

**SECTION –A READING**

**1. Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow :-** Children/Young People & Media in the World Today

1. Approximately one-third of the world's population is made up of 2 billion young people under 18. They make up half the population in the least developed nations; less than a quarter in the most industrialized ones. Their challenges range from basic survival to discrimination and exploitation. Moreover, there are myriad differences in cultures, traditions and values.

2. Nevertheless, children and youth everywhere share some universal traits. They are fundamentally more optimistic, more open and curious than their adult counterparts. Increasingly, children are enjoying unprecedented freedoms in many countries. Unfortunately, others confront growing health and social problems, ranging from deepening poverty and ethnic strife to substance abuse and sexually transmitted diseases, political turmoil and warfare.

3. Arguably, the proliferation and globalization of media are among the key factors that have shaped and defined the current generation of young people. In many countries, youth have access to a greater number of multi-media choices than ever before—conventional, satellite and cable TV channels; radio stations; newspapers and magazines; the internet and computer and video games. In addition, many are exposed to the same programmes, the same characters and the same marketed spin-off products. Today there is greater availability of foreign programming and media, and less official censorship and control in many parts of the world. Information, email and images flow around the world faster and more freely than ever. Indeed, mass media are making the world smaller, and culture and media are increasingly inextricable, especially for young people.

4. Television is the dominant medium for young people—and adults—around the world. From the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, the number of television channels, household television sets and hours spent watching television more than doubled. There are now approximately 250 television sets per thousand inhabitants in the world—far more than the number of telephones. Satellite television reaches all continents, offering increasing numbers of channels targeting specific market segments, including young viewers.

5.The prevalence of television viewing among young people raises serious concerns about recent national and global trends in the television industry. The rampant consolidation of commercial media has meant the dominance of only a handful of large and powerful companies.

6.In industrialized countries, there have been recent outcries over rising levels of aggression, obesity, substance abuse, eating disorders and unsafe sexual behavior among youth, increasingly attributed to commercial media aimed at children and youth. In developing countries, where resources limit domestic productions, a majority of programs for children and youth are imported. Unfortunately, much of the content contains characters and messages that, at best, are simply not relevant to local cultures, and at worst convey violent images and mass marketing messages.

7.After television viewing, listening to the radio is the next most popular activity among children and young people worldwide. Actual listening rates among the young vary greatly, however, depending on the quality of national broadcasting and the availability of private alternatives. In many countries,there has been a boom among young people in radio listening over the past decade,the result of the emergence of dozens of private radio stations.

8.The internet has been gaining popularity among young people,Young people use the internet primarily for communicating (email and chat rooms); downloading (computer games, software and music); and obtaining information (about education, entertainment, sports,“taboo” topics not addressed by adults, and news that may be censored for political motives).

9.In contrast to the steady rise of other media, in many countries print media have experienced a setback from the role they once played. Several recent developments have served to further decrease the numbers of young readers of print media. (603 words)(UNICEF)

**1)Choose the correct option:**

a)Children obtain information on topics that are considered ‘taboo’ from

i)television

ii)radio

iii)newspaper

iv)internet

b) A health problem faced by today's youth

i) ethnic strife

ii) poverty

iii) warfare

iv) substance abuse

**2) Answer the following questions :-**

i) Name any three problems encountered by today's youth. (1 mark)

ii) What differentiates the youth from adults? (1 mark)

iii) What are the two factors that influence the young generation? (1 mark)

iv) What is the one serious threat posed by the television industry? (1 mark)

v) State three reasons why youth browse the net? (2 marks)

vi) What reason does the writer give for the emergence of private radio stations? (2 marks)

3) Pick out a word or phrase which means the same as (2 marks)

i) traditional and ordinary (para 3)

ii) getting worse quickly and in an uncontrolled way (para 5)

**Section – B: Advanced Writing Skills**

3) You are Varun/Varsha. Write a letter to the 'Adventure for Youth Association' of India, asking them to send you more information about their annual trekking expedition for school students in the Himalayan region. Be specific about the kind of information you seek. (6 marks)

4) Write an article in not more than 200 words on the Power of Meditation and its relevance to the modern society. (10 marks)

**5) Read the extract given below and answer the question that follows: (4 marks)**

..... but soon.

Put that thought away, and

Looked out at Young

Trees sprinting, the merry children spilling

out of their homes

- i)What was the thought the speaker wants to put away?
- ii)What is the sight that the speaker sees on looking out ?
- iii) Where is the poet at the moment of speaking?
- iv)What do young sprinting trees and merry children signify?

**6) Answer the following in 30 to 40 words each.**

**(3x2: 6 marks)**

- i)What does M. Hamel say about French language? What did he urge his students and villagers to do?
- ii)Why was Hamel's class that day attended by all the villagers?

**7) Answer the following in about 125-150 words.**

**6 marks**

What message does Alphonse Daudet convey through the story 'The Last Lesson'?

**8)Answer the following in 125-150 words.**

**(6Marks)**

Describe the stranger's visit to Iping and state why he was not liked by the inhabitants and the village?

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