

CHAPTERWISE QUESTION

Class X

ENGLISH THE MAKING OF A SCIENTIST SECTION - A - READING

Time: 2 hrs

Marks: 50

1. Read the passage given below.

1. The Indian subcontinent consists of a number of separate linguistic communities each of which shares a common language and culture. The people of India speak many languages and dialects which are mostly varieties of about 14 principal languages. Some Indian languages have a long literary history-Sanskrit literature is 3,000 years old and Tamil 2,000. India also has some languages that do not have written forms.
2. The number of people speaking each language varies greatly. For example, Hindi has more than 250 million speakers, but relatively few people speak Andamanese. Although some of the languages are called 'tribal' or 'aboriginal', their populations may be larger than those that speak some European languages. For example, Bhili and Santali, both tribal languages, each has more than 4 million speakers. Gondi is spoken by nearly 2 million people.
3. India's schools teach 58 different languages. The nation has newspapers in 87 languages, radio programmes in 71, and films in 15.
4. The Indian languages belong to four language families: Indo-European, Dravidian, Mon-Khmer, and Sino-Tibetan. Indo-European and Dravidian languages are used by a large majority of India's population. The language families divide roughly into geographic groups. Languages of the Indo-European group are spoken mainly in northern and central regions. The languages of southern India are mainly of the Dravidian group. Some ethnic groups in Assam and other parts of eastern India speak languages of the Mon-Khmer group. People in the northern Himalayan region and near the Burmese border speak Sino-Tibetan languages.
5. Speakers of 54 different languages of the Indo-European family make up about three-quarters of India's population. Twenty Dravidian languages are spoken by nearly a quarter of the people. Speakers of 20 Mon-Khmer languages and Sino-Tibetan languages together make up about 2 percent of the population.
6. Official language : Hindi is the principal official language of India. Sanskrit and 16 regional languages are also official languages. English has the status of an 'associate' language. Hindi is the native language of more than a third of India's people, and many others speak Hindi as a second language. Only about 2 percent speak English, but it serves as a common language among most educated Indians, and people use it for many official and administrative purposes.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any Five of the following questions.

5 × 1 = 5

1. Indo-European language is mainly spoken in which Indian regions?
- ii. For what is the English language used in India?
- iii. Which word in para 1 means 'a form of a language that is spoken in one area of a country'?

- iv. How many languages are taught in the schools of India?
 - a) 66
 - b) 58
 - c) 102
 - d) 87
- v. Which are the main tribal languages in India?
- vi. Hindi is the only official language of India. Do you agree? Why?

2. **Read the passage given below and answer any 5 questions that follow them: 5**

Diabetes is a metabolism abnormality that affects the way your body uses blood sugar (glucose), your main source of energy. To understand diabetes, you have to start from the beginning - with food. Your body converts a portion of the food you eat and digest into glucose. Glucose is then absorbed into your bloodstream, where it can enter the individual cells of tissue throughout your body to be used as energy. Before your cells will let glucose in, however, they need the help of insulin.

Insulin is a hormone produced by your pancreas - a gland located just behind your stomach. Normally, insulin acts as a master key, unlocking the doors of your cells and allowing glucose inside. To simply maintain this process, such as at night when you're asleep, the pancreas releases a low level of insulin on a constant basis. When necessary, such as after a meal, your pancreas increases insulin supply to meet demand.

After you eat a meal or a snack, your pancreas releases more insulin to make sure the extra glucose in your bloodstream can enter your cells. If you have more glucose than you need, your body can remove the excess from your blood and store it in your liver and muscles or convert it to fat. Then, when you run low on fuel, your body can release this stored energy back into your bloodstream, where insulin is waiting to usher it into your cells.

If you have diabetes, this whole process goes awry. Instead of entering cells throughout your body, excess glucose builds up in your bloodstream and some of it may eventually be excreted in your urine. This can happen when your pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin (Type 1 diabetes), when your cells have become resistant to the effects of insulin (Type 2 diabetes) or, more commonly, when both of these problems occur.

- i) What is the role of insulin our body?
- ii) If more glucose added than needed, so where is the excess glucose stored?
- iii) What is the main source of energy in our body?
- iv) What are type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes?
- v) Find the word from the passage which means the same as change from one form to another.
- vi) How do diabetes affect our body?

SECTION - B - GRAMMAR & CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

3. Attempt the following questions.

5

a) Fill in the blanks with suitable options.

The little girl confessed that she the glass.

- a) broke b) had broken c) breaks d) will break

b) you open the gate, please?

- a) may b) might c) will d) would

c) My applications not been approved.

- a) were b) are c) have d) has

d) Identify the error and supply the correction in the sentence.

Social media had become almost a necessity for us, in today's world.

Use the given format for your response.

Error	Correction

e) **Read the dialogue between Nimitha and Naveen.**

Nimitha : Did you see my new umbrella? Isn't it fine?

Naveen : Yes, it is ! Did you buy it from the mall?

Nimitha : No, your father has brought it for me.

Select the correct option to complete the reporting of the above dialogue.

Nimitha asked her son She wanted to know whether it was a fine one.

Naveen agreed and asked his mother if she had brought it from the mall. His mother replied in the negative and added that his father had brought that for her.

- a) If he had seen her new umbrella.
b) If he has been seen her new umbrella.
c) If he have seen her new umbrella.
d) If he were seen her new umbrella.

4. Attempt the following questions.

A. You are Mohit/Mohini, a resident of 32/B, Eavi Nagar Delhi. Last week, you came across an advertisement pertaining to city tour of Kerala and wish to avail it during the vacations. Write a letter of enquiry to the Tour manager, Balaji Tours and Travels, Connaught place, Delhi, enquiring about the itinerary for 7 children and 20 adult members. **5**

B. You are Sreedhar / Ambika of 32, Vasanth Nagar, Chennai. You are disturbed to find that youngsters nowadays are falling prey to junk food and a sedentary lifestyle. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily expressing your concern. **5**

SECTION - C - LITERATURE

- 5. Answer any FIVE of the following in 40-50 words** **5 × 3 = 15**
- i. Which project of Ebright won first prize in the county science fair?
 - ii. What are the essential qualities for becoming a scientist, according to Ebright's teacher?
 - iii. What idea did Ebright get when he was looking at the X-ray photos of cells?
 - iv. Besides curiosity a number of other values are required to become a successful scientist. Explain with reference to the chapter, 'The Making of a Scientist'.
 - v.. Obedience, interest and love for subject can turn a child to become a great personality one day. Refer to the story of Ebright who was loved by his mother so much, fulfills his desire and becomes a great scientist. Write about the statement expressing your views.
 - vi. How did Ebright show the science that he would do amazing things when he would grow up imagine you are Ebright what would you do?
 - vii. A mother can make her child what he /she wishes to become in life keeping in mind the role of Ebright Mother. Explain.
- 6. Answer any two of the following in 100-120 words** **2 × 5 = 10**
- i) 'Success is failure turned inside out'. Prove the above statement with instances from the journey taken by Richard Ebright from losing at the science fair to winning at the international fair.
 - ii) Which book proved to be a turning point in Ebright's life?
 - iii) What other interests, besides science did Richard Ebright pursue? Why did Ebright respect and praise his Social Studies teacher so much?