

SUMMER VACATION

HOME WORK

CLASS: XIIth

PASSAGE 1

1. The average computer user has between 5 and 15 username/password combinations to log in to email accounts, social networking sites, discussion boards, and entertainment sites, online stores, online banking accounts, or other websites. For people who use email or other internet applications at work, the number of required username/password combinations may surpass 30. Some of these accounts demand that you use a specific number of symbols and digits, while others require you to change your password every 60 days. When you add to this list the codes needed to access things like ATMs, home alarm systems, padlocks, or voicemail, the number of passwords becomes staggering. The feeling of frustration that results from maintaining a memorised list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it actually has a name: password fatigue.

2. Having to remember so many different passwords is irritating, but it can also be dangerous. Because it is virtually impossible to remember a unique password for each of these accounts, many people leave handwritten lists of usernames and passwords on or next to their computers. Others solve this problem by using the same password for every account or using extremely simple passwords. While these practices make it easier to remember login information, they also make it exponentially easier for thieves to hack into accounts.

3. Single Sign-On (SSO) authentication and password management software can help mitigate this problem, but there are drawbacks to both approaches. SSO authentication can be used for related, but independent software systems. With SSO, users log in once to access a variety of different applications. Users only need to remember one password to log in to the main system; the SSO software then automatically logs the user in to other accounts within the system. SSO software is typically used by large companies, schools, or libraries. Password management software, such as KeePass and Password Safe, is most often used on personal computers. These software programs—which have been built into many major web browsers—store passwords in a remote database and automatically “remember” users’ passwords for a variety of sites.

4. The problem with both SSO authentication and password management software is that the feature that makes them useful is also what makes them vulnerable. If a user loses or forgets the password required to log in to SSO software, the user will then lose access to all of the applications linked to the SSO account. Furthermore, if a hacker can crack the SSO password, he or she will then have access to all of the linked accounts. Users who rely on password management software are susceptible to the same problems, but they also incur the added threat of passwords being compromised because of computer theft.



5. Although most websites or network systems allow users to recover or change lost passwords by providing email addresses or answering a prompt, this process can waste time and cause further frustration. What is more, recovering a forgotten password is only a temporary solution; it does address the larger problem of password fatigue.

6. Some computer scientists have suggested that instead of passwords, computers rely on biometrics. This is a method of recognising human users based on unique traits, such as fingerprints, voice or DNA. Biometric identification is currently used by some government agencies and private companies, including the US Department of Defense and Disney World. While biometrics would certainly eliminate the need for people to remember passwords, the use of biometrics raises ethical questions concerning privacy and can also be expensive to implement. The problems associated with SSO, password management software and biometrics continue to stimulate software engineers and computer security experts to search for the cure to password fatigue. Until they find the perfect solution, however, everyone will simply have to rely on the flawed password system currently in place.

I. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

(i) Number of passwords for people who use internet applications at work might go upto

- (a) 15 (b) 5 (c) 30 (d) Can't say

ii) The passage discusses all of the following solutions to password fatigue except

- (a) writing the passwords on a piece of paper (b) using very simple passwords
(c) KeePass. (d) intelligent encryption

iii) Biometric identification recognises human users based on the following traits except

- (a) fingerprints (b) facial expression (c) voice, (d) DNA

(iv) In the end of the passage the author's tone can be best described as

- (a) angry (b) confused. (c) resigned. (d) hopeful

II. Answer the following questions as briefly as possible.

(i) How does the author describe 'password fatigue'?

(ii) How do people's accounts become vulnerable to thefts?

(iii) How is password management software useful for us?

(iv) How is SSO authentication safer than password management software?

(v) How do websites help users recover or change lost passwords? Does it solve the problem of



'password fatigue'?

(vi) What are the advantages and disadvantages of biometrics?

III. Find the words in the given passage which convey the similar meaning to

(i) make something less severe (para 3)

(ii) likely to be influenced or harmed (para 4)

PASSAGE :2

Brain drain refers to the situation when highly qualified and trained people leave their own country to permanently settle down in some other country. It is also referred to as human capital flight. The term emerged in the 1960s when the skilled workforce started emigrating from the poor or developing countries to the first world countries (or developed countries) in search of better job opportunities. This is primarily due to the fact that developing countries like India have failed utterly in providing the right kind of opportunities to its youth.

This in turn is leading to a great loss of national wealth. In the past few decades, a lot of Indian professionals have migrated to other countries. The human capital in terms of skills, ideas, labour and intelligence is being transferred to countries abroad from India since ages. This has become a characteristic more of the intelligentsia of the nation - the doctors, engineers, scientists, MBAs, CAs, lawyers and other professionals.

Today, Indians constitute a majority in large American organisations like NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration). Additionally, studies show that Indians are one of the most hard working, dedicated and workers. That is why various countries and companies readily take our nationals. The facilities, packages, *scholarships etc provided by these nations are far better than what India can provide them. While this is the case of young students/professionals, the academically well qualified people prefer going abroad for higher research because they don't get the best chances, resources and facilities for research in India.

The cut-offs for admissions have become close to 100% in the best Indian universities. While these universities are in the race for getting the best students, the ambitious youth fail to occupy seats in any of the prestigious Indian universities. This leads them to explore the scope of higher education abroad. Most of these students prefer staying back in the host country after completing their studies due to better work opportunities and heavy pay packages. So, after getting global exposure and getting introduced to high quality life and facilities, the students become reluctant to go back to the home country.

Awakening to this fact, the Indian Government is putting the best foot forward to curb brain drain. In tune with consistent economic growth, India will see robust hiring and there is an expected double digit annual salary increase across all sectors-IT, manufacturing, finance, insurance and real estate.



Both government and private firms are aiming towards a better and friendlier to create better conditions for their employees. Discrimination and bias at workplaces are checked by making laws and strictly implementing them. Incentives are given to stop youngsters from going abroad in search of work

After witnessing a huge brain drain of doctors, the government was persuaded to take action. Now the medical students going abroad for higher studies will have to sign a bond with the government, promising to return to India after completing their studies. Policies to nurture higher education, better public service delivery and better sharing of data with the public (RTI) needs to be promoted to encourage a reverse brain drain. Moreover the government of the day needs to ensure good employment facilities for students by encouraging domestic and international investments in manufacturing, research and development. Our IT professionals and IIM graduates are the best in the world. Countries welcome them with open arms. We can use the best potential of the country to accelerate our own progress in socio-economic fields. We need to give deserving jobs to students who return to India after completing their education.

Questions I.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

(i) Which of the following is not an outcome of brain drain?

- (a) Loss of national wealth in human capital of a poor country. (b) Better work opportunities (c) Increase in human capital of a poor country (d) Loss in human capital of a poor country

(ii) How is our government stopping youngsters from going abroad?

- (a) By providing incentives. (b) By providing jobs
(c) By increasing salary (d) All of these

II. Answers the following questions as briefly as possible.

(i) What led to the emergence of the term 'brain drain'?

(ii) How is India losing its national wealth?

(iii) Why do professionals and academically qualified people get attracted towards countries like USA, UK, France etc?

(iv) Why do students explore the scope of higher education in developed nations abroad?

(v) What steps have been taken by the Indian Government to address the issue of brain drain?

(vi) How can the government encourage reverse brain drain?



III. Find the words in the given passage which convey the similar meaning to

(i) highly educated people as a group.

(ii) strong and effective in all or most situations and conditions.

PASSAGE:3

1. The therapeutic Value and healing powers of plants were demonstrated to me when I was a boy of about ten Thad developed an acute persistent abdominal pain that did not respond readily to hospital medication. My mother had taken me to the city's central hospital on several occasions, where different drugs were tried on me In total desperation, she took me to Egya Mensa, a well-known herbalist in my home town in the Western province of Ghana This man was well known to the medical doctors at the hospital He had earned the reputation of offering excellent help when they were confronted with difficult cases where Western medicine had failed to elfect a cure.

2. After a brief interview, not very different from the clinics of medical practitioners in the United States, he left us waiting in his consulting room while he went out to the field. He returned with several leaves and the bark of a tree and one of his attendants immediately prepared a decoction. I was given a glass of this preparation. It tasted extremely bitter, but within an hour or so I began to feel relieved. The rest of the decoction was put in two large bottles so that 1 could take doses periodically. Within around three days, the frequent abdominal pains stopped and I recall gaining a good appetite.

3. My experience may sound unusual to those who come from urban areas of the developed world, but for those in the iess atffluent nations, such experiences are a common occurrence. In fact, demographic studies by various National Governments and intergovernmental organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) indicate that for 75 to 90% of the rural population of the world, the herbalist is the only person who handless their medical problems

. 4. In African culture, traditional medical practitioners are always considered to be influential spiritual leaders as well, using magic and religion along with medicines. Illness is handled with the individual's hidden spiritual powers and with the application of plants that have been found especially to contain healing powers.

5. Over the years, I have come to distinguish three types of medicinal practitioners in African societies and to classify the extent to which each uses medicinal plants. The first group is the herbalist, who generally enjoys the prestige and reputation of being the real traditional medical professional. The second group represents the divine healers. They are fetish priests whose practice depends upon their purported supernatural powers of diagnosis The third group represents the witch doctors, the practitioners who are credited with the ability to intercept the evil deeds of a witch.



6. All three kinds of practitioners have managed to keep the rural and urban populations in reasonable health. The practitioners have done well by relying almost exclusively on herbs for actual treatment, while serving as the people's spiritual leaders and psychologists:

7. From the drug stores in New Delhi, I picked up some well-packaged bark and roots of *Rauwolfia serpentina*, plant that was very well known in ancient Asiatic medicine. The storekeeper said that it cures hypertension. This plant has the power to lower the blood pressure and pulse. It is used to calm down mad people because alkaloids in the plant have a pacifying influence on the mind

8. In the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal, at the Royal Drug Research Laboratory, an impressive programme medicinal plant research is being conducted.

9. The People's Republic of China is perhaps the leading country in systematically amalgamating herbal medicine into natural healthcare systems. On the outskirts of Beijing, there is an experimental plantation of the Institute Materia Medica.

10. For health, social and economic reasons, it seems clear that developing countries should begin an extensive programme aimed at an examination of the most important medicinal plants. In most of the countries, the information on such plants is dispersed and unorganised. Much of it is in the heads of herbalists, who represent dying breeds. The approaches of these traditional healers should not be overlooked or described as simplistic.

1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the appropriate option.

(i) Which one of the following is not a type of medicinal practitioner in African societies, as per the author .

(a) Witch doctor (b) Herbalist (c) Divine healer (d) None of these

(ii) In which of the following countries is research being conducted in medicinal plants, as per the passage

(a) India (b) Ghana. (c) Nepal (d) None of these

II. Answer the following questions as briefly as possible.

(i) Why did the author's mother take him to Egya Mensa?

(ii) What did Egya Mensa do to make some medicine for the author's ailment? (iii) What do the WHO demographic studies indicate?

(iv) What is the status of traditional medical practitioners in African culture?

(v) What are the uses of *Rauwolfia serpentina*, according to the storekeeper of the drugstore in New Delhi?

(vi) What does the writer suggest to preserve this system of healing with plants?

III. Find the words in the given passage which convey the meaning similar to

(a) Often repeated (para 1).

(b)Joining (para 9)

PASSAGE 4

1 There are two problems that cause great worry to our educationists destruction in the land the problem of religious and moral many faiths and the problems arising out of the large variety of languages.

2. Taking up the education of the children, we see that they should be trained to love one another, to be kind and helpful to all, to be tender to the lower animals and to observe and think right. The task of teaching them how to Dereonal ount and to calculate is important, but it should not make us lose sight of the primary aim of moulding Questions personality in the right way.

3. For this, it is necessary to call into aid culture, tradition and religion. But in our country we have. in the same School, to look after boys and girls born in different faiths and belonging to families that live diverse ways of lite, Ho easy path of evading the difficulty by attending solely to physical culture and intellectual education. We have to evolve a suitable technique and method for serving the spiritual needs of school children professing anieren taiths. We should thereby promote an atmosphere of mutual respect, a fuller understanding and helpful co-operation among the different communities in our society. Again, we must remain one people and ve therefore, to give basic training to our schools to speak and understand more languages than one and to appreciate and respect the different religions prevailing in India. It is not right for us to be overtaking the young mind. What is necessary must be done. And it is not in fact that great a burden.

4. Any attempt to do away the differences with a steamroll of governmental coercion and indirect pressure would be as futile as it would be unwise. Any imposition of a single way of life and form of worship on all children or neglect of a section of the pupils in this respect, or barren secularisation will lead to conflict between school and home life, which is harmful. On the other hand, if we give due recognition to the different prevailing faiths in educational institutions by organising suitable facilities for religious teaching for boys and girls of all communities, our problem will be solved to a large extent. This may itself serve as a broadening influence of great national values.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary (minimum 4).



(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. Use a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it.

PASSAGE 5

Petty corruption can be checked, but not the sophisticated variety. It is incorrect suppose that corruption is fought through investigation and punishment Our experience with law enforcement and the judiciary suggests otherwise. Corruption is better addressed through transparency, clear rules for decision making and e-governance. The RTI Act is probably an answer to corruption.

Limiting the role of government does not limit corruption: Most people associate corruption with government They believe that if the role of government is restricted, it will limit the scope of corruption. This astonishingly naive. Corruption thrives in the corporate sector as well, And some of the biggest opportunities for graft relate to the sale of government land and natural resources to the private sector. A state that mishandles ownership of public assets is also likely to mishandle their transfer to private hands Privatisation is no answer to corruption. It only creates another avenue for graft.

Corruption has more to do with the economic structure of society than with individuals being good or bad The crucial point is that corruption is a manifestation of an underlying malaise, namely, an iniquitous economic

"The surest way to corrupt a youth is to instruct him to hold in higher esteem those who think alike than those who think differently", said Friedrich Nietzsche, German philosopher, poet and composer.

In such a structure, those at the top will benefit from both legal and illegal corruption. Any answer to corruption must attack the economic structure itself. Addressing inequalities in society may be a more sensible way of tackling corruption than bringing in tough anti-corruption laws or appealing to our values. Yet people who profess revulsion at corruption have no qualms about supporting economic measures that widen inequalities or criticising measures aimed at reducing these.

Corruption is not just about bad guys who give or take bribes, the greater corruption involves nice guys who are comfortably ensconced in a predatory economic structure. That structure is as old as mankind; it only keeps changing its forms. Anti-graft crusades can slow down the wheels of the economy in the short-run, as decision making in government is paralysed. In the long run, such crusades end up delegitimising the institutions of democracy and pave the way for dictatorship, which makes corruption even worse. structure.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Questions Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum 4).

(b) Use a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

GRAMMAR

1. You are Rahul of Punjabi Bagh, Delhi. You want to sell a portion of your bungalow. Write a suitable advertisement to be published in the classified columns of a newspaper.

2. You are Sudhir/Shama of J-23, Saket, New Delhi. You wish to purchase some property in Noida. Draft a suitable advertisement for the 'Sale and Purchase' column of a local daily. Invent the necessary details. 8. You are Rishi/Raveena of A-48, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. You are looking for an independent house in a good locality at a rate more than 50 words to be published in 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi. Your telephone number and cost in NOIDA. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than 50 words. Your telephone number is 4567456X.

3. You are Amrit/Amrita. You are living in Ghaziabad. You want to rent out the first floor of your house. Prepare a suitable advertisement to be published in the classified column of 'The Indian Express' giving all the details of the house.

4. You want to hire an accommodation for your office work. Draft an advertisement giving all your requirements and details to be published in a local daily. Give your address and phone number.

5. You are BN Gupta, MD. You are looking for an independent house in Delhi on a reasonable rent for your residence-cum-clinic. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in the 'Hindustan Times'. Your telephone number is 4567456X.

6. You are Sumedha/Sudhir from 62 B, Mall Road, Ajmer. You want to open a Kindergarten School. You are looking for an accommodation on rent suitable for this purpose. Form an advertisement giving all your requirements to be inserted in the 'To Let' column of the 'Hindustan Times'.

7. You are Akram from 23, Lal Masjid Road, Hyderabad. You have a building in Ashiana Square suitable for housing office/ bank/ showroom to be let out and it is at present vacant. Write out an advertisement in not more than 50 words, to be published under 'To Let' in a newspaper.

8. Your club is going to organise an inter-class singing competition. Write a notice in about 50 words inviting names of the students who want to participate in it. Give all the necessary details. You are Navtej/Navita, Secretary, Music Club, Akash Public School, Agra.

9. Every year in the central park of the city a flower show is held in the month of February. Your school has received a circular from the District Collector inviting your students to visit it. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the show and advising them to go and



enjoy it. You are Navtej/Navita, Head Boy/Head Girl, Sunrise Public School, Surat.

10. Sarvodaya Education Society, a charitable organisation, is coming to your school to distribute books among the needy students. As Head Boy/Head Girl of Sunrise Public School, Surat, write a notice in about 50 words asking such students to drop the list of books they need in the box kept outside the Principal's office. You are Navtej/Navita

11. Chennai Book Society is going to organise a week-long book fair in the city during the coming autumn vacation. It has requested your school for volunteers to manage various counters. As Secretary, Cultural Club, Chennai Public School, write a notice in about 50 words inviting the names of those who want to help. You are Lalith/Latha.

12. Write a letter to the Municipal Chairman of New Town, North Arcot District about the dilapidated condition of a public monument requesting him to take urgent steps for the preservation of this valuable heritage. You are Anarkali/Akbar, 10 Pudupet, New Town.

12. You are Varsha/ Varun, Incharge of Excursion Club of BVP School, Mathura Road, Delhi. Write a letter to the General Manager, Northern Railway, requesting reservation of a bogie for 80 students from New Delhi to Chennai and back by GT Express.

13. There is a flood of advertisements on television channels these days. Useless commodities and even superstitious beliefs are promoted through glamorous and exaggerated presentations. Write a letter to the Editor, 'New Indian Express' about the negative influence which such advertisements have on the minds of the people. You are Radha/ Ramesh of Mayur Vihar, Lucknow.

14. Corruption is rampant in our country. Everyone feels that it needs to be seriously dealt with. Write article in 150-200 words on 'How to Root out Corruption from the Country?' You are Vinay/Vineeta

15. There is no home, at the workplace and in the society. Write an article in 150-200 words on the discrimination being faced by women in our society and how to overcome it. You are Vinay/Vineeta. denying the fact that women are victims of a gender bias. They face discrimination at an Gopal/Gopika.

16. Children tend to become tense and nervous before the Board exams. This affects their health and performance in the examination. Good counselling is, therefore, needed to help them overcome exam fear. Write an article in 150- 200 words on 'Need for Counselling before Board Exams' You are Gobind/ Gobindi.

17. You are Ajay/Anu, Boy/Girl of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kanpur. You have seen some students of junior classes littering the school compound and verandahs with leftovers. It makes the school look unclean and untidy. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly, advising such students to keep the school neat and clean.



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