ENGLISH
(Academic/Open)
(Only for Fresh Candidates)
(Morning Session)

Time allowed: 3 hours ]                                                   [ Maximum Marks : 80

• Please make sure that the printed this question paper contains 12 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.

General Instructions :

(i) This question paper is divided into four Sections : A, B, C and D.

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Attempt all the parts of a question together.
SECTION – A
(Unseen Comprehension)

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

Sarojini Naidu was educated in her early years under her father’s own care. He wanted her to become a great mathematician or scientist but she loved to dream and write poems. She was hardly eleven when she wrote her first poem. At thirteen she wrote a long poem in the manner of famous English poets.

After her matriculation in India she went to England for higher education. In London she met Sir Edmund Gosse – a distinguished man of letters. He was impressed by her knowledge and intelligence. He was surprised to see that she had written poems in flawless English but felt disappointed to find that they had nothing of the east in them. They were all about English sights. From this day onwards, she devoted herself in writing verses about India.

Questions:

1 × 6 = 6

(i) Under whose care did Sarojini Naidu receive her education?

(ii) What did Sarojini’s father want to make her?

(iii) At what age did Sarojini Naidu write the poem?

(iv) At what age Sarojini Naidu write a long poem?

(v) What did Edmund Gosse find in her poems?
OR

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 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:

(i) Who was Vidyasagar?
(ii) Whom did Vidyasagar help from his earliest years?
(iii) To whom did Vidyasagar support when he grew up?
(iv) Why did his name become a household word in Bengal?
(v) To whom did he give food at school as a boy?
(vi) Did any beggar ask him for relief in vain?

SECTION – B

(Writing)
2. Attempt any one of the following: 6

(a) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper regarding the disturbance caused by the loud sound of the loudspeakers as it is harmful during the examination days.

(b) Write a letter to your friend describing your visit to the city, you visited recently.

3. Attempt any one of the following: 6

(a) Develop a story with the given outlines:


(b) Write a report in about 40 words about a tracking tour to Manali in the winter break mentioning the title, the number of participating students and their experiences.

SECTION – C

(Grammar)

4. Attempt any twelve sentences, choosing two from each subpart: \( 1 \times 12 = 12 \)

(a) Use the correct form of the verb given in the brackets:

(i) I .......... (like) to take tea daily.

(ii) I .......... (write) a book at a present moment.
(iii) I .......... (not finish) my work yet.

(b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles wherever necessary:
(i) .......... pine tree grows very tall.
(ii) .......... man is mortal.
(iii) .......... lunch given by him was fine.

(c) Rewrite the following sentences in Indirect Speech:
(i) I said to Naman, "Look at the map."
(ii) He said to me, "Welcome".
(iii) I said, "May our teacher live long!"

(d) Fill in the blanks with modals given in brackets:
(i) We .......... help the poor. (should/would/could)
(ii) .......... that I were a king! (would/should/could)
(iii) .......... I be able to cross the river! (may/might/must)

(e) Put the verbs in brackets into correct form (Gerund or Infinitive):
(i) I let him .......... (read) the book.
(ii) I was heard .......... (sing) a song.
(iii) Please stop .......... (talk).
(f) Punctuate the following sentences:

(i) dr o p ratra is an mbbs

(ii) go home raju said kanwal

(iii) the taj mahal stands on the banks of the yamuna

SECTION – D

(A : Prose Text)

5. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow. Do any two passages:

(a) With the opening of that sack began a phase of my life that has not yet ended, and may, for all I know, not end before I do. It is, in effect, a thraldom to otters, an otter fixation, that I have since found to be shared by most other people, who have ever owned one.

The creature that emerged from this sack on to the spacious tiled floor of the Consulate bedroom resembled most of all a very small, medievally-conceived, dragon. From the head to the tip of the tail he was coated with symmetrical pointed scales of mud armour, between whose tips was visible a soft velvet fur like that of a chocolate-brown mole. He shook himself, and I half expected a cloud of dust, but in fact it was not for another month that I managed to remove the last of the mud and see the otter, as it were, in his true colours.

Questions : 

(i) Name the chapter and its author.

1902/(Set : D)
Which creature emerged from the sack?

What started for the author with the opening of the sack?

How did the otter look like?

Find words from the passage which mean the same as:
(a) a large bag
(b) came

There was a girl named Valliammai who was called Valli for short. She was eight years old and very curious about things. Her favourite pastime was standing in the front doorway of her house, watching what was happening in the street outside. There were no playmates of her own age on her street, and this was about all she had to do.

But for Valli, standing at the front door was every bit as enjoyable as any of the elaborate games other children play. Watching the street gave her many new unusual experiences.

The most fascinating thing of all was the bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town. It passed through her street each hour, once going to the town and once coming back. The sight of the bus, filled each time with a new set of passengers, was a source of unending joy for Valli.

Questions:

(i) Name the chapter and its author.
(ii) Tell about Valli’s favourite pastime.

(iii) How many playmates of her age did Valli have?

(iv) What was the most fascinating thing for Valli?

(v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as:
   (a) eager
   (b) hobby

(c) Gautama Buddha (563 B.C. – 483 B.C.) began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty. At about the age of twenty-five, the Prince, heretofore shielded from the sufferings of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once became a beggar and went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

**Questions:**

(i) Name the chapter and its author.

(ii) Who studied the holy books in the passage?

(iii) At what age was he married?

(iv) When did he see a sick and old man?
(9)

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

(a) pious

(b) religious books

6. Answer in about 100 words:

Draw a brief character sketch of Natalya.

OR

Why did Lencho write a letter to God? Who received the letter and what did he do?

7. Answer any three of the following questions:

1 \times 3 = 3

(i) In which city of South Africa did the Inauguration ceremony take place?

(ii) For how long had the seagull been alone?

(iii) Give two reasons for the happiness of the pilot in "The Black Aeroplane."

(iv) Who was kitty? (From the Diary of Anne Frank)

(B: Poetry)

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

No use to say 'O there are other balls':

1902/(Set : D)
An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down
All his young days into the harbour where
His ball went.

Questions:
(i) Name the poet and the poem.
(ii) How do people generally comfort a boy who has lost his ball?
(iii) What does the boy stare at?
(iv) What comes to his mind when he looks at the ball?
(v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as:
   (a) final
   (b) sorrow

OR

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda!
You're always so moody, Amanda!
Anyone would think that I nagged at you,
Amanda!

Questions:
(i) Name the poem and the poet.
(ii) What does the speaker ask Amanda to stop?
(iii) What kind of a girl was Amanda?
(iv) Why does the speaker fear people?
(v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as:
   (a) getting bad tempered
   (b) quarrelled

9. Answer in about 50 words: 5
   What is the central idea of the poem "Animals"?

   OR

   How does Adrienne Rich describe the growing of the trees inside the houses?

10. Answer any three of the following: 2 × 3 = 6

   (i) What is the fog compared to? What does it look over?

   (ii) Where did Belinda live? What is the name of her little black kitten?

   (iii) How can the young woman dye her hair? Why?

       (For Anne Gregory)

   (iv) Where was the crow sitting? What did it shake down on the poet?

   (C: Supplementary Reader)

11. Answer in about 100 words: 6
Describe the kind of life that Mrs. Loisel dreamed of?

OR

Write a character sketch of the lawyer.

(The Hack Driver)

12. Answer any four of the following in about 30-40 words each:

(i) Why was Sulekha nicknamed Bholi?

(ii) Why was the twentieth century called the "Era of the Book"?

(The Book that Saved the Earth)

(iii) Why is Mrs. Pumphrey worried about Tricki?

(iv) Why was the thief grateful to Anil?

(v) Who was in Ausable's room? What was in his hand?

(vi) Who is the real culprit in the story "A Question of Trust"?