

SECTION A: SHORT STORY (25 MARKS)

Direction: You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.

Read the extract given below and answer the questions based on the story, 'He-y, Come on Ou-t!' by Shinichi Hoshi.

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

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. Initially, when the villagers came to know that nuclear wastes were going to be thrown into the hole, they were

- A angry.
- B confused.
- C concerned.
- D disappointed.

ii. "If it's a shrine you want, I'll build you a fine one later. Shall I make it with an attached meeting hall?"

Why did the concessionaire make the offer of 'an attached meeting hall'?

- A He saw that the previous shrine did not have any meeting hall.
- B He wanted to entice the villagers into giving the hole to him.
- C He found out that a new shrine had to be built over the hole.
- D He wanted to give a good deal for the hole to the villagers.

iii. The loud campaign in the city about the hole made by the hole-filing company reflects the company's

- A unscrupulous nature of employees.
- B method of spreading correct information.
- C special relationship with the government.
- D various solutions for cleaning up the city.

iv. What is the predominant literary device employed by the author in the text?

- A imagery
- B allegory
- C flashback
- D foreshadowing

v. *Criminals breathed easier after throwing material evidence into the hole.*

The above line suggests that criminals

- A were relieved to throw their crime proofs into the hole.
- B were breathing in clean air of a healthy environment.
- C had started throwing their garbage into the hole.
- D had given up committing crimes in the city.

b) Answer the following questions in about 60 words.

i. How does the character of the old man give hint on the ending of the story?

[5]

ii. Imagine that you were one of the villagers. What explanation would you have made for the sudden appearance of the hole? [5]

Question 2 Choose any ONE question and answer it within 150 words.

a) Examine the story as a satire on the society. Support your answer with evidences from the text. [10]

b) Describe any **TWO** characteristics of the scientist who came to measure the depth of the hole. Support your answer with an evidence each from the text. [10]

SECTION B: ESSAY (25 MARKS)

Direction: You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.

How Cellphones Work & Health Concerns

[1] Walking and talking, working on the train, always in contact, never out of touch—cellphones have dramatically changed the way we live and work. No one knows exactly how many little handsets there are in the world, but the best guess is that there are over 7.4 billion subscriptions. That's more than the planet's population! In developing countries, where large-scale land line networks (ordinary telephones wired to the wall) are few and far between, over 90 percent of the phones in use are cellphones. Cellphones (also known as cellular phones and, chiefly in Europe, as mobile phones or mobiles) are radio telephones that route their calls through a network of masts linked to the main public telephone network. Here's how they work.

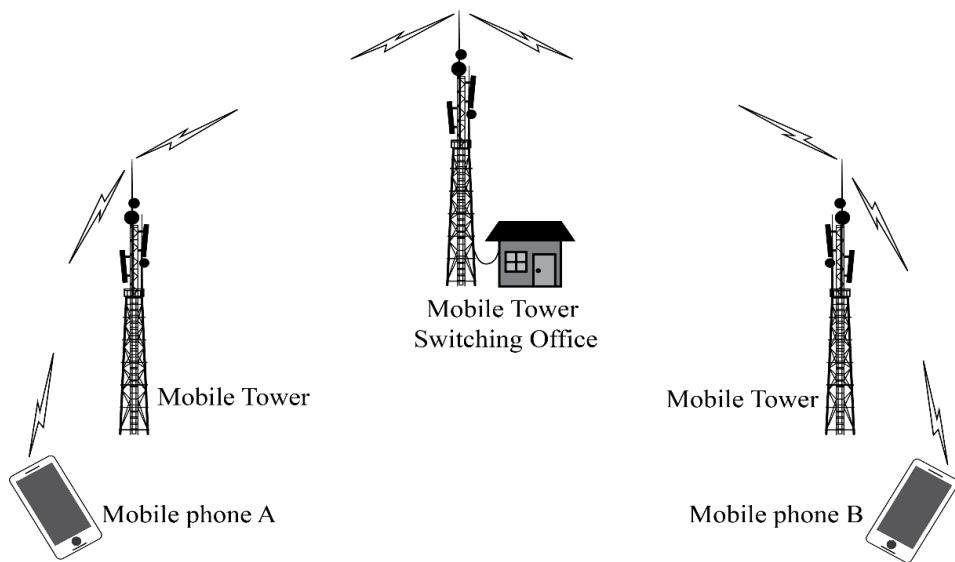
[2] A cellphone can send and receive calls without wire connections of any kind. How does it do this? By using electromagnetic radio waves to send and receive the sounds that would normally travel down wires.

[3] Whether you're sitting at home, walking down the street, driving a car, or riding in a train, you're bathing in a sea of electromagnetic waves. TV and radio programs, signals from radio-controlled cars, cordless phone calls, — all these things work using electromagnetic energy: undulating patterns of electricity and magnetism that move invisibly through space at the speed of light (300,000 km per second). Cellphones are by far the fastest growing source of electromagnetic energy in the world around us.

How Cellphone Calls Travel

[4] When you speak into a cellphone, a tiny microphone in the handset converts the sounds of your voice into a corresponding pattern of electrical signals. A microchip inside the phone turns these signals into series of numbers. The numbers are packed up into a radio wave and

signaled out from the phone's antenna. The radio wave races through the air at the speed of light until it reaches the nearest cellphone mast.



[5] The mast receives the signals and passes them on to its base station, which effectively coordinates what happens inside each local part of the cellphone network, which is called a cell. From the base station, the calls are routed onward to their destination.

[6] A cellphone handset contains a radio transmitter, for sending radio signals onward from the phone, and a radio receiver, for receiving incoming signals from other phones. The radio transmitter and receiver are not very high-powered, which means cellphones cannot send signals very far. That's not a defect—it's a *deliberate* feature of their design! All a cellphone has to do is communicate with its local mast and base station; what the base station has to do is pick up faint signals from many cellphones and route them onward to their destination, which is why the masts are huge, high-powered antennas (often mounted on a hill or tall building). If we didn't have masts, we'd need cellphones with enormous antennas and giant batteries—and they'd be too cumbersome to be carried around.

Do Cellphones Harm Your Health?

[7] People have been asking that question since cellphones first appeared—and the debate has intensified over the last decade or so. Cellphones communicate using radio waves, and we've all been bathing in massive doses of those things since radio and TV became popular in the early part of the 20th century. The long-wave radio waves used in broadcasting are very different from the short-wavelength. Generally speaking, the shorter the wavelength of radio waves the more dangerous they are to our health. That's why we take great care with the safety of microwave ovens and X ray machines.

[8] The concern with cellphones is that they use waves that are between the safer, long-wavelength radio waves and the unsafe, short-wavelength ones. Although the waves they use are defined as microwaves, they are of longer wavelength than the ones used in X ray machines.

Is There a Cancer Risk?

[9] In 2010, a large international study of over 5000 brain tumour cases revealed that there was no increased risk of brain tumours for average cellphone use, though very heavy users of cellphones (30 minutes a day for a decade) did seem to be at greater risk. In May 2011, the World Health Organization also published its view that the electromagnetic fields produced by cellphones are "**possibly cancer-causing to humans**," which means there could be a possibility, however, it cannot be definitely stated that way. Two months later, a team of scientists from the Institute of Cancer Research concluded: Though it is not definite, there are increasing evidence against the hypothesis that mobile phone use can cause brain tumours in adults. The position is less certain for mobile phone use in children and adolescents, though a number of studies are now underway.

[10] The WHO was planning to review the evidence on possible health effects from electromagnetic fields by the end of 2016, but has not yet reported its results.

(Adapted from <http://www.explainthatstuff.com/chris-woodford.html>)

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

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. The line in the 1st paragraph, '*In developing countries, where large-scale land line networks are few and far between, over 90 percent of the phones in use are cellphones...*' conveys that in developing countries
 - A coverage of land line networks is immense.
 - B people use a lot of land line networks.
 - C there are very less landline networks.
 - D 90 percent of people use cellphones.
- ii. The electromagnetic fields produced by cellphones are “possibly cancer-causing to humans” means that electromagnetic fields
 - A may cause cancer in humans.
 - B surely cause cancer in humans.
 - C should cause cancer in humans.
 - D are causes of cancer in humans.
- iii. The sequence of what happens to our voice when we speak using cellphone is
 - A voice – electric signals – series of numbers – radio wave.
 - B electric signals – voice – series of numbers – radio wave.
 - C radio wave – series of numbers – voice – electric signals.
 - D series of numbers – electric signals – radio wave – voice.

iv. The information under the title, 'Is There a Cancer Risk?' is generally _____ in nature.

- A assertive
- B cautionary
- C imaginative
- D prescriptive

v. *Though it is not definite, there are increasing evidence against the hypothesis that mobile phone use can cause brain tumours in adults. (Paragraph 9)*

What behaviour can be expected from adults if the above information is established to be true?

- A They may keep using their cellphones without worrying about brain tumours.
- B They may monitor the hours they are using their cellphones every day.
- C They may teach their children not to use cellphones for long hours.
- D They may visit hospitals regularly for brain tumour check-up.

b) Answer the following questions in about 60 words each.

i. Explain the use of figure of speech in the statement, “*Whether you’re sitting at home, walking down the street, driving a car, you’re bathing in a sea of electromagnetic waves.*”

ii. What do you think is the writer’s opinion on use of cell phones and human health? [5]
Refer the section titled, ‘**Do Cellphones Harm Your Health?**’

Question 2 Choose ANY ONE question and answer it within 150 words.

a) Explain the impacts on **phone design** and **human health** if the network masts were not high-powered antennas. [10]

b) How do mobile towers or masts of B-Mobile or Tashi Cell enable instant communication between people who are living in Trashigang and Tsirang? Use the text information to explain.

[10]

SECTION C: POETRY (25 MARKS)

Direction: You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.

The Character of a Happy Life - Sir Henry Wotton

How happy is he born and taught

That serveth not another's will;

Whose armour is his honest thought,

And simple truth his utmost skill!

Whose passions not his masters are;

Whose soul is still prepared for death,

Untied unto the world by care

Of public fame or private breath;

Who envies none that chance doth raise,

Nor vice; who never understood

How deepest wounds are given by praise;

Nor rules of state, but rules of good;

Who hath his life from rumours freed;

Whose conscience is his strong retreat;

Whose state can neither flatterers feed,

Nor ruin make oppressors great;

Who God doth late and early pray

More of His grace than gifts to lend;

And entertains the harmless day

With a religious book or friend;

This man is freed from servile bands

Of hope to rise or fear to fall.

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

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. Which stanza mentions a man who is least concerned about being a popular person?

A Stanza 1

B Stanza 2

C Stanza 3

D Stanza 4

ii. In a happy life, the person's protection is his

- A simple truth.
- B happy feelings.
- C honest thoughts.
- D kind heartedness.

iii. Which **ONE** of the following is mentioned about the character of a happy life in stanza 4?

- A A person who is not a part of any lies.
- B A person who spends his day with a friend.
- C A person who is not ruled by his own passions.
- D A person who is not worried about his own death.

iv. The rhyming scheme of the poem is

- A AABB.
- B ABCD.
- C ABBC.
- D ABAB.

v. The main idea of the poem is happiness lies in being

- A truthful and kind hearted.
- B away from nasty rumours.
- C with a book and an honest friend.
- D free from worries and expectations.

b) Answer the following questions in about 60 words each.

i. Paraphrase the poem briefly in your own words.

[5]

ii. Using the character of a happy life given in the poem as reference, create and explain **TWO** rules that may help you become a happy person. [5]

Question 2 Choose ANY ONE question and answer it within 150 words.

a) *Free mind is a happy mind.* Justify the statement with reference to the text and provide one example of your own. [10]

b) Compare your idea of a happy life with the one given in the text.

[10]

SECTION D: NOVEL (25 MARKS)

Direction: You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions.

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.

i. The numbers assigned to children in the Community signified

- A the family ranks.
- B the order of their births.
- C their assignments in future.
- D their voluntary work contribution.

ii. What does the use of bicycle suggest about the Community's economic sustainability?
It suggests that the Community

- A is aware of pollution and the health of its citizens.
- B is mindful about the consequences of using fuel and space.
- C wants every citizen to be responsible for his/her own transportation.
- D is concerned about maintaining the aesthetic value of its plain landscapes.

iii. War memories are given to Receiver for him/her to

- A learn that war is full of young people who are dying.
- B avoid the mistake of causing war in the society.
- C become scared of bloodshed and death.
- D undergo the pain brought by war.

iv. The experience of starvation in one of the trainings was to make Jonas

- A wise.
- B loving.
- C patient.
- D independent.

v. The lesson one can learn from Rosemary's release is, the importance of

- A paying attention.
- B experiencing hardships.
- C sticking to one's promise.
- D honouring one's responsibilities.

[5]

b) Answer the following questions in about 60 words each.

i. Comment on the aspect of privacy in Jonas' community.

[5]

ii. Do you think the artificial approach used for controlling human emotions in Jonas' community is unethical? Justify your opinion.

[5]

Question 2 Choose ANY ONE question and answer it within 150 words.

a) "Giver," Jonas suggested, "you and I don't need to *care* about the rest of them." [10]
The Giver looked at him with a questioning smile. Jonas hung his head. Of course, they needed to care, it was the meaning of everything." (Chapter 20, *The Giver*)
Use the above extract to identify and describe **TWO** emotions that Jonas is feeling right now.

b) As per findings by Royal Society for Senior Citizens (RSSC, 2017), senior Bhutanese citizens are being mistreated or abandoned by their families especially due to rural-urban migration. [10]

Therefore, explain how opening old age homes like the House of Old would solve this problem. Give **TWO** points with explanations.

