

Social Science – 087



SECTION A

1]

(i) He is being objective and factual. He is stating facts about the history of saffron.

(ii) c) saffron is considered the most valuable spice, similar to how gold is valued among metals.

(iii) saffron is revered across the globe because it infuses dishes with a subtle, earthy sweetness that adds to the special taste of the food item a special taste to the palate. It has a strong exotic aroma and a unique flavour and is used in many Mediterranean and Asian dishes. It forms the backbone of several iconic dishes from around the globe like the Spanish rice, seafood dish Paella, the French stew Bouillabaisse, Italian rice dish Risotto



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Question Number

Milanese, Indian ice cream Kesar Kulfi, Pakistani rice dish Biryani and baked Iranian rice Tachin.

- (iv) b) widely recognized
- (v) handpicking three stigmas from each flower, spreading it on trays and then drying over charcoal fires for use as a food flavouring and colouring agent.
- (vi) Taste
- (vii) c) Due to its labour intensive cultivation process and its relatively low yield per plant.
- (viii) Given its high price, saffron is adulterated with beetroot or pomegranate to enhance its red colour, silk fibres, oil or wax are used to add bulk and powdered saffron can be adulterated with turmeric and paprika.



(i) 'luxurious' is used to refer something that is expensive-looking and comfortable. Its natural soft and smooth texture fulfils the latter requirement. It absorbs and releases moisture, regulating body temperature and keeping the wearer cool and dry. Its smooth and lustrous appearance caters to the former requirement.

(ii) A) Both assertion and the reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(iii)

(iii) Silk production is limited due to factors like climate, availability of quality mulberry leaves and the time required by the silk worms to complete their life cycle. It needs to be carefully derived from the larva of the silkworms which spin silk threads around themselves. This work of careful selection and extraction can only be carried out by skilled artisans with expertise. The long and



uniform silk fibres have to be meticulously picked to form superior quality silk fabrics.

(iv) China is the top producer of silk followed by India.

(vi) easily attacked by insects if left dirty, it loses 20% of its strength when wet and can be weakened if exposed to too much sunlight.

(v) It makes silk production limited and costly. The dependence on so many factors adds uncertainties, making it limited and subsequently adding to the expenses.



(vi)

(vii)

Karnataka was the highest producer of raw silk while Uttar Pradesh produced the least amount.

(viii)

One kg of silk [1kg]

(ix)

Sericulture is considered labour because the careful extraction of silk from the cocoons of larva require a large work force. It is a painstaking task of selection, boiling, separation and further processes that makes it labour-intensive.



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SECTION B

3]

(i) considering

(ii) Error trapping Correction trapped

(iii) Yukti asked sanjay if that restaurant served good south Indian food.

(iv) B) if she was sure she could manage

(v) migrate

(vi) Error much Correction something

(vii) C) Error between Correction among



(viii)

c) enjoyed

(ix)

she had finished the project the previous day.

(x)

B) will be held

(xi)

B) ensure

(xii)

Error
uptoCorrection
into



4)(a) G-16, Himmat Path,
Nayanagar.

15 February, 2025.

The Director,
Municipal Corporation
Nayanagar.

Subject : Problem of open drains in our colony.

Respected Sir,
I am writing this letter as a concerned citizen and resident of Nayanagar. I would like to draw your attention towards the situation of drains in our colony. It ~~is~~ has been a great source of inconvenience for us.

These open drains serve as a breeding ground for



disease causing organisms. In addition to this, they are also polluting the surrounding areas, especially the water bodies which could lead to water borne diseases. Many children in our locality have started falling ill, suffering from malaria, dengue, typhoid etc. Also, the foul smell is unbearable.

Please ensure that the drains are covered at the earliest. I also suggest appointing specific work personnel for regular inspection of the situation of drains, water pipes and sewage water to avoid such an issue from arising in the future. I sincerely request prompt action on your behalf.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
Rashmi.



5) (a)

E-LEARNING AND CLASSROOM LEARNING.

The past few years have been tumultuous, with Covid-19, lockdowns and several other restrictions. This period, however, has helped revolutionalise the teaching-learning process. Going beyond the four walls of the classroom, this E-learning method has definitely facilitated a wider reach and easy accessibility. E-learning platforms are accessible anytime and anywhere. In contrast to this, classroom learning calls for a specified place and specified time. Online learning can be carried out at the student's unique pace. On the other hand, the conventional learning methods cater to the needs of the class as a whole. This could be a potential drawback of such a setup, as it does not allow every student to grasp the concepts at his/her own pace. E-learning requires no travel costs and saves time. While for its counterpart, one requires transportation cost and is time consuming. Though objectively and in theory, remote learning appears to be the best



option, one cannot ignore the atmosphere, focused environment, discipline and values imparted by the traditional school setup. Thus, we must look at the benefits and downsides of both these methods before choosing, for they weigh in equal measure.

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SECTION C

6) (a)

(i) c) There was a hailstorm

(ii) devastated

(iii) He is referring to all the work that he and his family had put in from sowing seeds, taking care of the plants, watering them. The hailstorm had destroyed all their crop, causing hencho to think that all the work they had done, was in vain. They would get no yield that year. They would starve. All that hard work and toil, completely wasted.

(iv) hencho ~~pref~~ would have preferred a plague of locusts because he believed that the devastation caused by these insects would have been of a lesser degree than the one caused by the hailstorm. They would have had at least something left for them to eat in the former scenario.



1) (b)

(i) Metaphor; tiger's paws have been compared to velvet. ^{pads of}
~~their~~ ^{their} softness has been compared without the use
 of 'like' or 'as'.

(ii) silent and noiseless

(iii) B) Both subdued and angry.

(iv) B) Along the sand, the people
 All turn and look one way
 They turn back on the sand
 They look at the sea all day.



8)

- (i) The hunger for the freedom of his people parlayed Mandela from a law-abiding citizen to a criminal. The aforementioned phrase has been used because at that time, there was a white government in Africa and rising up against them was considered a 'criminal' activity. But as Mandela realised that he and his brethren were being oppressed and that their freedom was being curtailed, he fulminated and stopped accepting the domination of a racial government. Though he was morally upright and law abiding, the desire for freedom transcended these barriers and drove the mentioned change.



(ii)

The poet, Robert Frost, was in a particularly gloomy mood as he walked through the snow. The depressing atmosphere, the crew, the hemlock tree, all signs of bad omen were doing nothing to improve his mood. But his initial judgement soon changed when the crew shook the hemlock tree and dust of snow fell on him. All the three elements working together ~~proved~~ served as catalysts for uplifting his mood. His spirits rose. Thus, they saved the poet's remaining part of the day from being ruined.



(iv)

The poem 'How to Tell Wild Animals' is a witty and humorous poem by Carolyn Wells. It describes various ways to identify wild animals and suggests getting eaten by beasts of prey in order to identify them. The Bengal tiger is described as a 'noble' beast with black stripes on a yellow hide. ~~He roars on seeing a person.~~ An Asiatic lion, on the other, is a large and tawny beast. He is commonly found in the jungles in the east. He roars on seeing a person.

The tiger's expected action is eating up any onlooker.

(iii) ~~(iv)~~

Coorg is famous for its rainforests, coffee, colonial bungalows, martial men, flora and fauna, hospitality and tales of valour. The story of Arabic descent is based on a piece of clothing. The long black coat worn by the Coorgi people, called Kuppia resembles the Kuffia worn by the Arabs and Kurds. It is worn with a embroidered belt. It is believed that the Arabs brought their traditional clothing here and thus, share ties with the Kodavus.



9) (i) Herriot uses Tricki and Mrs. Pumphrey's relationship to highlight the prevalent attitude of overpampering and overindulgence towards one's pets. Mrs. Pumphrey kept giving Tricki sweets, cod-liver oil, Kerliks and excess food against Herriot's advice. She wanted to provide anything and everything that her pet needed and more. He was provided with blankets, toys, clothes, supper bowls and all the things animals don't generally require. He clearly portrays the fact that although pets need your love and care, they should be free to evolve as animals for their healthy development.



(iii) Griffin was a gifted scientist but a rather lawless person. He invented a drug that could make him invisible and used it to further his own sadistic interests. He set fire to his landlord's house, broke into a store, attacked the owner of a drama company, stole from the clergyman's house. In addition to this, he attacked innocent people with furniture and knocked constable Gaffers unconscious. He did these acts with no empathy or remorse. He cared only about himself. He transformed from a reckless scientist to a merciless criminal. His progression from scientific curiosity to moral deterioration can be called the gist of his character arc.



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Question Number

10) a) 'Amanda!' is a poem by Robin Klein that revolves around the relationship between a dotting parent and a teenager with an escapist attitude. Her mother constantly nags at her to do everyday tasks. She keeps ignoring her mother's cries of frustration and drifts into an imaginary world where she is free. She feels suffocated due to these ceaseless corrections and desires peace of mind and tranquility. She is alone not lonely in the world she envisions.

Valli on the other hand grapples with the comfort of familiarity and the allure of the unfamiliar. The bus represents infinite possibilities for her to explore, to evolve and to mature. She desires to venture out in the world, collecting her own money, extracting information, resisting temptations. She wishes to travel alone and deals with the remarks that come her way, in a self-assured manner.



Though their desire for freedom is common, there is one aspect that distinguishes them. Amanda desires mental liberation, breaking free from the cage of an 'ideal teenager'. Valli, on the other hand desires physical freedom away from the confines of her house. She inadvertently transforms from an innocent child, Valli to a mature girl, Valliammai in the process of seeking this freedom.

“Life without liberty is like a
body without spirit.”



11) b) The story 'A Necklace' by Guy De Maupassant revolves around the evils of vanity and discontentment. Matilda, the protagonist is humbled due to a watershed moment that occurs in her life, losing a precious necklace. The life she has to ~~be~~ live thereafter changes her perspective.

After Mrs. Maisel lost the necklace at the party, Mr. Maisel left no stone unturned in trying to find it. He checked the path, the cab office, told the police, even gave an advertisement in the newspaper. When nothing seemed to work, they lied to Mme. Forestier that the clasp of the necklace had broken and that they needed time to replace it. They used the money that Mr. Maisel had got from his father and took loans by making minor promises. They bought a new necklace worth 36,000 ~~frances~~ thirty six thousand francs and gave it to Mme. Forestier.



In order to repay this debt, they had to lead a life of necessity for the next ten years. They removed their maid servant and rented rooms in the attic. Matilda had to do the odious work of the kitchen, washing soiled linen, mopping, bargaining, going to the grocer's and butcher's shop. Mr. Havel had to odd jobs like copying work or arranging books in order to supplement his income.

At the end, when they had restored it all, Matilda had become a coarse woman of a poor household, with a loud tone, her hair and skirts awry. They had 'restored it all', but only literally. It had scarred them for the rest of their lives, indelible and irreplacable.



7

(7)

a)

(i) He is trying to show sympathy and helping her understand the nature of this world. It shows that they had a close bond. He is trying to be placating.

(ii) 'Yellow hair' represents external beauty. It is used to justify the fact that humans love only on the basis of external attributes, only God can love selflessly. Here, the young men fall in love with her hair (external beauty) and not her soul.

(iii) Selfless

(iv) C) 2 and 4.