

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, CHENNAI REGION

COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION  
ENGLISH (CORE)

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

**General Instructions:**

1. This paper is divided into three Sections: A, B and C. All sections are compulsory.
2. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
3. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

**SECTION A: READING: 20 Marks**

**1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which follow: 12 marks**

(1) There are two types of diabetes, *insulin-dependent* and *non-insulin-dependent*. Between 90–95% of the estimated 13–14 million people in the United States with diabetes have non-insulin-dependent, or Type II, diabetes. Because this form of diabetes usually begins in adults over the age of 40 and is most common after the age of 55, it used to be called adult-onset diabetes. Its symptoms often develop gradually and are hard to identify at first; therefore, nearly half of all people with diabetes do not know they have it. For instance, someone who has developed Type II diabetes may feel tired or ill without knowing why. This can be particularly dangerous because untreated diabetes can cause damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves. While the causes, short-term effects, and treatments of the two types of diabetes differ, both types can cause the same long-term health problems.

(2) Most importantly, both types affect the body's ability to use digested food for energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion, *glucose* (commonly known as sugar), for energy. After a meal, the normal digestive system breaks some food down into glucose. The blood carries the glucose or sugar throughout the body, causing blood glucose levels to rise. In response to this rise, the hormone insulin is released into the bloodstream and signals the body tissues to metabolize or burn the glucose for fuel, which causes blood glucose levels to return to normal. The glucose that the body does not use right away is stored in the liver, muscle, or fat.

(3) In both types of diabetes, however, this normal process malfunctions. A gland called the *pancreas*, found just behind the stomach, makes *insulin*. In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin at all. This condition usually begins in childhood and is known as Type I (formerly called juvenile-onset) diabetes. These patients must have daily insulin injections to survive. People with non-insulin-dependent diabetes usually produce some insulin in their pancreas, but their bodies' tissues do not respond well to the insulin signal and, therefore, do not metabolize the glucose properly, a condition known as insulin resistance.



(4) Insulin resistance is an important factor in non-insulin-dependent diabetes, and scientists are searching for the causes of insulin resistance. They have identified two possibilities. The first is that there could be a defect in the insulin receptors on cells. Like an appliance that needs to be plugged into an electrical outlet, insulin has to bind to a receptor in order to function. Several things can go wrong with receptors. For example, there may not be enough receptors to which insulin may bind, or a defect in the receptors may prevent insulin from binding. The second possible cause of insulin resistance is that, although insulin may bind to the receptors, the cells do not read the signal to metabolize the glucose. Scientists continue to study these cells to see why this might happen.

(5) There's no cure for diabetes yet. However, there are ways to alleviate its symptoms. In 1986, the National Institute of Health panel of experts recommended that the best treatment for non-insulin-dependent diabetes is a diet that helps one maintain a normal weight and pays particular attention to a proper balance of the different food groups. Many experts, including those in the American Diabetes Association, recommend that 50–60% of daily calories come from carbohydrates, 12–20% from protein, and no more than 30% from fat. Foods that are rich in carbohydrates, like breads, cereals, fruits, and vegetables, break down into glucose during digestion, causing blood glucose to rise. Additionally, studies have shown that cooked foods raise blood glucose higher than raw, unpeeled foods. A doctor or nutritionist should always be consulted for more of this kind of information and for help in planning a diet to off set the effects of this form of diabetes.

### 1.1 Answer the following questions:

9 marks

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. What may be the most dangerous aspect of Type II diabetes?                   | 1 |
| b. What is common and uncommon for Type I and Type II diabetes?                 | 2 |
| c. What is the main function of insulin?  | 1 |
| d. Where is excess glucose stored?.   | 1 |
| e. What are the causes of insulin resistance in non-insulin-dependent diabetes? | 2 |
| f. What kind of a treatment is recommended for non-insulin-dependent diabetics? | 2 |

### 1.2 Find the words/phrases from the passage which mean the same as:

3 marks

- Beginning (Para 1)
- React (Para 3)
- Counter act (Para 5)

### 2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions which follow: 8m

(1) Medical waste has been a growing concern because of recent incidents of public exposure to discarded blood vials, needles (sharps), empty prescription bottles, and syringes. Medical waste can typically include general refuse, human blood and blood products, cultures and stocks of infectious agents, laboratory animal carcasses, contaminated bedding material, and pathological wastes.

(2) Wastes are generally collected by gravity chutes, carts, or pneumatic tubes, each of which has its own advantages and disadvantages. Chutes are limited to vertical transport, and there is some risk of exhausting contaminants into hallways if a door is left open during use. Carts are primarily for horizontal transport of bagged or containerized wastes. The main risk here is that bags may be broken or torn during transport. Pneumatic tubes offer the best performance for waste transport in a large facility. Advantages include high-speed movement, movement in any direction, and minimal intermediate storage of untreated wastes.

(5). Hydro pulping involves grinding the waste in the presence of an oxidizing fluid, such as hypochlorite solution. One advantage is that waste can be rendered innocuous and reduced in size within the same system. Disadvantages are the added operating burden, difficulty of controlling fugitive emissions, and the difficulty of conducting microbiological tests .

(5) Steam sterilization is limited in the types of medical waste it can treat, but is appropriate for laboratory cultures and/or substances contaminated with infectious organisms. The waste is subjected to steam in a sealed, pressurized chamber. The liquid that may form is drained off to the sewer or sent for processing. The unit is then reopened after a vapor release to the atmosphere, and the solid waste is removed for further processing or disposal. One advantage of steam sterilization is that it has been used for many years in hospitals to sterilize instruments and containers and to treat small quantities of waste. However, since sterilization does not change the appearance of the waste, there could be a problem in gaining acceptance of the waste for landfilling.

(7) A properly designed, maintained, and operated incinerator achieves a relatively high level of organism destruction. Incineration reduces the weight and volume of the waste as much as 95% and is especially appropriate for pathological wastes and sharps. The most common incineration system for medical waste is the controlled-air type. The principal advantage of this type of incinerator is low particulate emissions. Rotary-kiln and grate-type units have been used, but use of grate-type units has been discontinued because of high air emissions. The rotary kiln also puts out high emissions, and the costs have been prohibitive for smaller units.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations where necessary. 5

2.2 Make a summary of the above passage in not more than 80 words using the notes made and also suggest a suitable title. 3

### Section B: Advanced Writing Skills 35 marks

3 You are Ashish/Aarti of Hyderabad . You want to let out a house. Write out an advertisement to be published in the classified columns of a newspaper in about 50 words. 5

or

Your school has decided to celebrate Golden Jubilee of KVS, by arranging a day long programme. Students are urged to participate actively & co-operate in making the celebrations a grand success. You are Monisha/Manoj,Cultural Secretary of your school. Write a notice in this regard in not more than 50 words to be put up on the school notice board.

4 You are Komal / Koushik, secretary of Youth club Anna Nagar. You organized a chess tournament for the age group 15-18 in your school. Write a report in about 125 words for the school magazine on the activities of your club and the inauguration of the tournament by the Minister for Youth & Sports .

10

or

The International Book Fair was inaugurated by the Chairman of Children's Book Trust. You are Amita/Arun, a class XII student of J.B.Priestly school, Mumbai. You visited the fair and were impressed with the range of books on display. Write a factual description in about 125 words.

3

**5** You are Selma /Saleem. You saw an advertisement regarding a course for training & preparing students for TOEFL (Test of English as a foreign Language). You wish to join the course. Write a letter to the course director, British council, Nungambakkam, Chennai-68, enquiring about all the details that you require. 10

Or

Write a letter to the Editor of a local daily complaining about the mosquito menace in your area leading to dengue fever and the step-motherly attitude of the corporation in providing civic amenities. You are Neelima/ Nirmal of 2/A, II Cross Street, Banjara Hills ,Hyderabad.

**6.** You are Meera/Manoj. Write an article in 125- 150 words on the topic “Value Education in schools.” Write the steps taken by your school in this direction. 10

Or

You are Vinuta /Viki. The recent hike in the prices of essential commodities like vegetables, gas, pulses etc has made living very difficult. Write an article in about 150 words suggesting certain steps to curb price hike.

### Section -C: Textbooks 45 marks

**7. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow** **(1x4=) 4**

Now we will count to twelve  
and we will all keep still.  
For once on the face of the Earth  
let's not speak any language,  
let's stop for one second,  
and not move our arms so much.



- Name the poem and the poet.
- What does the poet ask us to do?
- What should we not do on the Earth for a second?
- What is his real purpose in saying all this?

Or

Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,

Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.

They do not fear the men beneath the tree;

They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

- Name the poem & the poet.
- What are Aunt's tigers doing?
- How do the prancing tigers look like?
- What do the tigers do on seeing the men?

**8 Answer any two of the following questions in about 30-40 words.**

**(2\*2=) 4**

- What does the poet's mother look like?
- What is the speciality of the Tyrolese valley?
- What image does the poet use to describe the beautiful bounty of the earth?

**9. Answer any six of the following questions in about 30-40 words.**

**(2\*6=) 12**

- Why did the villagers join the students for the last lesson?
- Which incident seemed very funny to the author in the beginning, in the lesson 'Memories of childhood'?
- What was written in the photo copied sheet superimposed over the last page of the question paper ?
- Why did Edla want the peddler to stay back?
- Why did Jack's story telling sessions become tiring?
- Why did the British landlords free the sharecroppers from growing indigo? What did they want instead?
- What did Jansie tell Sophie while returning from school?

**10. Answer any one of the following in about 125-150 words.**

**5**

What did Douglas do to overcome the fear inside him? What advice did he give to his readers?

or

How does Dr Sadao come out as a true Japanese?

11. Answer the following in about 100 words.

5

Sophie, in the story 'Going Places' is a victim of adolescent fantasizing and hero worship and does not have any touch of the realistic and practical outlook. But her friend Jansie is very opposite to her and tries hard to bring her to the reality.

One of your friends studying in the city is also such a victim of adolescent fantasizing and hero worship. Write a letter to her making her realize the wrong path she is treading and guiding her through the right way, being a true friend.

12. Answer the following in about 150 words.

8

How was the mystery of Sir Charles' death solved by Holmes and Watson?

13. Answer the following in about 150 words.

7

What opinion do you form of Sir Henry Baskerville?

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