

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

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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

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

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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 fought 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

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- (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

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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 × 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

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- (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.

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- (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 : $3 \times 2 = 6$

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- (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

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(9)

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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

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- (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]

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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 :

$1 \times 5 = 5$

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(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)**

[M. M. 14

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 × 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 ?

