

**MARKS:50**

**SECTION-A**

**TIME:2HRS**

**I ANSWER THE FOLLOWING: 2X5=10**

**1) Read the following passage carefully and answer questions.**

I did that thing recently where you have to sign a big card - which is a horror unto itself, especially as the keeper of the Big Card was leaning over me at the time. Suddenly I was on the spot, a rabbit in the headlights, torn between doing a fun message or some sort of in-joke or a drawing. Instead overwhelmed by the myriad options available to me, I decided to just write: "Good luck, best, Joel". It was then that I realised, to my horror, that I had forgotten how to write. My entire existence is "tap letters into computer". My shopping lists are hidden in the notes function of my phone. If I need to remember something I send an e-mail to myself. A pen is something I chew when I'm struggling to think. Paper is something I pile beneath my laptop to make it a more comfortable height for me to type on. A poll of 1,000 teens by the stationers, Bic found that one in 10 don't own a pen, a third have never written a letter, and half of 13 to 19 years - old have never been forced to sit down and write a thank you letter. More than 80 % have never written a love letter, 56 % don't have letter paper at home. And a quarter have never known the unique torture of writing a birthday card. The most a teen ever has to use a pen is on an exam paper. Bic, have you heard of mobile phones? Have you heard of e-mail, facebook and snap chatting? This is the future. Pens are dead. Paper is dead. Handwriting is a relic. "Handwriting is one of the most creative outlets we have and should be given the same importance as other art forms such as sketching, painting or photography."

**Answer the following questions: 5 marks**

1. When confronted with signing a big card, the author felt like "a rabbit in the headlight". What does this phrase mean?

- (1) A state of confusion
- (2) A state of pleasure
- (3) A state of anxiety
- (4) A state of pain

2. According to the author, which one is not the most creative outlet of pursuit?

- (1) Handwriting
- (2) Photography
- (3) Sketching
- (4) Reading

3. The entire existence of the author revolves round:

- (a) Computer
- (b) Mobile phone
- (c) Typewriter

Identify the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (1) (b) only
- (2) (a) and (b) only
- (3) (a), (b) and (c)
- (4) (b) and (c) only

4. How many teens, as per the Bic survey, do not own a pen?

- (1) 800
- (2) 560
- (3) 500
- (4) 100

5. What is the main concern of the author?

- (1) That the teens use social networks for communication.
- (2) That the teens use mobile phones.
- (3) That the teens use computer.
- (4) That the teens have forgotten the art of handwriting.

**2) Read the following passage carefully and answer questions:**

In terms of labour, for decades the relatively low cost and high quality of Japanese workers conferred considerable competitive advantage across numerous durable goods and consumer electronics industries (eg. Machinery, automobiles, televisions, radios). Then labour-based advantages shifted to South Korea, then to Malaysia, Mexico and other nations. Today, China appears to be capitalizing best on the basis of labour. Japanese firms still remain competitive in markets for such durable goods, electronics and other products, but the labour force is no longer sufficient for competitive advantage over manufacturers in other industrializing nations. Such shifting of labour-based advantage is clearly not limited to manufacturing industries. Today, a huge number of IT and service jobs are moving from Europe and North America to India, Singapore, and like countries with relatively well-educated, low-cost work forces possessing technical skills. However, as educational levels and technical skills continue to rise in other countries, India, Singapore, and like nations enjoying labour-based competitive advantage today are likely to find such advantage cannot be sustained through emergence of new competitors. In terms of capital, for centuries the days of gold coins and later even paper money restricted

financial flows. Subsequently regional concentrations were formed where large banks, industries and markets coalesced. But today capital flows internationally at rapid speed. Global commerce no longer requires regional interactions among business players. Regional capital concentrations in places such as New York, London and Tokyo still persist, of course, but the capital concentrated there is no longer sufficient for competitive advantage over other capitalists distributed worldwide. Only if an organization is able to combine, integrate and apply its resources (eg. Land, labour, capital, IT) in an effective manner that is not readily imitable by competitors can such an organization enjoy competitive advantage sustainable overtime. In a knowledge-based theory of the firm, this idea is extended to view organizational knowledge as a resource with at least the same level of power and importance as the traditional economic inputs. An organization with superior knowledge can achieve competitive advantage in markets that appreciate the application of such knowledge. Semiconductors, genetic engineering, pharmaceuticals, software, military warfare, and like knowledge-intensive competitive arenas provide both time-proven and current examples. Consider semiconductors (e.g. computer chips), which are made principally of sand and common metals. These ubiquitous and powerful electronic devices are designed within common office buildings, using commercially available tools, and fabricated within factories in many industrialized nations. Hence, land is not the key competitive resource in the semiconductor industry.

**Answer the following questions:                      5 marks**

6. Which country enjoyed competitive advantages in automobile industry for decades?

(1) South Korea

- (2) Japan
- (3) Mexico
- (4) Malaysia

7 Why labour-based competitive advantages of India and Singapore cannot be sustained in IT and service sectors?

- (1) Due to diminishing levels of skill.
- (2) Due to capital-intensive technology making inroads.
- (3) Because of new competitors.
- (4) Because of shifting of labour-based advantage in manufacturing industries.

8. How can an organisation enjoy competitive advantage sustainable overtime?

- (1) Through regional capital flows.
- (2) Through regional interactions among business players.
- (3) By making large banks, industries and markets coalesced.
- (4) By effective use of various instrumentalities.

9. What is required to ensure competitive advantages in specific markets?

- (1) Access to capital
- (2) Common office buildings
- (3) Superior knowledge
- (4) Common metals

10) The passage also mentions about the trend of

- (1) Global financial flow
- (2) Absence of competition in manufacturing industry
- (3) Regionalisation of capitalists
- (4) Organizational incompatibility

## SECTION-B

**II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING: 4X5=20**

**1. Read the following and answer the following questions:**

All true students need a library. In a library you will find information for class work, extra reading in subjects which interest you and reading for pleasure call these three, information reading, supplementary reading and recreational reading. Books in libraries are arranged in a special order. that is they are classified. Many libraries use the Dewey system which divides books into ten divisions. They are 1.general works 2.philosophy 3.religion 4.social sciences 5.languages 6.science 7.technology 8.arts 9.literature 10.history and geography .These are divided into subdivisions and exact class number of any books in put on the spine of the book so that it can be easily soon. Besides books for information reading. We have a special kind of book called the references book. Here are examples of important references books:1 Dictionaries 2.encyclopedias 3.year books 4.Directories and 5.Atlases. Every library should have card catalogues. These are small drawers holding cards on which we find information about each book. Usually there are two catalogues: one is author catalogue and the other is subject catalogue; the former is arranged alphabetically and the latter by the class numbers. When you understand the library systems, the next step is to use one.

**Answer the following questions: 5 marks**

1. What are the three types of reading mentioned?
2. What are the main divisions in the Dewey classification system?
3. What are the important references books?
4. What are card catalogues?
5. Describe the two catalogues

**2. Read the comprehension and answer:**

Shawnee Native Americans attacked what is now Blacksburg, Virginia, in July 1755. They killed the men and took two women hostage. One was Mary Draper Ingles. She was pregnant and had two sons, Thomas, age 4, and George, age 2. The Native Americans tied her to a horse

with her sons behind her. Then they set fire to the homes. Mary's husband, William, was in the fields. He saw the smoke and ran for home. But he had no weapon and watched from the trees as the armed Native Americans led his family away. Then he rushed to a neighboring settlement to form a rescue party. Most of the land west of the Allegheny Mountains was unknown by white settlers. And the Native Americans had a big lead. The search party lost their trail. After a month, the men gave up. After three days with her captors, Mary gave birth to a baby girl. Then the group continued until they reached what is now Ohio. Thomas and George were given to other tribes and left the area. Native Americans often adopted young white children. Mary's heart nearly broke. The Shawnee had Mary make shirts. Later they sent her and an old Dutch woman down the Ohio River to a natural salt spring. Each day the women boiled the water to make salt. Each evening they gathered grapes and nuts. Then they returned to camp. They knew that if they ran and were caught, they would be killed. Yet the women made plans to escape. They did not think the baby could survive the 800-mile trip. So Mary would leave her behind and hope that she'd be adopted. One night the women did not return. They decided to follow the river. Each had a blanket and a tomahawk (Native American axe). The Native Americans did not look for them because they thought that wild animals had killed them. Mary and her companion did not know this and kept looking over their shoulders. It was fall, and the nights were cold. Food was not as plentiful as in summer. The women ate nuts and grapes. When they came to a Native American cornfield, they stole every ear they could carry. Miles of walking wore out their moccasins and left them barefoot. They lost their blankets crossing a swift stream. As cold winter winds blew, they huddled together and ate plant roots. Exhausted and starved, they trudged along the river. The old woman lost her mind and tried to kill Mary to eat her! Mary hid. Although unable to swim, she had to get to the other side of the river for safety. Luckily she found a canoe. From then on, the women saw each other on opposite banks. In December, after 42 days of walking, Mary saw a cabin. She shouted, then fainted. A man came out and found her lying in the snow. She was naked. Her bones stuck out. Her red hair had turned white, and most of her teeth had fallen out. Mary sent the man to look for the old woman. He found her and took her to a fort. Then he went and got Mary's husband. No one knows what happened to Mary's daughter. George fell ill and died soon after leaving his mother. After 13 years of searching, Mary and William found Thomas.

**Answer the following questions:                      5 marks**

1. Why did Mary Draper Ingles go on such a difficult journey?
  - a. She thought it was the only way to save her daughter's life.
  - b. She wanted to see her sons back at the settlement.
  - c. She wanted to help the old Dutch woman escape.
  - d. She wanted to return to her husband.

2. How long did Mary Draper Ingles walk in order to reach home?

a. 5 weeks

c. 7 weeks

b. 6 weeks

d. 42 weeks

3. Mary Draper Ingles was kidnapped

a. before the American Revolution began.

c. after the American Revolution ended.

b. during the American Revolution.

d. during the 19th century.

4. Mary Draper Ingles was not the only captive of the Shawnee. True or False? Explain.

5. During her return trip, why didn't Mary follow the same path that the Native Americans had taken in the West Virginia area?

3. Read the comprehension and answer:

In the spring of 1846, about 800 people headed for California. Among them were the Donner and Reed families. These two families joined together to form their own wagon train. They chose George and Jacob Donner as their leaders. More people joined their group in southern Wyoming. Soon they made a mistake that would leave 90 people stuck in the Sierra Nevadas, a mountain range in eastern California. Of these, only 47 survived that harsh winter. The trouble started when they left the main trail. They took a shortcut that turned out to be anything but short. It delayed their progress and made them move too slowly. They knew they were in trouble by October. Tension grew. Things started to fall apart when James Reed killed another man during a quarrel. The group abandoned Reed in the desert without food or water. A friend secretly gave him a horse and food. Reed made it to California and that winter led a search party looking for the wagon train. The second week of October, panic set in. When one man could not keep up, they left him in the desert, too. A week later a man was accidentally shot. They didn't take time to bury him. By November, deep snows stopped the group from moving. The cattle that had pulled the wagons soon died. But their bodies were buried so far under the snow that the people could not reach them. They built crude shelters of logs, rocks, and hides. They soon ran out of food and the deep snow made hunting nearly impossible. They ate twigs, mice, and their shoes. In December the group tried a daring plan. Fourteen of the strongest would snowshoe to the

nearest settlement. It was a trip of 150 miles. They carried six days' worth of food, but the trip took 33 days. Along the way half of them died. It is believed that, to keep from starving, the remaining survivors had to resort to cannibalism. Seven reached the settlement. They sent back food with the First Relief group. The rescuers arrived on February 19. The people in camp were so weak that they thought the men were angels. Some had lost all their hair and their eyesight. Twelve had died since the group had left. A second relief group came to lead the people out of the mountains. Death continued to stalk them. One three-year-old girl died just five miles from the settlement, and a young boy ate so much dried meat that he died. Despite what the Donner Party faced, people scorned them because of their means of survival. But since no one was murdered, no crime was committed. They did what they had to do to survive.

**Answer the following questions:                    5 marks**

1. The Donner Party's end destination was
  - a. Nevada.
  - b. Wyoming.
  - c. California.
  - d. Oregon.
2. Cannibalism means
  - a. killing other people for food.
  - b. abandoning people in the desert.
  - c. eating one's own pets.
  - d. eating human flesh.
3. The group left James Reed in the desert because he
  - a. couldn't keep up.
  - b. had committed a murder.
  - c. died.
  - d. criticized the group's leaders.
4. The First Relief Group led the settlers out of their snowy encampment. True or False? Explain.
5. According to the plaque, which families had cabins during that terrible winter of 1846–47?



#### 4. Read the comprehension and answer:

Ernest Shackleton was a British explorer who hoped to be the first to travel across Antarctica. In 1914, Shackleton and his crew of 27 seemed ready for the adventure as they packed food, tents, and warm clothes onto the ship *Endurance*. The men did not know how apt the ship's name was. They would face an incredible ordeal that would require endurance. When the *Endurance* was just 100 miles from Antarctica's shore, ice floes closed around it. The ship could not move. It was stuck for 10 months. Then millions of tons of ice started to crush the ship. The captain made the men get off and take all the supplies they could carry in three rowboats. The men had to trek through freezing winds on the cold, barren ice pulling these boats. At night they slept in sleeping bags on the ice. One night the ice cracked beneath a sleeping man. He fell into the icy water, but Shackleton plucked him out. They had no extra clothes, so the man walked around for hours until his clothing dried. If he had stopped moving, he would have frozen to death. Sometimes large leopard seals chased the men. They followed the men's shadows through the ice and then burst through cracks in the ice with their jaws opened wide showing their huge, saw-like teeth. The men shot and ate them. They caught fish, too. After 497 days on ice and water, the captain and crew made it to Elephant Island. It was covered with rocks and ice. Most of the men stayed there, but Shackleton and five men rowed away in a small boat. They rowed for 800 miles through Earth's most stormy seas. Exhausted, they landed on South Georgia Island. This island had a whaling town. But they landed on the wrong side! The men had to cross steep mountains that had never been crossed before. They had just a rope. On the way down, Shackleton tied the men together, and they slid down 2,000 feet. Upon reaching town, he immediately got a ship and headed back for his men. But the seas were so rough that it took him three months and four attempts to get close to Elephant Island. Meanwhile the men on Elephant Island had lost hope. They had waited for four months. Perhaps the little rowboat had sunk. If so, no one would know where they were. Then they saw sails coming toward them. They waved and cheered. Their leader had come for them at last! Every man had survived.

**Answer the following questions:            5 marks**

1. Shackleton and five men set out in a rowboat to go to
  - a. South Georgia Island.
  - b. Antarctica.
  - c. Endurance.
  - d. Elephant Island.
2. Which was not a danger faced by the men on the expedition?
  - a. falling through the ice

c. being eaten by a sea leopard

b. drinking too much alcohol

d. freezing to death

3. Why were the men better off on Elephant Island than they had been on the ice floes?

a. It was much warmer on Elephant Island.

c. They were on land and therefore wouldn't fall through the ice.

b. They could find more things to eat.

d. They were more likely to be seen

by a passing ship.

4. Shackleton's ordeal ended when he set foot on South Georgia Island. True or False? Explain.

5. What really interested Ernest Shackleton? How do you know? Include details from his death notice.

## SECTION-C

**2X10=20**

### III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Jim Lovell was 200,000 miles from Earth. But suddenly he and his two crew members, Fred Haise and John Swigert had just one hour and 52 minutes of oxygen left. Lovell knew the only way they would survive was to stay calm. It was April 1970, and he was in command of the *Apollo 13* lunar mission. Lovell had been on three prior missions. Each of those missions had gone off without a hitch. *Apollo 13* had planned to land two men on the moon. But just 56 hours into the flight, an explosion rocked the service module. It caused a huge drain of oxygen and electrical power. Swigert radioed NASA and said, "Houston, we've had a problem." Lovell and his men left the main ship. They got into the lunar module (LM). This tiny craft was meant to land on the moon. It was built to keep two men alive for two days. Now three men sat inside it. They were four days away from home. Getting into the LM kept them from suffocating. Now NASA engineers had to find a way to keep the men breathing with a small supply of oxygen. At the same time, scientists went to work. They did long math calculations. They figured out when the men should fire their rockets and what course they should take. Making the remaining oxygen last was of top importance. To do this, a filter had to be made. Luckily NASA engineers had a detailed list of what was on board. They knew every item they had to work with. A ground team designed and built the filter. They used just the things that the astronauts had. Then they radioed instructions to the crew. The cardboard from an instruction manual formed part of the filter. Special thermal underwear was aboard with thin tubing woven into the fabric. Water would flow through these tubes to keep the men cool as they

worked on the moon. Now the underwear was unneeded. But its plastic tubing was used in the filter. It took the three men one hour to make it. Lovell said later, "It wasn't handsome, but it worked." The men had to circle the moon. Just before reentering Earth's atmosphere, the crew cast off the service and lunar modules. They made a safe landing in the command module. They splashed down in the Pacific Ocean. Some people think that bringing the *Apollo 13* crew home safely was NASA's finest hour

**Answer the following questions:            2X5=10            marks**

1. The astronauts first knew that they had trouble when
  - a. the service module blew up.
  - b. Houston contacted them and told them that there was a problem.
  - c. they started losing oxygen and electricity rapidly.
  - d. they began to suffocate.
2. The astronauts safely landed in the ocean in the
  - a. main ship.
  - b. lunar module.
  - c. service module.
  - d. command module.
3. How did the makeshift filter help the crew?
  - a. It gave them more electrical power.
  - b. It let them have enough oxygen to get home.
  - c. It kept the spacecraft from overheating.
  - d. It gave them something to do so that they wouldn't panic.
4. Teamwork saved the crew of the *Apollo 13* mission. True or False? Explain.
5. List three compliments that the movie reviewer includes to encourage readers to go see *Apollo 13*

**2. Answer the following:**

Mary was seven years old. Her parents had recently moved to a new town, and so Mary was going to a different school from the one she has been at for some years. It was a few kilometres from the house which she now lived in with her parents, but there was a school bus

that went around picking up pupils every morning and bringing them back to their homes every afternoon, and as both of Mary's parents has to go to work every morning, she always went on this bus. She has to be at a corner twenty metres from her front door by half past eight every day and the bus was usually on time, and never more than a minute or two late. Mary's parents always set their alarm clock every evening so that none of them would be late, but one morning the alarm failed to go off, and it was not till a quarter past eight that Mary's mother suddenly woke up, looked at the clock, said, 'Whatever happened to that clock?' and then hurried into Mary's room. Mary was fast asleep, but her mother woke her up and told her to get ready for school. 'I'm sorry, dear,' she said, 'but you' II have to wash and dress very quickly, have an even quicker breakfast, and then I'II drive you to school on my way to the office. I'll get your breakfast ready now.' 'But how ever will you find the way, Mum?' Mary said. 'You've only been to school once.' 'Yes,' her mother answered, 'but you've done the trip several times now in the bus, so you can be my guide to get there, can't you?' 'Oh, yes,' said Mary, 'I suppose so.' She washed, dressed and had a quick breakfast, and then she and her mother went to the garage and got into the car. They set off, and Mary told her mother to turn each time that they came to a place she recognised. In this way she made her mother drive round most of the town before they got to her school. When they arrived, her mother saw that it was not really very far from their house. 'Why ever did you make me go such a long way round, Mary, instead of the most direct way?' her mother asked her. 'Well, Mum,' answered Mary, 'it was because I didn't know how else to get here. That's the way our bus always goes to pick up the other children on the way to school.'

**Answer the following questions:                    2X5=10                    marks**

1. Did Mary change schools?
  - a) No, she did not.      b) Yes, she did
2. Why did she do this?
  - a) Because her parents went to another town.
  - b) Because she had been at the first school for some years.
3. Did Mary usually go to school in her mother's car?
  - a) No, she did not.      b) Yes, she did.
4. Why was Mary late one morning?
  - a) Because her mother's alarm clock did not go off.
  - b) Because she was fast asleep.
5. Did Mary get her breakfast ready?

- a) No, she did not.    b) Yes, she did.
6. Did Mary know the way to school?  
a) No, she did not.    b) Yes, she did.
7. How did she know where her mother should turn?  
a) She was a guide.    b) She recognised each place.
8. Was the school really rather near, or a long way from, Mary's house?  
a) It was a loon way from it.    b) It was rather near it.
9. Did Mary make her mother go a long way round?  
a) No, she did not.    b) Yes, she did.
10. Why did she do this?  
a) Because it was the way their bus went.  
b) Because she didn't really know the way.

