

I. Read the passage given below:

1. The world is big but in a sense, it starts with me. Knowledge and awareness about myself have to precede my knowledge of things other than me. If I want the external environment to appreciate value, I need to do it myself, first. In order to make the atmosphere around me green, I have to be green myself, in belief and action.
2. From dusk to dawn and dawn to dusk, our every activity leaves its footprints on the ecology and environment. It is a 24 X 7 eternal phenomenon. A laboured consciousness of having to go green in all possible areas is required in each one of us. It is, after all, our own self-interest and that of our descendants. The conscious application of change is going to become a habit and one's culture in due course. Though we read and hear a lot of green initiatives, we hardly tweak our routines to suit the larger picture.
3. Greenery in the surroundings prevents dust and noise pollution. The way we water and manure plants also matters. Water is also a fast depleting resource. Sprinklers are one example to use and conserve it. Compost from biowaste can be used as manure for plants which is cost-effective and eco-friendly. We can also contribute to the preservation of water bodies by not dumping our garbage in them. The use of public transport systems in the place of individual modes can reduce carbon footprints.
4. 'Re-use', 'Recycle', 'Re-engineer' and 'Renew' are the mantras. Let us appreciate, support and contribute our might to the promotional efforts of the community in this direction. Remember, my ecology is also the community, society and nation that I care for which in turn cares for me. In other words, all these seemingly outward initiatives done for others are going to make my life more comfortable.
5. I have to be, therefore, concerned about what type of environment I am responsible for, for my own sustenance, livelihood and progress. As long as my impact is positive, my presence will be welcomed. If it is otherwise, I am going to be shunned. It is either 'embrace' or 'embarrass'.
6. Green initiatives anti-scorch Earth. Air, water and soil need to be conserved for the thriving of mankind in the future. The increasing onslaughts on the quality of air and soil need to be reversed. The

indiscriminate exploitation of water - consumable water is only 0.3% of freshwater - needs to be stopped. The Earth ought not to shrink further, continue to breathe easy. Mother earth looks for only love and care from her children and nothing more in return for all the wealth she has so generously showered on us.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below:

- i. Why does the author say that one should be concerned about the environment?
 - a. For better sustenance
 - b. for the betterment of culture
 - c. for the betterment of self
 - d. for future generations
- ii. Select the option that corresponds to the following relation below:
The increasing onslaughts on the quality of air and soil need to be reversed.
 - a. The greater the sugar intake, the more chances of falling ill.
 - b. The rising cutting down of trees has to be decreased to prevent climate change.
 - c. When you increase your savings, you increase your future security.
 - d. The heavier the heart, the sadder the person.
- iii. Select the option that depicts what the writer projects, with reference to the following.
Air, water and soil need to be conserved for the thriving of mankind in the future. (Paragraph - 6)
 - a. Doubt
 - b. Caution
 - c. Denial
 - d. Sadness
- iv. Complete the following with a phrase from Paragraph 3.

| Opinion | Reason |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Hence, we need to conserve water. |

- v. Based on your reading of the text, list any two preventive measures for the author's statement "Water is also a fast-depleting resource," in Paragraph 3.

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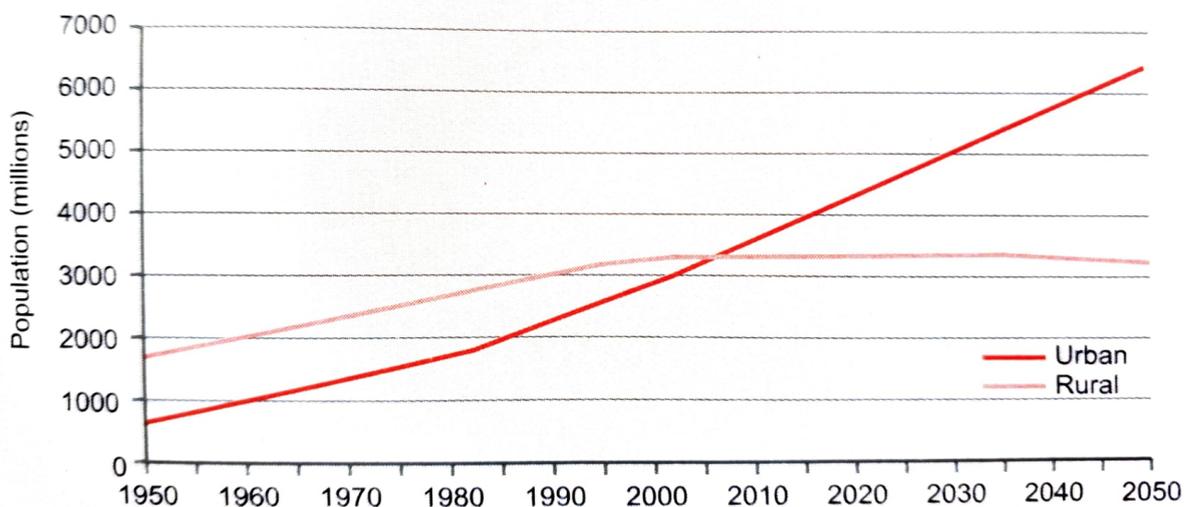
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- vi. Why does the author say that the Earth ought not to shrink further and continue to breathe easy?
- a. so that we may live a lavish life
 - b. so that the earth can be greener and safer
 - c. so that the earth can provide us more crops
 - d. so that the earth can offer us more minerals
- vii. Why does the author say, "The use of public transport systems in the place of individual modes...."?
- a. the number of individual vehicles on the road will decrease substantially if the public starts using public transport, consequently resulting in reduction of carbon footprint.
 - b. the number of individual vehicles on the road will decrease substantially if the public starts using public transport, consequently resulting in an increase in carbon footprint.
 - c. the number of individual vehicles on the road will increase substantially if the public starts using public transport, consequently resulting in reduction of carbon footprint.
 - d. the number of public vehicles on the road will decrease substantially if the public starts using public transport, consequently resulting in reduction of carbon footprint.
- viii. Pick out the inappropriate reason for conserving the ecosystem and protecting the Earth's environment.
- a. to reduce carbon footprint
 - b. to protect our future generations
 - c. to become a world superpower
 - d. to conserve potable water
- ix. What could be the best title for the paragraph?
- a. Yellow World
 - b. Blue World
 - c. Animal World
 - d. Green World
- x. What is the theme of the passage?

- a. Saving water
- b. saving soil
- c. saving air
- d. All of the above

II. Read the passage given below.

1. Urbanisation, defined as the increase in the number of cities and urban population, is not only a demographic movement but also includes social, economic, and psychological changes that constitute the demographic movement. It is a process that leads to the growth of cities due to industrialisation and economic development. The rapid increase in urban population worldwide is one among the important global health issues of the 21st century. According to the projections of the United Nations Population Division, by 2030, more people in the developing world will live in urban rather than rural areas; by 2050, two-thirds of the population will likely be urban. The scenario in India is also affected by this trend. In India, approximately 28% of the population lives in cities and this is expected to increase to 41% by the year 2025.
2. Urbanisation brings with it a unique set of advantages and disadvantages. This demographic transition is accompanied by economic growth and industrialisation, and by profound changes in social organisation and in the pattern of family life. Urbanisation affects mental health through the influence of increased stressors and factors, such as overcrowded and polluted environment, high levels of violence, and reduced social support.



3. The movement of population to urban areas has led to a large number of older men and women left to look after themselves in the rural areas, while the younger generation lives in the cities for livelihood. This also leads to less availability to caregivers for old people. The impact of urbanisation is associated with mental disorders. The reason is that the movement of people to urban areas requires more facilities to be made available for them and for the infrastructure to grow. This does not happen in proportion to increase in population. Hence, lack of adequate infrastructure increases the risk of poverty and environmental adversities. Further, this also decreases social support as nuclear families increase in number.
4. Urbanisation is, thus, seen as a natural corollary of growth. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on health, more so on mental health, will act as a facilitator of change in the growing Indian economy.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the following questions:

- i. What is urbanisation?
 - a. A process that leads to growth of cities.
 - b. The increase in the number of cities and urban population.
 - c. The change in the country when its population migrates from urban to rural areas.
 - d. The opening of urban areas to renew rural generations, jobs and farms
- ii. What is the 'trend' being referred to in paragraph 1?
 - a. Majority of the population in urban areas.
 - b. Majority of the population living in rural areas.
 - c. Ignoring global health concerns of the 21st century.
 - d. Ignoring the social, economic and psychological changes in the society.
- iii. What will the scenario be in India, if affected by the 'trend'?
 - a. By 2050, two-thirds of the population will likely be urban.
 - b. by 2030, more number of people will be living in urban areas.
 - c. by 2025, the urban population is expected to increase to 41%.
 - d. by 2022, the global health issues will increase rapidly.
- iv. Study the following statements.

A. The impact of urbanisation is associated with an increase in mental disorders.

B. The movement of people to urban areas requires more facilities to be made available for them and for the infrastructure to grow.

- a. A is an assertion and B is the reason.
 - b. B is an assertion and A is the reason.
 - c. Both A and B are unrelated assertions.
 - d. Both A and B are related assertions.
- v. What will act as a facilitator of change in the growing Indian economy?

A. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on health.

B. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on mental health.

C. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on environmental adversities.

D. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on growth of infrastructure.

- a. A and B
 - b. B and C
 - c. C and D
 - d. A and C
- vi. What is the impact of lack of adequate infrastructure?

A. Risk of poverty

B. Exposure to environmental adversities

C. Decrease in social support

- a. A and B
 - b. B and C
 - c. A and C
 - d. All of these
- vii. Refer to the graph and pick out the FALSE statement from the following.

A. By 2050 more than 6000 million population will be in the rural areas.

B. Around the year 2006, there was a little more than 3000 million people in both the rural and urban areas.

C. After the year 2005, the graph seems to have reached a plateau with regard to the rural population.

D. In the year 1950, urban population was more than the rural population.

E. The rapid shift to urban areas began around the year 2020.

- a. A, B, D
- b. A, D, E
- c. A, C, D
- d. B, C, E

viii. Urbanisation is seen as

_____.

Complete the above statement by choosing the most appropriate option given below.

- a. a facilitator of change
 - b. a natural corollary of growth
 - c. a reason for changes in family life
 - d. a demographic movement
- ix. Which of the following means the same as 'the natural consequence of something else'?
- a. Urbanisation
 - b. Corollary
 - c. Profound
 - d. Proportion
- x. Pick the option from the following which is the OPPOSITE of the word 'transition'.
- a. Transformation
 - b. Adaptation
 - c. Alteration
 - d. Stagnation