

UP Board Class 12 English - 316(RM) - 2025 Question Paper with
Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :100	Total Questions :12
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. First 15 minutes are allotted for the candidates to read the question paper.
2. This question paper is divided into four Sections — A, B, C and D.
3. All questions from all the Sections are compulsory.
4. Marks are indicated against each question.

Section - A

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

The first thing that a scholar should bear in mind is that a book ought not to be read for mere amusement. Half-educated persons read for amusement, and are not to be blamed for it; they are incapable of appreciating the deeper qualities that belong to a really great literature. But a young man who has passed through a course of university training should discipline himself at an early day never to read for mere amusement. And once the habit of this discipline has been formed, he will find it impossible to read for mere amusement. He will then impatiently throw down any book from which he cannot obtain intellectual food, any book that does not make an appeal to the higher emotions and to his intellect. But on the other hand, the habit of reading for amusement becomes with thousands of people exactly the same kind of habit as wine-drinking or opium-smoking; it is like a narcotic; something that helps to pass the time, something that keeps up a perpetual condition of dreaming, something that eventually results in destroying all capacity for thought, giving exercise only to the surface parts of the mind, and leaving the deeper springs of feeling and the higher faculties of perception unemployed.

a. What sort of people read for amusement?

Correct Answer: Half-educated persons.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify the type of people who, according to the provided passage, read for the sole purpose of amusement.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

To answer this, we need to scan the passage for keywords like "amusement" and see who is associated with this type of reading. The second sentence provides a direct answer.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The passage explicitly states: "Half-educated persons read for amusement, and are not to be blamed for it; they are incapable of appreciating the deeper qualities that belong to a really great literature."

This sentence directly links "half-educated persons" with reading for "amusement".

Step 4: Final Answer:

Based on the text, the sort of people who read for amusement are **half-educated persons**.

Quick Tip

In reading comprehension tasks, questions often ask for information that is stated directly in the text. The key is to carefully read the question and then scan the passage for the exact keywords or phrases to locate the answer quickly.

b. What does the truly educated person read?

Correct Answer: A truly educated person reads books that provide 'intellectual food' and appeal to their higher emotions and intellect.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks what kind of reading material a truly educated and disciplined person seeks, according to the passage's description.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage describes the behavior of a disciplined reader who has moved beyond reading for mere amusement. This description reveals what they value in a book.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The passage states that once a person has formed the habit of discipline, "He will then impatiently throw down any book from which he cannot obtain intellectual food, any book that does not make an appeal to the higher emotions and to his intellect."

This implies that the educated person actively seeks out books that offer these qualities: 'intellectual food' and an appeal to 'higher emotions and intellect'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

A truly educated person reads books that provide **intellectual food** and make an **appeal to the higher emotions and to his intellect**.

Quick Tip

Sometimes the answer is not stated directly but is implied by describing an opposite behavior. Here, the passage describes what an educated person rejects, which in turn tells us what they accept or look for.

c. What are the ill effects of reading for mere amusement?

Correct Answer: The habit of reading for amusement destroys the capacity for thought, exercises only the surface parts of the mind, and leaves deeper feelings and higher faculties unemployed, similar to a narcotic addiction.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This question asks for the negative consequences or harmful outcomes of habitually reading only for entertainment, as described in the passage.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The last part of the passage is dedicated to explaining the dangers of this habit, using strong comparisons.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The passage compares the habit to "wine-drinking or opium-smoking" and a "narcotic". It then lists the specific ill effects:

1. It "eventually results in destroying all capacity for thought."
2. It gives "exercise only to the surface parts of the mind."
3. It leaves "the deeper springs of feeling and the higher faculties of perception unemployed."

Step 4: Final Answer:

The ill effects mentioned are the destruction of the capacity for thought, exercising only the superficial mind, and neglecting the deeper feelings and perceptive faculties.

Quick Tip

When a question asks for "effects," "reasons," or "consequences," look for lists or descriptions of outcomes in the passage. Signal words like "results in," "becomes," or comparisons can help pinpoint these details.

d. When should one train oneself for reading the right kind of books?

Correct Answer: One should train oneself at an early day.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the specific time or stage in life when a person should begin the training for disciplined reading, according to the author.

Step 2: Locating the Information in the Passage:

The passage gives advice specifically to a young person undergoing university training.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The text states: "But a young man who has passed through a course of university training should discipline himself **at an early day** never to read for mere amusement."

The phrase "at an early day" clearly indicates the recommended time to start this discipline.

Step 4: Final Answer:

According to the passage, one should train oneself for reading the right kind of books **at an early day**.

Quick Tip

Questions starting with "When" require you to look for words or phrases related to time, age, or a specific stage of life. Scan the text for such indicators to find the answer efficiently.

e(i). Explain the phrase 'intellectual food'.

Correct Answer: 'Intellectual food' refers to reading material that nourishes, stimulates, and challenges the mind, rather than just providing simple entertainment.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This is a vocabulary-in-context question. It asks for the meaning of the metaphorical phrase 'intellectual food' as it is used in the passage.

Step 2: Analyzing the Context:

The passage contrasts 'intellectual food' with reading for 'mere amusement'. An educated person is said to throw down any book from which he cannot obtain this 'food'. This sets up a clear distinction between substantial, nourishing content and light, superficial content.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Just as physical food provides nourishment for the body, 'intellectual food' provides nourishment for the mind (the intellect). This means the content should be thought-provoking, offer new ideas, challenge existing beliefs, and engage the higher faculties of the brain. It is the substance that allows the mind to grow and be exercised meaningfully.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The phrase 'intellectual food' means content that is mentally nourishing and stimulating, providing substance for thought and engaging the higher emotions and intellect.

Quick Tip

When asked to explain a phrase from a passage, always analyze the context. The surrounding sentences provide clues to the intended meaning. Think about the comparison or metaphor being used.

e(ii). Write the opposite word of 'discipline'.

Correct Answer: Indiscipline.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the antonym (a word with the opposite meaning) of the word 'discipline'.

Step 2: Analyzing the Meaning of 'Discipline' in Context:

In the passage, 'discipline' refers to self-control, training, and a structured habit of choosing intellectually stimulating books. It implies order and regulation of one's reading habits.

Step 3: Finding the Opposite:

The direct opposite of control and order is a lack of control and order. The most common antonym for discipline is formed by adding the prefix 'in-', which negates the root word.

Therefore, the opposite is 'indiscipline'. Other possible words, depending on the context, could be 'chaos', 'disorder', or 'negligence'. However, 'indiscipline' is the most precise antonym.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The opposite word of 'discipline' is **indiscipline**.

Quick Tip

For antonym questions, first, be sure you understand the exact meaning of the word in the given context. Then, think of words that represent the reverse of that meaning. Often, prefixes like 'in-', 'un-', 'dis-', or 'non-' can create antonyms.

e(iii). Which word in the passage is nearest in meaning to 'entertainment'?

Correct Answer: Amusement.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to find a word within the provided passage that is a synonym or has the closest meaning to 'entertainment'.

Step 2: Scanning the Passage for Synonyms:

We need to read through the passage and look for a word that describes the act of occupying oneself in an enjoyable or pleasant way, which is the core meaning of 'entertainment'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

The passage repeatedly uses the phrase "read for mere amusement". 'Amusement' is defined as the state or experience of finding something funny or entertaining. The author uses it to describe reading that is done simply to pass the time pleasantly, without any deeper intellectual goal. This aligns perfectly with the common meaning of 'entertainment'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The word in the passage nearest in meaning to 'entertainment' is **amusement**.

Quick Tip

To find a synonym in a passage, first define the target word ('entertainment') in your mind. Then, scan the text for words that fit that definition. Pay close attention to how the words are used in their sentences to confirm they match the context.

Section - B

2(a). Write an article on the topic: Women in New India.

Solution:

Women in New India: Charting a New Destiny

India, a nation undergoing rapid transformation, is witnessing a profound shift in the status and role of its women. The concept of "New India" is incomplete without acknowledging the strides women have made, breaking age-old shackles of patriarchy and stepping into every sphere of life. From boardrooms to political arenas, from science labs to the armed forces, the Indian woman is redefining her identity and contributing significantly to the nation's progress.

The most significant catalyst for this change has been education. Government initiatives like "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" have not only improved the sex ratio but have also encouraged families to invest in their daughters' education. As a result, women are excelling academically and entering professions that were once considered male-dominated. We have women leading multinational corporations, flying fighter jets, and winning Olympic medals. They are becoming financially independent, which empowers them to make their own choices and command respect within their families and society. The digital revolution has further provided women with platforms for entrepreneurship and self-expression, enabling them to overcome geographical and social barriers.

However, the journey towards true equality is far from over. Despite the progress, women in many parts of India continue to face immense challenges. Issues like gender-based violence, wage disparity, patriarchal mindsets, and the burden of domestic responsibilities persist. The safety of women remains a grave concern, and the gap between the opportunities available to urban and rural women is still vast. For every successful woman who breaks the glass ceiling, there are millions who are still denied basic rights to education, health, and freedom.

To build a truly "New India," the empowerment of women must be holistic. This requires a concerted effort from all sections of society. We need stricter enforcement of laws protecting women, greater representation in leadership positions, and a fundamental change in societal attitudes. Men must become active allies in this struggle for

equality. Ultimately, empowering women is not just a social cause; it is an economic necessity. A nation that utilizes the full potential of half its population is destined for greatness. The women of New India are ready to lead the charge; it is up to the rest of society to support and celebrate them.

Quick Tip

When writing an article, structure it with a clear introduction, body, and conclusion. Use the introduction to present the topic. The body should contain 2-3 paragraphs, each discussing a specific aspect (e.g., progress, challenges, solutions). The conclusion should summarize your points and provide a final thought. Use strong topic sentences for each paragraph.

2(b). Write an article on the topic: My Hero in History.

Solution:

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: A Hero for All Times

History is adorned with the stories of great leaders, warriors, and thinkers, but a true hero is one whose life inspires generations to dream bigger and aim higher. For me, that hero is Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. He was not a king who won battles with swords, but a visionary who won the hearts of a billion people with his humility, wisdom, and unwavering dedication to his nation. His journey from a humble background in Rameswaram to becoming the 11th President of India is a powerful testament to the fact that greatness is born not of privilege, but of perseverance and purpose.

Dr. Kalam's contributions to India are monumental. As an aerospace scientist, he was the driving force behind the development of India's missile program, earning him the title of the "Missile Man of India." His work made India a self-reliant and formidable power in space and defense technology. Yet, his most significant role was perhaps that of the President. He transformed the highest office in the country into a 'People's Presidency,' making Rashtrapati Bhavan accessible to the common man, especially children. He did not confine himself to protocol; he travelled across the country, igniting young minds with his vision for a developed India by 2020.

What makes Dr. Kalam my hero are not just his achievements, but the values he embodied. His life was a lesson in simplicity and integrity. Despite holding the most powerful positions, he remained a humble teacher at heart. His love for students was immense, as he believed that the future of the nation was in their hands. His words, "Dream, dream, dream. Dreams transform into thoughts and thoughts result in action," continue to echo in the minds of millions of young Indians, encouraging them to believe in their potential. He was a true patriot who transcended all barriers of religion and

region, seeing himself as an Indian first and foremost.

In conclusion, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a rare blend of a scientist, a statesman, a teacher, and a philosopher. He taught us that true success lies in dedicating one's life to a larger cause. His legacy is not just in the missiles he built, but in the millions of dreams he ignited. He is not just a hero in history; he is a timeless source of inspiration for anyone who dares to dream.

Quick Tip

When writing about a personal hero, focus not only on their achievements but also on the specific qualities that you find admirable. Explain **why** they are your hero. This personal touch makes the article more engaging and heartfelt. Structure your points logically, moving from their life and work to their personal qualities and lasting impact.

2(c). Write an article on the topic: Problem of Corruption.

Solution:

Corruption: The Silent Cancer Weakening Our Nation

Corruption is one of the most pervasive and damaging problems plaguing modern society. It is a silent cancer that eats into the vitals of a nation, undermining its democratic institutions, hindering economic development, and eroding the trust of its citizens. From petty bribes demanded for basic public services to massive scams involving high-ranking officials, corruption manifests in many forms, but its effect is always the same: it perverts justice and denies equal opportunity.

The roots of corruption are deep and complex. They lie in a combination of factors, including excessive bureaucracy, a lack of transparency in governance, low public sector salaries, and a general decline in moral and ethical values. When procedures are complicated and slow, it creates opportunities for officials to demand bribes to speed things up. The nexus between politicians, bureaucrats, and criminals further fuels this menace, creating a system where public funds meant for development are siphoned off for personal gain. The result is potholed roads, under-equipped hospitals, and schools without teachers, while the corrupt amass illicit wealth.

The impact of corruption is felt most acutely by the poorest and most vulnerable sections of society. For them, a small bribe can be the difference between getting a ration card or going hungry. It creates a system based not on merit but on connections and the ability to pay. This fosters inequality and resentment, and it discourages foreign investment, as companies become wary of the unpredictable costs of doing business. In

essence, corruption stalls the nation's progress and tarnishes its image on the global stage.

Combating this deep-seated problem requires a multi-pronged approach and a strong political will. Strengthening anti-corruption bodies like the Lokpal and CBI and ensuring their independence is crucial. Laws like the Right to Information (RTI) Act empower citizens to demand transparency and hold officials accountable. The increasing use of technology and digital transactions in governance can also help reduce opportunities for graft. However, laws and technology alone are not enough. The fight against corruption must begin with a change in mindset. We, as citizens, must resolve to neither give nor take bribes and must instill strong ethical values in the next generation. A corruption-free India is not just a dream; it is a goal we must all work towards collectively.

Quick Tip

For a problem-solution based article like this, a good structure is: 1. Introduction: Define the problem and its significance. 2. Body Paragraph 1: Discuss the causes of the problem. 3. Body Paragraph 2: Explain the effects/consequences of the problem. 4. Conclusion/Body Paragraph 3: Propose solutions and conclude with a call to action. This logical flow makes your argument clear and persuasive.

3. Write an application to the principal of your college requesting him to grant you full concession in fee.

Solution:

To,
The Principal,
Your College Name
College Address
City, Pin Code

Date: 2nd September, 2025

Subject: Application for Full Fee Concession

Respected Sir/Madam,

With due respect, I wish to state that I am a student of Class [Your Class and Section], with Roll Number [Your Roll No.]. I am writing this application to request a full concession in my tuition fees for the current academic session.

My family is currently facing significant financial hardship. My father is the sole breadwinner, and his monthly income is only [mention a reasonable amount, e.g., Rs. 8,000], which is insufficient to support our family of [mention number] members. Due to these circumstances, my parents are finding it extremely difficult to pay my college fees.

I have always been a sincere and diligent student. I secured [mention your percentage, e.g., 85%] in my previous examination. I am very keen to continue my studies and build a good career, but my family's financial condition is a major obstacle.

Therefore, I kindly request you to consider my situation and grant me a full fee concession. I have attached a copy of my father's income certificate and my previous year's mark sheet for your reference. I shall be ever grateful to you for this act of kindness.

Thank you.

Yours obediently,

Your Name

Class: [Your Class]

Roll No: [Your Roll No.]

Quick Tip

When writing a formal application, always maintain a respectful and polite tone. Clearly state the purpose of your application in the subject line and the first paragraph. Provide a concise reason for your request and support it with relevant details. Ensure the format—including the date, salutation, and closing—is correct.

3(OR). Write a letter to your younger brother warning him against some of his undesirable companions.

Solution:

Your Address Line 1,

Your Address Line 2,

City, Pin Code.

2nd September, 2025

My dear [Brother's Name, e.g., Rohan],

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. I received your last letter and was happy to learn that you are settling into your new college life. I am sure you

are working hard towards your goals, and all of us at home are very proud of you.

The reason I'm writing to you today is a bit serious and has been on my mind for a while. I recently spoke to [mention a source, e.g., our cousin, Uncle] who mentioned that you have made some new friends. While making new friends is a good thing, he expressed concern that this new group of yours tends to neglect their studies and is often seen wasting time during college hours. This news has left me quite worried.

You are at a very important stage of your life where every decision you make will shape your future. You must have heard the saying, "A man is known by the company he keeps." Good companions inspire you to be a better person and focus on your ambitions, while undesirable company can easily lead you astray. Bad habits are easy to pick up but very difficult to get rid of. I trust you, but I want to ensure you don't unknowingly fall into a pattern that could harm your academic performance and your character.

My advice is to choose your friends wisely. Be with those who are sincere, studious, and have a positive outlook on life. This is not to say that you should be rude to anyone, but you must be able to draw a line. Please understand that I am telling you this out of love and concern for your well-being. I have full faith that you are mature enough to make the right choices.

I hope you will take my words in the right spirit. Do write back and let me know how you are doing. Give my regards to everyone there.

Your loving brother,
Your Name

Quick Tip

When writing an informal letter with a serious purpose, like giving advice, it is important to maintain a caring and supportive tone rather than a preachy or accusatory one. Start with pleasantries, state your concern gently, provide your reasoning, and end with an expression of trust and love. This makes the recipient more likely to accept your advice.

Section - C

4(a). Choose the correct option to correct the sentence: "He always gave me a valuable advice."

- (i) He always give me a valuable advice.
- (ii) He always gives me a valuable advice.

- (iii) He always gave me valuable advice.
- (iv) He always gives me valuable advice.

Correct Answer: (iii) He always gave me valuable advice.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question tests the knowledge of uncountable nouns. The word 'advice' is an uncountable noun, which means it does not have a plural form (advices) and cannot be used with the indefinite articles 'a' or 'an'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The original sentence is "He always gave me a valuable advice."

The error here is the use of the article 'a' before the uncountable noun 'advice'. To correct this, the article 'a' must be removed.

Let's analyze the options:

- (i) "He always give me a valuable advice." - Incorrect. The tense is changed to present ('give') which doesn't fit with "always gave", and the incorrect article 'a' is still present.
- (ii) "He always gives me a valuable advice." - Incorrect. The incorrect article 'a' is still present.
- (iii) "He always gave me valuable advice." - Correct. The original past tense 'gave' is maintained, and the incorrect article 'a' has been removed.
- (iv) "He always gives me valuable advice." - This sentence is grammatically correct in the simple present tense, but it changes the tense of the original sentence. Option (iii) is a more direct correction of the given sentence.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct sentence is **He always gave me valuable advice.**

Quick Tip

Remember that common uncountable nouns like 'advice', 'information', 'furniture', 'luggage', and 'news' cannot be preceded by 'a'/'an' and do not have plural forms. To count them, you can use phrases like "a piece of advice" or "an item of furniture".

4(b). Choose the correct option to correct the sentence: "No one besides you brother know the fact."

- (i) No one besides your brother have known the fact.
- (ii) No one besides your brother have knowing the fact.
- (iii) No one besides your brother known the fact.

(iv) No one besides your brother knows the fact.

Correct Answer: (iv) No one besides your brother knows the fact.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests two concepts: subject-verb agreement with indefinite pronouns and the correct use of possessive adjectives. Indefinite pronouns like 'no one', 'everyone', and 'someone' are singular and require a singular verb. A noun (brother) being possessed requires a possessive adjective (your).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The original sentence is "No one besides you brother know the fact."

There are two errors:

1. **Possessive Adjective:** "you brother" is incorrect. It should be "your brother".
2. **Subject-Verb Agreement:** The subject is "No one", which is singular. Therefore, the verb must also be singular. The singular form of 'know' in the simple present tense is 'knows'.

Let's analyze the options:

- (i) Incorrect. 'have known' is a plural verb form.
- (ii) Incorrect. 'have knowing' is grammatically incorrect.
- (iii) Incorrect. 'known' is a past participle and cannot be used as the main verb here without an auxiliary.
- (iv) Correct. It correctly uses the possessive adjective 'your' and the singular verb 'knows' to agree with the subject 'No one'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct sentence is **No one besides your brother knows the fact.**

Quick Tip

When you see an indefinite pronoun (like anyone, nobody, each, either), treat it as a singular subject. The verb that follows must be singular (e.g., knows, is, has). Ignore any prepositional phrases (like 'besides your brother') that come between the subject and the verb when determining agreement.

4(c). 'I prefer a pen than a pencil.' Which word in this sentence is an error?

- (i) Prefer
- (ii) Pen
- (iii) than
- (iv) Pencil

Correct Answer: (iii) than

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question tests the correct use of prepositions with specific verbs. The verb 'prefer' is used to express a choice between two or more options. It follows a specific prepositional structure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The standard structure for the verb 'prefer' when comparing two nouns is **prefer + [noun] + to + [noun]**.

The given sentence is "I prefer a pen than a pencil."

It incorrectly uses the word 'than' for comparison. While 'than' is used with comparative adjectives (e.g., better than, taller than), 'prefer' always takes the preposition 'to'.

The correct sentence should be: "I prefer a pen **to** a pencil."

Therefore, the word 'than' is the error in the sentence.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The word that is an error in the sentence is **than**.

Quick Tip

Memorize verbs that are followed by specific prepositions. For example: 'prefer to', 'listen to', 'fond of', 'confident of', 'senior to', 'junior to'. The word 'than' is used for comparison with adjectives in the comparative degree, not with the verb 'prefer'.

4(d). "The poem has many obscure illusions" Which word in this sentence is an error?

- (i) has
- (ii) many
- (iii) obscure
- (iv) illusions

Correct Answer: (iv) illusions

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the knowledge of commonly confused words, specifically homophones

or near-homophones. The choice between 'illusion' and 'allusion' depends on the intended meaning in the context of a poem.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's define the two words:

Illusion: A false idea or belief; a deceptive appearance or impression. (e.g., an optical illusion).

Allusion: An indirect or passing reference to a person, place, event, or another literary work. (e.g., a biblical allusion).

In the context of a poem, which is a literary work, it is highly likely that the author is referring to indirect references ('allusions') rather than false perceptions ('illusions'). An 'obscure allusion' would be a reference that is difficult to understand.

Therefore, the word 'illusions' is used incorrectly. The correct word should be 'allusions'. The corrected sentence would be: "The poem has many obscure **allusions**".

Step 3: Final Answer:

The word that is an error in the sentence is **illusions**.

Quick Tip

Pay close attention to words that sound similar but have different meanings (homophones). When you encounter such a word, check the context of the sentence to see if its meaning fits. Common examples include affect/effect, principle/principal, and their/there/they're.

4(e). "What is the time in your watch?" Which word in this sentence is an error?

- (i) What
- (ii) time
- (iii) in
- (iv) watch

Correct Answer: (iii) in

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct idiomatic use of prepositions. Certain phrases and expressions in English require specific prepositions, which do not always follow a logical rule but are established by convention.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The given sentence is "What is the time in your watch?".

When asking for the time as shown by a timepiece like a watch or a clock, the correct preposition to use is 'by'. The standard, idiomatic phrase is "by your watch".

The use of 'in' is incorrect in this context. You might say "The battery is in my watch," but to ask for the time it shows, you must use 'by'.

The correct sentence is: "What is the time **by** your watch?"

Therefore, the word 'in' is the error.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The word that is an error in the sentence is **in**.

Quick Tip

Learning correct prepositional phrases is key to fluency. Some are fixed. For instance, we say "on the bus" but "in the car". For timepieces, always use 'by': "by my watch", "by the clock on the wall".

5(a). Change the following into indirect speech: He said, "This is my book."

Correct Answer: He said that that was his book.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The task is to convert a sentence from direct speech (the exact words of the speaker in quotation marks) to indirect or reported speech (reporting what the speaker said without quotation marks). This involves changes in pronouns, tenses, and other words.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The original sentence is: **He said, "This is my book."**

Let's apply the rules of conversion:

1. **Reporting Verb:** The reporting verb 'said' remains 'said' because it is not followed by an object.
2. **Conjunction:** The conjunction 'that' is introduced to connect the reporting clause with the reported speech.
3. **Change of Demonstrative Pronoun:** 'This' changes to 'that'.
4. **Change of Tense:** The reporting verb ('said') is in the past tense, so the verb in the reported speech must also change. The simple present 'is' changes to the simple past 'was'.
5. **Change of Possessive Pronoun:** The first-person pronoun 'my' changes to the third-person pronoun 'his' to correspond with the subject of the reporting verb ('He').

By applying these changes, we get:

He said + that + that + was + his + book.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The sentence in indirect speech is: **He said that that was his book.**

Quick Tip

When converting from direct to indirect speech, remember the "backshift" rule for tenses if the reporting verb is in the past (e.g., 'said'). Present becomes past, past becomes past perfect. Also, pronouns and words indicating time/place (like 'this', 'now', 'today') often need to be changed.

5(b). Combine the following into a Compound sentence: "Everything decays. Books survive."

Correct Answer: Everything decays, but books survive.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The task is to combine two simple sentences into one compound sentence. A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses (clauses that can stand alone as a sentence) joined by a coordinating conjunction (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So - often remembered by the acronym FANBOYS).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The two independent clauses are:

1. "Everything decays."
2. "Books survive."

We need to analyze the relationship between these two ideas. The first statement presents a general rule of decay, while the second statement presents an exception to this rule. This indicates a relationship of contrast.

The coordinating conjunction that expresses contrast is 'but' or 'yet'.

Using 'but' to join the clauses, we get: **Everything decays, but books survive.**

A comma is typically placed before the coordinating conjunction when it joins two independent clauses.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The combined compound sentence is: **Everything decays, but books survive.**

Quick Tip

To choose the correct coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS) for a compound sentence, analyze the relationship between the clauses: - ****And:**** Addition - ****But / Yet:**** Contrast - ****So:**** Result/Effect - ****For:**** Reason/Cause - ****Or / Nor:**** Choice/Alternative

5(c). Transform the following into the Positive Degree: "Bangalore is the cleanest of Indian towns."

Correct Answer: No other Indian town is as clean as Bangalore.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The task is to transform a sentence from the Superlative Degree of comparison to the Positive Degree. The original question uses "Positive voice," which is a common typo for "Positive degree."

- **Positive Degree:** Makes a simple statement about quality (e.g., clean).
- **Comparative Degree:** Compares two items (e.g., cleaner than).
- **Superlative Degree:** Compares three or more items (e.g., the cleanest).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The original sentence, "Bangalore is the cleanest of Indian towns," is in the Superlative Degree. It means that among all Indian towns, Bangalore is at the top in terms of cleanliness.

To change this to the Positive Degree, we need to express the same idea without using a comparative or superlative adjective. The standard structure for converting from superlative to positive is to start with "No other...".

The structure is: **No other + [singular noun] + ... + is + as/so + [positive adjective] + as + [subject]**.

Applying this structure:

1. Start with "No other".
2. The noun is "Indian town" (in singular form).
3. The verb is "is".
4. Use the construction "as ... as" with the positive form of the adjective, which is "clean".
5. The subject being compared is "Bangalore".

This gives us: **No other Indian town is as clean as Bangalore.**

Step 3: Final Answer:

The sentence transformed into the Positive Degree is: **No other Indian town is as clean as Bangalore.**

Quick Tip

Memorize the patterns for transforming degrees of comparison: - **Superlative to Positive:** "S is the best N" -> "No other N is as good as S." - **Superlative to Comparative:** "S is the best N" -> "S is better than any other N." - **Comparative to Positive:** "A is better than B" -> "B is not as good as A."

5(d). Correct the following sentence: "I am confident to win."

Correct Answer: I am confident of winning.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct use of prepositions and verb forms (infinitives vs. gerunds) that follow certain adjectives. The adjective 'confident' requires a specific preposition and structure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The original sentence is "I am confident to win."

The error lies in the structure following the adjective 'confident'. The correct preposition to use after 'confident' is 'of'.

Furthermore, a preposition ('of') must be followed by a noun or a gerund (the -ing form of a verb acting as a noun). The infinitive 'to win' is incorrect here.

The correct structure is: **confident + of + [gerund/-ing form]**.

So, 'to win' must be changed to 'of winning'.

This gives the corrected sentence: **I am confident of winning.**

Step 3: Final Answer:

The corrected sentence is: **I am confident of winning.**

Quick Tip

Many adjectives are followed by fixed prepositions and structures. It's helpful to learn these as phrases. For example: 'fond of doing something', 'interested in doing something', 'afraid of doing something', 'good at doing something', and 'confident of doing something'.

5(e). Use the following pair of words in your sentences to make their meanings clear: Apposite - Opposite

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The task is to demonstrate the understanding of two commonly confused words, 'apposite' and 'opposite', by using each in a separate sentence that clearly illustrates its meaning.

Step 2: Defining the Words:

- **Apposite (adjective):** Highly appropriate, suitable, or relevant to the context or occasion. A synonym is 'apt'.
- **Opposite (adjective/noun):** Located on the other side of something; completely different in nature.

Step 3: Constructing Sentences:

To make the meaning clear, the sentence for 'apposite' should describe something fitting well in a situation. The sentence for 'opposite' should show a contrast or a position across from something.

- Sentence for Apposite:

The lawyer's concluding remarks were **apposite** and perfectly summarized the key points of the case.

(This sentence shows that the remarks were very suitable and relevant.)

- Sentence for Opposite:

While my brother is very talkative, I am the complete **opposite** and prefer to listen quietly.

(This sentence shows a clear contrast in personality.)

Step 4: Final Answer:

Apposite: His quotation from the ancient text was quite **apposite** to the current political debate.

Opposite: They live in the house **opposite** to the post office.

Quick Tip

When dealing with confusing words, try to create a simple mental link. Think of 'apposite' as being close to 'appropriate' (both start with 'app'). Think of 'opposite' as related to 'oppose', meaning to be against or different from. Using the words in clear, simple sentences is the best way to show you understand them.

6. Translate the following passage into English:

हैदराबाद की जलवायु बहुत अच्छी है। न यहाँ अधिक गर्मी पड़ती है और न ही अधिक जाड़ा। यहाँ वर्षा खूब होती है लेकिन सड़कों पर कीचड़ नहीं दिखाई देता। पठारी इलाका होने की वजह से यहाँ

पानी बह जाता है और कहीं सड़कों पर इकट्ठा नहीं होता। अब तो जनसंख्या बढ़ जाने से कुछ अधिक गर्मी पड़ने लगी है। बसन्त के आने पर प्रकृति की शोभा यहाँ बढ़ जाती है। रास्तों पर वृक्षों की ठंडी छाया रहती है। वाटिकाओं से फूलों की सुगन्ध आती रहती है। दूर-दूर तक हरियाली दिखाई पड़ती है। देखकर मन आनन्दित होता है।

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Task:

The task is to translate a descriptive Hindi passage about the climate and environment of Hyderabad into grammatically correct and natural-sounding English.

Step 2: Sentence-by-Sentence Translation:

- हैदराबाद की जलवायु बहुत अच्छी है। -> The climate of Hyderabad is very good.
- न यहाँ अधिक गर्मी पड़ती है और न ही अधिक जाड़ा। -> It is neither too hot nor too cold here.
- यहाँ वर्षा खूब होती है लेकिन सड़कों पर कीचड़ नहीं दिखाई देता। -> It rains a lot here, but mud is not seen on the roads.
- पठारी इलाका होने की वजह से यहाँ पानी बह जाता है और कहीं सड़कों पर इकट्ठा नहीं होता। -> Due to it being a plateau region, the water flows away and does not collect anywhere on the roads.
- अब तो जनसंख्या बढ़ जाने से कुछ अधिक गर्मी पड़ने लगी है। -> Now, due to the increase in population, it has started getting a little hotter.
- बसन्त के आने पर प्रकृति की शोभा यहाँ बढ़ जाती है। -> With the arrival of spring, the beauty of nature increases here.
- रास्तों पर वृक्षों की ठंडी छाया रहती है। -> The roads have the cool shade of trees.
- वाटिकाओं से फूलों की सुगन्ध आती रहती है। -> The fragrance of flowers comes from the gardens.
- दूर-दूर तक हरियाली दिखाई पड़ती है। -> Greenery is visible far and wide.
- देखकर मन आनन्दित होता है। -> The heart feels delighted on seeing it.

Step 3: Final Polished Translation:

The climate of Hyderabad is very pleasant. It is neither too hot nor too cold here. It rains heavily, but mud is not visible on the roads. Being a plateau region, the water flows away and does not accumulate anywhere on the streets. Nowadays, due to the increased population, it has started to get slightly warmer. With the advent of spring, the beauty of nature here is enhanced. The paths are lined with the cool shade of trees. A sweet fragrance of flowers emanates from the gardens. Greenery is visible far and wide. The sight brings joy to the heart.

Quick Tip

When translating, aim for a "sense-for-sense" translation rather than a literal "word-for-word" one. The goal is to convey the original meaning and tone in a way that sounds natural in the target language.

Section - D

7. (a) (i) What did M. Hamel speak first in the class that day about the last lesson?

Correct Answer: M. Hamel, in a very grave and gentle tone, announced to his students that it was their last French lesson, as an order had come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks what M. Hamel's first announcement or statement was on the day of the last lesson in the chapter "The Last Lesson".

Step 2: Recalling the Scene:

On that day, Franz noticed that the atmosphere in the class was unusually solemn. After Franz had taken his seat, M. Hamel mounted his chair and made the momentous announcement.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

M. Hamel's first words to the class were a shocking revelation. He told his students, "My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you." He explained that the order had come from Berlin that from now on, only German would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. He added that the new master would come the next day. This announcement was the reason for the unusual silence and sadness in the classroom.

Quick Tip

For literature-based questions, focus on key moments and dialogues in the story. The opening words of a character in a significant scene, like M. Hamel's announcement, are often very important and form the basis of many questions.

7. (a) (ii) Why did Gandhiji chide the lawyers?

Correct Answer: Gandhiji chided the lawyers for collecting large fees from the poor and oppressed sharecroppers of Champaran.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for the reason why Mahatma Gandhi reprimanded or scolded the lawyers involved in the cases of the Champaran peasants, as described in the chapter "Indigo".

Step 2: Recalling the Context:

When Gandhiji arrived in Muzzafarpur to get more information about the conditions in Champaran, he met with the local lawyers. These lawyers were representing the sharecroppers in court against the British landlords.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Gandhiji chided the lawyers for a very specific reason: they were charging the poor peasants exorbitant fees for their legal services. He felt that it was unjust to take so much money from people who were already crushed and impoverished by the exploitative sharecropping system. Furthermore, Gandhiji believed that taking such cases to the law courts was doing little good for the peasants. The real problem was the peasants' crippling fear of the British landlords. He concluded that the first priority should be to free the peasants from fear, rather than getting them entangled in lengthy and expensive legal battles which only enriched the lawyers.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Gandhiji scolded the lawyers because they were profiting from the misery of the poor sharecroppers by charging them high fees, while the legal proceedings were not providing any real relief to the fear-stricken peasants.

Quick Tip

In the chapter "Indigo," always pay close attention to Gandhiji's methods and principles. His focus was always on empowering the common people and addressing the root cause of a problem (in this case, fear) rather than just its symptoms.

7. (b) (ii) What christmas present did Edla receive from the peddler? Why did she give a little cry fo joy?

Correct Answer: Edla received a small rattrap, thirty kronor, and a thank-you letter signed "Captain von Stahle." She cried with joy because this act proved that her kindness had transformed the peddler into an honorable man who had returned the stolen money.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question has two parts. First, it asks to identify the Christmas gift that the peddler left for Edla Willmansson. Second, it asks for the reason behind her joyful reaction upon

receiving it.

Step 2: Identifying the Christmas Present:

Before leaving the ironmaster's house, the peddler left a package for Edla as a Christmas present. The gift consisted of three items:

1. A small rattrap.
2. Three wrinkled ten-kronor notes, which was the money he had stolen from the old crofter.
3. A letter addressed to Edla.

Step 3: Explaining Edla's Joy:

Edla gave a "little cry of joy" for several profound reasons:

1. **Proof of Transformation:** The gift was concrete proof that her compassion and respect had awakened the essential goodness within the peddler. He had not betrayed her trust.
2. **Restitution:** By returning the stolen thirty kronor, the peddler had rectified his mistake and cleared his conscience, showing a genuine change of heart.
3. **Living up to an Ideal:** In the letter, he signed himself as "Captain von Stahle," the respectable identity she had bestowed upon him. This showed that he wanted to live honorably, as a real captain would.

Her joy stemmed from the success of her belief that a person can be changed through understanding and kindness. It was the victory of goodness over cynicism.

Quick Tip

In "The Rattrap," the theme of transformation is central. The Christmas gift is the climax of this transformation. When answering, focus on the symbolic meaning of the gift—it represents the peddler's redemption and validates Edla's philosophy of kindness.

8. (a) How did the announcement of the last lesson affect Franz?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Emotional Impact: The announcement that the last lesson of French was about to take place had a profound emotional impact on Franz. He was initially indifferent to his French lessons, but now the finality of the moment made him feel regretful.

Step 2: Key Concept: This moment highlights the importance of recognizing opportunities and not taking them for granted. It also underlines how our attitudes toward something can change when it's almost too late.

Step 3: Franz's Reaction: Franz was deeply moved by the teacher's speech and the realization that he had not valued his lessons. He also felt regret for not taking his

studies seriously earlier, leading to a sudden emotional awakening.

Step 4: Final Reflection: This experience made Franz realize that education is valuable, especially when faced with the realization of losing it.

Step 5: Why This is the Correct Option: This option accurately reflects the change in Franz's attitude towards his education and the regret he feels as a result of the announcement.

Quick Tip

- Always look for emotional transformations in literature as they reveal key themes.
- Franz's realization teaches us the importance of not taking education for granted.

8. (b) Describe Douglas's struggle at the pool? What strategy did he make to save his life?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Douglas's Fear: Douglas had a fear of water due to a traumatic childhood experience. His fear resurfaced when he found himself struggling in the pool.

Step 2: Key Strategy: In this critical moment, he recalled the advice to remain calm and float, which helped him stay afloat.

Step 3: The Struggle: Despite feeling like he was drowning, he used his legs to help him stay above the water while concentrating on his breathing. His strategy was to not panic, which allowed him to survive.

Step 4: Final Result: By focusing on the simple strategy of floating and breathing, Douglas was able to regain control of the situation and save his life.

Step 5: Why This is the Correct Option: This option correctly captures Douglas's struggle with fear and his survival strategy. The emphasis on calmness and floating was his key to survival, distinguishing this from other possible responses.

Quick Tip

- In life-threatening situations, staying calm is often the key to survival.
- Mental strategies, such as focusing on breathing, can help control fear.

9. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Now we will count to twelve.

and we will all keep still.

for once on the face of the Earth

let's not speak in any language,

let's stop for one second,

and not move our arms so much.

(a) What does the poet say in the first two lines?

(b) What does the poet want once on the face of the Earth?

(c) What does the poet want for one second?

Correct Answer:

(a) The poet asks everyone to count to twelve and then keep completely still.

(b) The poet wants that for once, nobody on Earth should speak in any language.

(c) For one second, the poet wants everyone to stop all physical activity ("not move our arms so much").

Solution:

(a) What does the poet say in the first two lines?

Step 1: Analyzing the Lines: The first two lines are "Now we will count to twelve / and we will all keep still."

Step 2: Detailed Explanation: In these opening lines, the poet, Pablo Neruda, makes a direct appeal to the reader and all of humanity. He proposes a simple, collective action: to count up to twelve and then cease all activity, becoming completely still. The act of counting serves as a preparation for a moment of shared silence and introspection.

(b) What does the poet want once on the face of the Earth?

Step 1: Analyzing the Lines: The relevant lines are "for once on the face of the Earth / let's not speak in any language,".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation: The poet desires a unique moment of global unity. He wants, for the first time, for all people on Earth to stop speaking. By not speaking in any language, the barriers and divisions that different languages create would momentarily disappear. It would be an "exotic moment" of togetherness, free from misunderstanding and conflict.

(c) What does the poet want for one second?

Step 1: Analyzing the Lines: The lines are "let's stop for one second, / and not move our arms so much."

Step 2: Detailed Explanation: For a brief period of just one second, the poet urges everyone to cease all physical movement. The phrase "not move our arms so much" is symbolic. "Arms" can represent both the tools of labor (work) and the weapons of conflict (war). By asking us to stop moving our arms, the poet is calling for a temporary halt to all human activities, whether they are constructive or destructive, to allow for a

moment of pure being and reflection.

Quick Tip

When answering questions based on a poetry extract, always base your answers directly on the lines provided. First, explain the literal meaning of the words, and then explore any deeper symbolic meanings. Quoting key phrases from the extract can strengthen your answer.

10. Write the central idea of any one of the following poems:

- (a) **My Mother at Sixty six**
- (b) **A Thing of Beauty**
- (c) **Keeping Quiet**

Correct Answer: The central idea for each poem is provided below.

Solution:

(a) My Mother at Sixty six:

The central idea of this poem is the painful realization of the aging process and the fear of losing a loved one. The poetess, Kamala Das, observes her elderly mother and is struck by her frailty and declining health. This triggers a deep-seated childhood fear of separation. The poem beautifully captures the complex emotions of love, anxiety, and helplessness that a child feels for their aging parent, culminating in a forced, smiling farewell that masks a heavy heart.

(b) A Thing of Beauty:

The central idea of John Keats's poem is that beauty is a source of eternal joy and a constant solace against the hardships of life. Keats argues that a beautiful thing, whether in nature or art, provides a lasting pleasure that never fades. It acts as a peaceful shelter for our spirits, offering health, quiet breathing, and a reason to live despite the sorrow, disappointment, and negativity present in the world. Beauty binds us to the earth and lifts our spirits.

(c) Keeping Quiet:

The central idea of Pablo Neruda's poem is the necessity for quiet introspection to achieve peace, unity, and a better understanding of ourselves and our place in the world. The poet advocates for a moment of complete stillness and silence, free from all activity and language. He believes this collective pause will interrupt our destructive habits, end conflicts, and foster a feeling of universal brotherhood, allowing us to live in harmony with each other and with nature.

Quick Tip

To identify the central idea of a poem, look for the main message or theme that the poet repeats or emphasizes through various images and symbols. Ask yourself: "What is the single most important idea the poet wants me to take away after reading this?"

11. (a) What was the third level? Where was it situated?

Correct Answer: The third level was an imaginary level at the Grand Central Station, which existed only in the narrator Charley's mind. It served as a medium of escape for him from the harsh realities of modern life into a peaceful past.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the definition and location of the "third level" from the story of the same name. It's important to distinguish between the protagonist's perception and objective reality.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The third level was not a real, physical place. It was a product of the narrator Charley's imagination and stress. For him, it represented an escape to a simpler and more peaceful time—Galesburg, Illinois, in 1894. It was a "waking-dream wish fulfillment." According to Charley's account, this imaginary level was situated at the Grand Central Station in New York, which in reality only has two levels.

Quick Tip

In stories dealing with psychology and fantasy, the "place" can often be a metaphor. The "third level" is a metaphor for a desire to escape the stress, fear, and insecurity of the modern world.

11. (a) OR Who was Geoff Green? What did he offer to the students?

Correct Answer: Geoff Green was a Canadian explorer and the founder of the 'Students on Ice' program. He offered high school students a life-changing opportunity to travel to Antarctica to learn about the planet and become environmentally conscious leaders.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to identify Geoff Green and explain the opportunity he provided to students, based on the chapter "Journey to the End of the Earth".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Geoff Green was a Canadian educator and adventurer who started the "Students on Ice" program. He believed that the younger generation were the future policy-makers and that a direct, immersive educational experience was the best way to teach them. He offered students the unique opportunity to visit Antarctica, the world's coldest, driest, and windiest continent. His goal was to help them understand Earth's past, present, and future, and to inspire them to become active protectors of the environment.

Quick Tip

When a question asks "Who was..." and "What did they do...", ensure your answer covers both parts clearly. Identify the person and then explain their key action or contribution as described in the text.

11. (b) What did the astrologers tell when the tiger king was born?

Correct Answer: The astrologers predicted that the newborn prince would grow up to be a great warrior and hero, but they also foretold that since he was born in the hour of the Bull, his death would come from a tiger.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

The question asks for the specific prediction made by the royal astrologers at the time of the Tiger King's birth.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

When the future Tiger King was born, the chief astrologer made a significant prediction. He foretold that the infant would grow up to become the "warrior of warriors, hero of heroes, champion of champions." However, he also revealed a grave secret: the child born under that particular star would have to die one day. When pressed, he specified that the prince's death would be caused by a tiger, as the prince was born in the hour of the Bull, and the Bull and the Tiger are cosmic enemies.

Quick Tip

In stories based on fate or prophecy, the initial prediction is the most important plot point. Remember the exact details of the prophecy as the rest of the story will revolve around the character's attempts to fulfill or defy it.

11. (b) OR Why was Sadao sent to America and why was later kept in Japan?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question has two distinct parts: the reason for Dr. Sadao's education in America, and the reason he was not sent abroad with the troops during the war.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Dr. Sadao was sent to America at the age of twenty-two by his father, who was a stern patriot but believed in modern education. The sole purpose was for Sadao to become a highly skilled and famous surgeon. Later, during the war, Sadao was not sent to the battlefield with other doctors. He was kept in Japan for two reasons: firstly, he was perfecting a discovery to render wounds completely clean, and more importantly, the old General was critically ill and might require surgery at any moment, and he had absolute faith only in Dr. Sadao's abilities.

Quick Tip

Questions with "and" often have two parts that need to be answered. Structure your answer to address the first part ("Why was he sent to America?") and then the second part ("Why was he kept in Japan?") to ensure you have fully answered the question.

12. Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words:

- (a) Describe the third level as per Charley. What did he do to make sure that he was in 1894? Why did he want to buy tickets?
- (b) Assess the human impact on Antarctica.

Solution:

(a) The Third Level

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks for three specific details from the story "The Third Level": Charley's description of the place, how he confirmed the year, and his reason for wanting to buy

tickets.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to Charley, the third level at Grand Central Station was a portal to the past. It was an old-fashioned place with smaller rooms, fewer ticket windows, open-flame gaslights, and brass spittoons. The people there were dressed in 1890s style. To confirm he was in the past, Charley found a newsboy selling 'The World' newspaper, which was dated June 11, 1894. He desperately wanted to buy two tickets to Galesburg, Illinois—one for himself and one for his wife Louisa—to escape the insecurity, fear, and anxieties of modern life and live in the peaceful world of 1894.

(b) Human Impact on Antarctica

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

The question asks to evaluate the effect of human activities on the continent of Antarctica, as described in "Journey to the End of the Earth".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The human impact on Antarctica is critical and serves as a stark warning for the planet. Although humans do not live there permanently, their activities elsewhere have profound effects. The most significant impact is global warming, caused by the burning of fossil fuels, which leads to the melting of Antarctica's ice sheets and glaciers. This retreat of ice threatens global sea levels and disrupts the entire ecosystem. The depletion of the ozone layer above the continent is another direct result of human-made pollutants. Antarctica, therefore, is not isolated but a barometer for the planet's health, clearly showing the devastating and far-reaching consequences of human actions.

Quick Tip

For long-answer questions (80 words), structure your answer logically. Begin with a clear topic sentence that directly addresses the main point. Then, provide 3-4 supporting details from the text to elaborate on your point. Ensure you cover all parts of the question within the word limit.
