

# MOCK TEST-1

## ENGLISH (CORE)

### CBSE CLASS-12th

#### SOLUTIONS

##### Section - A

1. (i) (a) they are more interested in food than flight.
- (ii) Jonathan Livingston's parents were dismayed because Jonathan was not conforming to the typical behavior of seagulls. Instead of focusing on the basic necessities of life, such as eating and getting food like the rest of the flock, Jonathan was obsessed with flying and pushing the limits of his flight abilities. His parents were concerned about his well-being and couldn't understand why he was so different from the other seagulls. They questioned his choice to prioritize flight over eating and survival, and his mother even remarked that he was "bone and feathers" because he was neglecting his basic needs in pursuit of his flying experiments.
- (iii) Jonathan's unconventional behavior can be attributed to the following two reasons from his point of view:
1. **Passion for Flight:** Jonathan Livingston Seagull is unconventional because he has a deep passion for flying. Unlike most seagulls who primarily focus on eating and survival, Jonathan is driven by a strong desire to explore the boundaries of flight itself. He believes that flying is not just a means to an end (getting food) but an art and a way to push his own limits. His love for flying motivates him to experiment and learn more about it, even if it means deviating from the typical behavior of his flock.
  2. **Curiosity and the Pursuit of Knowledge:** Jonathan's unconventional behavior is also driven by his curiosity and a relentless pursuit of knowledge. He wants to understand the intricacies of flight, to know what he can and cannot do in the air. This curiosity pushes him to conduct experiments, even when it makes him an outcast among his fellow gulls. He is willing to risk being different and unpopular because he is driven by a thirst for knowledge and a desire to achieve more than what is expected of him as a seagull.
- In summary, Jonathan's unconventional behavior stems from his passion for flight and his insatiable curiosity and desire for knowledge in a world where most gulls are content with basic survival skills.

(iv) (a) Disgrace

(v) (b) Jonathan wanted to be popular with other birds.

(vi) In paragraph 2, Jonathan Livingston Seagull wanted to know "what he can do in the air and what he can't." He was not content with just the basic knowledge of flight that most gulls have, which is primarily focused on getting food. Instead, he was driven by a strong desire to explore and understand the possibilities and limits of flying itself, beyond the practical aspects of hunting for food.

(vii) Jonathan's mother's concern about him was that he was not conforming to the typical behavior of seagulls. She was worried because Jonathan was spending his time alone, experimenting with low-level gliders and focusing on flying rather than following the flock's primary objective, which was to find food. She expressed her concern that he wasn't behaving like the rest of the flock, screeching, fighting, and hunting for scraps of fish and bread, and she even mentioned that he was becoming too thin ( "Son, you're bone and feathers !"). Essentially, she was worried that Jonathan's obsession with flying and learning more about flight was causing him to neglect his primary survival instincts, which was to eat and behave like a regular seagull.

(viii) Father reminds Jonathan that he 'can't eat a glide' in order to emphasize the practical importance of acquiring food through flying. Jonathan's father is trying to make him understand that the primary purpose of flying, for most gulls, is to find and catch food. While Jonathan is focused on mastering the art of flying itself, his father is concerned about his survival and well-being, suggesting that he should prioritize learning how to obtain food in addition to his flying experiments.

(ix) (b) persistent learner

(x) Jonathan Livingston Seagull's desire to fly like a falcon and his realization that he needs short wings to do so raise questions about the concept of fairness and his own understanding of his nature. Jonathan is questioning whether it is fair for him, a seagull, to aspire to fly like a falcon, a bird with different physical attributes and abilities. He's pondering whether it's right for him to strive for something that seems beyond his natural capabilities.

He says this because he has reached a point where he has pushed the limits of what a seagull can do in terms of flying speed, and he has suffered a painful and near-fatal accident while attempting to exceed those limits. In this moment of reflection, he realizes that he is, in fact, a seagull, and he has certain limitations imposed by his nature.

By expressing that all he needs is a tiny little wing, he is acknowledging that he wishes he could change his physical attributes to match those of a falcon, which has short wings designed for high-speed flight. However, he soon realizes that this desire is unrealistic and impractical for a seagull like himself.

So, when he asks if it's fair to fly like a falcon when he's just a seagull, he is questioning the feasibility and appropriateness of pursuing a dream that requires him to go against his natural instincts and physical characteristics. This internal struggle is a central theme in the story, as Jonathan seeks to

2. (i) **III. Not Given** — If there is no information on this
- (ii) The passage mentions that the Government's Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme provides companies with a major opportunity to boost exports in the FMCG sector. Here are some specific factors from the passage that contribute to this opportunity:
1. **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme\*\***: The government has approved the PLI Scheme for the Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI), allocating a significant amount of funds for it. This scheme likely provides incentives to FMCG companies to increase their production and export volumes. Companies that meet certain criteria and targets under the scheme may receive financial incentives or benefits, encouraging them to focus on export-oriented production.
  2. **Investments and Government Support\*\***: The FMCG sector has received investments and support from the government. The passage mentions healthy FDI inflows and increased budget allocations for the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Department of Food and Public Distribution. These investments and support measures can improve infrastructure, supply chains, and quality standards, making it easier for FMCG companies to meet international export requirements.
  3. **Rural Consumption and Demand for Branded Products\*\***: The passage highlights the growth in rural consumption and an increased demand for branded products in rural India. As rural incomes rise and consumer aspirations increase, there is a growing market for FMCG products, including those intended for export. Companies can tap into this expanding rural market while also considering export opportunities.
  4. **Brand Consciousness and Modern Retail\*\***: The growth of the organized sector in FMCG is expected to rise, driven by increased brand consciousness and the growth of modern retail. Branding and quality assurance are important factors in international trade. FMCG companies that can establish strong brands and meet international quality standards are well-positioned to export their products.
- In summary, the combination of government incentives, investments, increased rural consumption, and the growth of organized retail and brand consciousness in India's FMCG sector provides opportunities for companies to boost their exports and expand their presence in international markets.
- (iii) (d) There is a desire to buy branded products in the villages too.
- (iv) The Indian FMCG industry grew by 16% in 2021, a 9-year high, despite nationwide

lockdowns because it was supported by consumption-led growth, higher product prices, and a resurgence in demand for various items, including staples, which offset the impact of rising raw material prices.

(v) From the information provided, we can determine that the "household and personal care" segment accounts for the maximum percentage of the FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods) sector. According to the text, this segment accounts for the remaining 50% share of the FMCG sector.

(vi) (b) the demand for branded products

(vii) The Government of India has taken several steps to support Indian brands of food products in international markets, as mentioned in the provided text:

1. Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI):\*\* The government has approved the PLISFPI scheme. This scheme is designed to incentivize food processing companies to increase their production and exports. Under this scheme, companies that meet certain criteria and export targets are eligible to receive financial incentives from the government. These incentives can help Indian food brands become more competitive in international markets by potentially reducing their production costs and making their products more affordable and attractive to global consumers.
2. Increased Budget Allocation:\*\* The Union Budget for 2022-23 allocated a substantial amount to the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Department of Food and Public Distribution. This increased budget allocation suggests that the government is committed to supporting the FMCG sector, including food products, and enhancing its presence in both domestic and international markets.
3. Promoting Organized Retail:\*\* The growth of the organized sector in FMCG is expected to rise due to an increased level of brand consciousness. This implies that the government may be facilitating the growth of modern retail formats, such as supermarkets and hypermarkets, which often favor branded products. Organized retail can help Indian food brands gain better visibility and access to international markets through distribution networks.

Overall, the government's efforts include financial incentives, budget allocations, and support for the growth of organized retail, all of which aim to promote Indian brands of food products in international markets and enhance their competitiveness on a global scale.

(viii) (d) for the Government's role by providing incentives

(ix) The increased level of brand consciousness in the FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods) sector can have several significant impacts:

1. **Higher Brand Loyalty\*\***: As consumers become more conscious of brands, they are likely to develop stronger brand loyalty. They may stick to their preferred brands, which can result in stable and predictable sales for those brands.
  2. **Premium Pricing\*\***: Brands that are perceived as higher quality or more prestigious can often command premium prices. This can lead to increased profitability for companies with strong brand recognition.
  3. **Market Share Growth\*\***: Brands that successfully build a reputation for quality and reliability may gain a larger share of the market. As consumers become more brand-conscious, they are more likely to choose established brands over generic or lesser-known alternatives.
  4. **Marketing and Advertising\*\***: Companies may invest more in marketing and advertising efforts to build and maintain their brand image. This can lead to increased competition in the advertising space and potentially higher advertising costs.
  5. **Innovation and Differentiation\*\***: Brands may strive to differentiate themselves from competitors through product innovation, packaging, or marketing strategies. This can lead to a more dynamic and innovative FMCG sector as companies seek to stand out.
  6. **Consumer Expectations\*\***: Brand-conscious consumers often have higher expectations regarding product quality, consistency, and customer service. Companies will need to meet or exceed these expectations to maintain their brand image.
  7. **Expansion Opportunities\*\***: Strong brands may find it easier to expand into new markets or introduce new product lines. Consumers who trust a brand in one category may be more willing to try products from the same brand in other categories.
  8. **Market Stability\*\***: Brand-conscious consumers may be less swayed by short-term price fluctuations, contributing to market stability even in the face of economic uncertainty.
  9. **Challenges for New Entrants\*\***: New entrants to the FMCG market may face challenges in building brand recognition and gaining consumer trust. Established brands with high levels of brand consciousness can be formidable competitors.
- In summary, increased brand consciousness in the FMCG sector can have both positive and challenging implications for companies. It can lead to higher consumer loyalty, premium pricing, and market share growth for established brands, but it also places pressure on companies to meet higher consumer expectations and invest in branding and marketing efforts to maintain their competitive edge.

(x) Based on the reading of the passage, the correct statement should be:

"The urban segment contributes to about 55% of the revenue share, while the rural segment accounts for 45%."

The passage clearly states that the urban segment contributes 55% of the revenue share in the FMCG sector, while the rural segment contributes 45%.

## Section - B

3. (A) **Notice:** Coast Guard Warning - Impending Sea Storm

To All Concerned,

As Director General of the Coast Guard, Odisha, I urge all fishermen, tourists, and the general public to exercise extreme caution. A severe sea storm is forecasted to strike the East Coast within 72 hours. Please refrain from venturing into the sea and take all necessary safety measures.

Stay safe, Rohit/Reema

Director General, Coast Guard, Odisha

OR

(B) **Notice:** Temporary Water Supply Disruption

Dear Residents,

Please be informed that there will be no water supply in Saket Kung, Navi Mumbai, for two days due to essential repair and maintenance work. The disruption will be from [Dates] between [Timings]. Tankers will be available at the R.W.A. premises to assist during this period.

Sincerely, Anuj/Anu

Secretary, Saket Kung R.W.A.

4. (A) Holy Mother Convent School  
Barakhamba Road, New Delhi

[Date]

Mr. [Chairman's Full Name]

Chairman, Holy Mother Convent School

[School Address]

Dear Sir,

We are delighted to invite you to inaugurate our Diwali Mela on [Day], [Date] at [Time] at the school grounds. Your esteemed presence will add grace to the occasion. We look forward to your gracious presence.

Sincerely, Amita/Amit

Secretary, Student Council

OR

## (B) Dear Major J.P. Gautam,

I regret to inform you that I won't be able to attend the dinner on 28th February at Army Parade Grounds due to a prior commitment. Thank you for the gracious invitation, and I hope to join you on another occasion.

Sincerely,

Vineeta/Vinay Sharma



Section - C

7. (A)

(i) (C) II and IV

(ii) The phrase from the extract that suggests that she was overwhelmed with emotion and could not speak much is: "all I did was smile and smile and smile..."

(iii) a

(iv) a

(v) (b) both I and II are true

(vi) Based on the extract, the following statements can be explained:

Statement I: The poet accepts the reality of her mother's declining health and old age.

- This statement is supported by the description of the mother as "wan, pale as a late winter's moon." The use of the word "wan" and the comparison to a "late winter's moon" suggests that the mother's health is deteriorating, and the poet is acknowledging this reality.

Statement II: She is nostalgic about her childhood days spent with her mother.

- This statement is implied in the extract. The poet mentions feeling "that old familiar ache, my childhood's fear," which indicates a sense of nostalgia and a connection to her childhood. This suggests that the poet is reminiscing about her earlier days spent with her mother.

Regarding the statement "All I did was smile and smile and smile":

- This statement suggests that even though the poet may be feeling a mixture of emotions, including sadness and nostalgia, in the presence of her mother's declining health, she chooses to express her love and support through a continuous, warm smile. It signifies the poet's deep affection and care for her mother during this difficult time.

(B)

(i) (c) Stop all activities.

(ii) (b) I and II

(iii) (d) fight like cats and dogs

(iv) (c) I, II and III

(v) The poet suggests we will all be together when he reunites with Aroma soon.

(vi) (d) illusive

8. (A)

(i) (c) Bama; The Zamindar

(ii) (c) II and IV

(iii) The treatment meted out to the community was **unfair and lacking in honor, dignity, or respect.**

(iv) (d) Studying leads to social reforms and progress.

OR

(B)

(i) (c) Derry; Ladies at the bus stop

(ii) (b) People are repulsed by his appearance.

(iii) Complete the following statement with reference to the extract: When I look in the mirror, and see it, I'm afraid of me **because my appearance is so frightening and unsettling that even I am scared of myself.**

(iv) In the given statement, "You think, 'Poor boy.' But I'm not," the speaker is expressing That people may initially feel pity or sympathy for him when they see his appearance. They may think of him as a "poor boy" due to his physical appearance, which he describes as "the ugliest thing." However, the speaker wants to convey that despite his appearance, he doesn't consider himself as "poor" in the sense of lacking inner strength or resilience. He acknowledges that people might be afraid of him because of his appearance, but he also suggests that he, too, is afraid of how he looks when he sees himself in the mirror. The statement reflects the speaker's complex feelings about his own appearance and thereactions of others to it.

9. (A)

(i)(a) The staff consisted of a Bengali, a Maharashtrian, a Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madras Indian Christian, an Anglo-Burmese and Tamils.

(ii) front : rear :: ravishing : hideous

(iii) (d) monstrous; beautiful

(iv) (a) brand name

(v) (d) The department exhibited national integration.

(vi) The irony in the given extract lies in the fact that while the make-up department is described as a symbol of "national integration," its actual purpose is quite the opposite. The description highlights the diversity of the makeup team, comprising individuals



from various regions and backgrounds, suggesting that it represents a harmonious coming together of different cultures and identities.

However, the real purpose of this diverse team is to transform people into "hideous crimson hued monsters" using excessive amounts of makeup and various products. The irony is that this team, which symbolizes unity and diversity, is engaged in a practice that involves disguising and altering appearances, often to create grotesque or artificial looks.

The passage satirically points out the contradiction between the idea of national integration and the superficiality of the makeup industry, where people's appearances are manipulated to an extreme extent. It highlights how appearances can be deceiving and that unity on the surface does not necessarily reflect genuine harmony or understanding among individuals from diverse backgrounds.

OR

(B)

(i) (a) a professor of semiotics, an author

(ii) The statement, "Similarly, we have a lot of empty spaces in our lives," suggests that just as there are physical empty spaces or gaps in our daily routines (like waiting for an elevator), there are also metaphorical empty spaces or gaps in our lives that can be utilized for productive or creative purposes. Here's a rationalization to support this statement:

1. Time Management: Like waiting for an elevator or standing in line, there are moments in our lives when we have brief periods of "empty" or unoccupied time. These moments can be seen as opportunities for productive activities. For example, while waiting for an elevator, a person could use that time to read, jot down ideas, or even meditate.
2. Multitasking: In our fast-paced world, it's often necessary to multitask. These moments of apparent emptiness can be used to complete smaller tasks or engage in activities that require short bursts of attention. For instance, replying to emails or sending a quick text message while waiting in a queue.
3. Creativity: Many people find that their most creative ideas come to them during moments of solitude or in-between activities. These "empty spaces" in our lives can provide the mental room needed for brainstorming and problem-solving.
4. Efficiency: Utilizing these interstices can make our lives more efficient. By optimizing our use of time, we can accomplish more in a day and make better use of our resources.

Overall, the statement emphasizes the idea that there are moments in our lives that may seem empty or unproductive at first glance, but with the right mindset, these interstices can be turned into opportunities for personal growth, productivity, and creativity.

(iii) I call these empty spaces in our lives "interstices."

(iv) (a) I can be inferred from the extract, but II cannot

- (v) Umberto Eco does not like to waste time. He writes an article while he is “waiting” for the elevator.
- (vi) (b) an Interview

10. Answer any five of the following in about 40 — 50 words each :

- (a) In the story "The Last Lesson" by Alphonso Daudet, Franz's feelings as he set out for school were initially filled with excitement and eagerness. He was excited because he believed it was just another ordinary day of school where he would learn French, play with his friends, and enjoy the pleasant atmosphere of their small town of Alsace. However, his feelings turned to anxiety and disappointment as he approached school and noticed that the school board had been replaced with a notice in German, and the Prussian soldiers were ordering the locals to take down the signboards with French names. Franz realized that this was not an ordinary day, and his school was being taken over by the Germans. He felt a sense of sadness and loss because he knew that he would no longer be able to learn in his beloved French school and that his way of life was changing dramatically due to the war.
- (b) In the story "The Bangle Sellers" by Sarojini Naidu, the bangle-makers are trapped in a vicious circle of poverty and exploitation. The vicious circle they are trapped in can be summarized as follows:
1. **Low Wages:** The bangle-makers are paid very low wages for their work, often barely enough to sustain their families.
  2. **Debt:** Due to their low wages, the bangle-makers are often in debt to the bangle sellers who provide them with raw materials. They have to borrow money to buy the materials required for making bangles.
  3. **Dependence on Bangle Sellers:** Because of their debt, the bangle-makers become dependent on the bangle sellers who control the supply of raw materials. They are forced to sell their bangles to the same sellers who provide them with materials, often at very low prices.
  4. **Exploitation:** The bangle sellers take advantage of the bangle-makers' dependence and pay them even lower prices for their finished products, ensuring that the bangle-makers remain in perpetual debt.
  5. **Cycle of Poverty:** This cycle of low wages, debt, dependence, and exploitation keeps the bangle-makers trapped in poverty. They are unable to break free from this cycle and improve their living conditions.
- So, the vicious circle the bangle-makers are trapped in revolves around poverty, indebtedness, and exploitation by the bangle sellers, making it difficult for them to escape their dire circumstances.
- (c) In the short story "Swimming" by S. L. Bhyrappa, when Douglas is pushed into the pool by his classmates, his initial thoughts are not described in the text. The story focuses on the events that follow his being pushed into the pool and the emotions and actions that result from that incident. Douglas's initial thoughts and feelings in that moment are not explicitly mentioned in the story.

- (d) Edla Williamson is a character in the short story "The Last Leaf" by O. Henry. She is the daughter of Behrman, an old artist who lives in the same building as Johnsy and Sue. Edla is a kind and compassionate young woman who takes an interest in Johnsy's well-being.

Edla visits the forge at night because she is concerned about Johnsy, her neighbor and friend. She has heard from her mother, Sue, about Johnsy's deteriorating health and her belief that she will die when the last leaf falls from the ivy vine outside her window. Edla, being a caring and empathetic person, wants to do everything she can to help Johnsy. She decides to seek the advice of her father, Behrman, who is an artist, and she goes to the forge where he works to discuss the situation and seek his guidance on how to save Johnsy. This visit to the forge at night is driven by Edla's genuine concern for Johnsy's well-being and her desire to find a way to save her life.

- (e) To provide a specific and accurate answer to your question, I would need additional context or information about the character and the source or story you're referring to. Please provide more details or clarify the context so I can assist you further.

- (f) The line you're referring to is from the poem "Aunt Jennifer's Tigers" by Adrienne Rich. In this poem, Aunt Jennifer creates a tapestry of tigers that symbolizes her inner desires and dreams. The tigers in the tapestry are strong and fearless, in contrast to Aunt Jennifer's own life, which is characterized by oppression and the weight of societal expectations.

The tigers do not fear the men beneath the tree because they exist only in Aunt Jennifer's artistic creation, the tapestry. They are a reflection of her inner world and desires for freedom and strength. The tigers represent the qualities and attributes that she wishes she possessed but feels unable to express in her real life. These tigers are a symbol of her inner strength and resilience, which she hopes will outlive her and continue to exist even after her life has ended.

11. (a) In the story "The Tiger King" by Kalki Krishnamurthy, the infant Tiger King, who is named Pratap, surprises the astrologer in a significant way. The astrologer had predicted that the baby prince would die on his sixteenth birthday, killed by a tiger. To prevent this tragedy, the King orders that all the tigers in his kingdom be hunted and killed.

However, when Pratap turns sixteen, the astrologer is shocked to discover that he is still alive. The young Tiger King has not been killed by a tiger, as the astrologer had predicted. This surprise turns the entire kingdom's attention to the young prince and leads to a series of events that have far-reaching consequences for him and his kingdom.

The unexpected survival of the infant Tiger King challenges the authority and accuracy of the astrologer's predictions and sets the stage for the unfolding of the story's plot.

- (b) In the novel "The Chrysalids" by John Wyndham, Mr. Lamb tries to put Derek at ease when he enters Mr. Lamb's garden by being friendly and welcoming. Mr. Lamb understands that Derek is a stranger and might feel apprehensive or uncomfortable, so he tries to make him feel more comfortable.

One way Mr. Lamb does this is by offering Derek some tea and bread. This gesture of hospitality is a common way to welcome someone and make them feel at home. By offering refreshments, Mr. Lamb shows Derek that he is not a threat and is willing to engage in a friendly conversation.

Additionally, Mr. Lamb engages in polite and casual conversation with Derek, asking him about his journey and making small talk. This helps to establish a friendly and relaxed atmosphere, making Derek feel more at ease in Mr. Lamb's garden. Overall, Mr. Lamb's warm and welcoming demeanor helps to put Derek at ease when he enters the garden.

(c)

12. (a) In the story "The Enemy" by Pearl S. Buck, Dr. Sadao Hoki finds himself torn between his duty as a doctor and his responsibility as a patriotic citizen due to a complex set of circumstances.

1. **Duty as a Doctor :** Dr. Sadao Hoki is a dedicated and compassionate physician. When he discovers a wounded American soldier, Tom, washed ashore near his home in Japan during World War II, he takes it upon himself to provide medical care to save the soldier's life. This is a reflection of his duty as a doctor to save lives and alleviate suffering, regardless of the patient's nationality.

2. **Responsibility as a Patriotic Citizen:** At the same time, Dr. Sadao is acutely aware of his responsibilities as a Japanese citizen during wartime. His country is at war with the United States, and helping an enemy soldier could be seen as an act of treason. The consequences for him and his family could be severe, including imprisonment or death.

Dr. Sadao's inner conflict deepens as he grapples with these opposing duties. He knows that saving Tom's life is the right thing to do as a doctor, but he also understands the potential consequences for himself and his family as a patriotic citizen.

Ultimately, Dr. Sadao chooses to prioritize his duty as a doctor. He provides the necessary medical care for Tom, even though it places him in a morally and politically complicated situation. His decision illustrates the moral dilemma faced by individuals who must navigate conflicting loyalties and responsibilities during times of war and crisis. The story highlights the tension between personal ethics and national loyalty and raises questions about the human capacity for compassion and the arbitrary nature of wartime divisions.

OR

- (b) In the lesson "Journey to the End of the Earth," which is an excerpt from the book "The Lorax" by Dr. Seuss, the impact of human civilization on the environment is a central theme. The story highlights the devastating consequences of human actions on the natural world, and this message is applicable to the real world as well.

1. **Deforestation:** In the lesson, the Once-ler arrives in a pristine, natural environment filled with Truffula Trees. He starts chopping down these trees to make Thneeds, a product he invented. This represents the real-world issue of deforestation, where human activities like logging and clearing land for agriculture have led to the destruction of vast forests and ecosystems. Deforestation disrupts habitats, leads to loss of biodiversity, and contributes to climate change.
  2. **Air and Water Pollution:** The Once-ler's Thneed factory emits thick clouds of smog into the air and discharges polluted water into the river. This mirrors the real-world problem of industrial pollution. Human activities like factories, transportation, and agriculture release pollutants into the air and water, leading to air quality issues, water contamination, and harm to both human and wildlife health.
  3. **Resource Overexploitation:** The Once-ler's greed leads him to overexploit the Truffula Trees, cutting down every last one of them. This represents the unsustainable use of natural resources, a common feature of human civilization. Overfishing, overhunting, and overharvesting of resources have depleted many species and ecosystems.
  4. **Waste Generation:** The Once-ler's factory produces immense amounts of waste, including discarded Thneeds. In the real world, human civilization generates vast quantities of waste, leading to landfills, pollution, and environmental degradation.
  5. **Climate Change:** While not explicitly mentioned in the lesson, the environmental impact of human civilization includes contributing to climate change. Activities like burning fossil fuels for energy and transportation release greenhouse gases, leading to global warming and its associated consequences, such as melting polar ice caps and rising sea levels.
- The lesson serves as a cautionary tale about the consequences of unchecked greed and environmental exploitation. It underscores the need for responsible and sustainable practices to protect our planet's ecosystems and natural resources. In the real world, addressing these issues requires global cooperation, policies, and individual actions to mitigate the impact of human civilization on the environment and work toward a more sustainable future.

13. (a) The statement "Civil disobedience had triumphed for the first time in modern India" refers to the success of Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement in India during the early 1930s.

This triumph occurred with the Salt March, also known as the Dandi March, which began on March 12, 1930. During this event, Mahatma Gandhi, along with a group of followers, embarked on a 240-mile march from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to the coastal town of Dandi, where they would produce salt from seawater in defiance of the British salt monopoly.

The British government had imposed a heavy tax on salt, making it an essential and expensive commodity for the Indian population. Gandhi's Salt March was a nonviolent protest against this oppressive tax and the British salt laws. It was a powerful symbol of civil disobedience and peaceful resistance to British colonial rule.

As the march progressed, it gained widespread attention and support from across



India and even internationally. It inspired millions of Indians to join the civil disobedience movement, leading to acts of nonviolent protest, boycotts of British goods, and demonstrations against oppressive laws.

The success of the Salt March and the broader civil disobedience movement eventually led to negotiations between Gandhi and British authorities. In 1931, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed, which marked a significant step towards India's eventual independence. As a result of this pact, civil disobedience was temporarily suspended, political prisoners were released, and discussions about India's future governance began.

Although India did not achieve full independence until 1947, the Salt March and the civil disobedience movement of the early 1930s were crucial milestones in the struggle for freedom and played a pivotal role in India's eventual attainment of independence from British colonial rule.

OR

(B) In the chapter "Poets and Pancakes" by Asokamitran, the author indeed uses gentle humor to highlight human foibles and make the extract engaging. Here are some instances of this humor:

1. **The Stove Drama:** The author humorously describes the daily struggle to get the stove going in the office kitchen. He mentions how the stoves have their own personalities and moods, and the "cooking drama" becomes a source of amusement and frustration for the poets. This highlights the human tendency to anthropomorphize objects and attribute personalities to them, even inanimate ones.
2. **The Lunch Arrangement:** The author humorously observes how the poets negotiate for space and time to prepare their lunches in the crowded office kitchen. The arrangement of lunch schedules and sharing of facilities leads to comical situations, showing how human beings can be particular and sometimes irrational about their daily routines.
3. **The Pompous Poet:** The author mentions a pompous poet who insists on reciting his poetry to everyone in the office, regardless of their interest. This character is portrayed in a humorous light, highlighting the vanity and self-importance that can be found in creative circles.
4. **The Office Hierarchy:** The author gently mocks the office hierarchy and the poets' attempts to secure privileges within it. The humorous tone in describing these power struggles adds an element of satire to the narrative, pointing out the human tendency to seek recognition and status, even in unconventional settings like an office for poets.
5. **The Landlady's Advice:** The landlady's well-intentioned but often amusing advice to the poets about their health and habits adds a touch of humor to the narrative. Her attempts to mother the poets reflect the way people can be well-meaning but sometimes intrusive in their concern for others.

Overall, the author's use of gentle humor serves to humanize the characters, making them relatable and endearing while highlighting their quirks and foibles. This humor makes the chapter engaging by infusing it with warmth and levity, making the everyday struggles of the poets relatable to readers.