

**CLASS : 12th Sr. Sec. (Academic) Code No. 2901**

**Series : SS-M/2016**

Roll No.

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**SET : A**

**ENGLISH (Core)**

**(For all Groups I, II, III)**

**ACADEMIC**

**1st SEMESTER**

**(Only for Re-appear Candidates)**

**(Morning Session)**

*Time allowed : 2½ hours ] [ Maximum Marks : 80*

- Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are **16** in number and it contains **13** questions.
- The **Code No.** and **Set** on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.
- Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.
- Don't leave blank page/pages in your answer-book.
- Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.
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- Before answering the questions, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.**

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P. T. O.

**General Instructions :**

- (i) *This question paper is divided into **four** Sections : **A, B, C** and **D**.*
- (ii) **All the sections are compulsory.**
- (iii) *Stick to the word-limit wherever prescribed.*
- (iv) *Attempt all the parts of a question together.*

**SECTION – A****(Reading Skills)**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Good sense is, of all things among men, the most equally distributed, for everyone thinks himself so abundantly provided with it, that those even who are the most difficult to satisfy in everything else, do not usually desire a larger measure of this quality than they already possess. And in this it is not likely that all are mistaken, the conviction is rather to be held as testifying that the power of judging aright and of distinguishing truth from error, which is

properly what is called good sense or reason, is by nature equal in all men; and that the diversity of our opinions, consequently, does not arise from some being endowed with a larger share of reason than others, but solely from this, that we conduct our thoughts along different ways, and don't fix our attention on the same objects. For to be possessed of a vigorous mind is not enough; the prime requisite is to rightly apply it. The greatest minds, as they are capable of the highest excellences, are open likewise to the greatest aberration; and those who travel very slowly may yet make far greater progress, provided they keep always to the straight road, than those who, while they run, forsake it.

No other qualities that contribute to the perfection of the mind; for as to the reason or sense, in as much as it is that alone which constitutes us men, and distinguishes us from the brutes. It is to be found complete in each individual; to adopt the common opinion of philosophers, who say that the difference of

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greater and less holds only among the accidents, and not among the forms or natures of individuals of the same species. Those in whom the faculty of reason is predominant, and who most skillfully dispose their thoughts with a view to render them clear and intelligible, are always the best able to persuade others of the truth of what they lay down.

**Questions :**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) How is good sense distributed among men ?
- (b) Do you think all are mistaken about good sense ?
- (c) How do we conduct our thoughts ?
- (d) What is the prime requisite ?
- (e) What makes the greatest minds great ?
- (f) What distinguishes us from brutes ?
- (g) Who are able to best persuade others ?

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**OR**

Terrorism is a world wide problem. A terrorist is a person who tries to create fear and panic among the people to gain his own ends. Generally there are two kinds of terrorism. There is political terrorism which seeks to achieve its political ends by creating fear. There is also criminal terrorism which indulges in kidnapping in order to make huge money by way of ransom.

Political terrorism is very dangerous. Political terrorists are well-organized and well-trained. Terrorists are usually young. They are extremists who act with great zeal. Political terrorists indulge in senseless killing and violence on large scale. Their aim is to frighten the people and the government. They commit robberies, they loot banks, they try to kill eminent people and shoot down men, women and children. They also explode bombs and spread rumors and create disorder inside the country. India has been facing terrorism for a long time. The problem of Naga rebels created

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lots of tension in the country. Nowadays in J&K, a senseless killing continues sometimes on a large scale too.

Terrorism is threatening peace and security all over the world. The Palestinian problem remains unsolved and it gives rise to terrorism and violence. As terrorism is an international problem, we can solve it with the help of international Co-operation. Terrorists have no religion and no faith in human values. On Sept. 11, 2001 World Trade Center situated in New York was exploded and destroyed by attacking it with hijacked planes. It resulted in 7000 people dead.

**Questions :**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What kind of a person is a terrorist ?
- (b) What is political terrorism ?
- (c) What is criminal terrorism ?
- (d) Why is political terrorism dangerous ?

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- (e) What do political terrorists indulge in ?
- (f) What is the aim of the political terrorists ?
- (g) What happened on Sept. 11, 2001 ?

**SECTION – B**

**(Grammar/Writing Skills)**

- 2.** (a) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets. Do any **three** :  $1 \times 3 = 3$

- (i) We (consider) all this before.
- (ii) Look, they (go) down.
- (iii) Who he (think) he is ?
- (iv) The lady (not go) up the stairs.

- (b) Change the form of narration. Do any **three** :  $1 \times 3 = 3$

- (i) The servant says, "Lunch is ready."

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(ii) Mother said, "Tea is ready."

(iii) He said to me, "I am speaking the truth."

(iv) He said to me, "Do you know Ramesh ?"

- 3.** You are the Branch Manager of SBI. Place an order with M/S Supreme Engineering Works for six big room coolers, demanding proper commercial discount. 6

**OR**

As Sports Secretary of your school write a letter to the secretary of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, requesting him for details regarding the sports scholarships that are available for students. 6

- 4.** Write a paragraph of **150** words on any **one** of the following : 6
- (a) A Scene at a Bus Stand.
  - (b) Corruption in Public Life.
  - (c) Value of Games.

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**SECTION – C****(Main Reader : *Flamingo*)****(A) Prose Section**

5. Read the following passage carefully answer the questions that follow :

My last French lesson ! Why, I hardly knew how to write ! I should never learn any more ! I must stop there, then ! Oh, how sorry, I was for not learning my lessons, for seeking birds' eggs or going sliding on the Saar ! My books, that had seemed such a nuisance a while ago, so heavy to carry, my grammar and my history of the saints, were old friends now that I couldn't give up. And M. Hamel too; the idea that he was going away, that I should never see him again, made me forget all about his ruler and how cranky he was.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which chapter have these lines been taken ?
- (b) Name the author of the chapter.

- (c) Did the author know how to write French well ?
- (d) What was the author sorry for ?
- (e) What made the author forget all about the ruler ?

**OR**

Saheb, too, is wearing tennis shoes that look strange over his discoloured shirt and shorts. "Someone gave them to me", he says in the manner of an explanation. The fact that they are discarded shoes of some rich boy, who perhaps refused to wear them because of a hole in one of them, does not bother him. For one, who has walked barefoot, even shoes with a hole is a dream come true. But the game he is watching so intently is out of his reach.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which chapter have these lines been taken ?
- (b) Name the author of the chapter.
- (c) What is Saheb wearing ?
- (d) From where did Saheb get the shoes ?
- (e) What game is Saheb watching ?

6. Answer in about **150** words : 6

How did Douglas develop an aversion and then fear of water ? How did he overcome his fear of water ?

OR

How does the metaphor of the rattrap serve to highlight the human predicament ?

7. Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (a) What gift did the rattrap peddler leave for Edla ? What did he write in his letter to her ?
- (b) What message does Douglas convey in "Deep Water" ?
- (c) Who is Mukesh ? Describe his background.
- (d) Where does the author encounter Saheb every morning ?

8. Answer any **three** questions in **one** or **two** sentences : 2 × 3 = 6

- (a) How did Franz enter the school ? How did the teacher react ?
- (b) What kind of clothes was M. Hamel wearing ? Why had he put on that fine dress ?
- (c) Describe the miserable condition of ragpickers of Seemapuri.
- (d) Who threw Douglas into the swimming pool ?
- (e) Why was the Crofter so talkative and friendly with the rattrap peddler ?

**(B) Poetry Section**

9. Read the following stanza and answer the questions that follow :
- ..... And looked out at young  
trees sprinting, the merry children spilling  
out of their homes, but after the airport's  
security check, standing a few yards  
away, I looked again at her, wan, pale

**Questions :** $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

- (a) From which poem have these lines been taken ?
- (b) What did the poetess notice about the trees and the children ?
- (c) When did she look at her mother again ?
- (d) How did the mother look ?
- (e) Name the poet of these lines.

**OR**

Unless, governor, inspector, visitor

This map becomes their window and these  
windows

That shut upon their lives like catacombs

Break o break open till they break the town.

**Questions :** $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

- (a) What is meant by "this map" ?

- (b) What does the poet mean by "these windows" ?
- (c) What have shut upon their lives like catacombs ?
- (d) What does the poet want the governor, the inspector and the visitor to do ?
- (e) Name the poem and the poet of these lines.

**10.** Answer the following question in about **100** words : 6

Do you think the poet advocates total inactivity and death in "Keeping Quiet" ?

**OR**

How does the poet picturise the condition of the slum children ?

**11.** Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each :  $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (i) What is the kind of pain and ache that the poetess feels ?

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- (ii) What is there on the walls of slum school classroom ?
- (iii) Why does the poet urge all of us to keep still ?

**SECTION – D**

**(Supplementary Reader : *Vistas*)**

- 12.** Answer the following in about **150** words : 6

How does Charley reach into the third level of Grand central ? What did he experience there ?

**OR**

Why was the Maharaja of Pratibandhpuram called The Tiger King ? How was he avenged by the hundredth tiger ?

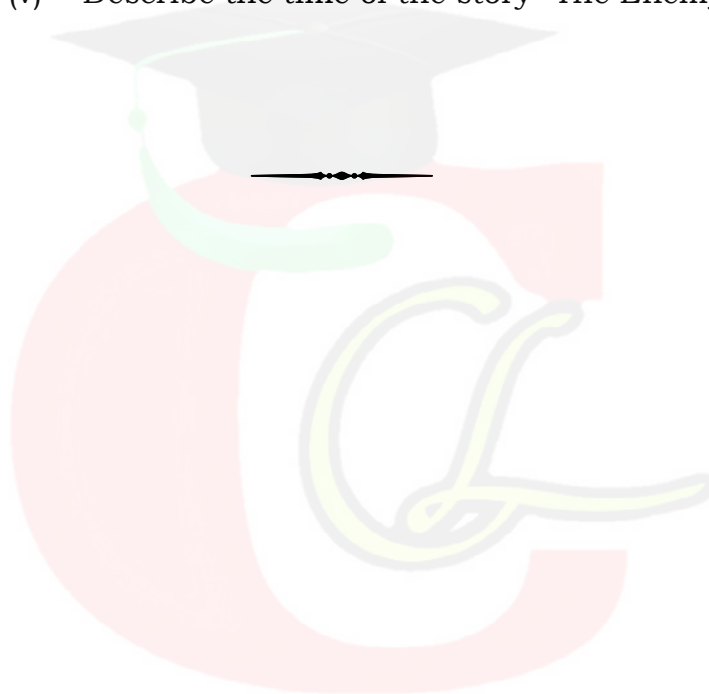
- 13.** Answer any **three** questions in about **30** words each :  $3 \times 3 = 9$

- (i) What miracle took place when the tiger king was only ten days old ?

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- (ii) What is the effect of Man's progress on environment ? (*Journey to the End of Earth*)
- (iii) Who was Dr. Sadao ? Where was his house ?
- (iv) Why was the author filled with wonder when he reached Antarctica ?
- (v) Describe the time of the story "The Enemy".



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**Series : SS-M/2016**

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**SET : A**

**ENGLISH (Core)**

**(For all Groups I, II, III)**

**ACADEMIC**

**2nd SEMESTER**

**(Only for Fresh/Re-appear Candidates)**

***Evening Session***

*Time allowed : 2½ hours ] [ Maximum Marks : 80*

- *Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are **16** in number and it contains **15** questions.*
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P. T. O.

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- (iv) Attempt all the parts of a question together.

**SECTION – A****(Reading Skills)**

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

If ever there was a man who took a total view of life and who devoted himself to the service of mankind, it was certainly Gandhiji. If his pattern of thinking was sustained by faith and the lofty ideals of service, his actions and actual teachings were always influenced by considerations at once moral and eminently practical. Throughout his career as a public leader extending over nearly sixty long years, he never allowed exigencies to shape his views. In other words he never allowed himself to use wrong means to attain the right ends. He believed that the right end could not be achieved

by the use of wrong means and what could be achieved by the use of wrong means would be only a distortion of the right end.

The freedom of Gandhiji's concept cannot be attained through mere legislation and decrees, nor can it be had through mere scientific and technological advance. A society, to be really free, has to be organized for freedom and that organization has to be started with the individual himself. To the extent that Indian national life remains inspired by and patterned after his ideas, it will continue to be a source of inspiration.

**Questions :**

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) What did Gandhiji devote himself to ?
  - (a) To the service of his family
  - (b) To the service of Britishers
  - (c) To the service of mankind
  - (d) To the service of politicians
- (ii) Gandhiji led mankind over a period of :
  - (a) Fifty years
  - (b) Sixty years
  - (c) Seventy years
  - (d) Forty years

(iii) According to Gandhiji what is important to attain freedom of concept ?

- (a) Legislation
- (b) Decrees
- (c) Scientific and technological advance
- (d) None of the above

(iv) What did Gandhiji want to achieve ?

- (a) Right ends
- (b) Progress
- (c) Wealth
- (d) Power

**2.** Read the following passage and make notes on it : 5

Coffee comes from coffee beans and these beans grow on trees. Coffee trees need sunshine and water, so they grow well in hot countries like South America, South Africa, India and the Far East. Coffee trees are very delicate and difficult to grow, and picking the beans is a long process. The workers have a hard job because they pick the beans by hand and this can take a long time.

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The coffee tree is a native of the highlands of southern Ethiopia and the name coffee is derived from that of the highland district of Kaffa where it was found. From Ethiopia, it was taken across the red sea to Saudi Arabia. The coffee tree bears pulpy berries which are dark red in colour when ripe and about the size of cherries. Each berry contains two seeds or beans which are dried, roasted and ground into coffee powder.

The flavour and quality of coffee depend on many factors such as soil and climate but the greatest deciding factor is the species of the tree from which the coffee is obtained. There are some forty different species but three major types are commercially cultivated. Arabica is the most important in the world trade. It is the finest coffee for flavour and originated from the Moca, coffee native to the Arabian peninsula. Robusta is a West African variety which is hardly but yields poorer quality coffee. Liberica is a hardy and disease-resistant species, indigenous to Liberia and suited to lowland rather than upland conditions. These hardy varieties were once of little importance in world trade but are particularly suitable for making "instant" coffee.

**Questions :**

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary.
- (b) Supply a suitable heading.

**SECTION – B****(Grammar/Writing Skills)**

3. Attempt any *two* of the following :

- (a) **Advertisement :** 5 × 2 = 10

You are a business man. You need a driver for your expensive car. Draft a suitable advertisement.

- (b) **Notice :**

You are the director of the Indian school of Arts and crafts. Draft a notice announcing admissions to short term courses in different arts and crafts.

- (c) **Poster :**

The Sahitya Academy of India is organizing an International Book Fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Design a poster, inviting people to come and enjoy the world of books.

- (d) **Report :**

Last Sunday you witnessed a one-day cricket match between India and Pakistan. Describe in about **100** words the atmosphere on the cricket ground.

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4. Change the voice of any **two** of the following :

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

- (a) I have done all the work.
- (b) Who is ringing the bell ?
- (c) A car ran over the old man.
- (d) It is time to say our prayers.

5. Fill in the blanks of any **two** with suitable articles wherever necessary :

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

- (a) Let us have a game of ..... cricket.
- (b) I must go to ..... school to see the headmaster.
- (c) We stayed at ..... hotel in Shimla.
- (d) I read ..... Hindustan Times.

6. Fill in the blanks of any **two** with suitable modals :

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

- (a) Children ..... not play on the road.
- (b) She ..... dance very well.
- (c) A great man ..... live in this house in the past.
- (d) Run fast or you ..... miss the train.

### SECTION - C

#### (A) Main Reader

#### (Prose)

7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Next Gandhi called on the British official commissioner of the Tirhut division in which the

Champan district lay. "The commissioner", Gandhi reports," proceeded to bully me and advised me forthwith to leave Tirhut". Gandhi did not leave. Instead he proceeded to Motihari, the capital of Champan. Several lawyers accompanied him. At the railway station, a vast multitude greeted Gandhi. He went to a house and using it as head quarters, continued his investigations.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Who asked Gandhiji to leave Tirhut ?
  - (a) The Indian Sharecroppers
  - (b) The British official commissioner
  - (c) The Director General of Police
  - (d) The Viceroy
- (ii) Where did Gandhiji go from Tirhut ?
  - (a) To Motihari
  - (b) To Patna
  - (c) To Champan
  - (d) To Muzaffarpur
- (iii) Who accompanied Gandhiji ?
  - (a) Many policemen
  - (b) Some Englishmen
  - (c) Several lawyers
  - (d) Several sharecroppers

- (iv) Name the capital of Champaran :
- (a) Lucknow
  - (b) Motihari
  - (c) Ghaziabad
  - (d) Delhi
- (v) What investigations did Gandhiji continue ?
- (a) About the system of sharecropping.
  - (b) About the injustice of British commissioner.
  - (c) About the taxes Indians had to pay.
  - (d) About the corrupt officials of the government.

**OR**

The make up room had the look of a hair cutting saloon with lights at all angles around half a dozen large mirrors. They were all incandescent lights, so you can imagine the fiery misery of those subjected to make-up. The make-up department was first headed by a Bengali who became too big for a studio and left. He was succeeded by a Maharashtrian who was assisted by a Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madras Indian Christian, An Anglo-Burmese and the usual local Tamils. All this shows that there was a great deal of National Integration

long before A. I. R. and Doordarshan began broadcasting programmes on national integration.

**Questions :** $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

- (i) From which lesson has this passage been taken ?
  - (a) Indigo
  - (b) Poets and Pancakes
  - (c) The Interview
  - (d) Going Places
- (ii) How did the make-up room look ?
  - (a) Like a hair cutting Saloon
  - (b) Like a junk shop
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (iii) Of the following who headed the make-up room first of all ?
  - (a) A Maharashtrian
  - (b) A Madrasi
  - (c) A Bengali
  - (d) All of the above
- (iv) The make-up room presented a picture of :
  - (a) Social discrimination
  - (b) The Rich and the Poor
  - (c) National Integration
  - (d) None of the above

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- (v) Which of the following contributed for National Integration ?
- (a) All India Radio
  - (b) Doordarshan
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) None of the above

8. Answer the following in about **100** words : 6

What was distinctive about Umberto Eco's academic writing style ?

OR

How would you describe the character and temperament of Sophie's father ?

9. Answer any **two** of the following in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (i) Why does Sophie wriggle when Geoff told her father that she had met Danny Casey ?
- (ii) What did Lewis Carroll, Kipling and H. G. Wells think about the interview ?
- (iii) What made the lawyer stand out from the others at Gemini studios ?

10. Answer any **three** of the following in about **15-20** words each :  $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (i) Who was the Boss of the Gemini Studios ?

- (ii) Where did Raj Kumar Shukla meet Gandhiji ?
- (iii) What does Umberto Eco say about his philosophical interest ?
- (iv) Why is Sophie glad to see her father's bicycle out side the pub ?

**SECTION – C****(B) Main Reader (Poetry)**

- 11.** Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow :

Or crook necked golden squash with silver warts  
Or beauty rest in a beautiful mountain scene  
You have the money, but if you want to be mean  
Why keep your money (this crossly) and go  
along ?

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) From which poem have these lines been taken ?
  - (a) Noble Nature
  - (b) A Thing of Beauty
  - (c) A Roadside Stand
  - (d) Aunt Jennifer's Tigers

- (ii) What is found in a beautiful mountain scene ?
- (a) Beauty
  - (b) Power
  - (c) Wealth
  - (d) Depression
- (iii) What does the listener have ?
- (a) Beauty
  - (b) Money
  - (c) Mountain
  - (d) All of the above
- (iv) What is money meant for ?
- (a) Spending
  - (b) Earning
  - (c) Keeping safe
  - (d) All of the above
- (v) Who has written this poem ?
- (a) John Keats
  - (b) John Donne
  - (c) Adrienne Rich
  - (d) Robert Frost

OR

And such too is the grandeur of the dooms  
We have imagined for the mighty dead  
All lovely tales that we have heard or read  
An endless fountain of immortal drink  
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) From which poem have these lines been taken ?
- (a) A Thing of Beauty
  - (b) A Roadside Stand
  - (c) Aunt Jennifer's Tigers
  - (d) Keeping Quiet
- (ii) What grandeur is the poet talking of ?
- (a) Birth
  - (b) Death
  - (c) Marriage
  - (d) All of the above
- (iii) What lovely tales does the poet talk of ?
- (a) Great myths
  - (b) Tales of olden days
  - (c) Tales of mighty dead
  - (d) All of the above

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- (iv) What is the function of the imaginary tales ?
- (a) They give us a lot of sadness.
  - (b) They remind us of the past
  - (c) They give us a lot of joy.
  - (d) All of the above
- (v) What does the poet call the beautiful things ?
- (a) The grandeur of the dooms
  - (b) The mighty dead
  - (c) An endless fountain of immortal drink
  - (d) The heaven's brink

**12.** Answer any **two** of the following in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (i) Do you sympathise with Aunt Jennifer ? What is the attitude of the speaker towards Aunt Jennifer ?
- (ii) What do the rich people who drive past roadside stand feel about it ?
- (iii) How do beautiful things make us forget our despair ?

**13.** Answer the following question in about **15-20** words : 2

Why do we keep our contact with nature alive, according to John Keats ?

OR

What will happen to aunt Jennifer's tigers after her death ?

**SECTION - D**  
**(Supplementary Reader)**

- 14.** Answer the following in about **100** words : 7

How does Jo interrupt her father when he is telling a story ?

OR

Why does Derry hate people ? What advice does Mr. Lamb give him ?

- 15.** Answer any **two** of the following in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (i) What kind of a person was Evans ?
- (ii) How does Bama describe the coffee clubs and other sites on the way from school to her home ?
- (iii) How was Zitkala-Sa constantly irritated by the noises around her ?



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**Series : SS-M/2016**

Roll No.

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**SET : B**

**ENGLISH (Core)**  
**(For all Groups I, II, III)**

**ACADEMIC**

**1st SEMESTER**

**(Only for Re-appear Candidates)**

**(Morning Session)**

*Time allowed : 2½ hours ] [ Maximum Marks : 80*

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P. T. O.

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**SECTION – A****(Reading Skills)**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language - so the argument runs - must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the

half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now, it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes : it is not due simply to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts.

The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the

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necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration; so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

**Questions :**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What is admitted to be in a bad way ?
- (b) What is declining ?
- (c) What is taken to be sentimental archaism ?
- (d) We shape language for our own purpose. How is language taken here ?
- (e) Who has been exempted from the charge of being a cause of the decline of language ?
- (f) What is the ultimate result of drinking ?
- (g) Foolish thoughts are an outcome of slovenliness ? How ?

**OR**

No invention has been more timely than the telephone. It arrived at the exact period when it was needed, for the organization of great cities

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and the unification of nations. The new ideas and energies of science, commerce and cooperation were beginning to win victories in all parts of the earth. The first railroad had just arrived in China; the first parliament in Japan, the first constitution in Spain. It is not easy for us to realize today how young and primitive was the United States of 1876. The age of specialization and community of interest was in its dawn. The cobbler had given place to the elaborate factory, in which seventy men cooperated to make one shoe. The merchant who had hitherto lived over his store now ventured to have a home in suburbs. No man was any longer a self-sufficient Robinson Crusoe. He was a fraction, a single part of a social mechanism, who must necessarily keep in the closest touch with many others. A new inter dependent form of civilization was about to be developed, and the telephone arrived in the nick of time to make this new civilization workable and convenient. It was the unfolding of a new organ. Just as the eye had become the telescope, and the hand had

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become machinery, and the feet had become railways, so the voice become the telephone. It was a new ideal method of communication that had been made indispensable by new conditions. To make railways and steamboats carry letters was much, in the evolution of the means of communication. To make the electric wire carry signals was more, because of the instantaneous transmission of important news. But to make the electric wire carry speech was MOST, because it put all fellow citizens face to face, and made both message and answer instantaneous. The invention of the telephone taught the Genie of electricity to do better than to carry messages in the sign language of the dumb.

**Questions :**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) How was the advent of telephone taken as ?
- (b) Why did great cities need it ?
- (c) What arrived in Japan ?

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- (d) What was the state of United States of 1876 ?
- (e) What was happening in the elaborate factory ?
- (f) How was telephone conceived in this new civilization ?
- (g) How did the telephone facilitate people ?

**SECTION – B**

**(Grammar/Writing Skills)**

- 2.** (a) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets. Use any **three** :  $1 \times 3 = 3$
- (i) I (tell) you after wards.
  - (ii) Swami (solve) the sum before father scolded him.
  - (iii) They (quarrel) since morning.
  - (iv) We (consider) all this before.

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**2901/(Set : B)**

(b) Change the form of narration. Do any

**three :**

$1 \times 3 = 3$

(i) Mohan said, "I met Radha yesterday."

(ii) Ram said, "I will not go now."

(iii) I said to him, "You can take this book."

(iv) He said to me, "Shall I help you" ?

- 3.** You are Ram Singh, the proprietor of Super Book Depot. Write a letter to a publisher, placing an order for the books required by you. 6

**OR**

Write an application to the Regional Manager, State Bank of India of your city, asking for education loan for higher studies. Write your name as Sunil/Sunita. 6

- 4.** Write a paragraph on any **one** of the following in **150** words : 6

(a) Life in a Big City.

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- (b) A Scene at a Railway Station.
- (c) Value of Sports/Games.

**SECTION – C****(Main Reader : *Flamingo*)****(A) Prose Section**

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

My acquaintance with the barefoot ragpickers leads me to Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it, metaphorically. Those who live here are squatters who came from Bangladesh back in 1971. Saheb's family is among them. Seemapuri was then a wilderness. It still is, but it is no longer empty. In structures of mud, with roofs of tin and tarpaulin, devoid of Sewage, drainage or running water, live 10,000 ragpickers.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which chapter have these lines been taken ?

- (b) Where did the author's acquaintance with the ragpickers lead her ?
- (c) From where did the ragpickers come ?
- (d) How many ragpickers live in Seemapuri ?
- (e) Describe the kind of structures in which the ragpickers lived.

**OR**

My introduction to the Y. M. C. A. swimming pool revived unpleasant memories and stirred childish fears. But in a little while I gathered confidence. I paddled with my new water wings, watching the other boys and trying to learn by aping them. I did this two or three times on different days and was just beginning to feel at ease in water when the misadventure happened.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which chapter have these lines been taken.
- (b) What revived the unpleasant memories of the author ?

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- (c) How did the author try to learn swimming ?
- (d) When did the misadventure happen ?
- (e) Who is the author of these lines ?

**6.** Answer in about **150** words :

6

Why did the ironmaster's daughter insist that the rattrap peddler stay with them ? What happened in the end ?

**OR**

Who is Mukesh ? What is his ambition ?  
Describe the author's visit to the house of Mukesh ?  
(The Lost Spring)

**7.** Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each :

$4 \times 2 = 8$

- (a) How did Franz's feelings about M. Hamel and school change ?

- (b) Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles factories of Firozabad ?
- (c) What did the author's mother tell him about the Yakima river ? *(Deep Water)*
- (d) Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler ? *(The Rattrap)*

**8.** Answer any **three** questions in **one** or **two** sentences :  $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (a) When did the ironmaster realize his mistake ?
- (b) What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day ?
- (c) What kind of clothes was M. Hamel wearing ?
- (d) What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps ?
- (e) What is ironical about Saheb's full name ?

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**(B) Poetry Section**

9. Read the following stanza and answer the questions that follow :

Driving from my parent's home to Cochin last  
Friday morning

I saw my mother, beside me,  
doze, open mouthed, her face ashen like that  
of a corpse and realized with pain  
that she thought away, and looked but soon  
put that thought away.

**Questions :** $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

- (a) From which poem have these lines been taken ?
- (b) Where was the poetess driving to ?
- (c) How did her mother look like ?
- (d) Find words from the stanza which mean :
  - (i) Sleep lightly
  - (ii) Dead body
- (e) Who is the writer of these lines ?

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**OR**

Fishermen in the cold sea  
would not harm whales  
and the man gathering salt  
would look at his hurt hands.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What do the fishermen do in the cold seas ?
- (b) What should the fishermen not do during stillness ?
- (c) What does the salt gatherer do ?
- (d) What would the man gathering salt do ?
- (e) Find words from the stanza which mean :
  - (i) Collecting
  - (ii) Those who catch fish

**10.** Answer the following question in about **100**  
words : 6

Justify the title of the poem, "Keeping Quiet".

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**OR**

What is the message Stephen Spender wants to give through the poem "An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum" ?

- 11.** Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each :  $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (i) What does the poet want for the children of the slum schools ?
- (ii) What will counting upto twelve and keeping still help us to achieve ?
- (iii) Why does the poetess compare her mother to 'late winter's moon' ?
- (iv) Where is the poetess going to and who is with her ?

**SECTION - D**

**(Supplementary Reader : Vistas)**

- 12.** Answer the following in about **150** words : 6

How did Charley reach into the third level of Grand Central ? What did he experience there ?

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OR

Why and how did Dr. Sadao help the prisoner of war to escape ? Do you find him guilty of harbouring an enemy ?

13. Answer any **three** questions in about **30** words each :  $3 \times 3 = 9$

- (i) What was the reaction of the two servants when they were told about the wounded American soldier ?
  - (ii) How was Gondwana 650 million years ago ?
  - (iii) What was the purpose of the visit to Antarctica ?
  - (iv) What did the chief astrologer tell to be the cause of the Maharaja's death ?
  - (v) Why did the high ranking British officer want to kill tigers ? Did the king grant him permission ?
-

**CLASS : 12th Sr. Sec. (Academic) Code No. 3001**

**Series : SS-M/2016**

Roll No. 

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**SET : B**

**ENGLISH (Core)**

**(For all Groups I, II, III)**

**ACADEMIC**

**2nd SEMESTER**

**(Only for Fresh/Re-appear Candidates)**

**Evening Session**

*Time allowed : 2½ hours ] [ Maximum Marks : 80*

- *Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are **16** in number and it contains **15** questions.*
- *The **Code No.** and **Set** on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.*
- *Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.*
- *Don't leave blank page/ pages in your answer-book.*
- *Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.*
- *Candidates must write their Roll Number on the question paper.*
- *Before answering the questions, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.***

**3001/(Set : B)**

P. T. O.

**General Instructions :**

- (i) This question paper is divided into **four** Sections : **A, B, C and D.**
- (ii) **All the sections are compulsory.**
- (iii) Stick to the word-limit wherever prescribed.
- (iv) Attempt all the parts of a question together.

**SECTION – A****(Reading Skills)**

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Women in ancient India used to be well-educated and were considered respected members of society. A wife shared all her husband's privileges and was his companion and helpmate in his activities. This freedom for movement continued even after the Vedic age and it is only when we reach the time of Manu that we find women regarded as chattels whose place is nowhere but in the home, though he allows that they are like goddesses. Where women are honoured, there the gods are pleased. But Manu's attitude is summed up in the following quotation, "A woman's father protects her in childhood, her husband protects

her in youth and her sons protect her in old age. She is never fit for independence." Why women lost their high position is not quite clear, nor why Manu depreciated them. But perhaps one of the reasons may have been the fact that when Aryans first came to India it was not essential to be specifically trained in order to take part in sacrifices and religious ceremonies. But later, when years of study in learning the Vedas were required of a priest women were necessarily excluded because their household duties left them no time to pursue vedantic studies. Whatever be the cause, gradually women were deprived of rights and given a status inferior to that of men. However the vedic wife was supreme in her household and free to do what she liked. In richer houses, there were separate apartments for ladies, where they read or sewed or chatted. A woman could sing and play on the Veena and dance, especially on festive occasions. Some could also read and write.

**Questions :**

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) What was the position of women in ancient India ?
- (a) They were very much backward
  - (b) Well-educated
  - (c) Respected members of society
  - (d) Both (b) & (c)

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(ii) In which age women were regarded as chattels ?

- (a) Vedic age
- (b) The age of Manu
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

(iii) In the age of Aryans why the position of women got worse ?

- (a) Their household duties left them no time to pursue vedantic studies
- (b) They did not want to study
- (c) They did outdoor jobs
- (d) All of the above

(iv) A Vedic woman could :

- (a) Sing and play on Veena
- (b) Dance on festive occasions
- (c) Read and write
- (d) All of the above

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- 2.** Read the following passage and make notes on it : 5

Men who have studied the ways of ants tell strange things about their social life. Just as in ancient days men keep slaves to work for them, so some ants raid the homes of other ants, and making captives, bring them back to their own nests and compel them to work for their captors. Ants, indeed are by no means the only inhabitants of ants' nests. We are told that several hundreds of other small creatures, such as beetles and crickets, make their homes with ants. Some of these creatures are useful to the ants, and clean up the nest and do other duties, while others seem to be mere boarders, and do nothing for their keep. Why the ants allow them to stay no one knows. Is it sheer good nature ?

Ants, we are told, play games. They nurse their sick, bury their dead and see that every one does its share of the work, and that no one is allowed to be lazy. All this seems to show that ants have some form of reasonable government. A celebrated naturalist tells how he captured an ant and covered it with a piece of clay so that only its head showed. For sometime the little captive was not discovered, then one of its fellow-ants found out what happened and tried to set it free. But this task proved too much for one ant, and very soon it hurried away, to return in a few minutes with a dozen companions who

at once set to work and in a very short time set the captive free.

**Questions :**

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary.
- (b) Assign a suitable title to the passage.

**SECTION – B**

**(Grammar/Writing Skills)**

3. Attempt any **two** of the following :  $5 \times 2 = 10$

(a) **Advertisement :**

You are the General Manager of Vishal Transport Corporation. Draft an advertisement for drivers of buses for your company.

(b) **Notice :**

You are Director, Alpha Institute, ABC city. You wish to dispose off office and general items through auction. Draft an auction notice for this purpose.

- (c) **Poster :** There is an exhibition of rural arts and artifacts at the Suraj Kund Craft Center, XYZ city. Design a poster inviting the people to visit the exhibition.

- (d) **Report** : Your school NSS unit had organized a blood donation camp. As a member of the NSS group, write a report in **100** words to be printed in your school Magazine.

4. Change the voice of any **two** of the following :

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

- (a) I will teach him a lesson.
- (b) Please give me some water.
- (c) They could not cross the river.
- (d) Why did the teacher punish the students ?

5. Fill in the blanks of any **two** with suitable articles wherever necessary :

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

- (a) He is ..... best teacher I have known.
- (b) ..... elephant is a very strong animal.
- (c) I like to give ..... useful present.
- (d) He will be back in less than ..... hour.

6. Fill in the blanks of any **two** with suitable modals :

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

- (a) A dog's tail ..... never become straight.
- (b) We ..... leave for Mumbai in the evening.
- (c) He asked me if I ..... help him.
- (d) She ..... often study till late in the night.

**SECTION – C****(A) Main Reader****(Prose)**

7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

This gang of nationally integrated make-up men could turn any decent looking person into a hideous crimes on hue monster with the help of truck loads of pancake and a number to other locally made potions and lotions. Those were the days of indoor shooting, and only five percent of the film was shoot outdoors. I suppose the sets and studio lights needed the girls and boys to be made to look ugly in order to look presentable in the movie.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Who is the author of these lines ?
  - (a) Louis Fischer
  - (b) Asoka Mitran
  - (c) Christopher Sylvester
  - (d) A. K. Barton
- (ii) What could make up men do ?
  - (a) Change the appearance of a person
  - (b) Cheat any person
  - (c) Teach moral values
  - (d) All of the above

- (iii) What is used by make-up men ?
- (a) Pancakes
  - (b) Potions
  - (c) Lotions
  - (d) All of the above
- (iv) What type of shooting was done mostly in those days ?
- (a) In door
  - (b) Out door
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (v) In those days only ..... films were shot outdoors ?
- (a) 1%
  - (b) 5%
  - (c) 10%
  - (d) 20%

**OR**

When I presented my first doctoral dissertation in Italy, one of the professors said, "Scholars learn a lot of a certain subject, then they make a lot of false hypotheses, then they

correct them and at the end, they put the conclusions. You, on the contrary, told the story of your research. Even including your trials and errors." At the same time, he recognized I was right and went on to publish my dissertation as a book, which meant he appreciated it.

**Questions :** $1 \times 5 = 5$ 

- (i) Where did the speaker present his first doctoral dissertation ?
  - (a) Germany
  - (b) Italy
  - (c) India
  - (d) England
- (ii) Whose academic work is being discussed ?
  - (a) Umberto Eco's
  - (b) Mukund Padmanabhan
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (iii) Which of the following is true about scholars ?
  - (a) Learn a lot of a certain subject
  - (b) Make a lot of false hypotheses
  - (c) Correct a lot of false hypotheses
  - (d) All of the above

- (iv) "You, on the contrary, told the story of your research". Who does "You" refer to ?
- (a) The Professor
  - (b) Mukund
  - (c) Umberto Eco
  - (d) Christopher Sylvester
- (v) Who is the author of this passage ?
- (a) Louis Fischer
  - (b) Asoka Mitran
  - (c) Christopher Sylvester
  - (d) Mukund Padmanabhan

8. Answer the following in about **100** words : 6

What impression do you form of Sophie's character from the story "Going Places" ?

OR

How do we know that ordinary Indian people too contributed to the Indian freedom movement ?

(Indigo)

9. Answer any **two** of the following in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (i) Why is Raj Kumar Shukla described as being "resolute" ?
- (ii) What does the author mean by "The fiery misery" of those subjected to make-up ?

- (iii) Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed ?

10. Answer any **three** of the following in about **15-20** words each :  $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (i) What does the writer say about the importance of interview ?
- (ii) Where was it most likely that the two girls, Sophie and Jansie would find work after school ?
- (iii) How did Subbu help the Boss of the Gemini Studios ?
- (iv) Why do you think the servants thought Gandhi to be another peasant ?

### SECTION - C

#### (B) Main Reader (Poetry)

11. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow :

Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen  
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green  
They do not fear the men beneath the trees  
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

#### Questions :

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) Who is the poet of these lines ?
  - (a) John Keats
  - (b) Robert Frost
  - (c) Adrienne Rich
  - (d) William Shakespeare

- (ii) What are Aunt Jennifer's tigers doing ?
- (a) Prancing across a screen
  - (b) Fearing the men beneath the tree
  - (c) Sitting quietly under a tree
  - (d) All of the above
- (iii) How do the tigers look ?
- (a) Fearful
  - (b) Forceful
  - (c) Bright denizens of a world of green
  - (d) All of the above
- (iv) What are the tigers not afraid of ?
- (a) Aunt Jennifer
  - (b) The poet
  - (c) The men beneath the tree
  - (d) The trees
- (v) The rhyme scheme of this stanza is :
- (a) aa bb
  - (b) ab ab
  - (c) ab cd
  - (d) ab ba

OR

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever  
Its loveliness increases, it will never  
Pass into nothingness; but will keep  
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep  
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet  
breathing.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Who has written these lines ?
  - (a) Robert Frost
  - (b) Kamla Das
  - (c) Stephen Spender
  - (d) John Keats
- (ii) What can a thing of beauty provide us ?
  - (a) Constant worry
  - (b) Unending pain
  - (c) Everlasting Joy
  - (d) Temporary happiness
- (iii) How does time affect a thing of beauty ?
  - (a) Its loveliness increases
  - (b) It loses its charm
  - (c) Its loveliness decreases
  - (d) It fades gradually

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- (iv) What sort of a place is a bower ?
- (a) A place in deep forest
  - (b) A pleasant place in shade of trees
  - (c) A tall stone built structure
  - (d) A place protected by hedge
- (v) What can a thing of beauty give us ?
- (a) Health of the body
  - (b) Peace of the mind
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) None of the above

**12.** Answer any **two** of the following in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (i) How do beautiful things make us forget our despair ?
- (ii) Write in brief the theme of the poem "A Roadside Stand".
- (iii) Do you sympathise with aunt Jennifer ? What is the attitude of the speaker towards aunt Jennifer ?

**13.** Answer the following question in about **15-20** words : 2

What do rich people think about the roadside stand ?

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**OR**

List the things of beauty mentioned in the poem "A Thing of Beauty".

**SECTION - D**

**(Supplementary Reader)**

- 14.** Answer the following in about **100** words : 7

What precautions do the jail authorities take regarding Evans' Examination ?

**OR**

Describe Zitkala-sa's first experience at her school.

- 15.** Answer any **two** of the following in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (i) What advice did Bama's brother give her for getting respect from the society ?
- (ii) What realization comes to Derry about his face at the end of the play ?
- (iii) Why does Jack insist that it was wizard that was hit and not the mother ?



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**CLASS : 12th Sr. Sec. (Academic) Code No. 2901**

**Series : SS-M/2016**

Roll No.

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**SET : C**

**ENGLISH (Core)**

**(For all Groups I, II, III)**

**ACADEMIC**

**1st SEMESTER**

**(Only for Re-appear Candidates)**

**(Morning Session)**

*Time allowed : 2½ hours ] [ Maximum Marks : 80*

- Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are **16** in number and it contains **13** questions.
- The **Code No.** and **Set** on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.
- Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.
- Don't leave blank page/pages in your answer-book.
- Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.
- Candidates must write their Roll Number on the question paper.
- Before answering the questions, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.**

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P. T. O.

**General Instructions :**

- (i) *This question paper is divided into **four** Sections : **A, B, C** and **D**.*
- (ii) **All the sections are compulsory.**
- (iii) *Stick to the word-limit wherever prescribed.*
- (iv) *Attempt all the parts of a question together.*

**SECTION – A****(Reading Skills)**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Vidyasagar was a very generous and charitable man. From his earliest years he helped the poor and needy to the utmost of his power. As a boy at school he often gave some of the little food he had to eat to another boy who had none. If one of his school fellows fell ill, little Ishwar would go to his house, sit by his bed and nurse him. When he grew rich, hundreds of poor widows and orphans were supported by him. His

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name became a household word in Bengal. Rich or poor, high or low, all loved him alike. No beggar ever asked him for relief in vain. He would never have a porter at his gate, lest some poor man, who wished to see him, should be turned away.

**Questions :**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What were the two good qualities in the character of Vidyasagar ?
- (b) As a school boy, what did he do with the little food he had ?
- (c) What did Vidyasagar do when one of his school fellows fell ill ?
- (d) What proof of his generosity did he give when he became rich ?
- (e) Why did he have no gatekeeper at his house ?
- (f) Why did his name become a household word in Bengal ?

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- (g) Find a word from the passage which means the same as "gatekeeper".

**OR**

Trees give shade for the benefit of others, while they themselves stand in the sun and endure scorching heat; they produce fruit by which others profit. The character of a good man is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body, if it is not used for the benefit of the mankind ? Sandalwood - the more it is rubbed the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane - the more it is peeled and cut into pieces - the more juice does it produce. Gold - the more it is burnt, the more brightly it shines. The men who are noble at heart do not lose their qualities even by losing their lives. What matters whether men praise them or not ? What difference does it make whether riches abide with them or not ? What does it signify whether they die at this moment or whether their lives are prolonged ? Happen what may, those who tread in the right

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path will not set foot in any other. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others. To live for the mere sake of living one's life is to live the life of dogs or crows. Those who lay down their lives for the sake of humanity will assuredly live forever in the world of bliss.

**Questions :**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What do trees do for us ?
- (b) How should one use this perishable body ?
- (c) Why is a good man compared with gold ?
- (d) What lessons do trees teach us ?
- (e) What should be ideals of a good man ?
- (f) What makes life profitable for a person ?
- (g) From the passage select words that have the following meaning :

Mortal, Gainful.

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P. T. O.

**SECTION – B****(Grammar/Writing Skills)**

2. (a) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets. Do any **three** :  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(i) Alfred Nobel (be) born on 21st October, 1833.

(ii) They (know) each other for forty years.

(iii) Susan (reach) the school before the bell rang.

(iv) He (go) to Mumbai next week.

- (b) Change the form of narration. Do any **three** :  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(i) The servant says, "Lunch is ready."

(ii) She said to me, "I am speaking the truth."

( 7 )

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(iii) Sohan said, "I came here yesterday."

(iv) I said to him, "Do you know Rakesh ?"

- 3.** As a managing director of Rana Electronics, write a polite letter to a customer who has complained about incivility and inattention when he visited your company. 6

**OR**

You are Ashok Kumar. Write a letter to the S.D.O. (Electricity) of your area complaining about the frequent breakdowns of electricity. 6

- 4.** Write a paragraph on any **one** of the following topics in about **150** words : 6

- (a) Falling Standards of Education.
- (b) My Favourite Person.
- (c) Role of Media/Newspapers.

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P. T. O.

**SECTION – C****(Main Reader : *Flamingo*)****(A) Prose Section**

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

It was late in December . Darkness was already descending over the forest. This increased the danger and increased also his gloom and despair. Finally, he saw no way out, and he sank down on the ground, tired to death, thinking that his last moment had come. But just as he laid his head on the ground, he heard a sound - a hard regular thumping. There was no doubt as to what that was. He raised himself. "Those are the hammer strokes from an iron mill", he thought, "There must be people nearby." He summoned all his strength, got up, and staggered in the direction of the sound.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What increased the gloom and despair of the peddler ?

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- (b) How did he feel in the forest ?
- (c) What did he hear ?
- (d) What did he do then ?
- (e) Find words from the passage which mean :
  - (i) Disappointment
  - (ii) Gathered

**OR**

"Why not organize yourselves into a cooperative ?", I ask a group of young men who have fallen into the vicious circle of middlemen who trapped their fathers and forefathers. "Even if we get organized, we are the ones who will be hauled up by the police, beaten and dragged to jail for doing something illegal," they say. There is no leader among them, no one who could help them see things differently. Their fathers are as tired as they are. They talk endlessly in a spiral that moves from poverty to apathy, to greed and to injustice.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Name the chapter and its writer.
- (b) What does the writer suggest a group of young men to do ?
- (c) What is the response of the young men to the writer's suggestion ?
- (d) What do their fathers talk about ?
- (e) Find words from the passage which mean :
  - (i) Unite
  - (ii) Indifference

**6.** Answer in about **150** words : **6**

What was the order from Berlin ? How did that order affect the people of Alsace, particularly M. Hamel and his students ?

**OR**

Give a character sketch of the rattrap peddler.

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7. Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (a) Why did the ironmaster speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home ?
- (b) Why was Douglas determined to overcome his fear of water ?
- (c) Is Saheb happy working at the tea-stall ? Explain.
- (d) What did M. Hamel ask Franz to recite ? How did he fare in it ?

8. Answer any **three** questions in **one** or **two** sentences :  $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (a) Why did Franz start late for school ?
- (b) What makes the city of Firozabad famous ?
- (c) What had happened when Douglas was ten or eleven year old ?

- (d) How did the instructor make Douglas a perfect swimmer ?
- (e) From where did the peddler get the idea of the world being a rattrap ?

**(B) Poetry Section**

9. Read the following stanza and answer the questions that follow :

..... but soon

put that thought away, and looked out at young trees sprinting, the merry children spilling out of their homes, but after the airport's security check, standing a few yards away, I looked again at her.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Name the poem and the poet.
- (b) What did the poet do to put her thought away from her mother ?
- (c) What did the poet see outside ?

- (d) What did the poet do after reaching the airport ?
- (e) Find words from the stanza which mean :
- (i) Running fast
  - (ii) Happy

**OR**

On sour walls, donations, Shakespeare's head.  
Cloudless at dawn, civilized dome riding all  
cities.  
Belled, flowery, Tyrolese valley. Open handed  
map  
Awarding the world its world'.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Name the poem and the poet.
- (b) What walls have been referred to in these lines ?
- (c) Whose names have been written on the walls of the room ?

- (d) Where are the donations and Shakespeare's head placed ?
- (e) What are the other pictures on the wall ?

**10.** Answer the following question in about **100** words : **6**

What idea does the poet want to convey in his poem "Keeping Quiet" ?

**OR**

Describe some of the children seen by the poet in the elementary school classroom.

**11.** Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each :  $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (i) How does the poetess's mother look ?
- (ii) Why was the map of the world said to be "a bad example" ? (*An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum*).
- (iii) Why shouldn't we speak any language and not move our arms ? (*Keeping Quiet*)

## SECTION – D

## (Supplementary Reader : Vistas)

12. Answer the following in about **150** words : 6

The story of "The Tiger King" is a satire on the conceit of those in power. How does the author employ the literary device of dramatic irony in the story ?

OR

Why is Antarctica right place to go to, to understand the earth's present, past and future ?

13. Answer any **three** questions in about **30** words each :  $3 \times 3 = 9$

(i) What was the reaction of Dr. Sadao and Hana on seeing the wounded Man ?

*(The Enemy)*

(ii) Who washed the wounded man before the operation ?

*(The Enemy)*

- (iii) What does "The Third Level" refer to in the story ?
- (iv) Do you see any intersection of time and space in the story "The Third Level" ?
- (v) What did the chief astrologer tell to be the cause of the Maharaja's death ?

*(The Tiger King)*

**CLASS : 12th Sr. Sec. (Academic) Code No. 3001**

**Series : SS-M/2016**

Roll No.

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**SET : C**

**ENGLISH (Core)**

**(For all Groups I, II, III)**

**ACADEMIC**

**2nd SEMESTER**

**(Only for Fresh/Re-appear Candidates)**

**Evening Session**

*Time allowed : 2½ hours ] [ Maximum Marks : 80*

- Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are **16** in number and it contains **15** questions.
- The **Code No.** and **Set** on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.
- Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.
- Don't leave blank page/ pages in your answer-book.
- Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.
- Candidates must write their Roll Number on the question paper.
- Before answering the questions, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.**

**3001/(Set : C)**

P. T. O.

**General Instructions :**

- (i) This question paper is divided into **four** Sections : **A, B, C** and **D**.
- (ii) **All the sections are compulsory.**
- (iii) Stick to the word-limit wherever prescribed.
- (iv) Attempt all the parts of a question together.

**SECTION – A****(Reading Skills)**

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Rights and duties are two sides of the same coin. One can't exist without the other. Duties without rights are mere slavery. Similarly, rights without duties amount to lawlessness. In any civilized society, rights and duties go side by side.

But in today's world, everybody talks much about his rights. There is a great hue and cry if our rights are infringed. But nobody seems to bother much about his duties. That is why there is great unrest in our present day life. Actually duties come first and rights afterwards. Many a time, one man's right is another man's duty and

vice versa. For example every man has the right to have an undisturbed sleep. So it becomes the duty of his neighbour not to tune his radio at too high a pitch. If we want to enjoy our rights, we should act in such a way that the rights of others are not trespassed. It can happen only if we take due account of our duties also. In short duties and rights are complementary things and not contradictory.

**Questions :**

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) Which are the two sides of the same coin mentioned in the passage ?
  - (a) Slavery and lawlessness
  - (b) Freedom and rights
  - (c) Rights and Duties
  - (d) All of the above
- (ii) What place do rights and duties have in a civilized society ?
  - (a) Rights come before duties
  - (b) Rights and duties go side by side
  - (c) Duties come before rights
  - (d) Rights and duties have no place

- (iii) Why is there great unrest in the present day life ?
- (a) Because nobody seems to bother much about his duties
  - (b) Because rights and duties go side by side
  - (c) Because duties come before rights
  - (d) Because there are neither rights nor duties
- (iv) What do people do when their rights are infringed ?
- (a) They give up their rights
  - (b) They start doing their duties
  - (c) They place their rights before their duties
  - (d) They make a great hue and cry

- 2.** Read the following passage and make notes on it : 5

What is soil ? The original materials from which it has been formed through long ages are the rocks of the earth's crust. There are three kinds of rocks, made in three different ways. Igneous rocks were made when the molten material of which the earth consisted long ago became cooler and solidified : granite a very hard rock, is one of these. Another kind of rock is sedimentary rock, formed when rivers brought

down small pieces of materials with them as they flowed into the sea. The matter which they brought them fell to the bottom of the sea, and this sediment was slowly pressed and cemented together by other substances into rock. Then the crust of the earth moved; the bottoms of the seas were raised, and when they reached a sufficient height, they became dry land. Sedimentary rocks are found in all kinds of places, even on high mountains. Shale's (which often bear oil), limestone and chalk are sedimentary rocks. The third kind of rock is metamorphic rock - rock which has been made by change due to heat. This was formed, for instance, when the lava thrown out by volcanoes effected the material over which it flowed. The heat changed the surface underneath and produced different kinds of rocks, of which slate and marble are two.

### SECTION - B

#### (Grammar/Writing Skills)

3. Attempt any **two** of the following :  $5 \times 2 = 10$

(a) **Advertisement :**

As principal, Rising Sun Public School, Vijay Nagar, draft an advertisement for a daily newspaper inviting applications for the post of a librarian in your school.

(b) **Notice :**

You are Rohit/Renu of Class XII. You have lost your wrist watch in your school, (COSMOS Pubic School, Ashok Vihar). Draft a notice about it for your school notice board.

(c) **Poster :**

Design a poster for your school library on the value of books and reading in our life today. You may use slogans. Do not exceed 50 words.

(d) **Report :**

You are Suman/Suresh, Head boy/Head Girl of Modern Public School, Shanti Nagar. Your school recently hosted a seminar on "Pollution Control". Prepare a report of the seminar in about 125 words to be published in your school magazine.

**4. Change the voice of any *two* of the following :**

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

- (a) It is time to take tea.
- (b) Please help the poor beggar.
- (c) You could have passed the examination.
- (d) They have not committed the theft.

5. Fill in the blanks of any **two** with suitable articles wherever necessary :  $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (a) Ink is ..... useful article.
  - (b) He was struck by ..... arrow.
  - (c) It was ..... unique sight.
  - (d) Have you read ..... Ramayana ?
6. Fill in the blanks of any **two** with suitable modals :  $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (a) The students ..... bring their books daily.
  - (b) She ..... dance very well.
  - (c) You ..... do your duty.
  - (d) ..... you prosper in life !

**SECTION - C****(A) Main Reader****(Prose)**

7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

He had the ability to look cheerful at all times even after having had a hand in a flop film. He always had work for somebody – he could never do things on his own – but his sense of loyalty made him identify himself with his principal completely and turn his entire creativity to his principal's advantage. He was tailor made for films.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Who does 'he' refer to in the passage ?
- (a) Kothmanglam Subbu
  - (b) S. D. S. Yogi
  - (c) Sangu Subramanyam
  - (d) Krishna Sastry
- (ii) Who was his principal ?
- (a) Mr. Robert Clive, a famous star actor.
  - (b) Mr. Stephen Spender, a famous poet and essayist.
  - (c) Mr. Vasan, the boss of the Gemini Studios.
  - (d) Mr. Subramanyam, the boss of the Gemini Studios.
- (iii) What was the special feature in Subbu's character ?
- (a) To look sad at all times.
  - (b) To look cheerful at all times.
  - (c) To be friendly with everyone.
  - (d) To be hostile towards anyone.
- (iv) "He was tailor made for films." Explain.
- (a) He was a talented actor.
  - (b) He could write very good poetry.
  - (c) He put his soul in the Making of film.
  - (d) All of the above.

- (v) What one drawback did he suffer from ?
- (a) He always had a hand in a flop film.
  - (b) He never had any work for any body.
  - (c) He could never do things on his own.
  - (d) He had in him no creative ideas.

**OR**

Perhaps there were also people, exotic, interesting people of whom he never spoke - it was possible, though, he was quiet and didn't make new friends easily. She longed to know them. She wished she could be admitted more deeply into her brother's affections and that some day he might take her with him.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Who does 'he' refer to in the passage ?
- (a) Geoff
  - (b) Derek
  - (c) Sophie
  - (d) None of the above
- (ii) Who does 'she' refer to in the passage ?
- (a) Derek
  - (b) Danny
  - (c) Geoff
  - (d) None of the above

- (iii) What type of nature was of the person described in the given passage ?
- (a) Extrovert
  - (b) Introvert
  - (c) Ambivert
  - (d) None of the above
- (iv) Who has written these lines ?
- (a) Louis Fischer
  - (b) Asokamitran
  - (c) Christopher Silvester
  - (d) None of the above
- (v) What is the relation of 'he' to 'she' ?
- (a) Father
  - (b) Mother
  - (c) Sister
  - (d) Brother

**8.** Answer the following in about **100** words : 6

How did the British landlords exploit the indigo growers in Champaran ?

**OR**

Explain what Umberto Eco says about his activity of novel writing ?

**9.** Answer any **two** of the following in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (i) Who was Umberto Eco ? What does he say about his novel writing ?

- (ii) What did Sophie plan to do after school ?
- (iii) Why did Gandhiji decide to go to Muzaffarpur ? Where did he stay there ?

**10.** Answer any **three** of the following in about **15-20** words each :  $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (i) Why did Gandhiji go to Lucknow in December 1916 ?
- (ii) What made the lawyer stand out from others at Gemini Studios ?
- (iii) What is so distinctive about Umberto Eco's writing style ?
- (iv) How would you describe the character and temperament of Sophie's father ?

### SECTION – C

#### (B) Main Reader (Poetry)

**11.** Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow :

Yes, inspite of all  
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall  
From our dark spirits  
Such the sun, the moon  
Thus old, and young, sprouting, a shady boon  
For simple sleep.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Who has written this poem ?
- (a) Kamla Das
  - (b) John Keats
  - (c) Robert Frost
  - (d) Adrienne Rich
- (ii) Name the poem from which this extract has been taken :
- (a) A Roadside Stand
  - (b) Aunt Jennifer's Tigers
  - (c) A Thing of Beauty
  - (d) Keeping Quiet
- (iii) What moves away the pale ?
- (a) A Thing of Beauty
  - (b) The Poet
  - (c) The Philosopher
  - (d) The Politician

- (iv) What does the phrase 'inspite to' refer to ?
- (a) Troubles
  - (b) Disadvantageous ways of life
  - (c) Inhuman death of noble natures
  - (d) All of the above
- (v) What examples does the poet give for some shape of beauty ?
- (a) The Sun
  - (b) The Moon
  - (c) Trees old and young
  - (d) All of the above

**OR**

While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey  
Swarm over their lives enforcing benefits  
That are calculated to soothe them out of their wits  
And by teaching them how to sleep they sleep all day  
Destroy their sleeping at night the ancient way.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Who has written this poem ?
  - (a) Walt Whitman
  - (b) William Wordsworth
  - (c) Stephen Spender
  - (d) Robert Frost
- (ii) Who swarm over the poor peasants ?
  - (a) Greedy good-doers
  - (b) Beneficent Beasts of prey
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) None of the above
- (iii) What do the selfish rich people do to the poor ?
  - (a) Help the poor
  - (b) Exploit the poor
  - (c) Work for the poor
  - (d) Improve the lot of the poor
- (iv) Why are the benefits enforced on the poor ?
  - (a) To fool them
  - (b) To benefit them
  - (c) To bring social equality
  - (d) To strengthen the nation

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- (v) What is the effect of the teachings of the selfish rich ?
- (a) The rich sleep peacefully all day
  - (b) The poor are deprived of their sleep at night.
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

**12.** Answer any **two** of the following in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (i) Summarise the poem "Aunt Jennifer's Tigers" in your own words.
- (ii) Describe the different things put up at the Roadside Stand for sale.
- (iii) What is the message of the poem "A Thing of Beauty" ?

**13.** Answer the following question in about **15-20** words : 2

What protects rills from the hot season ?

**OR**

Why did no one stop to buy at the roadside stand ?

**SECTION – D**  
**(Supplementary Reader)**

- 14.** Answer the following in about **100** words : 7

On the basis of your reading of the story "Evans Tries an O-level", what do you feel about Evans having the last laugh ?

**OR**

Describe in your own words Zitkala-Sa's experience in the dining room.

- 15.** Answer any **two** of the following in about **30-40** words each :  $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (i) Why did people doubt Evans' sincerity about taking the O-level exams ?
- (ii) What is the moral issue that the story "Should Wizard Hit Mommy" raises ?
- (iii) In what ways does Mr. Lamb inspire Derry to overcome his physical disability ?

