ENGLISH (Elective)

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 11 questions.
- The Code No. 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.

Note: (i) All questions are compulsory.

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

(iii) Attempt all parts of a question together.

(iv) Stick to the word limit wherever prescribed.

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

(i) A bookshop is not something you find in every gali or mohalla these days. Books, which were once a staple diet for youngsters in their formative years, are fading out of their list of engagements.

(ii) Ask any youngster which is the latest book he has read and he will be baffled. Apart from a few consistent readers, others just befool themselves with a bestseller’s name or lament the curriculum load for justifying themselves, like this seventeen year old school-goer who says, "I just read my Physics book."

(iii) Television has been blamed much for this calamitous situation, which is producing square-faced people and a bookless society. Furthermore, today’s children are under pressure to be smart and popular to succeed on a social level. Parties, dancing, dating and hanging out at places like Nirula’s, Wimpy’s and Priya Complex begin early. Moreover, the computers, video games, Internet, swimming lessons, cricketing and every youngster’s passion for hour-long tete-a-tete on telephone with friends eat up all their leisure time.

(iv) A child who is constantly under pressure to live up to his parent’s expectations, at times unreasonable, does not like to throw himself into another set of books after the laborious school work unless the child comes from a family of readers where intoxicating works of Shakespeare and Dickens are just a matter of pulling them out from the shelves.
Many parents also believe that today’s children have become aware and demand logical reasoning for everything. They can no longer be fooled by fairy tales or animal stories, as they have seen no fairies or animals except for those old tired ones in the city zoo. This has made them more interested in Shah Rukh Khan’s dancing than a turtle talking to a rabbit or a frog becoming a prince.

But a visit to the capital's leading bookstores presents quite a contrasting picture of the youngster’s reading habits. These bookshops claim they are doing healthy business and have many regular buyers from this age group.

Questions:

(i) What were books for youngsters in their formative years?
   (a) Staple diet
   (b) Hybrid diet
   (c) Kellogg diet
   (d) Oat diet

(ii) What will the youngster do if he is asked about the latest book he has read?
    (a) happy
    (b) sad
    (c) baffled
    (d) no reaction

(iii) What is responsible for this calamitous situation?
(iv) What eats up the leisure time of youngsters?

(a) computers and Video games
(b) internet
(c) cricketing and telephonic conversation with friends
(d) all the above

(v) Why have children been more interested in films and other activities rather than fairies and animals?

(a) not read fairy books
(b) become logical
(c) not gone through animal stories
(d) All above

(vi) Which bookshops are doing healthy business?

(a) Bookshops of Ambala
(b) bookshops of Chandigarh
(c) bookshops of capital
(d) no bookshop
2. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow: 1 × 6 = 6

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man.
Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great:
With too much knowledge for the sceptic side,
With too much weakness for the stoic's pride,
He hangs between, in doubt to act, or rest;
In doubt to deem himself a god, or beast;
In doubt his mind or body to prefer;
Born but to die, and reas'ning but to err;
Alike in ignorance, his reason such,
Whether he thinks too little, or too much:
Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd, or disabus'd;
Created half to rise, and half to fall;
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurl'd:
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world!
Questions:

(i) What is the advice of the poet to readers?

(ii) What is the proper study of mankind?

(iii) What is man’s position as discussed in the poem?

(iv) What is man doing in doubt?

(v) Why is man confused and what is he a chaos of?

(vi) How is man summed up to be in our ultimate analysis?

3. Attempt any one of the following:

(i) Write a letter to the principal of your school requesting him to sanction your educational tour to South India.

(ii) Write a paragraph on 'Life in a Big City'.

(iii) You are editor of your school magazine. Write a report about the recent inauguration of newly constructed science block in the school.

SECTION – B

4. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: $1 \times 4 = 4$
She was about to explore another life with Frank. Frank was very kind, manly, open-hearted. She was to go away with him by the night boat to be his wife and to live with him in Buenos Aires where he had a home waiting for her. How well she remembered the first time she had seen him; he was lodging in a house on the main road where she used to visit. It seemed a few weeks ago. He was standing at the gate, his peaked cap pushed back on his head and his hair tumbled forward over a face of bronze. Then they had come to know each other. He used to meet her outside the Stores every evening and see her home. He took her to see *The Bohemian Girl* and she felt elated as she sat in an unaccustomed part of the theatre with him. He was awfully fond of music and sang a little.

**Questions :**

(i) Name the story and its writer.

(ii) Who was Frank?

(iii) What was Eveline trying to do with Frank?

(iv) Where did Eveline use to meet Frank?

5. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow: \[ 1 \times 4 = 4 \]

Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race,

Call on the lazy leaden-stepping hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy Plummets pace;
And glut thy self with what thy womb devours,
Which is no more than what is false and vain,
And merely mortal dross;
So little is our loss,
So little is thy gain,
For when as each thing bad thou hast entomb'd.
And last of all, thy greedy self consum'd.
Then long Eternity shall greet our bliss
With an individual kiss;

Questions:

(i) Name the poem and the poet.
(ii) Why is the time referred to as "Fly Envious time"?
(iii) To whom does the poet call time to do?
(iv) When will Eternity greet us with the caress of life?

6. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: $1 \times 4 = 4$

How readily our thoughts swarm upon a new objects lifting it a little way, as ants carry a blade of straw so feverishly, and then leave it... If that mark was made by a nail, it can't have been for a picture; it must have been for a miniature – the miniature of a lady with white
powdered curls, powder-dusted cheeks, and lips like red carnations. A fraud of course, for the people who had this house before us would have chosen pictures in that way – an old picture for an old room. That is the sort of people they were – very interesting people and I think of them so often, in such queer places, because one will never see them again, never know what happened next. They wanted to leave this house because they wanted to change their style of furniture, so he said, and he was in process of saying that in his opinion art should have ideas behind it when we were torn asunder, as one is torn from the old lady about to pour out tea and the young man about to hit the tennis ball in the back garden of the suburban villa as one rushes past in the train.

Questions:

(i) Name the chapter and its author.

(ii) What do the people want to leave the house?

(iii) What should art have behind?

(iv) Use 'Suburban' in a sentence of your own.

7. Answer in about 100 words any two of the following: 6 + 6 = 12

(i) Why did Dr. Margolin not particularly want his wife to accompany him to the wedding?

(A wedding in Brownsville)
(ii) Critically examine Wilham Blake's poem "The Human Abstract".

(iii) Which art form is film-making closest to? What is the reason for the similarity?

8. (a) (i) Who is Bessie Carvil? $2 \times 4 = 8$

(ii) What was the only obligation of Frau Frieda?

(b) (i) What makes the poem Kubla Khan exquisitely romantic?

(ii) What time and season has been depicted in the poem "The Wild Swans of Coole"?

(c) (i) "Prolixity is not alien to us in India." Discuss. (The Argumentative Indian)

(ii) What is true science fiction?

SECTION – C

9. Answer in about 100 words: $6 + 6 = 12$

(a) "Chandalika is a tragedy of self-conscious overreaching its limits." Discuss.

OR

Draw a character sketch of Prakriti.
(b) How does Girish Karnad's "Broken Images" focus on personal and academic values and the use of bilingualism in today's world?

OR

How genuine is the love of Manjula for her sister Malini?

10. Answer any four of the following questions in about 30 words each, choosing two from each the two plays:  

(a) (i) "If the black clouds of Savana are dubbed Chandal, he said, what of it?" Comment who is compared to the clouds and in what are they similar?

(ii) What, according to mother, is the role and power of women?

(iii) What is Prakriti's idea of religion?

(b) (i) Name the novel written by Manjula Nayak in English.

(ii) Who is Pramod?

(iii) What did Manjula Nayak do when she received the advance money for writing the novel?

SECTION – D
11. Write notes on any five of the following:

Simile, Metaphor, Rhyme scheme, Rhythm, paradox, Imagery, Lyric.