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# INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

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Content

## **INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY**

Question Paper–June-2024 (Solved) .....	1-4
Question Paper–December-2023 (Solved) .....	1-4
Question Paper–June-2023 (Solved) .....	1-5
Question Paper–December-2022 (Solved) .....	1-4
Question Paper–Exam Held in March-2022 (Solved) .....	1-5
Question Paper–Exam Held in February-2021 (Solved) .....	1-4
Sample Question Paper–1 (Solved) .....	1-4

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	Animal Rights .....	1
2.	Human Environment – A Speech .....	10
3.	From A Cocoon With Hope .....	18
4.	Saving the Environment .....	26
5.	Planning A Holiday .....	33
6.	Hotels and Restaurants .....	45
7.	Mountaineering in India .....	54
8.	Assamese Enchantment .....	64

---

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Chapterwise Reference Book</i>	<i>Page</i>
9.	Leisure.....	75
10.	Rukmini Devi Arundale – <i>A Life Dedicated to Art</i> .....	87
11.	<i>Yakshagana</i> .....	97
12.	Communicating Across Cultures .....	105
13.	Stem Cells .....	113
14.	Four Senses .....	123
15.	Aged People .....	131
16.	Drugs of Abuse .....	140



**Sample Preview  
of the  
Solved  
Sample Question  
Papers**

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# QUESTION PAPER

June – 2024

(Solved)

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

B.E.G.C.-131

Time: 3 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks: 100

Note: All questions are compulsory.

**Q. 1. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:**

Recycling is the process of turning waste materials into new products. It is an important part of reducing waste and protecting the environment. Recycling can help to conserve natural resources, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and save energy.

One of the main benefits of recycling is that it helps to conserve natural resources. When we recycle materials like paper, plastic, and metal, we can reduce the amount of virgin resources that we need to extract from the earth. This, in turn, can help to protect natural habitats and reduce the adverse effect of resource extraction on the environment.

Recycling can also help to decrease greenhouse gas emissions. When we recycle materials, we use less energy than we would if we were producing new materials from scratch. This means that we emit fewer greenhouse gases, which can help to slow the effects of climate change.

Another advantage of recycling is that it can save energy. Making new products from recycled materials typically requires less energy than producing new products from fresh materials. For example, recycling aluminium cans can save up to 95% of the energy that would be required to produce new aluminium cans from bauxite ore.

In addition to these benefits, recycling contributes to significant lowering in the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. When we recycle materials, we divert them from the waste stream and turn them into new products. This enables the extension of the lifespan of landfills and diminish the negative environmental impacts of waste disposal.

Finally, recycling can also have economic benefits. It creates jobs in industries that collect, sort, and process recycled materials. It can also help to lessen the costs of waste disposal, as it is often less expensive

to recycle materials than it is to dispose of them in landfills.

In conclusion, recycling is an important part of protecting the environment and conserving natural resources. It can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save energy, and reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. Additionally, recycling can have economic benefits, such as creating jobs and minimizing the costs of waste disposal. By making an effort to recycle in our daily lives, we can all contribute to a more sustainable and environment friendly future.

**(a) (i) What is recycling?**

**Ans.** Recycling is the process of turning waste materials into new products. It is an important part of reducing waste and protecting the environment.

**(ii) What is one benefit of recycling for natural resources?**

**Ans.** Recycling can help to conserve natural resources, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and save energy.

**(iii) How does recycling help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?**

**Ans.** Recycling can also help to decrease greenhouse gas emissions. When we recycle materials, we use less energy than we would if we were producing new materials from scratch. This means that we emit fewer greenhouse gases, which can help to slow the effects of climate change.

**(iv) In what way does recycling save energy?**

**Ans.** Making new products from recycled materials typically requires less energy than producing new products from fresh materials. For example, recycling aluminium cans can save up to 95% of the energy that would be required to produce new aluminium cans from bauxite ore.

**(v) How can recycling impact waste disposal?**

**Ans.** Recycling contributes to significant lowering in the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. When

we recycle materials, we divert them from the waste stream and turn them into new products.

**(vi) What are some economic benefits of recycling?**

**Ans.** Recycling can also have economic benefits. It creates jobs in industries that collect, sort, and process recycled materials.

**(vii) How can we help in making an environment friendly future?**

**Ans.** Recycling is an important part of protecting the environment and conserving natural resources. It can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save energy, and reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills.

**(viii) Give a suitable title to this passage.**

**Ans. Title:** Importance of Recycling.

**(b) Use the following words in sentences of your own:**

**(i) Conserve**

**Ans. Conserve:** During the drought we were urged to conserve water.

**(ii) Adverse**

**Ans. Adverse:** The vaccine can cause an adverse reaction in some patients.

**(iii) Diminish**

**Ans. Diminish:** The pain will gradually diminish.

**(iv) Extend**

**Ans. Extend:** The mountains extend over the western end of the island.

**(v) Dispose**

**Ans. Dispose:** Please dispose of the litter properly.

**Q. 2. Match the words / phrases in Column A wait their meanings in Column B :**

Column A	Column B
(i) Remedial	(a) involved
(ii) In vogue	(b) multiculturalism
(iii) Voyage	(c) famous and renowned
(iv) Opera	(d) recover
(v) Predict	(e) corrective
(vi) Melting Pot	(f) long journey in a ship
(vii) Atonement	(g) to foretell
(viii) Instrumental	(h) in fashion
(ix) Recuperate	(i) musical play of the west
(x) Legendary	(j) making amends for wrong-doing

**Ans.** (i)–(j), (ii)–(h), (iii)–(f), (iv)–(i), (v)–(g), (vi)–(b), (vii)–(e), (viii)–(a), (ix)–(d), (x)–(c).

**Q. 3. Fill in the blanks / rewrite as directed:**

(i) We ..... expecting you yesterday.  
(Use the correct form of 'be')

(ii) How ..... we reach there ?  
(Use either 'does' or 'do')

(iii) ..... you seen my black bag ?  
(Complete using 'Has' or 'Have')

(iv) He ..... to attend the seminar.  
(Use the correct form of 'want')

(v) She ..... most of her time in the library.  
(Use the correct form of 'spend')

(vi) We ..... for a long time at my aunt's place.  
(Use 'stay' or 'stayed')

(vii) Non-members are not given ..... to participate.  
(Use 'must' or 'could')

(x) If I ..... this job offer down, I would have regretted it all my life. (Use the correct form of 'turn')

(xi) It must stop raining. We can go out to play.  
(Rewrite as a conditional sentence)

(xii) The girl ..... is standing on the stage is a singer. (Complete using 'who', 'which' or 'that')

(xiii) Pass me ..... salt, please.  
(Complete using the correct article)

(xiv) A technician will repair the laptop tomorrow.  
(Rewrite, changing into passive voice)

(xv) The project has been completed by me.  
(Rewrite, changing into active voice)

**Ans.** (i) been, (ii) do, (iii) here, (iv) wanted, (v) spends, (vi) staged, (vii) permission, (viii) particular, (ix) must, (x) tural, (xi) We can go out to play I fit must sop raining, (xii) who, (xiii) who, (xiv) The laptop will be repaired by the technician tomorrow, (xv) I ave completed the project.

**Q. 4. Write a dialogue between you and your friend, planning a visit to the World Book Fair.**

**Ans. Scene:** Two friends, Richa and Amit, are chatting on a park bench.

**Richa:** Hey Amit, are you going to the World Book Fair this year? I'm so hyped!

**Amit:** I wouldn't miss it for the world! Have you been before?

**Richa:** Nope, this is my first time. I'm not sure what to expect, but I'm hoping to find some amazing new reads.

**Amit:** It's incredible! Millions of books, stalls from different countries, and even publishers promoting new writers. We can spend hours browsing.

**Richa:** Oh my gosh, I need to pace myself. Do you have a plan of attack?

# Sample Preview of The Chapter

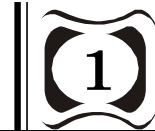
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# INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY



## Animal Rights

### INTRODUCTION

Like human being, animals deserve to live their lives free from suffering and exploitation. Every creature with a will to live has a right to live free from pain and suffering. A social movement protecting animal rights challenges the traditional view that all non-human animals exist solely for human use. Animals and birds are an important part of the environment. In this chapter, we will take the theme of animal rights for improving reading, writing, listening and speaking skills. We will conduct various activities including comprehension and grammar for developing the language skills.

### CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

#### READING COMPREHENSION: AN EXTRACT FROM ANIMAL FARM

##### Study Guide

This section will help you develop reading with understanding and improve your vocabulary.

First read the passage silently and fast to understand the key points. After that read it again carefully and at a slower pace to understand the details. Guess the meaning of difficult and unfamiliar words from the context. If you cannot understand the meaning of any word, consult a dictionary. After understanding the passage, answer the questions that follow:

##### Passage for Reading from George Orwell: Animal Farm

Mr. Jones, of the Manor Farm, had locked the henhouse for the night, but was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes. With the ring of the light from his lantern dancing from side to side, he lurched across the yard, and made his way up to bed, where Mrs. Jones was already snoring. As soon as the light in the bedroom went out, there was a stirring and a fluttering all through the farm buildings. Word had gone round during the day that old Major, the prize Middle White boar, had had a strange dream on the previous night and wished

to communicate it to the other animals. It had been agreed that they should all meet in the big barn as soon as Mr. Jones was safely out of the way. Old Major was so highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour's sleep in order to hear what he had to say.

All the animals were now present except Moses, the tame raven, who slept on a perch behind the back door. When Major saw that they had all made themselves comfortable and were waiting attentively, he cleared his throat and began: 'Comrades, you have heard already about the strange dream that I had last night. But I will come to the dream later. I have something else to say first. I do not think, comrades, that I shall be with you for many months longer, and before I die, I feel it my duty to pass on to you such wisdom as I have acquired. I have had a long life, I have had much time for thought as I lay alone in my stall, and I think I may say that I understand the nature of life on this earth as well as any animal now living. It is about this that I wish to speak to you.' 'Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it; our lives are miserable, labourious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty.' 'But is this simply part of the order of nature? Is it because this land of ours is so poor that it cannot afford a decent life to those who dwell upon it? No, comrades, a thousand times no! This single farm of ours would support a dozen horses, twenty cows, hundreds of sheep-and all of them living in a comfort and a dignity that are now almost beyond our imagining. Why then do we continue in this miserable condition? Because nearly the whole of the produce of our labours is stolen from us by human beings. There comrades, is the answer to all our problems. It is summed up in a single



2 / NEERAJ : INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

word-man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever.

Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself. Our labour tills the soil, our dung fertilizes it, and yet there is not one of us that owns more than his bare skin. You cows that I see before me, how many thousand of gallons of milk have you given during this last year? And what has happened to that milk which should have been breeding your sturdy calves? Every drop of it has gone down the throats of our enemies. And you hens, how many eggs have you laid this last year, and how many of those eggs ever hatched into chickens? The rest have all gone to market to bring in money for Jones and his men. And you, Clover, where are those four foals you bore, who should have been the support and pleasure of your old age? Each was sold at a year old-you will never see one of them again. In return for your four confinements and all your labour in the field, what have you ever had except your bare rations and a stall? Is it not crystal clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labour would be our own. Almost overnight we could become rich and free. What then must we do? Why, work night and day, body and soul, for the overthrow of the human race! That is my message to you comrades: Rebellion! I do not know when that Rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years, but I know, as surely as I see this straw beneath my feet, that sooner or later justice will be done. Fix your eyes on that, comrades, throughout the short remainder of your lives. And above all, pass on this message of mine to those who come after you, so that future generations shall carry on the struggle until it is victorious.

‘And remember, comrades, your resolution must never falter. No argument must lead you astray. Never listen when they tell you that Man and the animals have a common interest, that the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other. It is all lies. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself.

And among us animals let there be perfect unity, perfect comradeship in the struggle. All men are enemies. All animals are comrades.’

**Note on the Author**

Eric Arthur Blair (25 June, 1903 – 21 January, 1950), better known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist and essayist, journalist and

critic. Orwell, who was born in India, produced literary criticism and poetry, fiction and polemical journalism. He is best known for satirical and allegorical novel *Animal Farm* (1945) and the dystopian novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949).

A satire is a genre of literature and performing arts, in which vices, follies, abuses and shortcomings are held up to ridicule, ideally with the intent of shaming individuals, corporations, government, or society itself into improvement.

An allegory is a story with the characters and actions having deeper moral meaning and representing both good and bad qualities.

**CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-1**

Answer the following questions on the passage you have read.

**Q. 1. Why was the ring of light from Mr. Jones’s lantern dancing from side to side?**

**Ans.** Mr. Jones was drunk and his movement was not steady. So, when he walked holding the lantern the ring of light from it was dancing from side to side.

**Q. 2. Where had the animals agreed to meet?**

**Ans.** The animals agreed to meet in the big barn.

**Q. 3. Why had they assembled there?**

**Ans.** The animals had assembled there to hear old Major, the prize Middle White boar, had to say. Major had had a strange dream on the previous night and wished to communicate it to the other animals.

**Q. 4. What does old major want to share with the animals?**

**Ans.** Old major wants to share with the animals his understanding of the nature of life of the animals.

**Q. 5. Pick out the three words major uses to describe the lives of the animals. Why does he use these words?**

**Ans.** Major uses words such as miserable, laborious and short. Major uses these words to tell the animals how bad their condition is. Animals are given just so much food to keep them alive, and those who are capable are forced to work to the last atom of their strength; and when their usefulness comes to an end they are slaughtered with hideous cruelty.

**Q. 6. How is man different from the animals?**

**Ans.** The difference between man and animals is that animals produce all the wealth and man takes it away from them. Man does not produce anything himself. Man consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps

for himself. Animals till the soil, their dung fertilizes it, and yet they do not own anything.

**Q. 7. Does major depict man as:**

- (a) Selfish?
- (b) Greedy?
- (c) A weakling?
- (d) Mean?
- (e) The lord of all the animals? or
- (f) Cruel?

**Ans.** Major depicted man as selfish, a weakling, mean, the lord of all the animals, and cruel. Man is selfish and cruel because he makes the animals work and gives them just to keep them alive. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself. Man is mean because he is the only creature that consumes without producing. He is a weakling because he cannot pull the plough and cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Man is the lord of all the animals as he sets them to work, he gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself.

**Q. 8. How, according to major, could animals be rich and free?**

**Ans.** According to major, animals could be rich and free by getting rid of man. The produce of their labour would be their own.

**Q. 9. When will this rebellion take place? Does this show that major is:**

- (a) A realist?
- (b) An idealist? or
- (c) A dreamer?

**Ans.** Major does not know when that Rebellion will come, it might be in a week or in a hundred years. This shows major is a dreamer.

**Q. 10. How does major describe all men?**

**Ans.** Major describes all men as enemies of animals. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself. Man consumes without producing. Man cannot pull the plough and cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Man sets all the animals to work and gives back to them the bare minimum that will prevent them from starving, and the rest he keeps for himself.

**Q. 11. How does he describe all animals?**

**Ans.** Major describes all animals as comrades. He says animals are imprisoned and tortured by men. Animals produce everything but they are given bare minimum just to survive.

**Q. 12. Why do you think major call the animals 'Comrades'?**

**Ans.** Major calls the animals 'Comrades' because he thinks all animals are friends and they have similar nature of live. They have been the victims by the hands of men.

## VOCABULARY : PICKING ODD WORDS

### **CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-2**

**Q. 1. Pick out the odd word in each of the following sets, that is, the word that does not belong to the set:**

**Example: murder, slaughter, kill, pass away**

**Answer: pass away**

- (i) lock, knock, shut, bolt
  - (ii) stirring, shouting, fluttering, moving
  - (iii) round, stout, fat, obese
  - (iv) employees, comrades, associates, fellow workers
  - (v) miserable, funny, wretched, unhappy
- Ans.** (i) knock, (ii) shouting, (iii) round, (iv) employees, (v) funny.

**Q. 2. Use the most appropriate word from each of the sets of words given above to complete these sentences.**

(i) Every night you should \_\_\_\_\_ the door of your house to prevent thieves from getting in.

(ii) The hens start \_\_\_\_\_ their wings at daybreak.

(iii) A wrestler has to be strong and \_\_\_\_\_. He cannot be thin.

(iv) All the \_\_\_\_\_ of that factory are on strike as they have not been given their wages.

(v) Usha is feeling \_\_\_\_\_ as she has no money to buy food for her children.

**Ans.** (i) lock, (ii) fluttering, (iii) stout, (iv) employees, (v) miserable.

## GRAMMAR AND USAGE: CONCORD OF NUMBER AND PERSON-I

In this section, we will know about 'concord', or agreement in grammar, and the use of the verbs. (a) be and its various forms: am, is, are, was, were (b) do, does (c) have, has. Given below are some questions on the use of these verbs.

**Be**

**Read the following sentences, most of which are taken from the passage.**

- (a) I *am* afraid I shall not be able to help you.
- (b) It *is* about this that I wish to speak.
- (c) What *is* the nature of this life of ours?
- (d) *Is* this simply part of the order of nature?
- (e) Man *is* the only creature that consumes without producing.
- (f) Our lives *are* miserable.
- (g) We *are* born, we *are* given just so much food. ...
- (h) Mr. Jones *was* too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes.
- (i) Mrs. Jones *was* already snoring.
- (j) All the animals *were* now present.

Here, the verb *be* has been used as am, is, are, was, were, depending on the tense (present or past), the person (first, second, or third), and the number (singular or plural) of the subject.

Be

Present Tense						Past Tense					
First Person		Second Person		Third Person		First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Is	are	are	are	is	are	was	were	were	Were	was	were

Some more examples are given below:

1. *Am* is used with *I* in the present tense:

**Examples:**

(a) I *am* a teacher.

(b) I *am* working with SBI.

(*I am* is written as *I'm* in an informal style).

2. *is* used with he, she, it and singular nouns, in the present tense)

**Examples:**

(a) He is the headmaster of the school.

(b) My student Sunita is a doctor.

(c) It is very hot and humid today.

(d) Mandarin is spoken in China.

(*is* is often combined with the subject and written as *'s* in an informal style.

**Examples:** He's, she's, it's)

3. *are* is used with plurals and with you (2nd person singular) in the present tense

**Examples:**

(a) You are very sincere.

(b) My friends are coming today. We are also attending the meeting.

(c) Children above ten are allowed to attend the workshop.

(*are* is combined with the subject and written as *'re* in an informal style.

**Examples:** You're, we're, they're)

4. *was* is used with I, he, she, it and with singular nouns, in the past tense

**Examples:**

(a) I was in London last month.

(b) Her father was a famous doctor.

(c) Suman was writing a book on environment.

(d) The room was dark when we entered.

5. *were* is used with plurals, and with you (2nd person singular), in the past tense

**Examples:**

(a) We were meeting the teacher yesterday.

(b) You were not in Delhi when they came.

(c) A lot of people were there to see the film.

(d) Five people were living in the house.

6. *is* or *are*, *was* or *were* is used when *there* is the grammatical subject depending on the number of the true subject following the verb.

**Examples:**

(a) There is a child in the family.

(b) There is a rabbit hiding behind the bushes.

(c) There are ten students in the math class.

(d) There was an interesting discussion in the hall.

(e) There were many people at the meeting this morning.

**CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-3**

**Q. 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verb be (am, is, are, was or were).**

(i) A dozen people \_\_\_\_\_ injured in yesterday's accident.

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ you busy now?

(iii) I \_\_\_\_\_ going to the cinema to-night.

(iv) There \_\_\_\_\_ many people in India even now who cannot read and write.

(v) I \_\_\_\_\_ surprised to meet Raj yesterday evening.

(vi) I think this the most interesting of Chetan Bhagat's novels.

**Ans.** (i) were, (ii) Are, (iii) am, (iv) are, (v) was, (vi) is.

**Do**

*Do* and *does* are the present tense forms. We use *do* with plurals and with *I* and *you*; *does* with the third person singular.

**Examples:**

(a) I do not walk.

(b) Do you read books?

(c) We do not want to go there.

(d) Harish does not speak in Hindi.

(e) Does your brother stay with you?

**CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-4**

**Q. Fill in the blank with do or does.**

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ you know how to make a pasta in white sauce?

(ii) I \_\_\_\_\_ not think I can come with you.

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ your father work at the bank?

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ he come to office by the metro train?

(v) How..... we get there?

**Ans.** (i) Do, (ii) do, (iii) Does, (iv) Does, (v) do.

**Have**

*Have* and *has* are the present tense forms. We use *have* with plurals and with *I* and *you* and *has* with the third person singular.

**Examples:**

(a) My father has a car.