

CLASS : 12th (Sr. Secondary)

Code No. 2001

Series : SS-M/2017

Roll No.

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SET : A

ENGLISH (Core)
[For all Groups I, II, III]
ACADEMIC/OPEN
(Only for Fresh Candidates)
(Evening Session)

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

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- *Please make sure that the printed question paper are 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 question, 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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General Instructions :

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

SECTION – A

(Reading Skills)

[M. M. 09

2001/ (Set : A)

P. T. O.

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

The college was closed on Saturday last on account of fine day. The sky was overcast with clouds. A pleasant breeze was blowing. The birds were chirping on the branches of the trees. It was indeed a very pleasant morning. Three friends Rama, Ganga and Mohan thought of spending the day out on the banks of the river. They spent it in playing games, eating fruits and sweets, and singing songs.

They could not resist the temptation of taking a plunge into the river. Rama and Mohan were expert swimmers. They were soon ahead of Ganga with their quick and vigorous strokes. The latter was yet a novice, but fired by a spirit of emulation, he tried to overtake them. He had hardly fought with the current for five minutes, when he found that it was too strong for him, that his whole strength was ebbing fast and that he was on the point of being engulfed. He cried for help, but his companions were too far ahead to hear his cry. He became hoarse after repeated cries, but there was no response. The poor miserable boy was being tossed up and down by the whirling waves, his whole strength was exhausted, and his condition was most critical. A minute or two more, and he would have gone to his watery grave. Suddenly his companions looked back to see how far their friend Ganga was left behind. They saw him exhausted and struggling hard against the strong and swift current. Both of them, lusty swimmers as they were, rushed to his rescue, caught hold of him firmly by his arms and brought him safely to the bank. They thus saved the boy from the very jaws of death. They thanked God whose divine mercy had saved the boy and were happy that their trip had not ended in tragedy.

Questions :

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) Why was the college closed on Saturday ?
- (a) Cloudy day
 - (b) Rainy day

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- (c) Fine day
 - (d) Marshy day
- (ii) How did the three friends want to spend the day ?
- (a) Playing games
 - (b) Eating fruits and sweets
 - (c) Singing songs
 - (d) All the three
- (iii) Who amongst the three was not so expert a swimmer ?
- (a) Rama
 - (b) Ganga
 - (c) Mohan
 - (d) Ram and Mohan
- (iv) Who was saved from the jaws of death ?
- (a) Rama
 - (b) Ganga
 - (c) Mohan
 - (d) All the three

OR

Our earth has a fine layer of soil at the surface. All plants grow in this soil only. Under the soil, there are rocks of various kinds. Nature takes millions of years to form an inch of soil in thickness. But sometimes a single heavy shower can wash it off. Such a thing doesn't happen in places where we have forests or lots of trees. The roots of trees hold the soil together and protect it from being washed off.

We value trees not only for their usefulness, but also for their beauty. They refresh the eyes and bring peace to the mind. That is why our ancient *rishis* were attracted to the forests. They lived in their forest homes or ashramas in the company of nature. It was in these ashramas that they taught their pupils. When Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore started a school, he also chose a place full of trees. He called it Shantiniketan or the Home of Peace.

There was a time when our hills, mountains and even plains were covered with huge forests. As the population grew, trees were cut down to meet the demand for fuel and timber. Thus our wonderful forests came to be destroyed. Now we don't have enough trees to give us firewood even. So people are forced to burn cattle dung which ought to be saved for use as manure. Cattle-dung is very necessary to maintain the fertility of soil. Chemical fertilizers alone can't help. In many areas, where only chemical fertilizers are used, the crop yields have started falling.

There is another grave danger. Now we don't have enough trees to treat all the carbon dioxide that is being produced in our homes, factories and by our autos. The air remains polluted and it can give us a number of serious diseases.

Trees are man's best friends. They are God's greatest gift to man. They are the invaluable wealth of a nation. It is our sacred duty to protect them and look after them well. For every tree that is cut down, we must plant at least two new trees and take care of them. If we don't care for trees, they too will stop caring for us. And then, imagine what will happen!

Questions :

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

(i) We value trees for :

(a) Beauty

(b) Usefulness

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(5)

2001/ (Set : A)

- (c) Both beauty and usefulness
- (d) Neither beauty nor usefulness
- (ii) Where did the rishis teach the pupils ?
 - (a) In the forests
 - (b) Ashramas
 - (c) Schools
 - (d) Colleges
- (iii) What was Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan known as ?
 - (a) Home of Peace
 - (b) Home of solitude
 - (c) Home of loneliness
 - (d) Home of Joy
- (iv) What are trees called ?
 - (a) Man's best friends
 - (b) God's greatest gift to man
 - (c) Invaluable wealth of nation
 - (d) All the three

2. Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Supply an appropriate title also : 4 + 1 = 5

Education ought to teach us how to be in love always and what to be in love with. The great things of history have been done by great lovers, saints, men of science and artists, and the problem of civilization is to

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P. T. O.

give every man a chance of being a saint, a man of science and an artist. But this problem cannot be solved unless men desire to be saint, men of science or artists. And if they are to desire that continuously they must be taught what it means to be these things. We think of the man of science, or the artist if not of the saint, as a being with peculiar gifts who exercises more precisely and incessantly perhaps, activities which we all ought to exercise. It is a common place belief now that art has ebbed away out of our ordinary life, out of all the things which we use, and that it is practised no longer by workmen but only a few painters and sculptors. That has happened because we no longer recognize the aesthetic activity as an activity of the spirit and common to all men. We do not know that when a man makes anything he ought to make it beautiful for the sake of doing so, and that when a man buys anything he ought to demand beauty in it for the sake of that beauty. We think of beauty, if we think of it at all, as a mere source of pleasure, and therefore it means to us an ornament added to things for which we can pay extra as we choose. But beauty is not an ornament to life, or the things made by man. It is an essential part of both.

SECTION – B

(Grammar/Writing Skills) [M. M. : 26

3. Attempt any **two** from each sub-part :

(a) Change the form of narration : $1 \times 2 = 2$

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

(ii) She said to the brother, "Do you like chocolate ?"

(iii) He said, "Open the door."

(b) Supply articles wherever necessary : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) The box was made of wood.

(ii) You must finish work in hand.

(iii) I want pen.

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(7)

2001/ (Set : A)

(c) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs given in the brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) You do as I say.

(shall/will/can)

(ii) you open the door, please ?

(shall/will/can)

(iii) We help the needy.

(should/could/would)

(d) Change the following sentences into passive voice : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) The typist had typed four letters.

(ii) Sita is writing a letter.

(iii) Who broke this cup ?

(e) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) We (consider) all this before ?

(ii) Ram (cry) since morning.

(iii) Sita realized what she (do) and began to cry.

4. Attempt any **two** of the following : $3 \times 2 = 6$

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(8)

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- (a) You are sports secretary of your school. Your school is holding a summer camp for training students in cricket. Write a notice for the students in not more than **50** words.
- (b) You are the principal of a senior secondary school. Draft an advertisement announcing admissions to your school.
- (c) Design a poster to promote "Save Girl child campaign".

5. Attempt any **one** of the following : 5

(a) Your school has organized an Inter-school poster making contest. Write a report in not more than **125** words to be published in your school magazine giving all necessary details.

(b) Write a paragraph of about **100** words on "My Aim in Life."

6. You are Raman, a student of Class XII of Government Senior Secondary School. Write an application to your Principal requesting him to grant you full fee concession. 5

SECTION – C

(A) Main Reader [Prose] [M. M. : 20

7. Read the passage given below and 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

2001/ (Set : A)

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) Who is "I" in these lines ?
- (iii) The narrator is talking about a language. Name it.
- (iv) What was the narrator sorry for ?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
 - (a) Something annoying
 - (b) Whimsical

OR

I remember a story a man from Udipi once told me. As a young boy he would go to school past an old temple, where his father was a priest. He would stop briefly at the temple and pray for a pair of shoes. Thirty years later I visited his town and the temple, which was now drowned in an air of desolation. In the backyard, where lived the new priest, there were red and white plastic chairs. A young boy dressed in a grey uniform, wearing socks and shoes, arrived panting and threw his school bag on a folding bed. Looking at the boy, I remembered the prayer another boy had made to the goddess when he had finally got a pair of shoes let me never lose them" The goddess had granted his prayer. Young boys like the son of the priest now wore shoes. But many others like the ragpickers in my neighbourhood remain shoeless.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) What was the young boy's father ?
- (iii) Who is "I" in the first line of the passage ?
- (iv) What did the boy pray for ?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
 - (a) Ruin

(b) Breathing heavily

8. Answer any **one** of the following : 5

(a) How did Douglas overcome his fear of water ?
(Deep water)

(b) Do you think that the peddler is a criminal or a victim of circumstances ? (The Rattrap)

9. Answer any **five** of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(i) Who was Louis Fischer in "Indigo" ? What did Gandhi tell him ?

(ii) Who was the Boss of Gemini studios ?

(iii) Who, in today's world, is our chief source of information about personalities ?

(The Interview)

(iv) How is Geoff a part of Sophie's day dreams ?

(v) What was Franz expected to be prepared with her school that day ?

(vi) What makes the city of Firozabad famous ?

(vii) Who threw Douglas into the swimming pool ?

SECTION - C

(B) Main Reader [Poetry] [M : M : 11

10. Read the stanza given below 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

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away, I looked again at her, wan, pale.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) What did the poetess notice about the trees and the children ?
- (iii) Where did the poetess look at her mother again ?
- (iv) How did the mother look ?
- (v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :
 - (a) running fast
 - (b) coming out

OR

On sour cream 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. And yet, for these

Children, these windows, not this map, their

world,

Where all their future's painted with a fog,

A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky

Far far from rivers, capes, and stars of words.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) Where are donations and Shakespeare's head placed ?
- (iii) How does the poet paint the future of the children ?
- (iv) Explain "Sour cream walls".

(v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :

- (a) Faded
- (b) Globe

11. Answer any **two** of the following : $3 \times 2 = 6$

- (i) Why does Pablo Neruda want war industries to suspend their production ?
- (ii) What is the message contained in the poem "A thing of Beauty" ?
- (iii) Where was the roadside stand put up and what for ?

SECTION - D

(Supplementary Reader) [M. M. 14

12. Answer any **one** of the following : 5

- (a) How does Charley reach the third level ?
- (b) Give a brief account of killing of ninety nine tigers by the king.

13. Answer any **three** of the following : $3 \times 3 = 9$

- (i) How long was Tishani Doshi's journey to Antarctica ?
 - (ii) Will Dr. Sadao be arrested on the charge of harbouring an enemy ?
 - (iii) What do you think was Jo's problem ?
 - (iv) Why do people avoid Derry ?
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Code No. 2001

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Roll No.

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SET : B

ENGLISH (Core)

[For all Groups I, II, III]

ACADEMIC/OPEN

(Only for Fresh Candidates)

(Evening Session)

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

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General Instructions :

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SECTION – A

(Reading Skills)

[M. M. 09

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

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P. T. O.

(2)

2001/ (Set : B)

The eastern skies were turning slowly from black to pale green with the coming of dawn, and we still had not found our elusive amphibian. The hunters explained that it was useless continuing the search once it was light, for then the frog would not show itself. This meant that we had some two hours left in which to track down the beast and capture it. At last damp, cold and dispirited we came to a broad flat valley filled with great boulders through which a stream picked its way like a snake.

We had moved about half-way up this valley when I decided to break off for a cigarette. I came to a small pool that lay like a black mirror ringed all around with tall rocks. Choosing a smooth dry stone to sit on I switched off my torch and sat down to enjoy my smoke.

Almost immediately afterwards something jumped into the pool with a loud plop. I switched on my torch quickly and shone it on the surface of the water, but there was nothing to be seen. Then I flashed the beam across on the moss-covered rocks which formed the lip of the pool. There, not a yard from where I was sitting, squatting on the extreme edge of a rock, sat a great, gleaming, chocolate-coloured frog. His fat thighs and the sides of his body were covered with a tangled belt of something that looked like hair. I sat there hardly daring to breathe, for the frog was perched on the extreme edge of the rock, overhanging the pool; he was alert and suspicious, his legs bunched ready to jump. If he was frightened, he would leap straight off the rock and into the dark waters. For perhaps five minutes I remained as immobile as the rocks around me, and gradually, as he got used to the light, the Hairy Frog relaxed.

Questions :

1 × 4 = 4

(i) What expedition is described in the passage ?

(a) Eating

2001/ (Set : B)

- (b) Fighting
 - (c) Hunting
 - (d) Mountaineering
- (ii) Which animal has been found to jump into the pool ?
- (a) A water snake
 - (b) A crocodile
 - (c) A whale
 - (d) A hairy frog
- (iii) Why was the colour of the sky changing ?
- (a) Coming of dawn
 - (b) Coming of rain
 - (c) Coming of storm
 - (d) Coming of night
- (iv) What for did the narrator stop ?
- (a) For drinking
 - (b) For smoking
 - (c) For jumping in the pool
 - (d) No reason

OR

As we alighted from the plane onto the tarmac of one of the smallest international airports in the world, a picture perfect sight greeted us. A quaint airport terminal surrounded by green mountains, so tranquil and beautiful even on a wet, grey morning, it simply took our breath away. We had landed in the kingdom of Bhutan, one of the most isolated nations in the world with more than 70 percent of the harsh terrain under forest cover.

(4)

2001/ (Set : B)

Our holiday was luxurious enough for the first couple of days in Thimpu and Paro. We saw the national animal, the Takin and the Dzongs that serve as the administrative and religious nerve centres.

We were put to test soon enough on a half-day trip to Taktsang, the most revered temple in Bhutan. The temple is perched high on a granite cliff some 800 mtr. above the Paro valley and the walk through the beautiful forests of poplar and pines is about 10 kms. in all. It gave us an idea of the terrain we would be up against and it possibly helped reassure our trek guide.

For the first time we encountered the ingenuous Bhutanese system of using running streams to power a rotating prayer wheel and tinkling bell.

The next day, armed with walking sticks, light jackets, sun caps and high spirits, we set off. Enjoying the sunny weather, we walked through small villages and scenic farmlands on our way into the wilderness. For the first three days of our trial followed the fresh water river, the Paro Chhu through forest of blue pine-thick with the dangling Spanish Moss that is believed to be an indicator of the level of the oxygen in the air. The mountains were never far away in this stunning scenario.

Questions :

$1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) Name the country whose airport has been described in the passage :
- (a) India
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) China
 - (d) Bhutan
- (ii) What is the national animal of Bhutan ?
- (a) Takin
 - (b) Dzong
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)

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- (d) None of the above
- (iii) What ingenious Bhutanese system of running stream is mentioned here ?
- (a) Power of rotating prayer wheel
- (b) Tinkling bells
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (iv) What is behind to be an indicator of the level of the oxygen in the air ?
- (a) Spanish Moss
- (b) Spanish Loss
- (c) Russian Moss
- (d) Russian Loss

2. Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Supply an appropriate title also : 4 + 1 = 5

There is an enemy beneath our feet-an enemy the more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce. But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes, and it is possible that at sometime in the near future mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself.

An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it cause is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked.

Whole buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst. Gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves

sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past. 1755 : Lisbon, capital of Portugal – the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970 : Peru-50,000 killed.

In 1968, an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent ! this is the problem that faces the scientists. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some of the property.

SECTION – B

(Grammar/Writing Skills) [M. M. : 26

3. Attempt any **two** from each sub-part :

(a) Change the form of narration : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) He said to me' "May you win a scholarship!"

(ii) The Principal said to the peon, "Bring this file to me".

(iii) Her husband cried, "How stupid you are!"

(b) Supply articles wherever necessary : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) Bible is a holy book.

(ii) It is Umbrella.

(iii) His wife is European.

2001/ (Set : B)

(7)

2001/ (Set : B)

(c) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs given in the brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) Work hard other wise you fail.

(will/can/shall).

(ii) You get a prize.

(will/shall/can).

(iii) you live long! (May/Can/Will)

(d) Change the following sentences into passive voice : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) Seeta writes a letter.

(ii) A nurse is dressing his wounds.

(iii) Who will win the elections ?

(e) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) When Nehru (write) his will ?

(ii) He thanked me for what I(do).

(iii) He (visit) us next week.

4. Attempt any **two** of the following : $3 \times 2 = 6$

(a) A youth festival is being organized at your school. As cultural secretary of club invite names of those who would like to participate in this youth festival.

(b) You are a business man. You need a personal driver for your Honda city car. Draft a suitable advertisement.

(c) Design a poster educating people how to conserve water.

5. Attempt any **one** of the following :

2001/ (Set : B)

P. T. O.

(8)

2001/ (Set : B)

- (a) Prepare a report of the Annual Prize Distribution function held in your school last week. You are Lokesh and student editor of school magazine. 5
- (b) Write a paragraph in about **100** words on "Your Best Friend".
- 6.** Write a letter to the librarian of your school requesting him to remit your library fine. 5

SECTION – C

(A) Main Reader [Prose] [M. M. : 20

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

It had happened when I was ten or eleven years old. I had decided to learn to swim. There was a pool at the Y. M. C. A. in Yakima that offered exactly the opportunity. The Yakima River was treacherous. Mother continually warned against it, and kept fresh in my mind the details of each drowning in the river. But the Y. M. C. A. pool was safe. It was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end; and while it was nine feet deep at the other, the drop was gradual. I got a pair of water wings and went to the pool. I hated to walk naked into it and show my skinny legs. But I subdued my pride and did it.

Questions :

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) What does Y. M. C. A. stand for ?
- (iii) Name the river mentioned in the passage.
- (iv) Did the writer enter the YMCA pool ?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
- (a) Chance
- (b) Dangerous

2001/ (Set : B)

During one of the long dark evenings just before Christmas, the master Smith and his helper sat in the dark forge near the furnace waiting for the pig iron, which had been put in the fire, to be ready to put on the anvil. Every now and then one of them got up to stir the glowing mass with a long iron bar, returning in a few moments, dripping with perspiration, though, as was the custom, he wore nothing but a long shirt and a pair of wooden shoes.

All the time there were many sounds to be heard in the forge. The big bellows groaned and the burning coal cracked. The fire boy shovelled charcoal into the maw of the furnace with a great deal of clatter. Outside roared the waterfall, and a sharp north wind whipped the rain against the brick-tiled roof.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) Who sat in the dark forge near the furnace ?
- (iii) What sounds were coming from the furnace ?
- (iv) What was he wearing as was the custom ?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
 - (a) Shining
 - (b) Put through shovels

8. Answer any **one** of the following : 5

- (a) How was the Champaran episode the first victory of civil disobedience in modern India ? (Indigo)
- (b) Write a brief character sketch of Subbu.

9. Answer any **five** of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) What are some of the positive views on interviews ?
- (ii) What does the story "Going Places" tell us about Sophie's brother Geoff ?
- (iii) What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day ?
- (iv) Where has Saheb come from ?
- (v) Why was Douglas determined to get over the fear of water ?
- (vi) Why did the peddler decline the invitation ?
- (vii) Where did Raj Kumar Shukla meet Gandhi ?

SECTION – C

(B) Main Reader [Poetry] [M : M : 11

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

What I want should not be confused
with total inactivity.
Life is what it is about;
I want no truck with death.
If we were not so single-minded
about keeping our lives moving,

2001/ (Set : B)

(11)

2001/ (Set : B)

and for once could do nothing,

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) What does the poet want ?
- (iii) With whom does the poet not want to have dealing ?
- (iv) How is life defined in the stanza ?
- (v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :
 - (a) Misunderstand
 - (b) Lethargy

OR

A thing of beauty is a joy forever

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) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) What is source of joy for ever ?
- (iii) What will never pass into nothingness ?
- (iv) What is beauty associated with ?
- (v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :
 - (a) A Cluster of trees
 - (b) Peaceful

2001/ (Set : B)

P. T. O.

11. Answer any **two** of the following : $3 \times 2 = 6$

- (i) What is the man at the stall waiting for all the day ?
- (ii) How will Aunt Jennifer's hands look when she is dead ?
- (iii) How do you know that Kamala Das' mother is old and weak ?

SECTION - D

(Supplementary Reader)

[M. M. 14

12. Answer any **one** of the following : 5

- (a) Why did Tishani Doshi visit Antarctica ? What does she say about Gondwana ?
- (b) What did Dr. Sadao and his wife Hana see one day ?

13. Answer any **three** of the following : $3 \times 3 = 9$

- (i) Who is Jo ? How does she respond to her father's story-telling ?
- (ii) Who is Derry ? Why does he go to Mr. Lamb's garden ?
- (iii) What kind of a person was Evans ?
- (iv) How does Bama describe the scene of threshing ?



2001/ (Set : B)

CLASS : 12th (Sr. Secondary)

Code No. 2001

Series : SS-M/2017

Roll No.

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SET : C

ENGLISH (Core)
[For all Groups I, II, III]
ACADEMIC/OPEN
(Only for Fresh Candidates)
(Evening Session)

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

-
- *Please make sure that the printed question paper are 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 question, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.***
-

General Instructions :

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

SECTION – A
(Reading Skills)

[M. M. 09

2001/ (Set : C)

P. T. O.

(2)

2001/ (Set : C)

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

All round development of man is the true aim of education. It should train not only the head, but also the hands and the heart. But our present system of education has miserably failed to achieve this aim. It suffers from many grave defects.

The present system of education was founded by the British for their own convenience. Lord Macaulay was the father and founder of this system. He wanted it to produce clerks to help the British in running their administration. Today the English have gone but the same old system of education still continues. We are free but we are still slavishly following the system evolved by the British. This system of education has many defects. It must be changed and overhauled.

The great defect in our present system of education is that it is too theoretical. An educated man has only bookish knowledge. He knows nothing about practical things. He finds that his education has not made him fit to do any useful work for his society.

The present system of education does not teach us the dignity of labour. A student is not taught or trained to do things with his hands. Manual or physical labour finds no place in education. Educated young men are fit only to be clerks in office. They look down upon manual labour. They consider it below their dignity to work with their hands in fields or factories.

Vocational education is the need of the hour. We need more and more technicians, engineers and doctors. But the number of vocational institutions-Engineering and Medical Colleges, Polytechnics and ITI's-is limited. A large number of young men and women, who can do well as technicians are deprived of technical or vocational training.

Questions :

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) What is the true aim of education ?

2001/ (Set : C)

(3)

2001/ (Set : C)

- (a) Training of head
 - (b) Training of heart
 - (c) All round development
 - (d) All of the above
- (ii) What is the great defect in our present system of education ?
- (a) Theoretical
 - (b) Bookish knowledge
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (iii) What does the present system of education not teach ?
- (a) Dignity of labour
 - (b) Training of soul
 - (c) Spiritual knowledge
 - (d) Polytechnic course
- (iv) What is the need in the present system of education ?
- (a) Law education
 - (b) Polytechnic
 - (c) Mechanical education
 - (d) Vocational Education

OR

Reading books is one of the best kind of amusement which a man has after the day's hard work. It is better to be a poor man living in a garret with plenty of books than be a king who does not love reading. Books contain the history of our race, the accumulated knowledge and experience of ages, the best that ever has been thought and said.

2001/ (Set : C)

P. T. O.

(4)

2001/ (Set : C)

Books fill our mind with ideas and good happy thoughts. They comfort and console us during our time of difficulties. Books turn our dull, disgusting and despairing moments into delight. They present before us the beauties of nature. When we read a good book, it seems as if the kings and the palaces they live come alive to our mind's eye. We seem to transport ourselves to the mountains or sea shore and visit the most beautiful and virgin parts of the earth without putting in any bodily exertion and expense. Good and entertaining books linger in our mind for longer time and become the source of our bright and happy thoughts. They are our true and life-long friends who never fail us. They give us the purest, the most durable and the most exquisite of all human happiness. We should develop a taste for reading good books.

Questions :

$1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) What is one of the best kind of amusement ?
- (a) Reading books
 - (b) Writing books
 - (c) Talking books
 - (d) e-books
- (ii) What do the books contain ?
- (a) History of race
 - (b) The accumulated knowledge and experience of ages
 - (c) Best that ever has been thought and said
 - (d) All of the above
- (iii) What do books present before us ?
- (a) Beauties of nature
 - (b) A huge wealth
 - (c) Material things

2001/ (Set : C)

- (d) None of the above
- (iv) What do books give us ?
- (a) Purest thoughts
- (b) The most durable human happiness
- (c) The most exquisite human happiness
- (d) All of the above

2. Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Supply an appropriate title also : 4 + 1 = 5

The nine-letter word "interview" can perspire the most knowledgeable and strong people in the world. In modern times, your prospects depend on the success of an interview.

First, an academic question : 'What is an interview ?' It is a discussion in which an interviewer faces a candidate for a short while and asks questions to probe his knowledge and awareness of the subject. These are done to assess the personality of the interviewee. It is a very formal means of interaction with one person facing a group of persons, each of whom is a specialist in his or her field.

For a successful interview, you have to understand that knowledge is an important component of success. Knowledge has two aspects : range and depth. The former implies that you should know a lot beyond your specialization and the latter means an awareness of the various aspects of the topic under discussion. An indepth knowledge is gained through reading and listening.

Next comes appearance, which means your dress for the interview. You must be elegantly attired for the occasion. But remember : going for an interview is different from attending an evening party. Wear a simple outfit that suits your physique and features. Casuals like Kurta-pyjamas, jeans, T-shirt or Kolhapuris should not feature in your selection of dress.

Conducting yourself in the apt way is equally significant. The way you move yourself, sit on the chair, place your hands and your briefcase and talk to the members reflect your behavior. Expression is the most important aspect of the interview. For good expressions, what you need is clarity of mind and speech. Show your balanced thinking to convey your views clearly. Choose your words carefully. Use right words of normal usage, and abstain from verbosity. Avoid making ambiguous statements. Convey your point of view effectively. Create an impact through your expressions. Give the impression of being a leader. Show that you can cooperate and get it.

SECTION – B**(Grammar/Writing Skills)** [M. M. : 26

3. Attempt any **two** from each sub-part :

(a) Change the form of narration : $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (i) He said, "I have won a lottery today".
- (ii) The teacher said, "Don't make a noise boys".
- (iii) The old man said to the boy, "May God bless you".

(b) Supply articles wherever necessary : $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (i) I bought inkpot.
- (ii) He is best boy of the class.
- (iii) I went to university for studies.

2001/ (Set : C)

(7)

2001/ (Set : C)

(c) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs given in the brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) God bless you with a son!

(May/Can/Should)

(ii) you have a cup of tea ?

(Would/Should/Could)

(iii) A servant obey his master.

(must/can/will)

(d) Change the following sentences into passive voice : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) When did you buy it ?

(ii) Do not insult your elders.

(iii) The thief has been caught.

(e) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) Look! they (go) down.

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

(iii) A liar is a person who habitually (tell) lies.

4. Attempt any **two** of the following : $3 \times 2 = 6$

2001/ (Set : C)

P. T. O.

(8)

2001/ (Set : C)

- (a) Write a notice for your school notice board about the annual sports-meet to be held in your school in the coming week.
- (b) You have lost your file containing original certificates in a bus. Write a short classified advertisement for a newspaper. Announce a reward also.
- (c) Design a poster educating people how to save electricity.

5. Attempt any **one** of the following : 5

- (a) Write a report on the poor bus services on the local routes in your area.
- (b) Write a paragraph of about **100** words on "Life in a Big City".

6. Imagine that you are Principal of a Govt. Senior Secondary School. Write a letter to one of your students rustivating him for misbehavior.
5

SECTION – C

(A) Main Reader [Prose] [M. M. : 20

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

Months passed. Shukla was sitting on his haunches at the appointed spot in Calcutta when Gandhi arrived; he waited till Gandhi was free. Then the two of them boarded a train for the city of Patna in Bihar. There Shukla led him to the house of a lawyer named Rajendra Prasad who later became President of the Congress Party and of India. Rajendra Prasad was out of town, but the servants knew Shukla as a poor yeoman who pestered their master to help the indigo sharecroppers. So they let him stay on the grounds with his companion, Gandhi, whom they took to be another peasant. But Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from the well lest some drops

2001/ (Set : C)

(9)

2001/ (Set : C)

from his bucket pollute the entire source; how did they know that he was not an untouchable ?

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) Where was Shukla waiting for Gandhiji ?
- (iii) For which station did Gandhiji and Shukla board a train ?
- (iv) Why was Gandhiji not permitted to draw Water from the well ?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
 - (a) Squatting
 - (b) Friend

OR

Subbu was the No. 2 at Gemini Studios. He couldn't have had a more encouraging opening in films than our grown-up make-up boy had. On the contrary, he must have had to face more uncertain and difficult times, for when he began his career, there were no firmly established film producing companies or studios. Even in the matter of education, specially formal education, Subbu couldn't have had an appreciable lead over our boy. But by virtue of being born a Brahmin—a virtue, indeed!—he must have had exposure to more affluent situations and people.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) Who was Subbu ?
- (iii) Where did Subbu work ?
- (iv) What was Subbu by caste ?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :

2001/ (Set : C)

P. T. O.

(10)

2001/ (Set : C)

(a) On the other hand

(b) Rich

8. Answer any **one** of the following : 5

(a) Did Umberto Eco consider himself a novelist first or an academic scholar ?

(The Interview)

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

(Going Places)

9. Answer any **five** of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(i) Why was Franz afraid of ?

(ii) Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry.

(iii) What is the misadventure that William Douglas speaks about ?

(iv) What doubts did Edla have about the peddler ? (The Rattrap)

(v) What did Gandhi tell Rajendra Prasad and other lawyers ?

(vi) Who was Subbu's principal ?

(vii) Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed ?

SECTION - C

(B) Main Reader [Poetry] [M : M : 11

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

The little old house was out with a little new

shed

In front at the edge of the road where the traffic

2001/ (Set : C)

sped,

A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,
 It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,
 But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow

supports

The flower of cities from sinking and withering

faint.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) Where was the new shed situated ?
- (iii) What was the intention of the house owner in putting up the shed ?
- (iv) What are flowers compared to ?
- (v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :
 - (a) Verge
 - (b) Pitiably

OR

When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie
 Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by.

The tigers in the panel that she made
 Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) What was Aunt Jennifer mastered by ?
- (iii) How will her hands appear after death ?
- (iv) How do the tigers look ?
- (v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :
 - (a) Jumping

(b) Difficult trials

11. Answer any **two** of the following : $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (i) What is the kind of pain and ache that Kamala Das feels ?
 - (ii) What does Stephen Spender find on the walls of the class room ?
 - (iii) What will counting upto twelve and keeping still help us achieve ?

SECTION - D

(Supplementary Reader) [M. M. 14

12. Answer any **one** of the following : 5
- (a) How does Jo interrupt her father when he is telling a story ?
(Should Wizard Hit Mommy)
 - (b) What does Mr. Lamb tell Derry about his own physical deformity ?
(On the Face of It)
13. Answer any **three** of the following : $3 \times 3 = 9$
- (i) Where did Evans go ?
 - (ii) How were Zitkala Sa's hair cut ?
 - (iii) How can you say that Charley keeps losing his way ?
 - (iv) Who is the Tiger king ? Why does he get that name ?



2001/ (Set : C)

CLASS : 12th (Sr. Secondary)

Code No. 2001

Series : SS-M/2017

Roll No.

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SET : D

ENGLISH (Core)
[For all Groups I, II, III]
ACADEMIC/OPEN
(Only for Fresh Candidates)
(Evening Session)

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

-
- *Please make sure that the printed question paper are 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.*
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-

General Instructions :

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

SECTION – A

(Reading Skills)

[M. M. 09

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

2001/ (Set : D)

P. T. O.

(2)

2001/ (Set : D)

Grammar can be a way of comparing different language. To most people, grammar is a set of rules for speaking and writing a language correctly. Usually, before you can speak any language well-even your own language which you have gradually been learning since you were little-you have to know something about its grammar. Small children start to pick up the grammar of their own language almost by instinct, by hearing how their parents talk and seeing how words are put together in sentences in the books they read. Before long, they learn that some expressions sound wrong or are 'bad grammar', such as 'the boys foughted for an hour instead of 'the boys fought for an hour'. By being exposed to the language over a period of time, they eventually know how to say the right things and avoid saying the wrong things in order to be understood.

However, when children begin to learn a foreign language, they find that they have to set about deliberately learning its grammar rules by heart. It is not simple to know the words of a new language, or a person could learn it just by reading a dictionary. The words by themselves do not mean very much until they are fitted together to form sentences, and it is grammar that shows how to do this.

When you learn grammar, you learn how to make words work for you, and you also learn a great deal about the way words behave. For instance, you find out that words are divided into different classes according to what they do. The words that name things, such as horse or train, are called nouns. Action words like run and see are verbs and there are several other kinds. They are called parts of speech.

Questions :

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) How do small children pick up the grammar of their language ?
- (a) By instinct
 - (b) Parents talk
 - (c) Words put in sentences in book

2001/ (Set : D)

- (d) All of the above
- (ii) How do children learn to say the right things and avoid saying bad things ? It is due to their exposure to language over :
- (a) A period of time
 - (b) One hour
 - (c) Two months
 - (d) Three years
- (iii) What do you do when you learn grammar ?
- (a) Learn to make words work for you
 - (b) The way words behave
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (iv) What is required for learning a foreign language ?
- (a) Learn grammar rules by heart
 - (b) Learn grammar rules by brain
 - (c) Learn but instinct
 - (d) Nothing required

OR

Good communication skills require a high level of self-awareness. Understanding your personal style of communicating will go a long way towards helping you to create a good and lasting impression on others. By becoming more aware of how others perceive you, you can adapt more readily to their styles of communicating. This does not mean you have to be a chameleon, changing with every personality you meet. Instead, you can make another person more comfortable with you by

(4)

2001/ (Set : D)

selecting and emphasizing certain behaviours that fit within your personality and resonate with another. In doing this, you will become an active and patient listener. We should use non-verbal behaviours to raise the channel of interpersonal communication. Non-verbal communication is often, referred to as body language, facial expressions like smile, gestures, eye contact, and even your posture. This shows the person you are communicating with that you are indeed listening actively and will prompt further communications while keeping costly, time-consuming misunderstandings at a minimum.

Questions :

$1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) What is the basic requirement of good communication skills ?
 - (a) Self-awareness
 - (b) Self esteem
 - (c) Self-study
 - (d) Self-requirement
- (ii) What will your personal style of communication do ?
 - (a) No impact
 - (b) Create good image
 - (c) Help earn job
 - (d) Create a good and lasting impression on others
- (iii) How can we raise the channel of interpersonal communication ?
 - (a) By using non-verbal behaviour
 - (b) Verbal behaviour
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (iv) What does non-verbal communication refer to ?
 - (a) Body language
 - (b) Facial expressions

2001/ (Set : D)

- (c) Posture
- (d) All of the above

2. Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Supply an appropriate title also : 4 + 1 = 5

A headache is usually caused due to spinal misalignment of the head, due to poor posture. Sleeping on the stomach with the head turned to one side and bending over positions for a long time make it worse.

In migraine headaches (One handed headaches), the pain is usually on one side of the head and may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, irritability and bright spots or flashes of light. This headache is made worse by activity, especially bending. The throbbing pain in the head gets worse by noise and light. Certain triggers for migraines may be chocolate eating, smoking or MSU in certain food items. The pain may last from eight to 24 hours and there may be a hangover for two-three days.

Migraines are often preceded by an 'aura' - changes in sight and sensation. There is usually a family history of migraine.

In a headache the pain originates not from the brain but from irritated nerves of muscles, blood vessels and bones. These send pain signals to the brain which then judges the degree of distress and relays it at appropriate sites. The pain may sometimes be referred to sites other than the problem areas. This is known as referred pain and occurs due to sensation overload. Thus, though most headaches start at the base of the skull the referred pain is felt typically behind the eyes.

Factors causing headaches are not fully understood but it is known that a shift in the level of body hormones and chemicals, certain food and drinks and environmental stress can trigger them. If headaches trouble you often, visit the doctor, who will take a full health history relating to diet, lifestyle stresses, the type of headache, triggering factors and relief measures. You may be asked to keep a 'headache diary' which tells you to list the time the headache started, when it ended, emotional, environmental and food and drink factors which may

have contributed to it. The type and severity of pain and medications used which provided most relief, are also to be listed.

This helps the doctor in determining the exact cause and type of headache and the type of drugs to use. Apart from this a physical examination is done to rule out any serious underlying cause. The blood pressure is recorded, vision tested and muscle coordination of the eyes is checked to rule out these as causes. Blood tests may be done out anaemia, diabetes and thyroid disease. If any of the above is abnormal or otherwise a CT Scan or MRI may be done to see tissues and structures around the brain. These will rule out causes such as tumors, haemorrhage and infection of the brain. This examination gives a clear picture of the problem to the doctor.

Immediate relief can be certain medications and few simple self-care techniques. Using ice against the pain 'site', covering eyes with dark glasses, drinking plenty of fluids and lying down in a dark and quiet room provide relief in a migraine attack. Pain killers like aspirin, Ibuprofen (brufen) and crocin can be taken and provide relief in different proportions. These should be used with caution and under medical supervision if used for long periods and large quantities as all of them can cause many side effects. An antiemetic like perionorm can help the nausea associated with a migraine.

SECTION – B

(Grammar/Writing Skills) [M. M. : 26

3. Attempt any **two** from each sub-part :

(a) Change the form of narration : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) Shivam said, "We are moving into a new house".

(ii) He said, "Let us go out for a walk".

(ii) The old man said, "Alas! my only son is dead".

(b) Supply articles wherever necessary : $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) A house has roof.

2001/ (Set : D)

(7)

- (ii) Honesty is the best policy.
- (iii) She thanked me for present I gave her.
- (c) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verb given in the brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) We obey our parents.
(should/would/could)
- (ii) you like to come with me ?
(would/should/could)
- (iii) He swim across the river.
(can/would/must)
- (d) Change the following sentences into passive voice : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) Rajni sang a song.
- (ii) Do you like coffee ?
- (iii) The road was repaired.
- (e) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) The conductor (work) for an hour.
- (ii) Three persons got out and (disappear) into the night.
- (iii) We saw that she (float) on the water of the river.

4. Attempt any **two** of the following : $3 \times 2 = 6$

(8)

2001/ (Set : D)

- (a) Draft a notice for school notice board inviting students to donate blood at the Blood Donation camp being held in your school by the District Red Cross Society.
- (b) Your name is Rama. You have lost your golden necklace while you were taking a walk in a garden. Draft an advertisement for this purpose.
- (c) Draft a poster of Health Department's campaign against tobacco smoking.

5. Attempt any **one** of the following : 5

- (a) The Health Minister of Haryana inaugurated the new Science Block of your school. As the editor of school magazine, prepare a report of the function.
- (b) Write a paragraph of about **100** words on "Rising prices in India".

6. Write a letter to the Superintendent of Police of your district complaining about poor patrolling by the police in your area resulting in petty crimes. 5

SECTION – C

(A) Main Reader [Prose]

[M. M. : 20

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

Film-making must have been and was so easy with a man like Subbu around and if ever there was a man who gave direction and definition to Gemini Studios during its golden years, it was Subbu, Subbu had a separate identity as a poet and though he was certainly capable of more complex and higher forms, he deliberately chose to address his poetry to the masses. His success in films overshadowed and dwarfed his literary achievements—or so his critics felt. He composed several truly

2001/ (Set : D)

(9)

2001/ (Set : D)

original 'story poems' in folk refrain and diction and also wrote a sprawling novel Thillana Mohanambal with dozens of very deftly etched characters.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) What was the identity of Subbu ?
- (iii) What kind of poems did Subbu compose ?
- (iv) Who wrote Thillana Mohanambal ?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
 - (a) Recognition
 - (b) Big

OR

When I presented my first Doctoral dissertation in Italy, one of the Professors said, "Scholars learn a lot 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 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) Where did the speaker present his first Doctoral dissertation ?
- (iii) Whose academic work is being discussed ?
- (iv) Who is the interviewer of this passage ?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
 - (a) Supposition
 - (b) Attempt

8. Answer any **one** of the following :

5

2001/ (Set : D)

P. T. O.

(10)

2001/ (Set : D)

- (a) What impression do you form of Sophie's character from the story "Going Places" ?
- (b) Reproduce in your own words what Franz did or thought on his way to school in "The Last Lesson".

9. Answer any **five** of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps ? Where is he and where has he come from ?
- (ii) Why did Douglas think that the YMCA pool was safe ?
- (iii) When did the iron man realize his mistake ?
- (iv) What did Gandhi tell Raj Kumar Shukla when he requested him to visit Champaran ?
- (v) Why was the Moral Rearmament Army welcomed at the studios ?
- (vi) What does Eco say about his philosophical interest ?
- (vii) What caused bustle when the school began ?

(The Last Lesson)

SECTION - C

(B) Main Reader [Poetry]

[M : M : 11

10. Read the stanza given below 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 was as old as she looked but soon put
that thought away, and looked but soon
put that thought away.

Questions :

$1 \times 5 = 5$

2001/ (Set : D)

(11)

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- (i) Name the poem and the poetess.
- (ii) Where was the poetess going ?
- (iii) How did her mother look like ?
- (iv) Use the word "Corpse" in a sentence of your own.
- (v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :
 - (a) Drowse
 - (b) Dead body

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
And show the children to green fields, and make

their world

Run azure on gold sands, and let their tongues
Run naked into books the white and green

leaves open

History theirs whose language is the sun.

Questions :

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) What does the map of the world become for the slum children ?
- (iii) What appeal does the poet make to the upper class people ?
- (iv) Which people are the possessor of history ?
- (v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :
 - (a) Graves
 - (b) Blue

11. Answer any **two** of the following :

$3 \times 2 = 6$

- (i) What is the sadness that Pablo Neruda refers to in the poem ?
- (ii) How does literature give us joy ?

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(iii) What do the rich people who drive past the stall feel about it ?

SECTION – D

(Supplementary Reader)

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12. Answer any **one** of the following : 5

- (a) What precautions do the Jail authorities take regarding Evans' examination ?
- (b) How could the dalits throw away humiliation and earn respect according to Bama's brother ? (Memories of Childhood)

13. Answer any **three** of the following : $3 \times 3 = 9$

- (i) How does Charley reach the third level ?
- (ii) What vow did the king take ?
- (iii) How did Tishani Doshi feel when she set first foot on Antarctica continent ?
- (iv) Who was Dr. Sadao ? Where was his house ?



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