

Class 10 - English Language and Literature
Case Study Passage Test 01

1. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

INDOOR POLLUTANTS

1. Call it a blessing or a curse of Mother Nature, we have to breathe in over 10,000 litres of air in a day (more than four million litres in a year) to remain alive. By making it essential for life, God wanted us to keep the air we breathe clean. Everyone can see the food that is not clean and perhaps refrain from eating it, but one cannot stop breathing even if one can feel the air being polluted.
2. Several harmful and noxious substances can contaminate the air we breathe. Generally, much is said and written about outdoor air pollution, most of which is due to vehicular and industrial exhausts. Given the fact that most of us spend most of our time indoors, it is most important to recognise that the air we breathe in at home or in offices can be polluted. It can be a cause of ill health. Air pollutants that are generally present in very low concentrations can assume significance in closed ill-ventilated places. Indoor air pollution can lead to allergic reactions and cause irritation to the skin, the eyes and the nose. But as is logical to assume, the brunt of insult by pollutants is borne by the lungs. It can lead to the development of fresh breathing problems, especially in those who have allergic tendencies, or it can worsen existing respiratory illnesses like asthma and bronchitis.
3. There can be several sources of indoor air pollution. Tobacco smoke is one of the most important air pollutants in closed places. "Passive smoking" or environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) pollution can lead to all the harmful effects of tobacco smoking seen in smokers in their non-smoking companions. ETS as a health hazard has been unequivocally proven and is also getting social recognition now. One can occasionally see signs displaying the all-important message: "Your smoking is injurious to my health" in offices and homes. The children of smoking parents are among the worst affected persons. The exposure of young children to ETS leads to increased respiratory problems and hospital admissions as compared to non-exposed children. Several studies, including those done at the PGI, have shown an increased risk of lung cancer among women exposed to passive smoking. ETS also worsens existing lung diseases like asthma and bronchitis. It may be responsible for the development of asthma in children.
4. The gases are very toxic in high concentrations as may be encountered during industrial accidents, but even in very minimal amounts, as may be prevalent in homes and offices, they can cause irritation to the skin or the eyes, rashes, headache, dizziness and nausea. Improving ventilation is an important preventive measure, besides trying to eliminate the source that may not be always feasible. Other indoor pollutants are toxic chemicals like cleansing agents, pesticides, paints, solvents and inferior quality personal-care products, especially aerosols. Very old crumbling pipes, boilers, insulation or false roofing can also be important

sources. Asbestos is a hazardous product that can cause cancer in humans. It is important to realize that the air we breathe at home may not be clean always and we must try to eliminate the source of pollution. We should give due consideration to ventilation.

5. State 1 reason of air being unhealthy for breathing. (1) _____
6. Select the option that is true for the two statements given below.
 - (1) Passive smoking is also dangerous for health.
 - (2) People who inhale the smoke are prone to get respiratory disease like asthma.
 - a. (1) is the result of (2).
 - b. (1) is the reason for (2).
 - c. (1) is true and (2) is false.
 - d. Both (1) and (2) are false.
7. Select the option that gives the correct meaning of the following statement.
"Your smoking is injurious to my health"
 - a. Passive smoking is risky for health.
 - b. 'You' and 'I' are both humans so pronouns doesn't matter.
 - c. The person's smoking is not risky for his own health but for us.
 - d. Smoking doesn't affect the smokers but the sniffers.
8. According to the studies at PGI, women have shown an increased risk of lung cancer because of _____.
9. Select the appropriate option to fill in the blanks: The effects of ETS does NOT result in:
 - (1) asthma
 - (2) chicken pox
 - (3) bronchitis
 - (4) lung cancer
 - (5) other respiratory diseases
 - a. (1), (2) and (5)
 - b. (2) and (3)
 - c. only (2)
 - d. only (5)
10. List 1 way of how can you lessen Indoor pollutants from intoxicating air?
 - (1) We can lessen indoor pollutants by _____.
11. Though outdoor pollutants are very harmful for the air but indoor pollutants are riskier for us as _____.
Select the correct option.
 - a. we breathe indoors more
 - b. outdoor pollutants are temporary
 - c. outdoor pollutants are not that harmful
 - d. we have immunity against outdoor pollutants
12. The exposure of young children to ETS leads to increase in migraine problems. (True/false).
13. Complete the given analogy correctly with a word from the passage:
Toxic: poisonous:: _____ conceivable.
14. Name 3 indoor pollutants with toxic chemicals.
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - (3) _____

2. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

1. January 26 is celebrated as Republic Day in our country. It was on this day, in 1950, the new constitution of independent India came into force and India became a democratic republic. The Constituent Assembly headed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, took more than two years to bring the world's lengthiest constitution to its final shape.
2. The **enormous** task before the Constituent Assembly was to frame the basic law that would formalize India as a truly democratic nation. Democracy is aptly defined as a system of Government by the people, for the people and of the people. The founding fathers of the Constitution, therefore, had to ensure that the basic law of the land contained sufficient provisions for the fulfilment of the democratic aspirations of the people of India not only in the political sphere but also in the social and economic spheres. That explains the **inclusion** of a separate part in the Constitution, called the Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. These principles signify the fact that the framers of the Constitution were well aware of the wide gaps and inequalities that existed among the various sections of the Indian population. The Constitution makers had the wisdom to appreciate that political democracy is meaningless when an overwhelming majority of the population is historically trapped in poverty, illiteracy, ill-health and superstition. The Central and State Governments were expected to frame policies so that every citizen is assured of a decent living standard irrespective of sex, caste, religion, language and region.
4. The makers of our Constitution describe India as a Union of States and not as a federation. Being well conversant with the diversity of the nation in terms of the language, religion, caste and region, and its implications on the intended socio-economic development of the country as a whole, the makers of the Constitution opted for a political system in which the Central Government is equipped with overwhelming administrative, legislative and financial muscle. Most of the nations' policies and programmes for socio-economic development originate at the Central Government, and the responsibility for their successful implementation is entrusted to the states.
5. Infer one reason for the following, based on information in paragraph 1.
26 January was chosen as the date for Republic day.
6. Select the appropriate option to fill in the blanks.
From paragraph 4, we can infer that our Constitution refers to India as a _____ rather than a _____.
(1) Democratic (2) Federation (3) Nation-state (4) Union of States (5) Secular
 - a. 2,4
 - b. 3,1
 - c. 4,2
 - d. 4,5
7. Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/ phrase from paragraph 1.
Constituent Assembly: Dr. Rajendra Prasad :: Drafting Committee: _____.
(Clue: Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the head of Constituent Assembly, similarly _____ was the chairperson of Drafting Committee)
8. Select the correct option to complete the following sentence. _____ were well aware of the wide disparities and inequalities that existed among the various sections of the Indian population. (Paragraph 3)
 - a. Indian Constitution demonstrates that the framers of the Directive Principles of State Policy
 - b. Universal Adult Franchise demonstrates that the framers of the voting laws

- c. January 26 demonstrates that the framers of the Indian Constitution
- d. Directive Principles of State Policy demonstrate that the framers of the Indian Constitution

9. Which of the following pictures is associated with the Constituent Assembly?



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

10. Fill in the blank by selecting the correct option.

_____ is equipped with overwhelming administrative, legislative and financial muscle.

- a. State Government
- b. Constitution
- c. Central Government
- d. Supreme Court

11. Substitute the word 'enormous' with ONE WORD similar in meaning, in the following, sentence from paragraph 2:

The **enormous** task before the Constituent Assembly was to frame the basic law that would formalize India as a truly democratic nation.

12. In Paragraph 3, why do you think the founding fathers had the foresight to realize that political democracy is meaningless?

13. Give an explanation of why the Constitution's founding fathers felt it was necessary to ensure that the basic law of the land contained adequate provisions.

14. Select the option that titles paragraphs 1-4 appropriately, with reference to information in the text.

A

- a. Why do we need a Constitution?
- b. The Authority of a Constitution
- c. The Philosophy and Making of The Constitution
- d. The Importance of Rights

B

- e. Towards Constitution
- f. Inclusion of Directive Principles of State Policy.
- g. India in the Past
- h. Role and Responsibilities of Central and State Government

C

- i. Why do we need a Constitution?
- j. Relationship Between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- k. Making of the Indian Constitution
- l. Guiding Values of the Indian Constitution

D

- m. Constitution as A Living Document
- n. Are constitutions static?
- o. How to amend the constitution?
- p. Philosophy of the constitution

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Solution

1.
 - i. Several harmful and noxious substances contaminate the air which makes it unhealthy for breathing.
 - ii. (b) (1) is the reason for (2).
Explanation: It is clearly given in the passage that "Passive smoking" or "environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) pollution can lead to all the harmful effects of tobacco smoking seen in the smokers in their non-smoking companions." So, (1) is the reason for (2). Hence, (b) is the right answer.
 - iii. (a) Passive smoking is risky for health.
Explanation: This phrase is a witty version of 'Smoking is injurious to health'. By this, people means that 'smoking' is also risky for other people who inhale it. Options (b), (c) and (d) are not right as per the phrase. Hence, (a) is the right answer.
 - iv. passive smoking
 - v. (c) only 2
Explanation: While ETS results in diseases like (1), (3), (4) and (5) as stated in the passage, (2) chicken pox are nowhere mentioned in the passage. Hence, (c) is the right answer.
 - vi. improving ventilation
 - vii. (a) we breathe indoors more
Explanation: It is given in the passage that "most of us spend over 90% of our time indoors". It is not because of (b), (c) or (d). Hence, (a) is the right answer.
 - viii. False - The exposure of young children to ETS leads to increase in respiratory problems, not migraine problems.
 - ix. Feasible

x. Cleansing agents, pesticides and paints are the three indoor pollutants having toxic chemicals.

2.

i. January 26 is celebrated as Republic Day in our country because it was on this day, in 1950, the new constitution of independent India came into force and India became a democratic republic.

ii. c. 4,2

iii. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

iv. d. Directive Principles of State Policy demonstrate that the framers of the Indian Constitution

v. C.

vi. c. Central Government

vii. vast, huge, immense, large, extensive.

(Any other relevant meaning)

viii. The Constitution makers had the wisdom to appreciate that political democracy is meaningless when an overwhelming majority of the population is historically trapped in poverty, illiteracy, ill health, and superstition.

ix. Democracy is aptly defined as a system of Government by the people, for the people, and of the people. Therefore, the founding fathers of the Constitution had to ensure that the basic law of the land contained sufficient provisions for the fulfillment of the democratic aspirations of the people of India not only in the political sphere but also in the social and economic spheres.

x. B.