms. Though we had often read about them and watched documentaries on the Discovery channel, it never affected us directly until the ghastly Ukhimath-Malpa tragedy struck the Mansarover pilgrims last year. We found solace in cursing the weather gods; we also regularly enquired about the toll and the survivors. But within a year we managed to wipe off the memory of the incident. How many of us are really concerned about the people who live with the fear of landslides every day of their lives?

2. During the rainy season the Himalayan region is highly prone to landslides and is seismologically volatile. Landslides due to geological movements cannot be totally eliminated but the disaster can be mitigated if we are slightly more cautious. Geologists say that the terrain is becoming increasingly treacherous, as there is very little topsoil or green cover to bind it. Even the slightest downpour exposes the boulders that are ready to roll downhill. Sometimes such an avalanche of stones and boulders is triggered by the displacement of a single stone from its position. Large scale deforestation and inappropriate cropping patterns are the two imminent causes behind the aggravation depletion of the precious top soil.

3. Cultivation of potatoes and peas on the steep slopes in the hilly terrain of the central Himalayas causes loss of a huge quantity of fertile soil each year. Such lands are rain-fed and the terraces are poorly built with unprotected risers and shoulder bunds. Local communities are creating more and more terraced agricultural fields to grow cash crops like paddy which require standing water. Seepage of water into the rocky surface of the mountains could in the long run break the interlocking system which binds the mountains.
4. It is vital at this stage to educate the cultivators on partial levelling and contour cultivation to conserve both soil and moisture. There is an urgent need for implementation of rational watershed management programmes with extension agencies for agricultural development to ensure proper and timely supply of critical inputs to farmers.

5. However, it goes without saying that the maximum responsibility for the repeated landslide disasters falls on the appalling administrative inaction towards curbing deforestation. Policies do exist on paper regarding restrictions on felling and planned replanting of saplings. But the truth is that forest contractors and timber-mafia work hand-in-hand in flouting every law and causing widespread loss of green cover. Very little of this timber is meant for the consumption of the local population. A large proportion of this wood furnishes the living rooms of the complacent tourists from the cities.

6. Traditionally, houses in the upper reaches of the Himalayas were made of mud and timber. Wood bends in the event of geological stress but does not collapse. The concrete houses of today act like weight-traps when landslips occur. No doubt traditional housing is comparatively costly, requiring maintenance and upkeep. But when disaster strikes, one has to pay in blood. Hence wisdom dictates that the traditional methods of housing be encouraged to avoid unnecessary loss of lives. Over and above all these factors are the essential infrastructure development like road construction which devastates the top soil.

7. Some 30,000 to 40,000 cubic metres of soil are excavated in carving out one kilometre of road in the Himalayas. Again, unlike many Western nations, we do not have wire meshes over these boulders that are exposed and sometimes precariously hang over the road. The most that the administration does is to shift the population uphill to places that are totally uninhabitable in winters. Though it goes down in the annals of government records as relief work, it really brings little relief to the long-suffering hill people. Let us not forget that last year we had the whole media focussed on Matra. Even then the administration made a spectacle of itself with mismanagement, information gaps and supply bottlenecks. It is not hard to imagine the plight of common hill folk year after year when huge landslides go almost unnoticed just because there are no Kailash-Mansarover yatris among the victims.

8. Where do the solutions lie? Definitely, small efforts like encouraging more traditional crops and cropping pattern; using wire meshes to bind the exposed hillsides, which eventually will also help small vegetation to grow on it, seem to be some of the tangible and achievable solutions. But when shall our policy makers think beyond hurried helicopter visits?
2.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using recognizable abbreviations where necessary. Supply a suitable title.

2.2 Find words from the passage (in the paragraphs indicated) which mean the same as the following:

(a) environment/social surroundings (para 1)
(b) unstable/changing rapidly (para 2)
(c) in the end/at last (para 8)

Section-B Advanced Writing Skills

3. Write a short note advising your younger cousin to prepare herself/himself for Class X English exam. (80-100 words)

Or

Vivekanand Model School, Vinay Nagar organized a picnic for the senior students to Badkhal Lake last Sunday. Describe the highlights of the excursion as well as the main features of your pleasure trip in 80-100 words.

4. You are Anjali/Ajay of House No. 101, Sector 22, Chandigarh. You are greatly disturbed by the increase in traffic, pollution and lack of cleanliness in your "City Beautiful". Write a letter to the Editor of The Tribune, Chandigarh, throwing light on these aspects, so as to make the citizens aware of these growing drawbacks in their city and seeking their co-operation.

5. Our country is prone to disasters like floods, droughts, cyclones or earthquakes. Adhoc measures are adopted to cope with every disaster. The slow response results in loss of human life and property. Write an article for a national daily giving suggestions about disaster management. You may suggest having special equipment, trained personnel, better transport and communication, quick decisions and speedy implementation. (100-150 words)

Section-C Grammar

6. There are a few errors either in the form of the verb or in the use of the determiner in the following passage. Find the error. Rewrite the corrected passage. Remember to underline the word that you have written as the correct answer.

The elder sister came from the town to visit a younger one. The elder one was marrying a tradesman. A younger had a peasant as husband. As the two was drink tea and talked, an elder sister began to boast about her life style in town—how lavishly she live. The younger sister was vexing at this and she retort by running down the life of a tradesman's wife. She knowingly extalt her own country life.
7. While reading the following passage you will come across a few omitted words. Rewrite the passage and underline the modal you add:  
We not thank our elders for our comfort. They bear hardships so that we not suffer. We not be ungrateful to our friends either. They be miles apart now, but they are close to our hearts. We not sing songs in their praise, but we can be a bit considerate towards the elders. We show love and affection to younger ones. This way we save many needless regrets. I hope you be more careful in future.  

8. Re-order the following sentences to form meaningful sentences:  
(a) house / at / that / night / dare / enter / you?  
(b) blessings / you / all / on / may / showered / be  
(c) I / for / said / sorry / am / what / I  
(d) System / you / on / tired / if / music / are / the / switch  

Section-D Literature  
9. Read the stanza given below very carefully and answer the questions that follow:  

Some twenty-thirty- years later  
She would laugh at the snapshot. "See Betty  
And Dolly," she'd say, "and look how they  
Dressed us for the beach." The sea holiday  
Was her past, mine is her laughter. Both wry  
With the laboured ease of loss.  

9.1 Who is she? When would she laugh and why?  
9.2 Which event does she refer to?  
9.3 What does the poet compare 'her laughter' to and why?  
9.4 Explain 'Both wry with the laboured ease of loss.'  

10. Answer any two of the following in about 30 words each:  

10.1 What does the word 'cardboard' denote in the poem? Why has the word been used?  
10.2 What do you notice about the beginning and the ending of the poem 'The Laburnum Top'? What does it signify?  
10.3 What does the word engine refer to and why?  

11. Answer any five of the following in about 30 words each:  

11.1 Why could the grandmother not walk straight? How would she move about the house?
11.2 What efforts were made by the captain of the' Wavewalker' to sail through safely?
11.3 The narrator's grandmother looked like the 'winter landscape in the mountains'.
Comment.
11.4 How long did the narrator plan his voyage to last?
11.5 Why is January 5 significant in Tutankhamun's saga?

12. Answer any one of the following in about 125-150 words.  
12.1 Scientific intervention is necessary to unearth buried mysteries. Discuss with reference to Discovering Tut.
12.2 How does the story suggest that optimism helps to endure the direst stress? (We are not Afraid if we are together)

13. Draw a character sketch of Ranga.

14. Answer any two of the following:
14.1 Contrast the two visitors to the narrator's house (The Summer of the Beautiful Horse)
14.2 How was the narrator able to recognize her own familiar woollen table-cloth?
14.3 Who is Yuri? What part does he play in Alpert's plan?