CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

ENGLISH

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 42

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **16 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **6 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 2** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **3 to 9** are short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **10 to 11** are grammar short

vi. **Section D** – questions number **12 to 14** are long answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **15 to 15** are letter

viii. **Section F** – questions number **16 to 16** are paragraph

ix. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

x. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1. Read the passage given below : Sifting through the sands of time 1 When you're on the beach, you're stepping on ancient mountains, skeletons of marine animals, even tiny diamonds. Sand provides a mineral treasure-trove, a record of geology's earth-changing processes. 2 Sand : as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our food, and praise when it's moulded into castles. But we don't often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a geological past and a history of marine life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years. 3 Sand covers not just sea-shores, but also ocean beds, deserts and

mountains. It is one of the most common substances on Earth. And it is a major element in man-made items too — concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else. 4 What exactly is sand ? Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny pebbles or porous granules. Its grain may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges jagged or smooth. They have come from the erosion of rocks, or from the skeletons of marine organisms which accumulate on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions. 5 Colour is another clue to sand's origins. If it is a dazzling white, its grains may be derived from nearby coral outcrops, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum. On Pacific islands jet black sands form from volcanic minerals. 6 Usually, the older the granules, the finer they are and the smoother the edges. The fine, white beaches, for instance, are recycled from sandstone several hundred million years old. Perhaps they will be stone once more, in another few hundred million. 7 Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient whose uses are legion : but it has one vital function you might never even notice. Sand cushions our land from the sea's impact, and geologists say it often does a better job of protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.

(1) How is sand a 'treasure-trove' ?

[1 Marks]

(2) What is the origin of white sand ?

[1 Marks]

(3) In what ways are older granules different from recent granules ?

[1 Marks]

(4) List the different shapes of sand.

[1 Marks]

(5) How is sand both a pain and a pleasure ?

[1 Marks]

(6) Name two man-made materials that contain sand.

[1 Marks]

Question 2. Read the passage given below : Extraction And Purification Of Drinking Water 1 Some consumers choose to purchase bottled drinking water, rather than relying on city tap water supplies. Bottled water has typically been extracted from underground sources. If water exists underground, but has no natural exit points, bottling companies may construct a water table well by drilling down to extract water from an unconfined aquifer. This is done when the Earth's natural water level — known as a water table — is much lower than the Earth's surface. In some cases, as with a valley or gully on a mountain, the level of the water table may be higher than the Earth's surface, and a natural spring can emerge. Bottling companies are permitted to extract this water from a hole drilled into the underground spring, but the composition of the water must be identical to that of the naturally surfacing variety nearby. 2 Artesian water is drawn from a confined aquifer, a deep underground cavity of porous rock that holds water and bears pressure from a confining layer above it. This water can be accessed if companies drill a vertical channel down into the confined aquifer. Due to the pressurised nature of this aquifer, water will often rise up from within it and form a flowing artesian well, which appears as an explosive fountain at the Earth's surface. However, this only occurs when the surface is lower than the natural water table. If the surface is not lower than the natural water table, it is still possible to draw artesian water by using an extraction pump. 3 Some bottled water is advertised as 'purified', which means it has been subjected to a variety of cleansing processes. A common filtering procedure, known as reverse osmosis, involves the water being pressed through microscopic membranes that prevent larger contaminants from passing through. The microscopic size of these holes is such that they can even obstruct germs, but they are most effective against undesirable materials such as salt, nitrates and lime scale. One disadvantage of reverse osmosis is that a lot of unusable water is generated as a by-product of the procedure; this must be thrown away. 4 For treating pathogens, an impressive newer option is ultraviolet (UV) light. Powerful UV light has natural antibacterial qualities, so this process simply requires water to be subjected to a sufficient strength of UV light as it passes through a treatment chamber. The light neutralises many harmful germs by removing their DNA, thereby impeding their ability to replicate. A particularly impressive quality of UV light is its ability to neutralise highly resistant viral agents such as hepatitis. 5 The overall effects of UV light treatment are variable, however, which leaves many municipal water treatment processes relying on chlorination. Its powerful and comprehensive antimicrobial effect notwithstanding, chlorination is also extremely inexpensive and remains the only antimicrobial treatment capable of ensuring water remains contaminant-free all the way through the pipes and to the taps of domestic homes. Many members of the public remain suspicious of water that has been treated with such a harsh chemical. Its ease of use and affordability has meant that chlorine often plays an important role in making tainted water supplies safe for consumption immediately after natural disasters have occurred.

(1) Under what conditions does a natural spring emerge?

[1 Marks]

(2) How are pathogens treated?

[1 Marks]

(3) What forms a flowing artesian well?

[1 Marks]

(4) Why is municipal water treated by chlorination?

[1 Marks]

(5) What is a confined aquifer?

[1 Marks]

(6) Explain the term ‘purified’ water.

[1 Marks]

Section B

Question 3. Grief is often seen as a measure of love. Justify your response to Buddha’s sermon.

[2 Marks]

Question 4. How did the baker become synonymous with celebrations and occasions in Goa? (Glimpses of India)

[2 Marks]

Question 5. How would you describe Custard the Dragon?

[2 Marks]

Question 6.

‘Amanda is alone but not lonely in the world she envisions.” Give instances from the poem to justify.

[2 Marks]

Question 7.

‘A parent should try to be a companion to a child.’” Explain with reference to Richard’s mother. (The Making of a Scientist)

[2 Marks]

Question 8.

How did the necklace change the life of Loisel ?

[2 Marks]

Question 9.

Do you agree with the poet Walt Whitman’s perception of animal life. Justify. (Animals)

[2 Marks]

Section C

Question 10.

The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you. Error Correction. The first one has been done for you.

Discipline at public life ensures (e.g.) at in

peace and harmony, who in turn (a) _____ _____

offer the required impetous (b) _____ _____

from the progress. (c) _____ _____

[3 Marks]

Question 11.

Read the conversation below and complete the passage that follows:

Doctor: You must exercise daily to keep your heart fit.

Patient: Is it enough if I go for a daily morning walk and do some breathing exercises?

The doctor advised the patient that he (a) _____ to keep his heart fit.

The patient questioned whether it was enough if he (b) _____ and did some breathing exercises.

[3 Marks]

Section D

Question 12.

After reading the story 'Bholi' you find her to be 'a role-model' for village girls. Discuss.

[4 Marks]

Question 13. Valli was sensitive, but at the same time she was fearless and quite determined. Explain with reference to the text.

[4 Marks]

Question 14.

Russian society emerges as an important character in the play, 'The Proposal'. Support your answer giving instances.

[4 Marks]

Section E

Question 15. You are Sujata/Sudhir, Secretary of the Student Council, Nav Vihar Public School, Mumbai. You are planning an excursion to Jim Corbett National Park for students. Write a letter to the Director, Tourism Department, Jim Corbett National Park, enquiring about a package for 100 students which would include transportation, sightseeing, boarding and lodging for 4 nights.

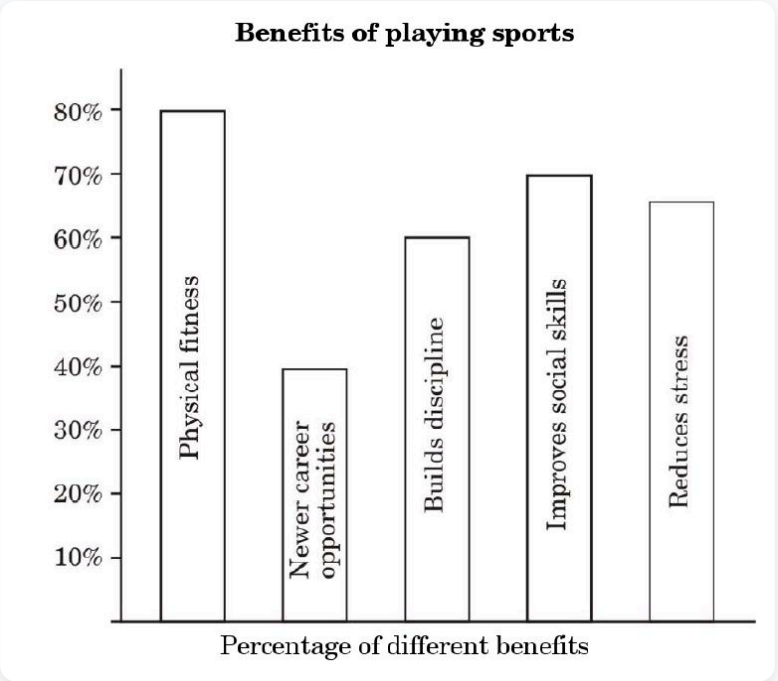
[5 Marks]

Section F

Question 16.

School authorities and parents have realized the benefits of encouraging their children to play and participate in sports. The age-old myth that academics is the only foundation for a successful career has been replaced. Write a paragraph in not more than 120 words analyzing the given information :

[5 Marks]


Benefits of playing sports
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
Physical fitness
Newer career opportunities
Builds discipline
Improves social skills
Reduces stress
Percentage of different benefits