

Class : _____ Roll No. : _____ Supervisor's Signature : _____

Q. No.	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Marks in Words	Examiner's Signature
Marks								

- Instructions :**
- 1) All questions are Compulsory
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate marks
 - 3) Answers to Section I should be written on the question paper
 - 4) Answer to Section II should be written in a separate answer-book
 - 5) Section I and II should be tied together

Section - I

Q.1 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below :

Folk tales, traditional ballads, folksongs and proverbs, all fall under the heading of folklore. Folklore, then, is a kind of literature which has survived from an earlier time and does not fit into the pattern of culture at present time. Some of the classical epics like the Mahabharata or the Iliad probably have such folk-origins, and many of the stories which have inspired modern dramatists and writers to write plays and stories go back to old myths or fables.

How these stories began or spread is not known, but the search for their origin makes an interesting study. The study of the folklore of different cultures shows remarkable similarities between the folk tales of these cultures. It is likely that these stories told by the early people either developed from similar experiences or were carried from one region to another by travellers. These stories fall into three main classes : myths, legends and popular tales.

Myths are sacred narratives which describe events like the creation of the earth, or the first death, or the struggle between good and evil. Myths often attempt to relate the customs and beliefs of a society to the particular narrative, because the primary function of myth is to hold the society together.

Legends like those of Rama, Krishna, Arthur or Helen are bits of history. They keep up the tradition of heroes. While there are some historical facts in legends, there is a great deal of romantic addition to these facts. The heroes of legends have qualities which are more than human. There is an element of the supernatural too : curses that cause disasters, magical swords and so on.

Popular tales or fables are told to amuse the listeners. A common theme in fables is the triumph over difficulties. This kind of story spreads very easily. This has happened in the past. Many European fables have come from Persian or Arabic translation of Indian fables.

- i) What may be the probable reason for the remarkable similarities found between the folk tales of different cultures? 02

ii) **State whether True or False :** 04

- a) Popular fables entertain listeners _____
- b) Mahabharata and Iliad may have folk - origins _____
- c) Legends have no real basis _____
- d) Modern drama and writers have no link with folklore. _____

iii) Define the term 'folklore'. 02

iv) What is the primary function of a myth? 01

v) How these stories began or spread is not known. (Rewrite beginning with 'It') 01

Q.2 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below :

“A GREAT MASS” of something means a great amount. When the new method of manufacturing articles in great numbers was introduced, a new name was wanted for it and “Mass production” was the one that came into use.

In what ways does mass production differ from the older methods of manufacture? Formerly a craftsman, or skilled workman, often made the whole of an article himself by hand. He put into his work all his skill, all his experience. He was proud of the fruits of his labour. His reputation, his standing among his fellows, depended on his skill and on his character. He would have been ashamed if any serious fault had appeared in his work. He was envied and admired by fellow-craftsmen whose skill was not equal to his own. Article made in this way could not be mass-produced. Each article differed slightly from the others; in every one there was something of the maker’s individuality. The finished article was sold at a high price, the price representing the time and the skill of the craftsman who had made it.

Many such articles, made long ago with loving care, possess a quality and a beauty that mass-produced goods cannot equal. The wonderful pottery of ancient China, the lovely carpets of Persia, the engraved swords of Damascus, the silver-ware of the Middle Ages—all these things show the individual craftsmanship of their long-dead makers.

These articles were made for the rich and for those who were moderately well off. The poorer classes could not hope to possess works of art. Their household utensils, their clothes and their farm tools were roughly and cheaply made, though very practical in serving the purposes for which they were designed.

i) What did the high price of hand-made articles represent? 01

ii) How was an article made by a craftsman? What was his attitude towards it? 02

iii) Which are the examples used by the writer to show the superior quality and beauty of hand-made articles? 02

iv) He was envied and admired by fellow-craftsmen. (Change the voice) 01

v) What ‘These articles’ in line 1 of the last para refer to? 01

vi) Match the columns :

03

Column A	Answer	Column B
a) Craftsman	_____	i) a person's own style
b) Mass	_____	ii) a skilled workman
c) individuality	_____	iii) a great amount

Q.3

According to eminent political theorists there are three basic conditions which a democracy must fulfil. It must aim at the greatest good of the largest number, it must aim at settling differences through discussion and compromise; and it must work for the establishment of an egalitarian society. If we cast a critical glance backward, we shall see that the evolution of genuinely democratic system in India has been continuously blighted by these factors ever since we became free.

Ignorance, illiteracy, poverty, and mass privation are all impediments to democracy. India has been passing through a crisis in recent years. Religion has lost its hold over the growth of human character. Our faith in our own cultural heritage is shaken due to western civilization. The result is that old values of life have ceased to inspire the younger generations while new values of life have not developed roots in the Indian soil. When the society is in the throes of such spiritual crisis, no political concept in its initial stage can bring about spontaneous results.

Racial, colour, linguistic, caste, or religious taboos should be kept away from the sphere of political activity of the state. These factors should cease to influence the elector's mind and to make the elections a farce and fore-gone conclusion.

Economic monopolies and concentration of wealth in a few hands are inconsistent with the object of democracy. Economic disparities enable a few to capture seats of power by purchasing the votes with money. Such disparities are an insult and an impediment to democracy. Economic stability is essential for the flourishing of democratic processes. This stability can be achieved only by properly harnessing the resources of the community so as to yield the maximum production of goods and proper distribution thereof to all the people. Rapidly growing population also poses a threat to economic growth which is essential for the consolidation of democracy.

i) Three basic conditions which a democracy must fulfil are : 03

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

ii) Impediments to democracy - _____ 01

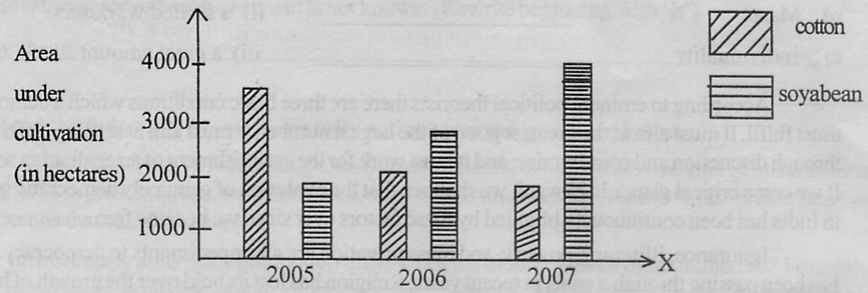
iii) What is the spiritual crisis India is going through? 02

iv) The solutions suggested and implied by the author : 03

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

v) A suitable title for the passage would be _____ 01

Q.4 The following bar graph shows the comparative agricultural cultivation of cotton and soyabean. Study it carefully and answer the questions below.



- i) Which factor is shown along the X - axis? 01

- ii) What is the trend shown in soyabean cultivation?
 increasing / decreasing (strike out incorrect option) 01
- iii) The year when maximum farmers switched over to soyabean production from cotton 01
- iv) What is the reciprocal relationship between cotton and soyabean cultivation? 02

Section - II

Q.5 a) Write an essay on any ONE of the following : 15

- 1) Caring for the Aged
- 2) Traffic Troubles
- 3) Children and the Media

OR

b) Write a report on your visit to a fort and museum as part of your history project. 14

