

**Class 10 - English Language and Literature**  
**Case Study Passage Test 03**

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**1. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

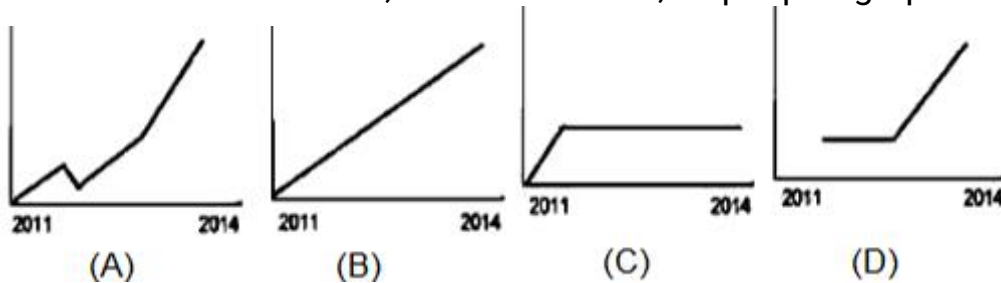
1. The North-East of India is a melting pot of variegated cultural mosaic of people and races, an ethnic tapestry of many hues and shades. Yet, these states are lesser explored as compared to the rest of the country. The new generations of travellers who are 'money rich and time poor' are increasingly looking for unique experiences - a phenomenon being called the emergence of the 'experience economy'. For this new and growing breed of tourists, the North-East with its variety and uniqueness holds immense attraction.
2. A study conducted in 2020 by Dr. Sherap Bhutia, revealed that the foreign tourist arrival in the North-East increased from 37,380 persons in 2005 to 118,552 in 2014. The overall growth rate of tourist (both domestic and foreign) in the North-East was as high as 26.44% during 2005-06. A high and positive growth of 12.53% was registered in foreign tourist visits to North-East States of India during 2012 from 2011, which further rose to register a growth of 27.93% during 2013 from 2012. Foreign tourist arrivals in the North-East witnessed a growth of 39.77% during 2014 from 2013, according to data provided from the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
3. The study recommendations for tourism planners included the need to concentrate on some key areas like enhancement of tourist facilities, tourism financing, focus on community involvement and others for the formulation of a sustainable tourism strategy in the North-East States of India.
4. Infer one reason for the following, based on information in paragraph 1.  
The rate of tourism in the North-East of India puzzles tourism officials
5. Select the appropriate option to fill in the blanks.  
From paragraph 1, we can infer that the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the North-Eastern states aid attracting the 'money rich and time poor' tourists.
  - i. distinctiveness
  - ii. conventionality
  - iii. diversity
  - iv. uniformity
  - v. modernity

A. i & iii  
B. ii & iv  
C. ii & v  
D. i & iv

6. Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/ phrase from paragraph 1:  
 aroma : cooking :: \_\_\_\_\_ : painting  
 (**Clue:** Just like aroma is integral to cooking, similarly \_\_\_\_\_ is/are integral to painting)
7. Select the correct option to complete the following sentence:  
 Travellers advocating the 'experience economy' seek a holiday package with  
 (Paragraph 1)

- A. grand facilities, expensive hotels and excellent services to pamper them.
- B. a wholesome experience within the budget they have planned for.
- C. places and cities to buy things from and opportunities spend money.
- D. cost-effective services, affordable accommodation and many days of touring.

8. Select the chart that appropriately represents the trend of foreign tourist travels in the North-East, from 2011-2014, as per paragraph 2.



- A. Option 1
- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

9. Fill in the blank by selecting the correct option.  
 The study of tourist travel statistics in the North-East, from 2005 to 2014 showed \_\_\_\_\_ results.

- A. expected
- B. encouraging
- C. inconsistent
- D. questionable

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

Foreign tourist arrivals in the North-East witnessed a growth of...

11. List any 2 examples of **tourist facilities** as referred to, in Paragraph 3.
12. List one reason why the researchers recommend that the formulation of a tourism strategy in the North-Eastern States of India be sustainable.
13. Select the option that titles paragraphs 1-3 appropriately, with reference to information in the text.

- A. (1) Full Speed Ahead!, (2) Ups and Downs, (3) Cause for Concern
- B. (1) Winds of Change, (2) Numbers Don't Lie, (3) Time for Action
- C. (1) Inspecting Trends, (2) Statistically Speaking, (3) Let's Investigate
- D. (1) Cause & Effect, (2) Dynamic Data, (3) Dependable Facts

**2. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

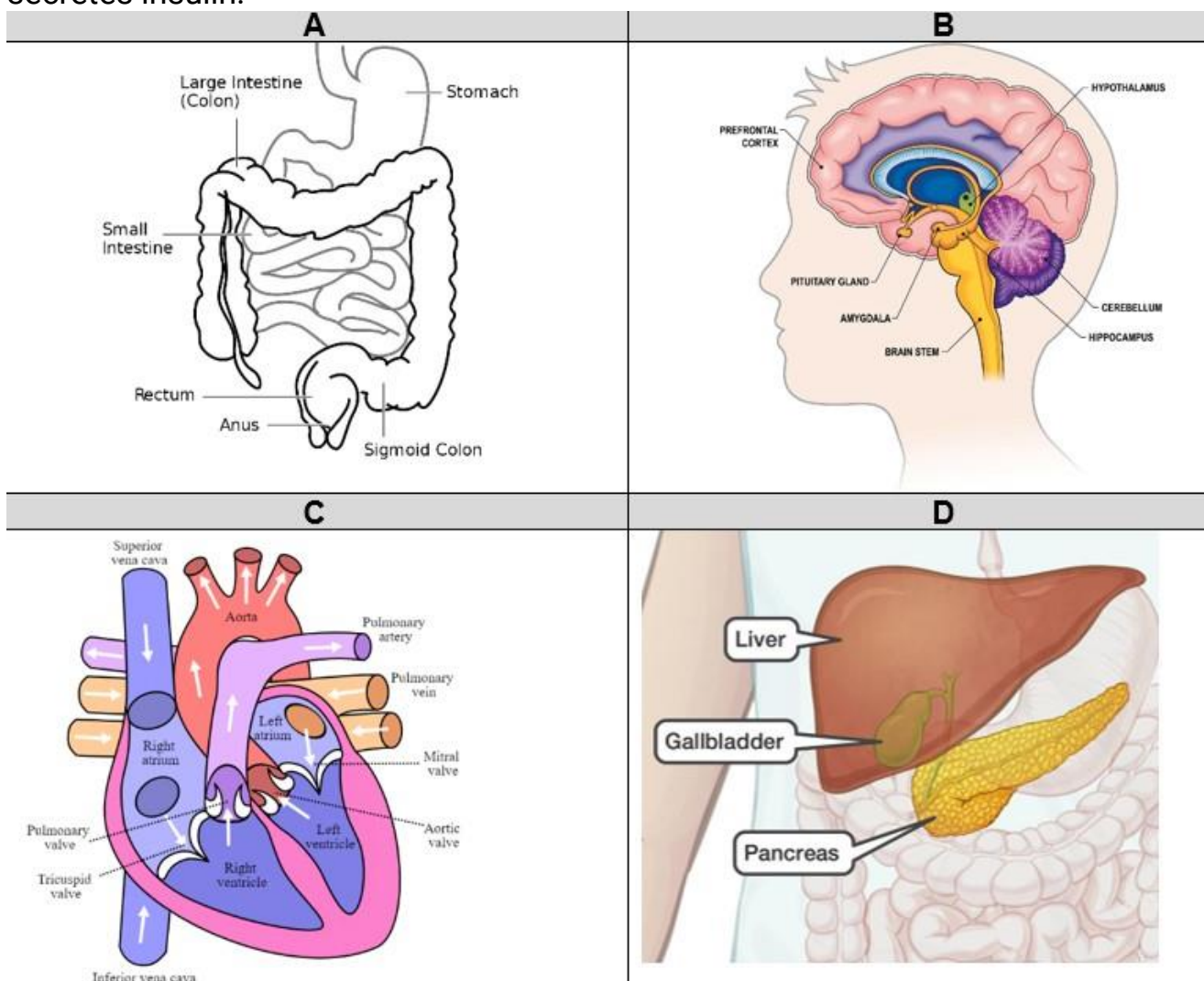
1. Diabetes is a metabolism abnormality that affects the way your body uses blood sugar (glucose), your main source of energy. To understand diabetes, you have to start from the beginning - with food. Your body converts a portion of the food you eat and digest into glucose. Glucose is then absorbed into your bloodstream, where it can enter the individual cells of tissue throughout your body to be used as energy. Before your cells will let glucose in, however, they need the help of insulin.
2. Insulin is a hormone produced by your pancreas - a gland located just behind your stomach. Normally, insulin acts as a master key, unlocking the doors of your cells and allowing glucose inside. To simply maintain this process, such as at night when you're asleep, the pancreas releases a low level of insulin on a constant basis. When necessary, such as after a meal, your pancreas increases insulin supply to meet demand.
3. After you eat a meal or a snack, your pancreas releases more insulin to make sure the extra glucose in your bloodstream can enter your cells. If you have more glucose than you need, your body can remove the excess from your blood and store it in your liver and muscles or convert it to fat. Then, when you run low on fuel, your body can release this stored energy back into your bloodstream, where insulin is waiting to usher it into your cells.
4. If you have diabetes, this whole process goes awry. Instead of entering cells throughout your body, excess glucose builds up in your bloodstream and some of it may eventually be excreted in your urine. This can happen when your pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin (Type 1 diabetes), when your cells have become resistant to the effects of insulin (Type 2 diabetes) or, more commonly, when both of these problems occur.
5. Give one conversion function of our body, based on information in paragraph 1.
6. Select the appropriate option to fill in the blanks based on paragraph 1.  
 When \_\_\_\_\_ is ingested, it enters our bloodstream and goes to all of the tissue cells in our body where it can be used as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) Glucose (2) Insulin (3) Fat (4) Energy (5) Metabolism
  - a. 2,3
  - b. 1,4
  - c. 4,5
  - d. 5,3
7. Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/ phrase from paragraph 1.  
 Water: Absorbed in Soil :: \_\_\_\_\_ : Absorbed in bloodstream.  
 (Clue: Just like water is absorbed in Soil, similarly \_\_\_\_\_ is absorbed in bloodstream.)

- a. Metabolism
- b. Glucose
- c. Insulin
- d. Energy

8. Select the correct option to complete the following sentence: (Paragraph 1).  
Diabetes affects how our body uses our primary source of energy i.e blood sugar due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Lack of insulin and glucose
- b. Process of glucose transmission
- c. Abnormalities in our metabolism
- d. Presence of high-level fats

9. From Paragraph 2, choose the option that best describes the organ that secretes insulin.



10. Fill in the blank by selecting the correct option.  
By opening the \_\_\_\_\_ doors and letting glucose in, insulin functions as a master key.

- i. cell
- ii. pancreas
- iii. blood stream

- iv. vein
11. Substitute the word 'excess' with ONE WORD similar in meaning, in the following, sentence from paragraph 3.  
If you have more glucose than you need, your body can remove the **excess** from your blood and store it in your liver and muscles or convert it to fat.
12. List any 2 organs of our body mentioned in Paragraph 3.
13. What causes the blood to become overloaded with glucose, some of which may be excreted in urine? Explain any two causes.
14. Select the option that titles paragraphs 1-4 appropriately, with reference to information in the text.
- A.
- i. Diabetes: Metabolic abnormality
  - ii. Necessity of Insulin
  - iii. What happens internally
  - iv. Failure of Process
- B.
- v. Eating Sugar, Getting Diabetes
  - vi. Disadvantages of Insulin
  - vii. Pancreas and Liver
  - viii. Cure of Diabetes
- C.
- ix. Drinking Glucose as energy drink.
  - x. Insulin and its negative function
  - xi. Liver transplant
  - xii. Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes
- D.
- xiii. The story of Diabetic patient
  - xiv. Flow of insulin
  - xv. Disadvantage of sugar in blood
  - xvi. Types of Diabetes

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**Solution**

- 1.
- i. This is so because these states are lesser explored as compared to the rest of the country, in spite of having lots to offer.

- ii. A. i & iii
- iii. hues and shades
- iv. B. a wholesome experience within the budget they have planned for.
- v. B. Option 2
- vi. B. encouraging
- vii. observed/ recorded/ showed/ displayed (Any other similar relevant)
- viii. Accommodation- hotels, hostels, camps
  - Recreation- Parks, Gardens, Museums, Shopping areas
  - Essential- eating outlets, toilets, water points, kiosks for maps/currency exchange (if needed), certified travel guide availability
  - Transport- dedicated shuttle service, sight-seeing buses, cards or passes, car hiring stations
  - Digital upgrades- WiFi availability, websites, ticketing, forums (Any other relevant)
- ix.
  - i. To create socio-economic benefits for the local community
  - ii. To reduce the negative impacts caused on the destination/s (Any other relevant)
- x. B. (1) Winds of Change, (2) Numbers Don't Lie, (3) Time for Action

2.

- i. Our body converts a portion of the food we eat and digest into glucose.
- ii. b. 1,4
- iii. b. glucose
- iv. c. Abnormalities in our metabolism
- v. D- Pancreas
- vi. a. cell
- vii. Extra, Additional, Surplus, Spare (Any other similar relevant)
- viii.
  - i. Pancreas
  - ii. Liver
- ix. Any two reason
  - i. When pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin (Type 1 diabetes).
  - ii. When cells have become resistant to the effects of insulin (Type 2 diabetes).
  - iii. More commonly, when both Type 1 diabetes and Type 2 diabetes problems occur.
- x. A
  - i. Diabetes: Metabolic abnormality
  - ii. Necessity of Insulin
  - iii. What happens internally
  - iv. Failure of Process