

SECTION A: SHORT STORIES

From the TWO SETS of questions of this genre, choose ONE SET and provide your responses as per the instructions given. Answer the questions with reference to the short story, 'The Elephant' by Slawomir Mrozek.

Set I (25 Marks)

Question 1

a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded. [5]

i. *"He regarded his animals simply as stepping stones on the road of his own career."*
The above statement shows that the director was
A ambitious.
B arrogant.
C careless.
D bossy.

ii. *'Astonished monkeys in the cage continued staring into the sky.'*
The above line contains
A tragedy.
B humour.
C irony.
D pun.

iii. One of the intentions of the story is to
A criticise the government.
B portray the youth related issues.
C prioritize the importance of education.
D show the unethical conduct of leaders.

iv. The reason why one of the zoo keepers wants to finish his task and leave early is because
A his wife is alone at home.
B he is worried about his wife.
C his wife will question about his late coming.
D his wife has instructed him to be home early.

v. The approval of the Zoo Director's proposal by the government officials shows their
A irresponsibility.
B incompetency.
C complacency.
D flexibility.

b) Answer the following questions.

i. With reference to the text, give **TWO** reasons why the Zoo Director wrote to the officials in Warsaw?

[5]

ii. Narrate the strange scene that school children witnessed in the zoo.

[5]

iii. If a complaint were to be lodged against the zoo management, what would happen to its director? Mention any **TWO** outcomes. [5]

iv. As the Director of the Zoo, what would you have done after knowing that the rubber elephant had got punctured? [5]

Set II (25 Marks)

Answer the following questions.

Question 2

a) Write an account on how the two zoo keepers worked for the grand entry of the elephant. (*Your writing shouldn't be more than 150 words and the points should be sequenced as per the narrative*). [10]

b) The Director assigns two zoo keepers to blow up the rubber elephant instead of getting a real one. Imagine a scene and construct a dialogue between the Director and the zoo keepers. Each character should speak for **FIVE** times.

[15]

SECTION B: ESSAY

Read the essay given below carefully. From the TWO SETS of questions of this genre, choose ONE SET and provide your responses as per the instructions given.

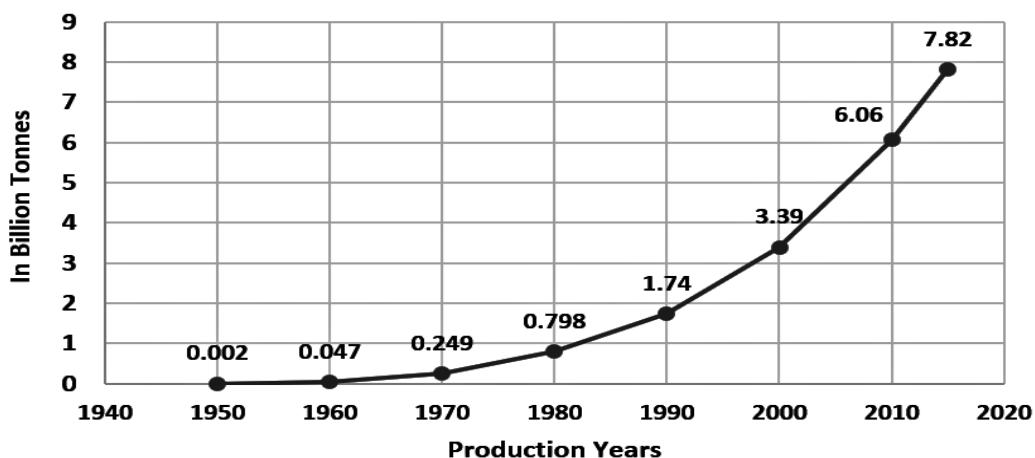
Plastic Pollution

The first synthetic plastic — Bakelite — was produced in 1907, and is said to mark the beginning of the global plastic industry. However, rapid growth in global plastic production was not realised until the 1950s. Over the next 65 years, annual production of plastics increased nearly 200-fold to 381 million tonnes in 2015. High-income countries tend to generate more plastic waste per person. However, how plastic waste is managed determines its risk of entering the ocean. High-income countries have very effective waste management systems; mismanaged waste (and ocean inputs) are therefore low. Poor waste management across many middle and low-income countries means they dominate the sources of global ocean plastic pollution. This makes the improvement of waste management systems across the world critical to addressing plastic pollution. Overall, approximately 80 percent of ocean plastics come from land-based sources, and 20 percent from marine. But, in particular regions, marine sources can dominate.

Global Plastic Production

How much plastic does the world produce? In the chart given we see the evolution of annual global plastic production, measured in tonnes per year. This is shown from 1950 through to 2015.

**Cumulative Global Plastic Production
(1950 - 2015)**



In 2015, packaging was the dominant use of primary plastics, with 42 percent of plastics entering the use phase. Building and construction was the second largest sector utilizing 19 percent of the total.

Share of plastic waste that is inadequately disposed

In 2015, an estimated 55 percent of global plastic waste was discarded, 25 percent was incinerated, and 20 percent recycled. Inadequately disposed waste is that which has the intention of being managed through waste collection or storage sites, but is ultimately not managed. This includes disposal in dumps or open, uncontrolled

landfills. This makes it at risk of leakage and transport to the natural environment and oceans via waterways, winds and tides.

We see very large differences in the effectiveness of waste management across the world:

- High-income countries, including most of Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Korea have very effective waste management infrastructure and systems; this means discarded plastic waste (even that which is not recycled or incinerated) is stored in secure, closed landfills. Across such countries almost every plastic waste is considered adequately managed. However, this does not mean there is no plastic at risk of entering the natural environment.
- Across many low-to-middle-income countries, inadequately disposed waste can be high; across many countries in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, between 80-90 percent of plastic waste is inadequately disposed of, and therefore at risk of polluting rivers and oceans.

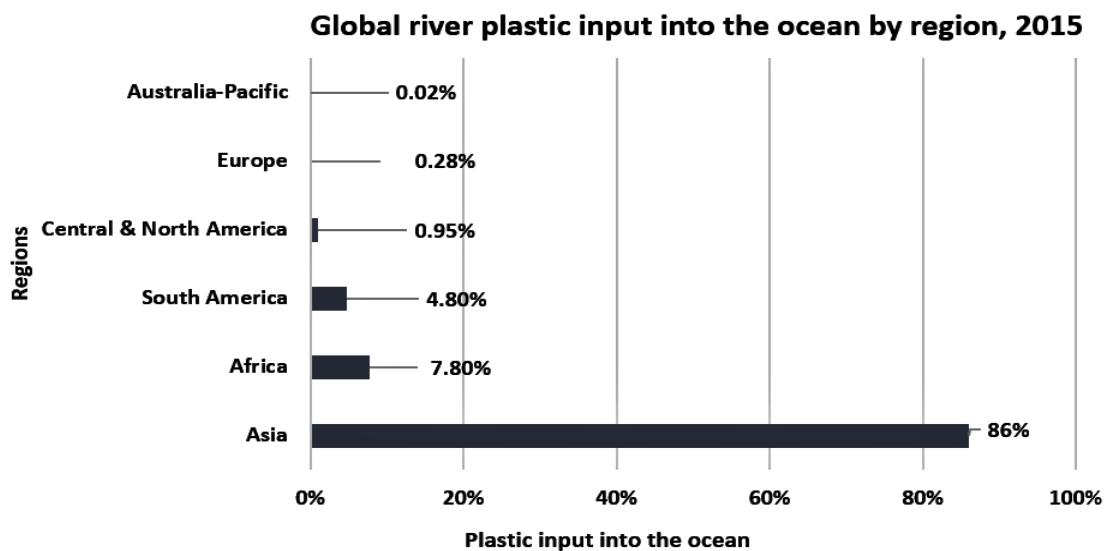
Ocean plastic sources: land vs. marine

Plastic in our oceans can arise from both land-based or marine sources. Plastic pollution from marine sources refers to the pollution caused by fishing ships that leave behind fishing nets, lines, ropes, and sometimes abandoned vessels. There is often intense debate about the relative importance of marine and land sources for ocean pollution.

What is the relative contribution of each?

At the global level, best estimates suggest that approximately 80 percent of ocean plastics come from land-based sources, and the remaining 20 percent from marine sources. Of the 20 percent from marine sources, it's estimated that around 10 percent arises from fishing fleets (such as nets, lines and abandoned vessels). This is supported by figures from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which suggests abandoned, lost or discarded fishing equipment contributes approximately 10 percent to total ocean plastics. Although uncertain, it's likely that marine sources contribute between 20-30 percent of ocean plastics, but the dominant source remains land-based input at 70-80 percent.

River Inputs by Region



In the graph *Global river plastic input into ocean by region, 2015*, we see river plastic inputs to the ocean region wise — this is given as a share of the global total. Here we see clearly which region has the highest dominance of river plastic inputs into the ocean.

Impacts on Wildlife

Entanglement: The entrapping, encircling or constricting of marine animals by plastic fragments. Entanglement cases have been reported for at least 344 species to date, including all marine turtle species, more than two-thirds of seal species, one-third of whale species, and one-quarter of seabirds.

Ingestion: Ingestion of plastic can occur unintentionally, intentionally, or indirectly through the ingestion of prey species containing plastic and it has now been documented for at least 233 marine species. Ingestion of plastics can have multiple impacts on organism health. Large volumes of plastic can greatly reduce stomach capacity, leading to poor appetite and false sense of being filled with food. Plastics can also obstruct or burst the gut, cause ulcerative lesions, or stomach rupture. This can ultimately lead to death.

Impacts on Human Health

For human health, it is the smallest particles — micro- and nano-particles which are of greatest concern. Particles must be small enough to be ingested. There are several ways by which plastic particles can be ingested: orally through water, consumption of marine products which contain microplastics, or inhalation of particles in the air. And what could cause concern about the impact of microplastics? Three possible toxic effects of plastic particle have been suggested: plastic particles themselves, the release of persistent organic pollutant adsorbed to the plastics, and leaching of plastic additives.

by Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser (<https://ourworldindata.org/plastic-pollution>)

Set I (25 Marks)

Question 1

a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded. [5]

- i. What is most likely to happen if plastic wastes are not controlled?
 - A Marine business will be hampered.
 - B Ingestion of plastic by marine species.
 - C All the marine species will be entangled.
 - D Plying of ships and boats will be difficult.
- ii. Human health is impacted by plastics as they
 - A are non-biodegradable.
 - B are available everywhere.
 - C often end up in the ocean.
 - D are ingestible through marine products.

iii. What is the purpose of including the graph, **Cumulative Global Plastic Production (1950 – 2015)** in the text on plastic pollution?

To emphasize that

- A plastic production is one of the global developmental activities.
- B that uses of plastic by people have increased over the years.
- C plastic production has been taking place for many years.
- D plastic production is taking place in an alarming rate.

iv. Land based source contributes more plastic into the ocean than the marine source because

- A human activities related to marine require less plastic.
- B discarded fishing equipment are not dumped into the ocean.
- C hundred percent of plastic waste from land goes into the ocean.
- D majority of the plastics wastes from the land ends up in the ocean.

v. Japan and South Korea do not have problem of plastic waste, but on the whole, Asia has the highest global river plastic inputs into the ocean because most Asian countries

- A are the highest plastic users.
- B are not serious about the waste.
- C are surrounded by rivers and oceans.
- D lack effective waste management system.

b) **Answer the following questions:**

i. What happens when marine animals fall victims to plastic intake? Mention any **FIVE** consequences.

[5]

ii. Describe how marine source contributes plastic wastes to the ocean.

[5]

iii. Do you think Bhutan, a low income country can control plastic wastes like other high income countries? Give **TWO** reasons to support your answer. [5]

iv. Is incinerating of plastic waste a better waste management measure than dumping it in the ocean? Give **TWO** reasons to support your answer. [5]

Set II (25 Marks)
Answer the following questions.

Question 2

a) The rapid growth in global plastic production was not realized until 1950s. Since then plastic production has kept increasing and along with it the plastic waste too. Explain any **FIVE** adverse consequences that our environment is bearing due to mismanaged plastic waste. [10]

b) Do you think it would be correct to report that plastic waste of Bhutanese people is negatively impacting the marine life of the Indian Ocean? Justify your stand with **TWO** points with explanations. [15]

Section C: Poetry

Read the poem given below carefully. From the TWO SETS of questions of this genre, choose ONE SET and provide your responses as per the instructions given.

To Be of Use by Marge Piercy

The people I love the best
jump into work head first
without dallying in the shallows
and swim off with sure strokes almost out of sight.
They seem to become natives of that element,
the black sleek heads of seals
bouncing like half-submerged balls.

I love people who harness themselves, an ox to a heavy cart,
who pull like water buffalo, with massive patience,
who strain in the mud and the muck to move things forward,
who do what has to be done, again and again.

I want to be with people who submerge
in the task, who go into the fields to harvest
and work in a row and pass the bags along,
who are not parlor generals and field deserters
but move in a common rhythm
when the food must come in or the fire be put out.

The work of the world is common as mud.
Botched, it smears the hands, crumbles to dust.
But the thing worth doing well done
has a shape that satisfies, clean and evident.
Greek amphoras for wine or oil,
Hopi vases that held corn, are put in museums
but you know they were made to be used.
The pitcher cries for water to carry
and a person for work that is real.

Set I (25 Marks)

Question 1

a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded. [5]

i. Choose the phrase that best applies to the 1st stanza.

A working with others and doing whatever is required
B having control over the work and being productive
C working can be boring but still be hard working
D working as hard as possible

ii. Which of the following lines imply the metaphor for easy work?

A dallying in the shallows
B move in common rhythm
C the pitcher cries for water to carry
D pull like water buffalo, with massive patience

iii. The tone of the speaker in the 2nd stanza can best be described as

A caring.
B grateful.
C gregarious.
D appreciative.

iv. In the 1st stanza, the description of black seals swimming in water is an example of

A a visual imagery.
B a tactile imagery.
C an auditory imagery.
D an olfactory imagery.

v. In the 3rd stanza, the speaker expresses an obvious dislike for people who

A spoil their work.
B work only for food.
C prolong their work.
D runaway from work.

b) Answer the following questions.

i. Explain how the title is suitable to the poem.

[5]

ii. What kind of people would qualify the speaker's criteria of productive people?

Explain with reference to the poem.

[5]

iii. Examine the speaker's opinion on Hopi vases given in the last stanza.

[5]

iv. What observations could have triggered Marge Piercy to write this poem? Give **TWO** possible reasons with reference to the text. [5]

Set II (25 Marks)
Answer the following questions.

Question 2

a) How should a person work to earn respect from the speaker? Mention any **TWO** points and explain them. [10]

b) Write a critical appreciation of the poem focussing on its theme and any **TWO** images used. **[15]**

SECTION D: DRAMA THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

From the TWO SETS of questions of this genre, choose ONE SET and provide your responses as per the instructions given.

Set I (25 Marks)

Question 1

a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE alternative. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded. [5]

i. “If I live to be as old as Sibylla, I will die as chaste as Diana, unless I be obtained by the manner of my father’s will.” The underlined phrase is an example of

- A extended metaphor.
- B classic allusion.
- C personification.
- D hyperbole.

ii. Portia: *If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men’s cottages princes’ palaces.*’

The above reference indicates the phrase,

- A if wishes were horses, beggars would ride them.
- B as you sow so shall you reap.
- C practice what you preach.
- D all that glitters is not gold.

iii. In the court scene, Shylock says, “Proceed to your judgement: by my soul I swear there is no power in the tongue of man to alter me. I stay here on my bond.”

It can be concluded that regarding his bond, Shylock is being very

- A furious.
- B childish.
- C stubborn.
- D dominating.

iv. In Act IV, after the trial, Portia insists on taking the ring from Bassanio instead of money. What qualities is she trying to find in him?

- A loyalty and love
- B honesty and smartness
- C honesty and friendliness
- D sincerity and faithfulness

v. Shylock's reaction on his daughter's elopement with Lorenzo highlights the

- A social status of Jews.
- B treatment of women.
- C social norms prevalent that time.
- D patriarchal society during Elizabethan era.

b) Answer the following questions.

- i. Morocco unlocks the golden casket and says in surprise, "*O hell! What have we here?*".

Why do you think the Prince of Morocco despises the lottery of the casket? Validate your answer with **TWO** points.

ii. Using the reference to borrowing of money and its terms, explain why Shylock says that the pound of flesh is 'dearly bought'. [5]

iii. Illustrate the practical joke involving Gratiano in the ring episode. [5]

iv. How is Shylock's hatred for Antonio justified in Act I Scene III? Mention any **TWO** reasons. [5]

Set II (25 Marks)

Answer ALL the following questions.

Question 2

a) Bassanio uses varieties of examples to highlight the theme of appearance and reality in the casket scene. [10]

With reference to the above line, explain any **FOUR** examples used by Bassanio.

b) Justify with **THREE** examples that Shylock is a morally upright character.

[15]

