

ENGLISH ELECTIVE
(Subject Code : 520)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Class XII
SESSION : 2023- 24

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

1. 15-minute prior reading time allotted for Q-paper reading.
2. The Question Paper contains four sections-READING, WRITING, LITERATURE and DRAMA.
3. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number in your answer sheet to indicate the option/s being attempted.

SECTION - A
READING

Read the passage given below.

6Marks

If you enjoy watching crime shows on TV, you know that fingerprints play a large role in identifying people. But you might be surprised to find out that using fingerprints for identification is not a new science. In fact, it is very old — dating back at least as far as 1885-1913 B.C.E. In Babylon, when people agreed to a business contract, they pressed their fingerprints into the clay in which the contract was written. Thumbprints have also been found on clay seals from ancient China.

In 14th century Persia, which is now Iran, a government doctor recognized that all fingerprints are different. In 1684, a British doctor, Nehemiah Grew, spoke about the ridged surfaces of the fingers. In 1686, a professor of anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) named Marcello Malpighi, wrote about the ridges and loops in fingerprints. Malpighi's work was considered so important that a layer of skin found on the fingertips was named after him. This layer of skin is called the Malpighian layer. Although scientists had studied fingerprints, the value of fingerprinting in the identification of individuals did not become clear until later.

Sir William James Herschel is generally thought to be the first European to realize that fingerprints were unique to each person. In his work as chief magistrate in the Hoogly district in Jungipoor, India, Herschel asked people to put their handprints on contracts. Herschel believed that personal contact with the contracts made people more likely to honor their commitments, or to keep their promises. As he looked at more and more handprints, he began to see that all the handprints were different. He started to believe that fingerprints were unique, which means they are all different from each other, and permanent, which means that they do not ever change. To prove that they never change, Herschel kept track of his own fingerprints over his entire lifetime.

Dr. Henry Faulds, a British surgeon at a Japanese hospital, began studying the furrows (also called ridges) on fingertips in the 1870s. He published an article in a scientific journal about the use of fingerprints as a tool in identification. He also devised, or invented, a system of classifying fingerprints. He wrote Charles Darwin about his findings, but Darwin was getting too old to work on the findings. So, he promised to pass the information to his cousin, Sir Francis Galton. Using Henry Faulds' findings, Galton published a major book on classifying fingerprints based on arches, loops, and whorls. His work with Sir Edward R. Henry on fingerprint classification was the basis of a classification system which is still used by law enforcement agencies in English-speaking countries.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) now uses a variation of the Galton~ Henry system. Although the use of fingerprinting in identification originated in Britain, it has been developed in the United States. In 1924, two large fingerprint collections were combined to form the foundation of the Identification Division of the FBI. Within the Identification Division, the Integrated Automated fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) can search and find fingerprints anywhere in the United States within thirty minutes. The IAFIS can compare results with automated fingerprint systems in countries around the world. The IAFIS has the fingerprints of more than 250 million people on file.

About one in six Americans has fingerprints on file with the FBI. But not all the fingerprints are related to criminal investigations. People need to have their fingerprints taken for many other reasons. People have their fingerprint taken for employment, licenses, and adoption. For example, when people want to work for the government in classified, secret jobs, their fingerprints are checked to be sure they do not have a criminal background. When prospective parents adopt a child, their fingerprints are matched against those of all criminals for the safety of the child.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six questions out of eight question

(i) The science of using fingerprints dates back to_____.

(a) 1684 (b) 1686 (c) 1870s (d) 1885-1913 BCE

(ii) _____spoke about ridged surfaces of fingers in 1684.

(a) Malpighi (b) Nehemiah Grew (c) James Herschel (d) Henry Faulds

(iii) In the 14th century Persia, a government doctor found that_____.

(a) all fingerprints are different

(b) fingerprints change with time

(c) fingerprints are useful to check criminal record only

(d) fingerprints are never helpful in any kind of investigation

(iv) According to Galton-Henry, fingerprints' classification varies into

1. shapes 2. sizes 3. arches 4. loops and whirls

(a) Both 1 and 2 (b) only 2 (c) Both 3 and 4 (d) only 4

(v) How were fingerprints used in ancient era?

(vi) Who wrote about ridges and loops?

(vii) What did Sir William James Herschel realise?

(viii) Who didn't take up the research of fingerprints?

Q-2. Read the passage given below.

6 Marks

Among the natural resources which can be called upon in national plans for development, possibly the most important is human labour. Since the English language suffers from a certain weakness in its ability to describe groups composed of both male and female members, this is usually described as "manpower".

Without a productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management, no amount of foreign assistance or of natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernization.

The manpower for development during the next quarter of century will come from the world's present population of infants, children and adolescents. But we are not sure that they will be equal to task. Will they have the health, the education, the skills, the socio-cultural attitudes essential for the responsibilities of development?

For far too many of them the answer is no. The reason is basic. A child's most critical years, with regard to physical, intellectual, social, and emotional development, are those before he reaches five years of age. During those critical formative years he is cared for almost exclusively by his mother and in a part of the world the mother may not have the capacity to raise a superior child, she is incapable of doing so by reason of her own poor health, her ignorance and her lack of status and recognition of social and legal rights, of economic parity of independence. One essential factor has been overlooked and ignored. The forgotten is the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second class citizens, uneducated without any voice in family or community, decisions without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children, and henceforth producing one baby after another, often to see half of them die before they are of school age.

We can enhance development by improving 'women power, by giving women the opportunity to develop themselves. Statistics show that the average family size increases in inverse ratio to the mother's years of education- is lowest among college graduates, highest among those with only primary school training, or no education. Malnutrition is most frequent in large families, and increases in frequency with each additional sibling. The principle seen established that an educated mother has healthier and more intelligent children, and that is related to the fact that she has fewer children. The tendency of educated, upper class mothers to have fewer children operates even without access to contraceptive services.

The educational level of women is significant also because it has a direct influence upon their chances of

employment, and the number of employed women in country's total labour force has a direct bearing on both the gross national product and disposable income of the individual family. Disposable income, especially in the hands of women, influences food purchasing and therefore the nutritional status of the family. The fact that the additional income derives from the paid employment of women provides a logical incentive to restrict the size of the family.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six questions out of eight question

- (i) According to the passage, the development can be enhanced by improving_____.
- (ii) Human labour is usually described as 'manpower' because_____.
- (iii) According to the passage, which are the most critical years for a child's development?
- (iv) Pick out the option that is not true with reference to the above passage.
1. In many parts of the world, a woman is not capable to raise a superior child due to her poor health.
 2. Mother plays an important role in over all development of a child.
 3. Development can never be improved till the time women are considered second class citizen.
 4. The larger a family is, the healthier it will be since it has more members to work and earn money.
- (a) Bothland2 (b) only 4 (c) only3 (d) Both2and3
- (v) According to the passage, malnutrition is most common in
- (a) small families ~~ (b) large families (c) nuclear families (d) joint families
- (vi) The educational level of women is significant and it also has a direct bearing on
1. her personal statue
 2. the gross national product
 3. disposable income of the individual
 4. the marketing of local products
- (2) land2 (b) 2and3 (c) 3and4 (d) 2and 4
- (vii) The above passage gives stress on_____.
- (viii) Disposable income, in the hands of a woman ensures the_____status of a family.
- (a) Emotional (b) nutritional (c) financial (d) none of these

SECTION-B

WRITING SKILLS AND GRAMMAR

Attempt any two out of the following three questions in 100-120 words.

2X6=12

- (a) You are Rani/Ravi, 110, Gandhi Vihar, Noida. Read the advertisement given below and write a letter to the advertiser, applying for the job. Also give your detailed resume, which you would send along with your letter of application for the job.

Wanted an experienced Post Graduate Teacher in English to teach classes XI and XII in a reputed HBSE affiliated residential school. Fluency in English is a must working knowledge of computers is preferable. Please apply to BOX No. 205 c/o The Hindu, Noida.

- (b) Lack of Physical exercise leads to several ailments. Write a paragraph in 100-120 words on the benefits of physical and Yogic exercises will lead the nation to progress and prosperity.
- (c) Your School started cleanliness drive in the neighbourhood. As a student representative of your school's youth club write a report in 100-120 words giving details of the programme. You are Mannat / mahi 2 S.G International school Bhiwani.

Q. 4 Rewrite the sentences according to the instructions given after each sentence

1x6=6

- (a) He ran away · He saw a tiger
(Begin As soon as...)

- (b) "Do you want some more ice-creams?" asked my aunt.
(Begin: My aunt asked_____)

(c) Here are some zumbled words. Rearrange them and convert them into a correct sentence.

a difficult cup of the not making task a is

- (d) Complete the sentence using appropriate modal.

_____ that I were a king !

- i) Could ii) may iii) shall iv) would

- (e) That need not happen

(Rewrite: using Does)

- (f) I knew him (change into passive voice)

SECTION-C
LITERATURE (Short Stories, Poetry and Non-fiction)

Q-5 Choose any one extract and give the answer the questions that follow

1x5 = 5

A)Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a Sunless sea
So twice five miles of fertile ground
with wall and towers were girled round
And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills,
Where blossomed many an incense bearing tree
And here were forests ancient as the hills.

1. How are the Caverns first described in the poem ?
2. How is the sea described?
3. How are the gardens and rills described?
4. what did the forests enfold ?
5. Find the Synonym of "fragrance" in the stanza

a) Cavern b) fertile c) sinuous d) incense

or

As the first were made to blind
Others these which comes behind
will work upon ourselves, and blind our eyes
if our loves faint, and westwardly decline,
to me thou, falsely, thine,
and I to the mine actions shall disguise
the morning shadower wear away,
But oh, Love's day is short, if love decay.
Love is a growing, or full constant light,
And his first minute, after no one, is night.

1. What does the poet mean by 'the first' ?
2. How are the first different from others that follow ?
3. what is the night symbolic of ?
4. What does morning shadows represent?
5. Who is the poet of these lines

a) Milton b) John Donne c) Kamala Das d) Keats

Q-6 Choose any one extract and answer the questions that follow

1X5=5

He was tall, slim blond, blue eyed. His hair was thinning, had turned somewhat grey, but he managed to disguise these signs of age, He stooped a little, but in company was quick to straighten up. Years ago in Germany he had worn a monocle.

1. Who does 'he' refers to?
2. What signs of age were evident on him?
3. But in company was quick to straighten up ----- what does this phrase reflect about him?
4. Find the word from the extract which means "to conceal one's appearance"
i) Monocle ii) straighten iii) blond iv) disguise
5. From which lesson or short story these lines have been taken?

or

(ii) During the morning nobody worried about the car encrusted in the wall, for people assumed it was one of those that had been parked on the pavement but when the crane lifted it out of its setting the body of a woman was found secured behind the steering wheel by a seat belt. The blow had been so brutal that not a single one of her bones was left whole, Her face was destroyed, her boots had been ripped apart and her clothes were in shreds. She wore a gold ring shape like a serpent, with emerald eyes.

1. Who wore a gold ring?
2. What state was 'she' discovered in?

3. Why did the another mention the snake ring?
4. Why do no one bother about the damaged car?
5. Find the word from the extract which means to tear something into piece
 - i) Encrusted
 - ii) Pavement
 - iii) ripped apart
 - iv) emerald

Q-7 Answer any two out of the following three questions in 120-150 Words 2x5=10

- (a) Analyze the relationship between Eveline and her father in James Joyce's 'Eveline' and how it is affected. by society and the role of women in 20th century.
- (b) Pick out instances from the story to show that official rules are often arbitrary.
- (c) How does mercy, pity, peace and love get distorted into the human brain?

Q-8 Answer any four out of the following five questions in 30-40 Words 2x4=8

- a) What do the swans in the Poem "The Wild Swans at Coole" symbolize?
- b) What does Amartya Sen say about argumentation?
- c) What did the poet promise her great grandmother in the poem 'Blood'?
- d) What are the natural Jobs that cannot be shirked ?
- e) Why does a novel reflect the wholeness of a human being?

SECTION D

DRAMA

Q-9 Answer any one out of the following questions in 120-150 Words 1x5=5

- a) How does Prakriti's mother react when she hears of Prakriti's encounter with the monk?
- b) 'Acceptance of one's fate is easy. Questioning the imbalance of the human social order is tumultuous' Discuss with reference to the play Chandalika

Q-10 Answer any one out of the following questions in 120-150 Words 1x5=5

- a) What are the issues that the playwright satirises through this TV Monologue of a celebrity?
- b) 'Broken Images' takes up a debate that has grown steadily since 1947-the politics of language in Indian literary cultural specifically in relation to modern Indian languages and English. Discuss

Q-11 Answer any four out of the following six questions in 30-40 Words 2x4=8

- a) What is the symbolism in Chandalika?
- b) What is the theme of Broken Images?
- c) What is the significance of the title Chandalika?
- d) How did Manjula's mother react on seeing her first painting?
- e) Why does the girl Prakriti say that she is reborn?
- f) How genuine is the love that Manjula expresses for her sister?

Q-12 Answer the questions based on poetic devices and figure of speech 1X4=4

- a) Which one is the example of Pun?
 1. Ask for me tomorrow, you shall find me a grave man
 2. Like winter's moon
 3. He is a Lion
 4. None of these
- b) Define simile
- c) 'Seriously funny' is the example of which figure of speech
- d) 'All I did was smile and smile and smile' Which figure of speech is in the sentence