

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

Series : SS-M/2016

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

- 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.**

2901/(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 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

(4)

2901/(Set : B)

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

2901/(Set : B)

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

(6)

2901/(Set : B)

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 ?

2901/(Set : B)

(7)

2901/(Set : B)

- (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.

2901/(Set : B)

P. T. O.

(8)

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.

2901/(Set : B)

- (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 ?

- (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 ?

(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 ?

(14)

2901/(Set : B)

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".

2901/(Set : B)

(15)

2901/(Set : B)

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 ?

2901/(Set : B)

P. T. O.

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 ?

