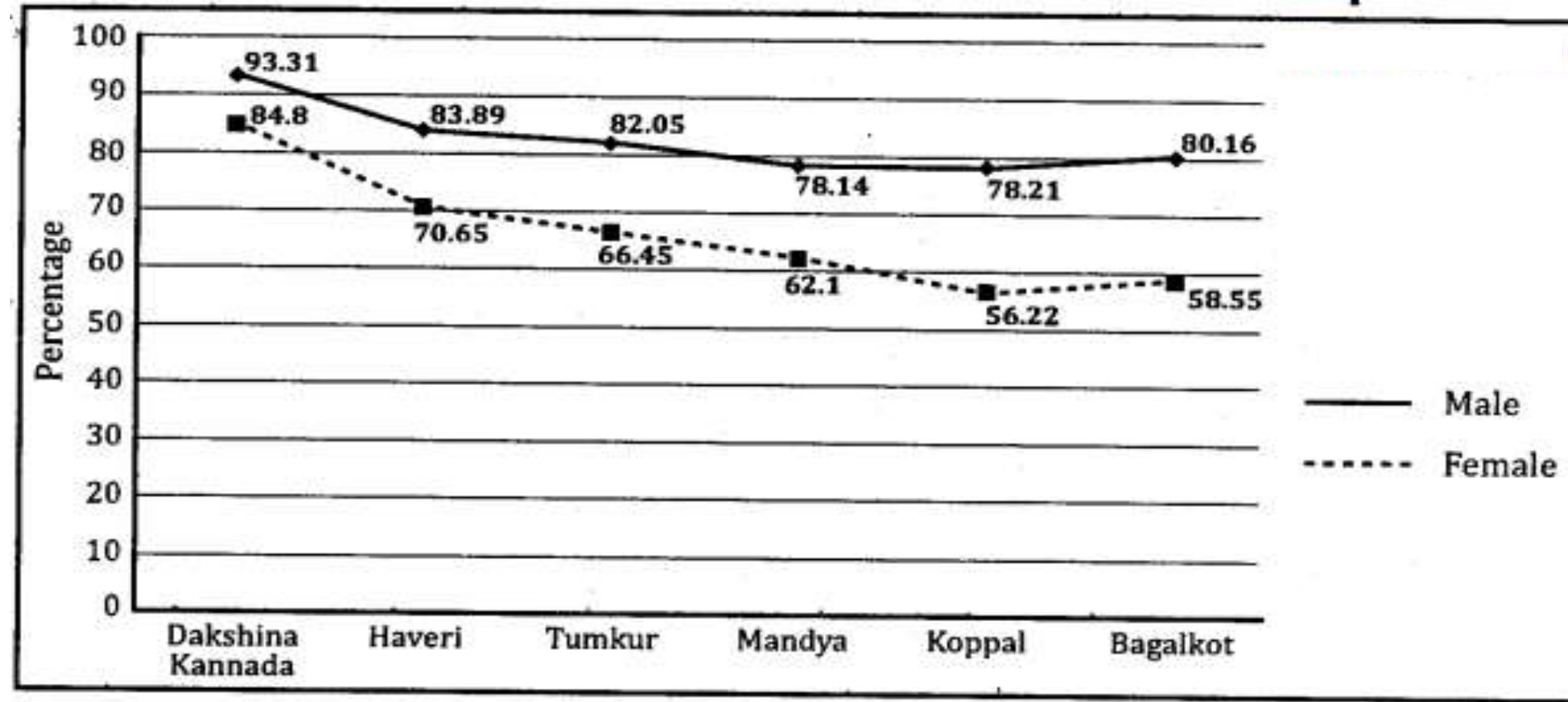


2nd PUC

English examination
Grammar

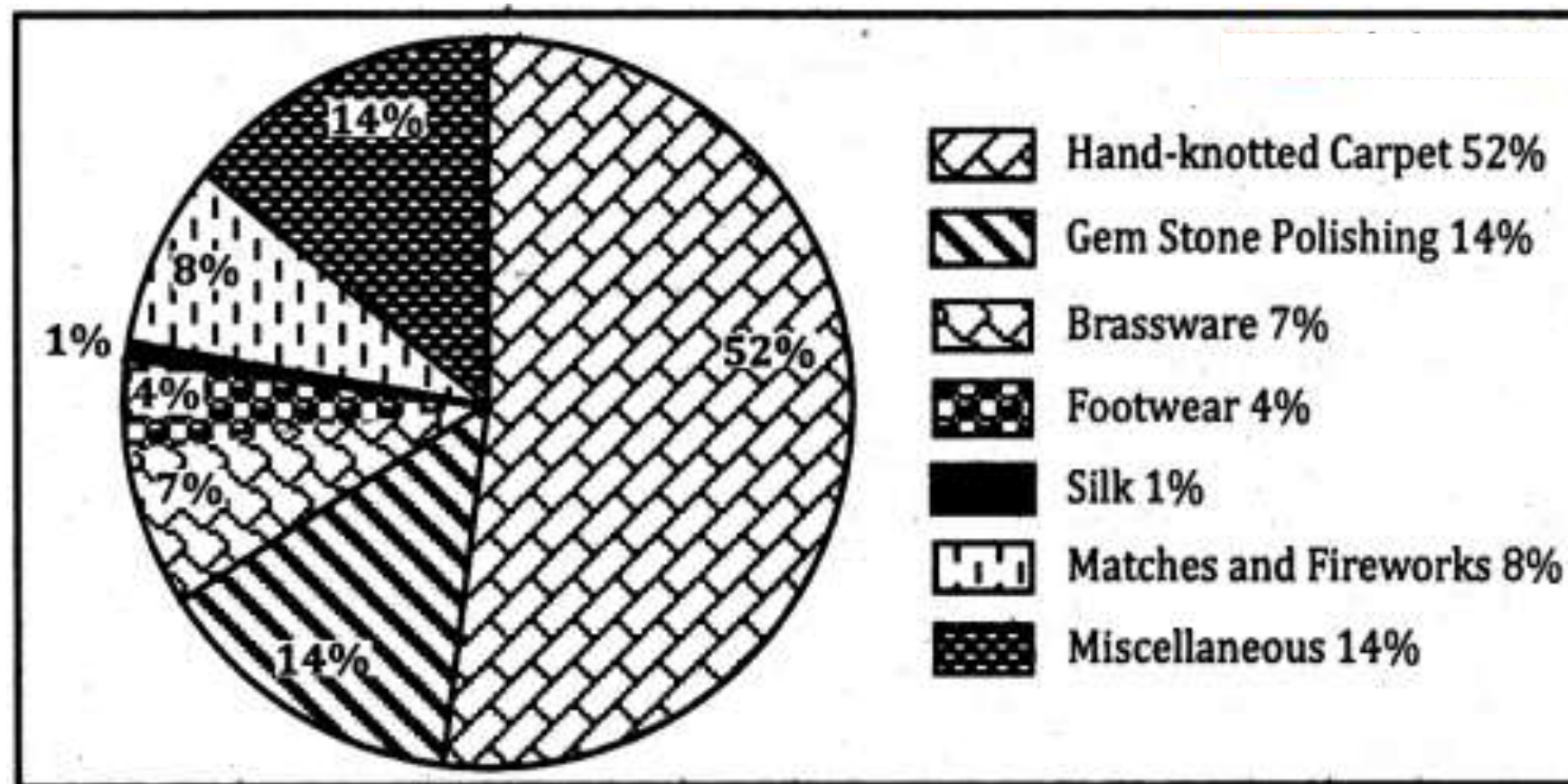
Report writing

The following line graph represents the gender percentage of literacy rate karnataka in 2011. Use the information and write a report in 100 words.



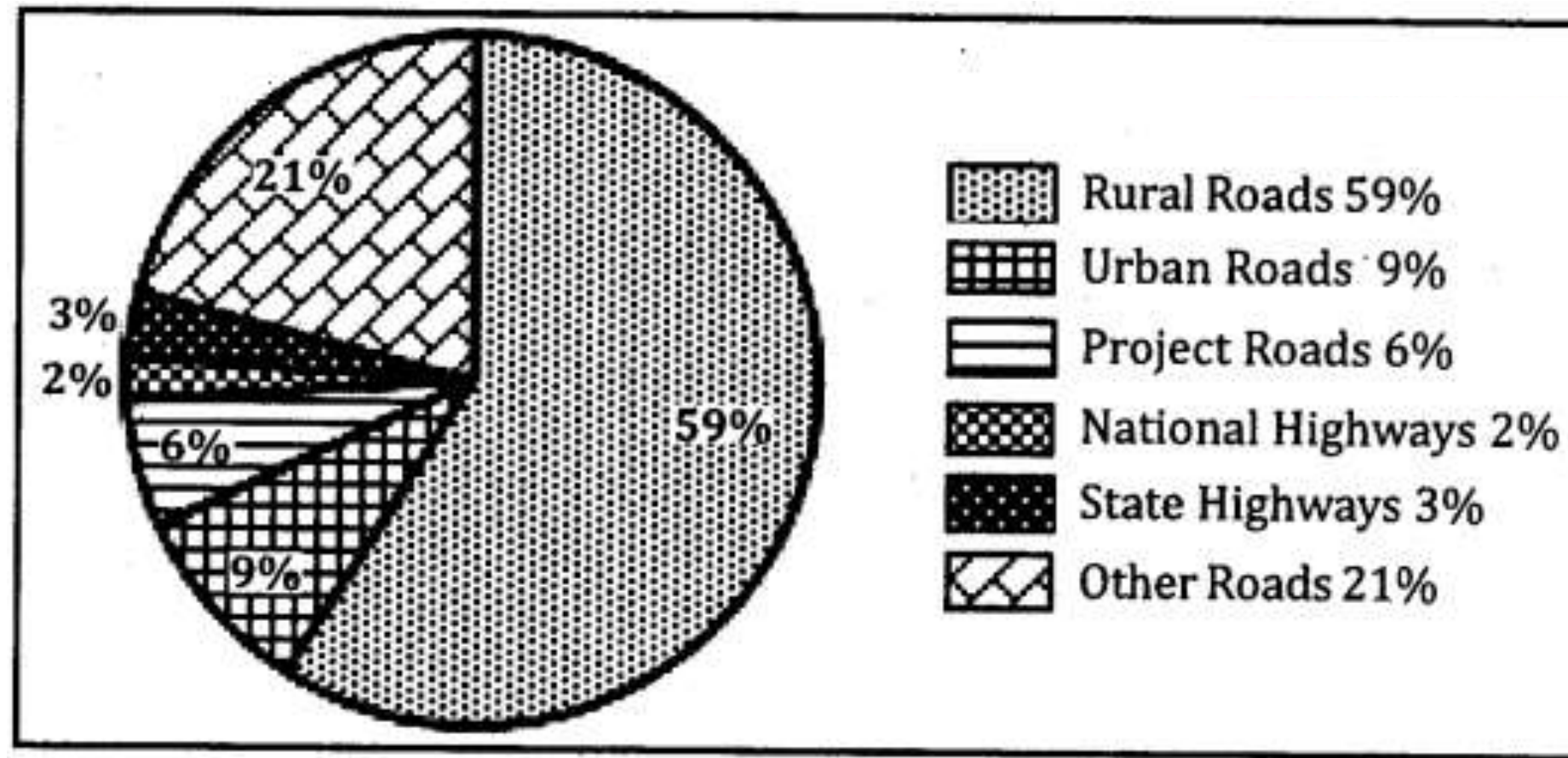
The given line graph represents the gender-wise percentage of literacy rate of six districts of Karnataka in 2011. As per the graph, the literate male population of Dakshina Kannada is 93.31%, Haveri is 83.89%, Tumkur is 82.05%, Mandya is 78.14%, Koppal is 78.21% and Bagalkot is 80.16%. The literate female population of Dakshina Kannada is 84.8%, Haveri is 70.65%, Tumkur is 66.45%, Mandya is 62.1%, Koppal is 56.22% and Bagalkot is 58.55%. From this study it can be derived that Dakshina Kannada has the maximum literate percentage among the male and female population. More importantly, it can be noticed that the literate male population is higher than the literate female population in all the districts of Karnataka.

The following pie chart represents the amount of child laborers in different Industries in India In 2012. Based on the information, write a report In about 120 words.



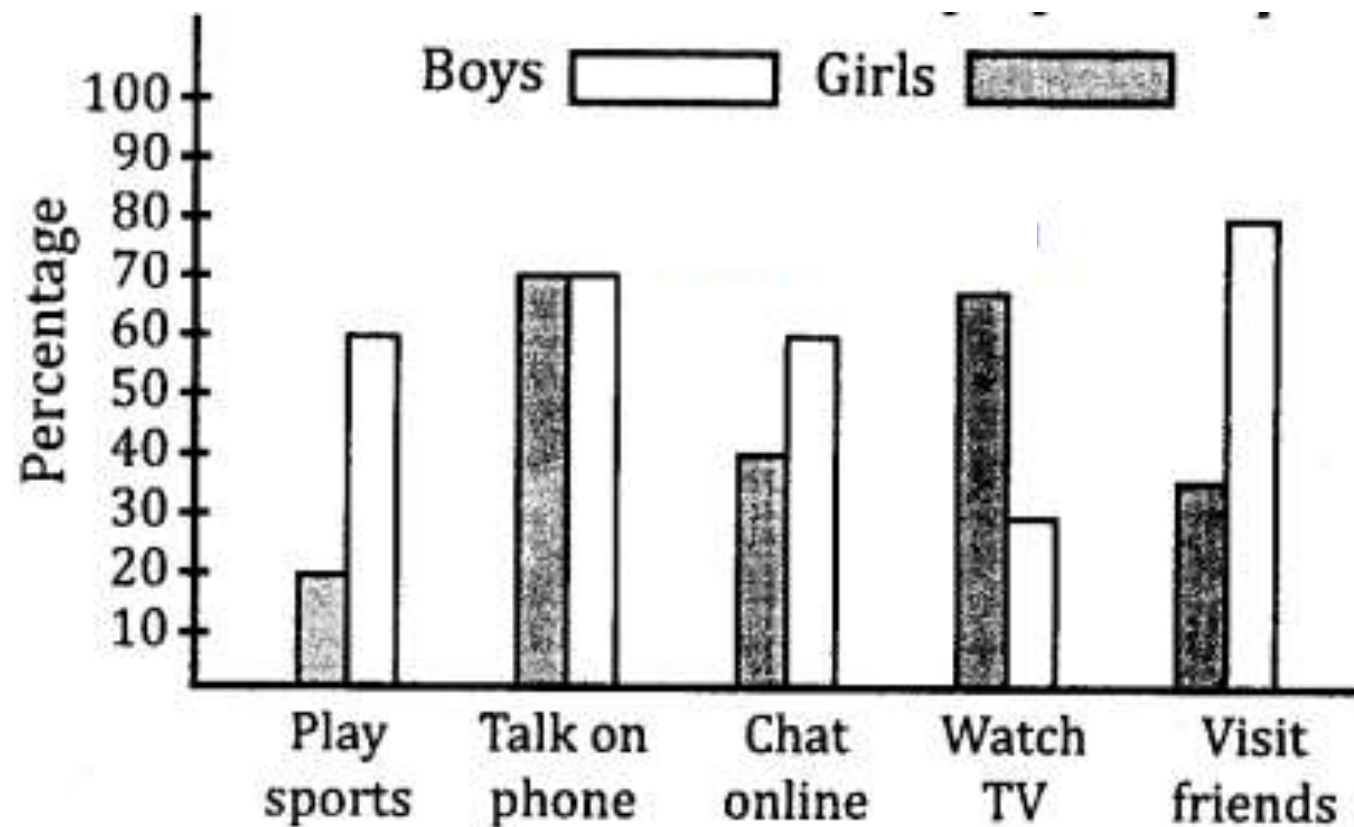
The given pie chart represents the amount of child labourers indifferent industries in India in 2012. As per the chart, 52% of child labourers are employed in the hand-knotted carpet industry 14% in gem stone polishing, 7% in brassware, 4% in footwear, 1% in silk and 8% In matches and fireworks. it can be noticed that the highest percentage is involved in hand-knotted carpet industry (with 52%) followed by gem stone polishing (with 14%). This shows that the children are highly skilled and with proper education and training their skills can be enhanced. It can also be seen that a comparatively large percentage (with 8%) are involved in the manufacture of matches and fireworks which needs to be controlled as It Is hazardous to the health of the children.5

The following pie chart represents the percentage of different categories of roads in our country in 2015. Use the information and write a report in 100 words.



The given pie chart represents the percentage of different categories of roads in our country in 2015. The chart shows that 59% of the roads are rural roads, 9% urban roads, 6% project roads, 2% national highways, 3% state highways and 21% other roads. From the study, It can be noticed that maximum percentage of roads fall under the category of rural roads (with 59%) and the least under the category of national highways (with 2%). This shows that maximum population of our country still resides in rural areas and it is important to develop better connectivity for these people to easily access the facilities available in the urban areas.

The given bar graph represents data about the favourite after-school activities of boys and girls in Karnataka. Based on the information, prepare a report in about 120 words.



Comparative Study of Favourite After-School Activities of Boys and Girls

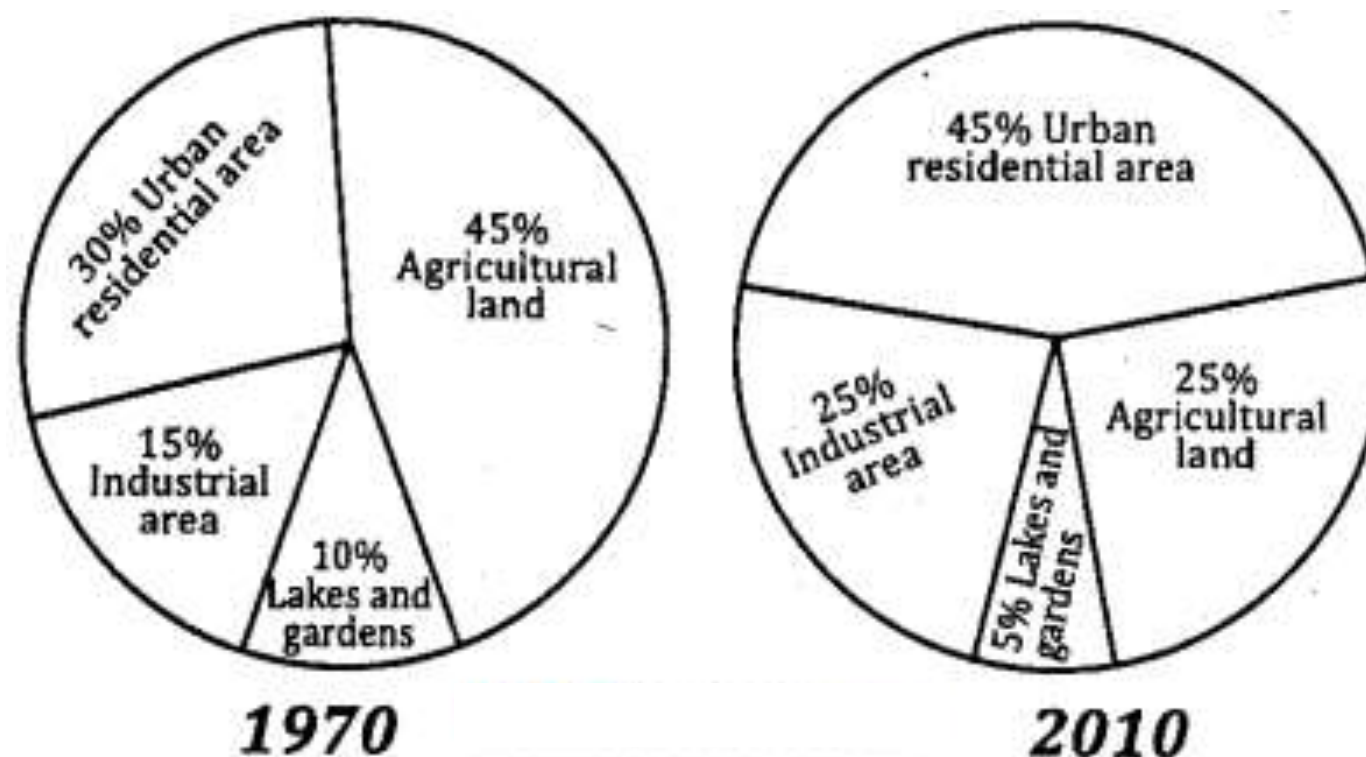
The bar graph presents interesting statistics about the favourite after-school activities of boys and girls in Karnataka. Of the five activities, visiting friends is the most preferred after-school activity of boys as 80 percent of them choose to do it compared to only 40 percent girls who have chosen this.

Interestingly, talking on the phone is chosen by both girls and boys to the same extent and 70 percent of boys and girls are fond of this activity.

If 60 percent of boys prefer both chatting online and playing sports, only 40 and 20 percent of girls indulge in these two activities respectively.

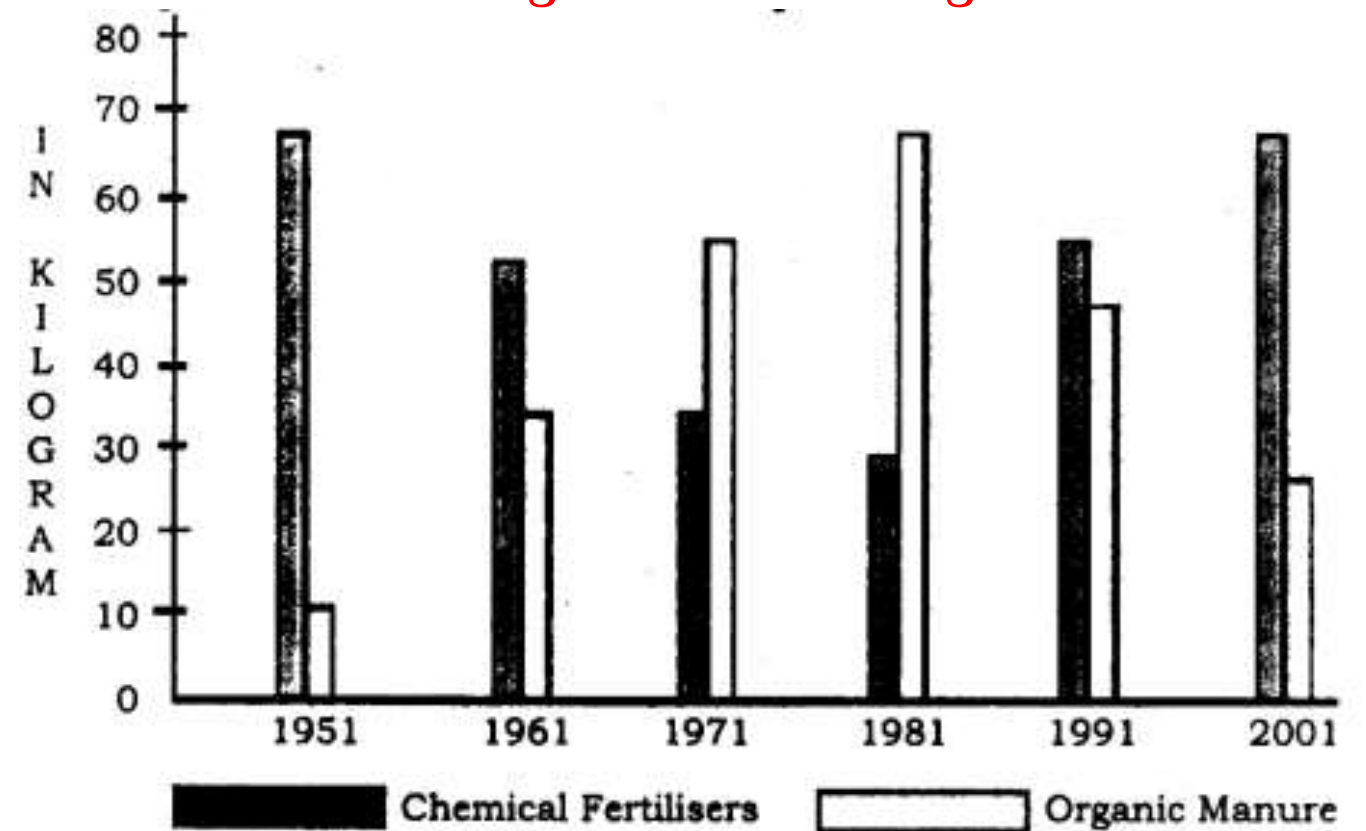
If watching TV is chosen by nearly 70 percent girls, only 30 percent boys prefer this over other activities. The preference of boys for outdoor activities could be because of the gender stereotypes. It is better that we encourage girls to take up outdoor games as it is healthy.

The following two pie charts give a graphic representation of the area of land used for different purposes in and around Bangalore. Prepare a report in about 120 words



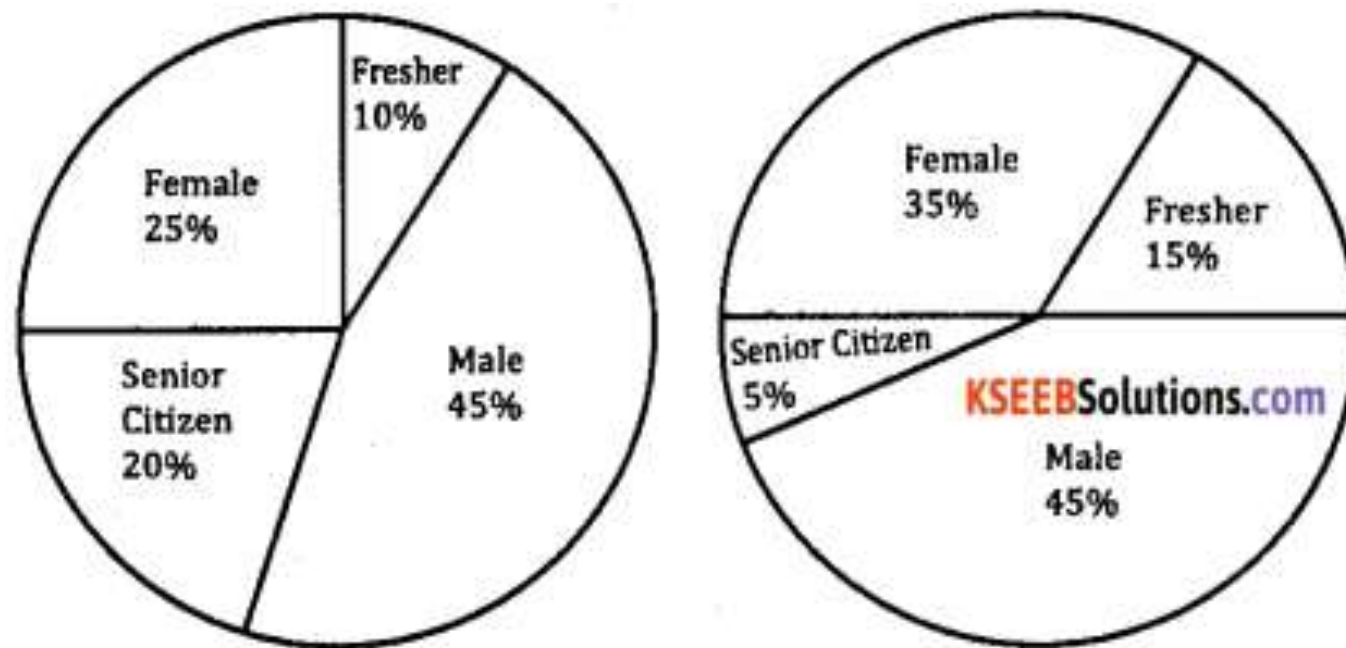
The pie charts giving the graphic representation of the area of land used for different purposes in and around Bangalore in 1970 and 2010 clearly show the disturbing aspects of growth in 40 years. It is clear that the urban residential area and industrial area have grown at the cost of lakes, gardens and agricultural land. The residential area which comprised only 30% of the land in 1970, increased to 45% in 2010. Likewise, the industrial area, which was only 15% in 1970, increased to 25% in 2010. These two increases led to the reduction of the area under lakes and gardens from 10% to 5% and a greater reduction of the agricultural land from 45% to 25%. This can have serious implications. On the one hand, if it means a blow to the beauty of Bangalore city with the reduction of lakes and gardens, on the other, it can mean a serious blow to the very sustenance of life with the reduction of agricultural land. Hence it is necessary for both authorities and citizens to fight urbanisation and retain the health and beauty of Bangalore.

A survey was conducted on the use of chemical fertilisers and organic manure per acre from 1951 to 2001. The findings of the survey have been represented in the following bar chart. Using the information, write a report in about 120 words.



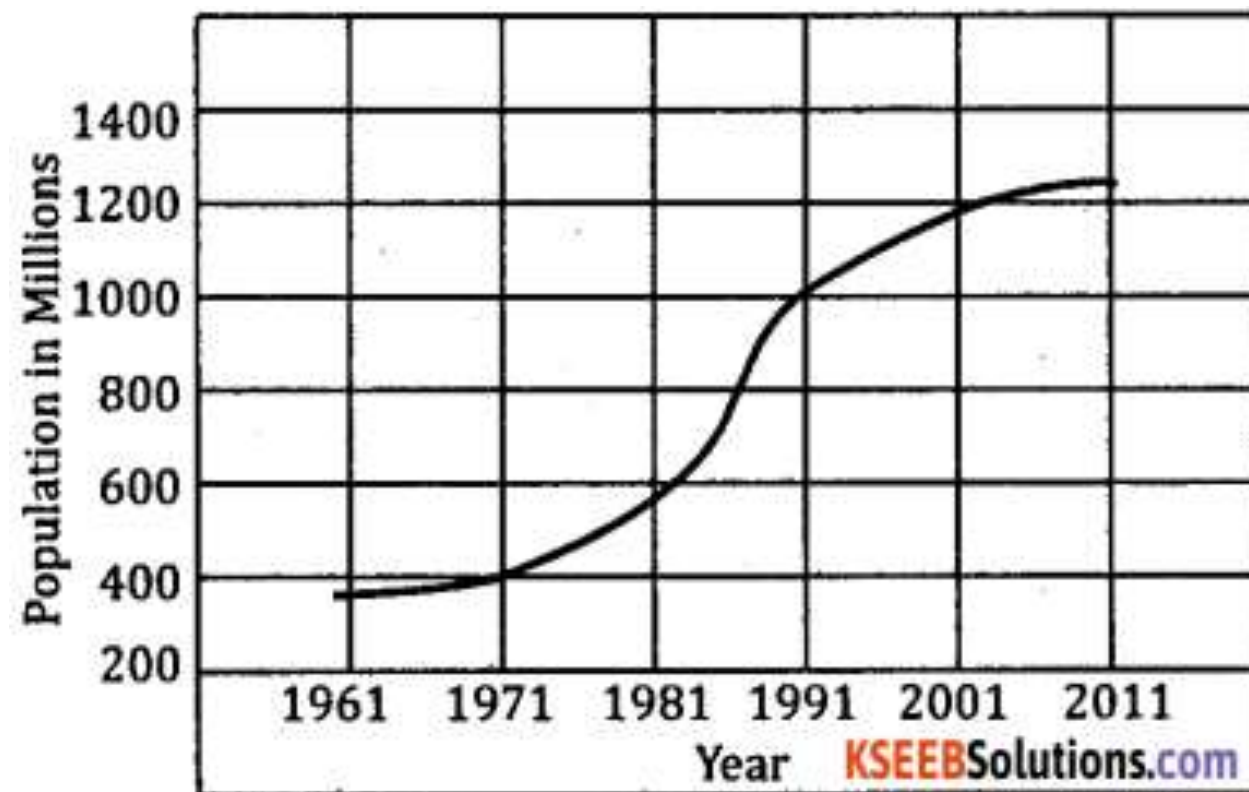
The bar chart makes an interesting study of the use of chemical fertilisers and organic manure in 50 years from 1951 to 2001. Interestingly it's a full circle for chemical fertilisers because if it was 70 kilogram per acre in 1951, in 2001 also the usage remained the same. Nevertheless, the use of chemical fertilisers steadily went down, the usage coming down to mere 30 kilograms per acre, the lowest ever, in 1981. However, it picked up again, shooting up to 60 kilograms per acre in 1991, to come back finally to the original figure of 70 kilograms per acre in 2001. The story of organic manure is the same, though in the reverse order. The use which was as low as 10 kilograms per acre in 1951 rose to 30 kilograms in 1961. 1971 and 1981 witnessed a similar rise, the figures being 50 and 70. But, 1991 witnessed a fall with the usage coming down to 50 kilograms. 2001 recorded a further fall with the usage standing at 30 kilograms per acre.

The following pie charts represent information about the voters' turnout in the general elections held in post-independent India over a span of more than fifty years. Use this data to write a report on the polling trends in about 120 words.



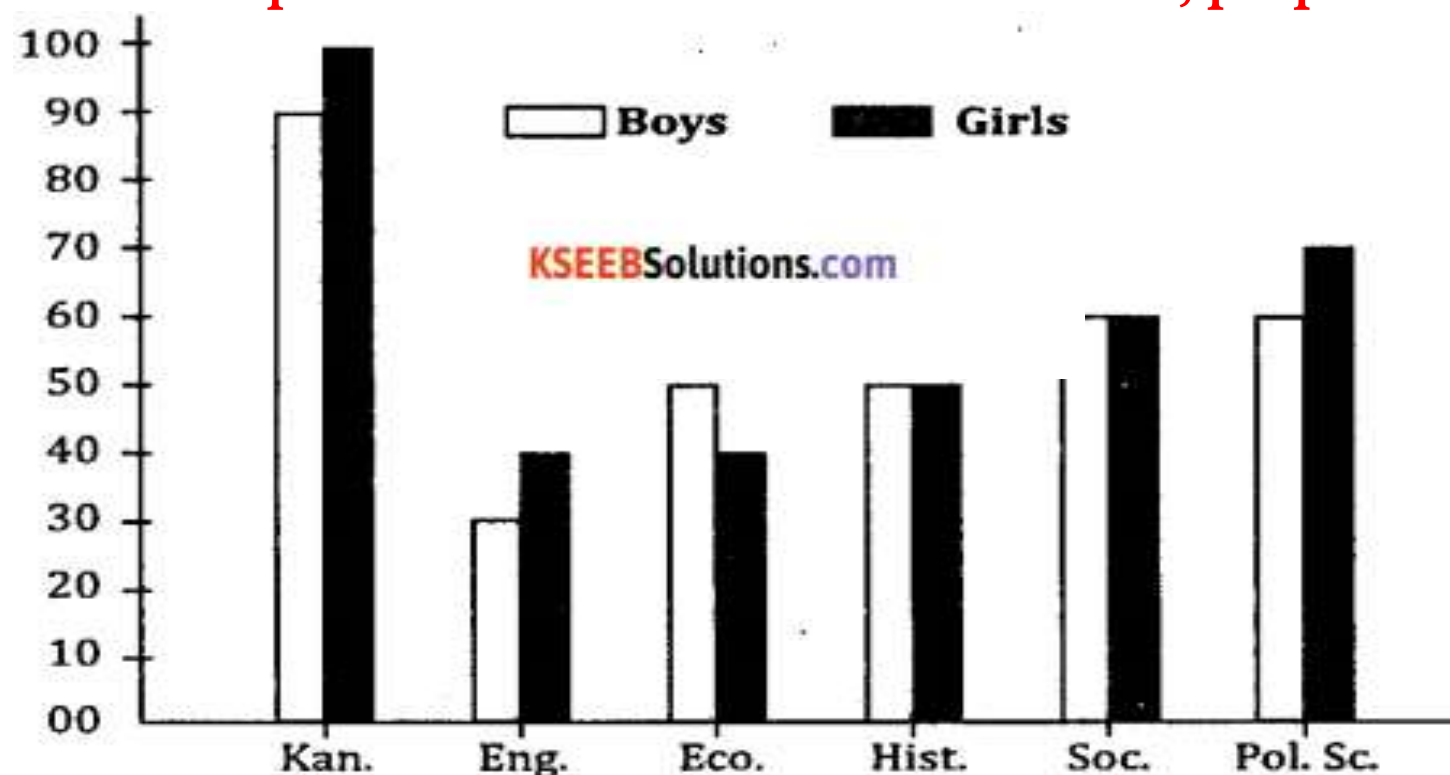
The pie charts which show the voters' turnout in the general elections in the post-independent India in fifty years make a few interesting revelations. If we take the two charts as before and after fifty years, we see that the percentage of male voters has remained constant at 45%. However, female franchise has increased from 25% to 35% and freshers' voting from 10% to 15%. The only section wherein there is a drop in the voting percentage is of senior citizens whose representation has dropped from 20% to 5%.

The following line graph provides information about the growth of population in India over a period of 50 years. Using the information, write a report in about 120 words.



The line graph shows the growth of population in India over a period of 50 years from 1961 to 2011. We can see that population that was below 400 million in 1961 has tripled in 50 years and is more than 1200 million in 2011. However, it is seen from the graph that in the last one decade between 2001 and 2011, there is a control on the population growth and the increase is negligible. This matches the negligible growth in the decade between 1961 and 1971. Other three decades from 1971 and 2001 witnessed an increase of two million in each decade. This could be the result of the various government schemes and awareness programmes. However, we need to go on a more rigorous campaign and bring about further reduction especially in the families of people who are below the poverty line. Only then India as a nation can develop.

The following bar graph shows the pass percentage of boys and girls of a Government P.U. College in II PUC Annual Examination of April 2009. Based on the information, prepare a report in about 120 words.



The bar graph shows the pass percentage of the II PU students of a Government College in the Annual Examination of April 2009 in four subjects in Arts and two languages. We see that girls have performed either as good as or better than boys in all papers except Economics. In Kannada, if girls have the pass percentage as 100, boys are at only 90. In English, girls have 40 as pass percentage and boys 30. In History and Sociology, girls and boys stand at the same level with 50 and 60 as pass percentages respectively. In Political Science 70% girls and 60% boys have passed. Only in Economics boys have an upper hand over girls by 10% and are at 50%.

The bar graph also shows that if the best performance of students is in the Kannada language, their worst performance is in English. This could be because most of the students are first generation learners of English. Hence it is necessary for the college to conduct remedial classes in English. Otherwise, the success rate of the college will be very low despite the fact that the students perform well in all the subjects.