

CLASS : 12th (Sr. Secondary)

Code No. 5602

Series : SS-April/2021

Roll No.

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ENGLISH (Elective)

PART – II

(Objective Questions)

ACADEMIC/OPEN

(Only for Fresh/Re-appear Candidates)

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- Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper of **Part-II** are **16** in number and it contains **40** questions.
 - 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 **six** Parts : **A, B, C, D, E & F.**
- (ii) **All the Parts are compulsory.**
- (iii) Marks are given against each Part.

PART – A

[M. M. : 8

Note : Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow :

Open sky. Nobody. Just you and your solitude, and a quiet walk mid-air.

Footover bridges are among the most escapist places of a city, especially when suspended in places that don't appeal to crowds during certain times of the day (outside the rush hours, for instance). Like the one streaming out of exit 3, in Old Faridabad metro station. That facility for pedestrians remains deathly quit during noons when you can hear the air rock its metal body with a hissing sound.

But no bridge in the entire National Capital Region can match the haunting feeling experienced here on the footbridge spanning over the Signature Tower Chowk in Gurugram.

This afternoon, the crisscrossing roads and fly-overs are punctuated with cars and bikes, but the long bridge seems detached from the world. The escalators are still. The staircase is painted over with shifting patterns of daylight and shade. Upon the bridge, the sound of traffic has acquired an interesting character. Rather than being an irritant, it now fascinates, as if a classical music composer had weaved together a myriad of dissonant noises into a rhapsody dedicated to the chaos of modern life.

As the breeze blowing along the bridge sweeps the fine gravel and sand from their hideouts, they drift haphazardly, making scratchy noises on the metal flooring on settling down.

Now, the view.

The lpm sky is without its customary mist or fog, and so clear that one could as well paw the blue out of it. Far off distances seem within grasp while the nearby high rises are scattered like packs of socially-distance stalagmites. Directly below, a labourer is digging the ground, his face is bent downwards but the yellow helmet glints in the yellow helmet glints in the sunshine.

The bridge overlooks the highway to Jaipur and also to an underpass, whose long curvy skylight, before it disappears into the ground, looks like a python lounging under the winter sun.

On returning to the earth, the bridge again seems remote. Now a man enters its empty corridor, From the pavement below, he is looking like a small ant moving across a tablecloth. He suddenly stops, takes out what appears to be his mobile, and stretches out the phone-holding arm, probably clicking a full-body selfie.

Questions : Choose the **correct** answer :

1 × 8 = 8

- (1) What are amongst the most escapist places of a city ?
- (A) Footover bridges
 - (B) Underpasses
 - (C) Highways
 - (D) Lovely places
- (2) When does the facility for pedestrians remain deathly quiet ?
- (A) in the morning
 - (B) at noon
 - (C) in the evening
 - (D) at night
- (3) What feeling do you experience on the footbridge spanning over Signature Tower Chowk in Gurugram ?
- (A) haunting feeling
 - (B) joyous feeling
 - (C) sad feeling
 - (D) pleasure trip feeling
- (4) What character the sound of traffic on up the bridge acquired ?
- (A) interesting character
 - (B) boring character
 - (C) awesome character
 - (D) shocking character

- (5) What noises on the metal flooring on the settling down make when the breeze blows along the fine gravel and sand from their hideouts ?
- (A) happy sound
 - (B) sad noise
 - (C) shocking sound
 - (D) scratching noise
- (6) What could one take out from the customary mist or fog of 1 pm sky ?
- (A) paw the blue
 - (B) paw the yellow
 - (C) paw the fog
 - (D) paw the mist
- (7) How does the bridge overlooking Jaipur Highway and underpass look like ?
- (A) tiger laughing under the winter sun
 - (B) lion laughing under the winter sun
 - (C) the python laughing under the winter sun
 - (D) rhino laughing under the winter sun
- (8) What does the man do after entering the empty corridor of the bridge ?
- (A) stands still and watch
 - (B) takes out phone to click selfie
 - (C) makes loud noises
 - (D) feels very happy

PART – B

[M. M. : 8

Note : Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow :

*Thou still unravish'd bride of quietness,
Thou foster-child of silence and slow time,
Sylvan historian, who canst thus express
A flowery tale more sweetly than our rhyme :
What leaf-fring'd legend haunts about thy shape
Of deities or mortals, or of both,
In Tempe or the dales of Arcady ?
What men or gods are these ? What maidens loth ?
What mad pursuit ? What struggle to escape ?
What pipes and timbrels ? What wild ecstasy ?
Heard melodies are, sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter; therefore, ye soft pipes, play on;
Not to the sensual ear, but, more endear'd,
Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone:
Fair youth, beneath the trees, thou canst not leave
Thy song, nor ever can those trees be bare;
Bold Lover, never, never canst thou kiss,
Though winning near the goal yet, do not grieve;
She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair !
Ah, happy, happy boughs ! that cannot shed*

*Your leaves, nor ever bid the Spring adieu;
 And, happy melodist, unwearied,
 For ever piping songs for ever new;
 More happy love ! more happy, happy love !
 For ever warm and still to be enjoy'd,
 For ever panting, and for ever young;
 All breathing human passion far above,
 That leaves a heart high-sorrowful and cloy'd,
 A burning forehead, and a parching tongue.*

Questions : Choose the **correct** answer :

1 × 8 = 8

- (9) What is the poem an antidote to ?
- (A) the inescapable and destructive force of time
 - (B) the escapable and positive force of time
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (10) What is the poem actually based on ?
- (A) Art
 - (B) Science
 - (C) Commerce
 - (D) Poetry
- (11) What remains of musicians, trees, lovers, herfers and priests after continuous decay of decades ?
- (A) Artistic depiction
 - (B) Mosaic description
 - (C) Scientific depiction
 - (D) Humanistic depiction

- (12) What is depicted on the Urn ?
- (A) Sorrowful life
 - (B) A variety of life
 - (C) Happiness of life
 - (D) Nothing
- (13) What feeling is experienced in the line "*More happy love ! More happy, happy love*" ?
- (A) feeling of boredom
 - (B) feeling of sorrow
 - (C) feeling of happiness
 - (D) feeling of being alive & vibrant
- (14) What is the scene reflected upon in "*Bold Lover, never, never canst thou kiss*" ?
- (A) a person running
 - (B) a stranger to achieve his goal
 - (C) a lover pursuing his beloved
 - (D) bold scene
- (15) What is the scene reflected upon in the phrase "Sylvan Historian" ?
- (A) Historian giving tale of the Urn
 - (B) Stranger looking intently
 - (C) Historian remaining silent spectator
 - (D) Stranger looking silently

(16) What do the lines mean ?

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard, Are sweeter"

- (A) Music will be playing for ever
- (B) Music will stop
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

PART – C

[M. M. : 6

Note : Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow :

In reality, that was her only trade. She had been the third of eleven children born to a prosperous shopkeeper in old Caldas, and as soon as she learned to speak she instituted the fine custom in her family of telling dreams before breakfast, the time when their oracular qualities are preserved in their purest form. When she was seven she dreamed that one of her brothers was carried off by a flood. Her mother, out of sheer religious superstition, forbade the boy to swim in the ravine, which was his favourite pastime. But Frau Frieda already had her own system of prophecy.

"What that dream means, she said, 'isn't that he's going to drown, but that he shouldn't eat sweets.

Her interpretation seemed an infamy to a five-year-old boy who could not live without his Sunday treats. Their mother, convinced of her daughter's oracular talents, enforced the warning with an iron hand. But in her first careless moment the boy choked on a piece of caramel that he was eating in secret, and there was no way to save him.

Frau Frieda did not think she could earn a living with her talent until life caught her by the 'throat during the cruel viennese winters. Then she looked for work at the first house where she would have liked to live, and when she was asked what she could do, she told only the truth : 'I dream'.

Questions : Choose the **correct** answer :

1 × 6 = 6

(17) Name the story of the above lines :

- (A) Eveline One Centimeter
- (B) A Wedding in Brownsville
- (C) I Sell My Dreams
- (D) None of the above

(18) Who is the author of the above extract ?

- (A) James Joyce
- (B) Gabriel Garcia Marquez
- (C) Joseph Conrad
- (D) Bi Shumin

(19) Who is 'she' in the passage ?

- (A) Frau Frieda
- (B) John Frieda
- (C) Frau Mozilla
- (D) John Mozilla Frieda

(20) What fine custom has she developed in the family ?

- (A) to tell dreams before breakfast
- (B) to tell dreams after lunch
- (C) to tell dreams after dinner
- (D) to laugh and sleep

- (21) What dream did she have of her brother ?
- (A) boy swept away by floods
 - (B) boy remained drenched
 - (C) boy remained silent spectator
 - (D) boy remained shocked
- (22) What happened to the boy in his first careless moment ?
- (A) boy choked on a piece of caramel
 - (B) boy felt happy
 - (C) boy felt miserable
 - (D) boy felt shocked

PART – D

[M. M. : 6

Note : Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow :

What needs my *Shakespeare* for his honour'd Bones,
The labour of an age in piled Stones.
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
Under a Star-ypointing *Pyramid* ?
Dear son of memory, great heir of Fame.
What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name ?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thy self a live-long Monument.
For whilst to th'shame of slow endeavouring art,
Thy easie numbers flow, and that each heart
Hath from the leaves of thy unvalu'd Book,
Those Delphic lines with deep impression took,
Then thou our fancy of it self bereaving

Questions : Choose the **correct** answer :

1 × 6 = 6

(23) Name the poem from which the above lines have been taken ?

- (A) Kubla Khan
- (B) On Shakespeare
- (C) Trees
- (D) The Wild Swans of Coole

(24) Name the poet of the above lines :

- (A) John Milton
- (B) John Donne
- (C) Emily Dickinson
- (D) W. B. Yeats

(25) What does the poet say about the honour of William Shakespeare ?

- (A) His worked preserved as treasure
- (B) His works are not good
- (C) His works are worth reading
- (D) His works will not last long

(26) What does the poet lovingly call him ?

- (A) Dear Son of Intelligence
- (B) Dear Son of Wisdom
- (C) Dear Son of Cleverness
- (D) Dear Son of Memory

- (27) What is Shakespeare proudly called the heir of ?
- (A) Fame (B) Mischief
(C) Happiness (D) Sorrow
- (28) What sort of a monument has he built to the wonder and astonishment of all ?
- (A) live long monument (B) short lived monument
(C) famed monument (D) monument of love

PART – E

[M. M. :6

Note : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

The slavery of man to man is the very opposite of this. It is hateful to the body and to the spirit. Our poets do not praise it : they proclaim that no man is good enough to be another man's master. The latest of the great Jewish prophets, a gentleman named Marx, spent his life in proving that there is no extremity of selfish cruelty at which the slavery of man to man will stop if it be not stopped by law. You can see for yourself that it produces a state of continual civil war-called the class war – between the slaves and their masters, organised as Trade Unions on one side and Employers' Federations on the other. Saint Thomas More, who has just been canonized, held that we shall never have a peaceful and stable society until this struggle is ended by the abolition of slavery altogether and the compulsion of everyone to do his share of the world's work with his own hands and brains, and not to attempt to put it on anyone else.

Naturally the master class, through its parliaments and schools and newspapers makes the most desperate efforts to prevent us from realising our slavery. From our earliest years we are taught that our country is the land of the free, and that our freedom was won for us by our forefathers when they

made King John sign Magna Charta (also spelt Carta) – when they defeated the Spanish Armada-when they cut off King Charles's head – when they made King William accept the Bill of Rights – when they issued and made good the American Declaration of Independence – when they won the battles of Waterloo.

Questions : Choose the **correct** answer :

1 × 6 = 6

(29) Name the chapter from which the above lines have been taken ?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) The Mark on the Wall | (B) Freedom |
| (C) Film-making | (D) Why The Novel Matters |

(30) Name the author of the above given lines ?

- (A) Virginia Woolf
- (B) D. H. Lawrence
- (C) G. B. Shaw
- (D) Issac Asimov

(31) What do our poet's proclaim ?

- (A) that no man is good enough to be another man's master
- (B) that everyman is good to be master
- (C) that no body is master
- (D) that everybody is good and not master

(32) Who said that there is no extremity of selfish cruelty at which the slavery of man to man will stop if it be not stopped by law ?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Lenin | (B) Mahatma Gandhi |
| (C) Karl Marx | (D) Subash Chandra Bose |

(33) What does Marx call the state of continual civil war as ?

- (A) the class war (B) the language war
(C) the caste war (D) the creed war

(34) When does Thomas More think to have a peaceful and stable society ?

- (A) when slavery is continuous (B) when slavery is abolished
(C) when freedom is given (D) when freedom is compromised

PART – F

[M. M. : 6

Note : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

MOTHER : O my heart's treasure, you are the apple of my eye – but it's a great wrong I'm putting my hand to at your bidding !

PRAKRITI : What wrong ? I will bring to my side the one who brings all near. What crime is there in that ?

MOTHER : They draw men by the strength of their virtue. We drag them with spells, as beasts are dragged in a noose. We only churn up the mud.

PRAKRITI : So much the better. Without the churning, how can the well be cleansed ?

MOTHER : *[apostrophising Ananda]*

O thou exalted one, thy power to forgive is greater far than my power to offend. I am about to do thee dishonor, yet I bow before thee : accept my obeisance, Lord.

PRAKRITI : What are you afraid of, mother ? Yours are the lips I use, but it's I who chant the spells. If my longing can draw him here, and if that is a crime, then I will commit the crime. I care nothing for a code which holds only punishment, and no comfort.

MOTHER : You are immensely daring. Prakriti.

PRAKRITI : You call me daring ? Think of the might of *his* daring ! How simply he spoke the words which no one had ever dared to say to me before ! 'Give me water'. Such little words, yet as might as flame – they filled all my days with light, they rolled away the black stone whose weight so long had stopped the fountains of my heart, and the joy bubbled forth. Your fear is an illusion, for you did not see him. All morning he had begged alms in Sravasti city; when his task was done he came, across the common past the burning ground, along the river bank, with the hot sun on his head – and all for what ? To say that one – word, 'Give me water', even to a girl like me. O, it is too wonderful! Whence did such grace, such love, come down – upon a wretch unworthy beyond all others ? What can I fear now ? 'Give me water' – yes, the water which has filled all my days to overflowing, which I must needs give or die! 'Give me water'.

Questions : Choose the **correct** answer :

1 × 6 = 6

(35) What is the name of the play from which the above passage is taken ?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Chandalika | (B) Broken Images |
| (C) Twelfth Night | (D) Dr. Faustus |

(36) What is the name of the playwright of the above lines ?

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) Girish Karnard
- (C) Issac Asimov
- (D) William Shakespeare

- (37) To whom does mother call "the apple of my eye" ?
- (A) Prakriti (B) Sunita
(C) Mohita (D) Monk
- (38) Why is Prakriti bent upon drawing the monk here even to the extent of committing crime ?
- (A) Love for his munificence (B) Love for beasts
(C) Love for birds (D) Hatred for Mankind
- (39) How did Prakriti feel when the monk dared to say "Give me water" ?
- (A) heart sank down (B) heart felt miserable
(C) heart has a shock (D) heart bubbled with joy
- (40) Where did the monk go to beg alms ?
- (A) in Sravasti city (B) in Sambalpur
(C) in Shimlapuri (D) in Simbhapur
-