ENGLISH (Core)
[ For all Groups I, II, III ]
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 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 question, 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 the sections are compulsory.
(iii) Attempt all the parts of a question together.
(iv) Stick to the word limit wherever prescribed.

SECTION – A
(Reading Skills) [ M. M. 09

2001/ (Set : A)
1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The college was closed on Saturday last on account of fine day. The sky was overcast with clouds. A pleasant breeze was blowing. The birds were chirping on the branches of the trees. It was indeed a very pleasant morning. Three friends Rama, Ganga and Mohan thought of spending the day out on the banks of the river. They spent it in playing games, eating fruits and sweets, and singing songs.

They could not resist the temptation of taking a plunge into the river. Rama and Mohan were expert swimmers. They were soon ahead of Ganga with their quick and vigorous strokes. The latter was yet a novice, but fired by a spirit of emulation, he tried to overtake them. He had hardly fought with the current for five minutes, when he found that it was too strong for him, that his whole strength was ebbing fast and that he was on the point of being engulfed. He cried for help, but his companions were too far ahead to hear his cry. He became hoarse after repeated cries, but there was no response. The poor miserable boy was being tossed up and down by the whirling waves, his whole strength was exhausted, and his condition was most critical. A minute or two more, and he would have gone to his watery grave. Suddenly his companions looked back to see how far their friend Ganga was left behind. They saw him exhausted and struggling hard against the strong and swift current. Both of them, lusty swimmers as they were, rushed to his rescue, caught hold of him firmly by his arms and brought him safely to the bank. They thus saved the boy from the very jaws of death. They thanked God whose divine mercy had saved the boy and were happy that their trip had not ended in tragedy.

Questions:

(i) Why was the college closed on Saturday?

(a) Cloudy day

(b) Rainy day
(c) Fine day
(d) Marshy day

(ii) How did the three friends want to spend the day?
(a) Playing games
(b) Eating fruits and sweets
(c) Singing songs
(d) All the three

(iii) Who amongst the three was not so expert a swimmer?
(a) Rama
(b) Ganga
(c) Mohan
(d) Ram and Mohan

(iv) Who was saved from the jaws of death?
(a) Rama
(b) Ganga
(c) Mohan
(d) All the three

OR

Our earth has a fine layer of soil at the surface. All plants grow in this soil only. Under the soil, there are rocks of various kinds. Nature takes millions of years to form an inch of soil in thickness. But sometimes a single heavy shower can wash it off. Such a thing doesn't happen in places where we have forests or lots of trees. The roots of trees hold the soil together and protect it from being washed off.
We value trees not only for their usefulness, but also for their beauty. They refresh the eyes and bring peace to the mind. That is why our ancient rishis were attracted to the forests. They lived in their forest homes or ashramas in the company of nature. It was in these ashramas that they taught their pupils. When Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore started a school, he also chose a place full of trees. He called it Shantiniketan or the Home of Peace.

There was a time when our hills, mountains and even plains were covered with huge forests. As the population grew, trees were cut down to meet the demand for fuel and timber. Thus our wonderful forests came to be destroyed. Now we don't have enough trees to give us firewood even. So people are forced to burn cattle dung which ought to be saved for use as manure. Cattle-dung is very necessary to maintain the fertility of soil. Chemical fertilizers alone can’t help. In many areas, where only chemical fertilizers are used, the crop yields have started falling.

There is another grave danger. Now we don’t have enough trees to treat all the carbon dioxide that is being produced in our homes, factories and by our autos. The air remains polluted and it can give us a number of serious diseases.

Trees are man’s best friends. They are God’s greatest gift to man. They are the invaluable wealth of a nation. It is our sacred duty to protect them and look after them well. For every tree that is cut down, we must plant at least two new trees and take care of them. If we don't care for trees, they too will stop caring for us. And then, imagine what will happen!

**Questions :**

(i) We value trees for :

(a) Beauty

(b) Usefulness
(c) Both beauty and usefulness
(d) Neither beauty nor usefulness

(ii) Where did the rishis teach the pupils?
(a) In the forests
(b) Ashramas
(c) Schools
(d) Colleges

(iii) What was Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan known as?
(a) Home of Peace
(b) Home of solitude
(c) Home of loneliness
(d) Home of Joy

(iv) What are trees called?
(a) Man's best friends
(b) God's greatest gift to man
(c) Invaluable wealth of nation
(d) All the three

2. Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Supply an appropriate title also: 4 + 1 = 5

Education ought to teach us how to be in love always and what to be in love with. The great things of history have been done by great lovers, saints, men of science and artists, and the problem of civilization is to
give every man a chance of being a saint, a man of science and an artist. But this problem cannot be solved unless men desire to be saint, men of science or artists. And if they are to desire that continuously they must be taught what it means to be these things. We think of the man of science, or the artist if not of the saint, as a being with peculiar gifts who exercises more precisely and incessantly perhaps, activities which we all ought to exercise. It is a common place belief now that art has ebbed away out of our ordinary life, out of all the things which we use, and that it is practised no longer by workmen but only a few painters and sculptors. That has happened because we no longer recognize the aesthetic activity as an activity of the spirit and common to all men. We do not know that when a man makes anything he ought to make it beautiful for the sake of doing so, and that when a man buys anything he ought to demand beauty in it for the sake of that beauty. We think of beauty, if we think of it at all, as a mere source of pleasure, and therefore it means to us an ornament added to things for which we can pay extra as we choose. But beauty is not an ornament to life, or the things made by man. It is an essential part of both.

SECTION – B

(Grammar/Writing Skills) [M. M.: 26]

3. Attempt any two from each sub-part:
   (a) Change the form of narration: \( 1 \times 2 = 2 \)
      (i) Mother said, "Tea is ready."
      (ii) She said to the brother, "Do you like chocolate?"
      (iii) He said, "Open the door."

   (b) Supply articles wherever necessary: \( 1 \times 2 = 2 \)
      (i) The box was made of ................. wood.
      (ii) You must finish ................. work in hand.
      (iii) I want ................. pen.
(7)

(c) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs given in the brackets:

\[ 1 \times 2 = 2 \]

(i) You ……………. do as I say.

(shall/will/can)

(ii) ……………. you open the door, please ?

(shall/will/can)

(iii) We ……………. help the needy.

(should/could/would)

(d) Change the following sentences into passive voice:

\[ 1 \times 2 = 2 \]

(i) The typist had typed four letters.

(ii) Sita is writing a letter.

(iii) Who broke this cup ?

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

\[ 1 \times 2 = 2 \]

(i) We ……………. (consider) all this before ?

(ii) Ram ……………. (cry) since morning.

(iii) Sita realized what she ……………. (do) and began to cry.

4. Attempt any two of the following:

\[ 3 \times 2 = 6 \]
(a) You are sports secretary of your school. Your school is holding a summer camp for training students in cricket. Write a notice for the students in not more than 50 words.

(b) You are the principal of a senior secondary school. Draft an advertisement announcing admissions to your school.

(c) Design a poster to promote "Save Girl child campaign".

5. Attempt any one of the following : 5

(a) Your school has organized an Inter-school poster making contest. Write a report in not more than 125 words to be published in your school magazine giving all necessary details.

(b) Write a paragraph of about 100 words on "My Aim in Life."

6. You are Raman, a student of Class XII of Government Senior Secondary School. Write an application to your Principal requesting him to grant you full fee concession. 5

SECTION – C

(A) Main Reader [Prose]  [ M. M. : 20

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

My last French lesson! why, I hardly knew how to write! I should never learn any more! I must stop there, then! Oh, how sorry I was for not learning my lessons, for seeking birds' eggs, or going sliding on the Saar! My books, that had seemed such a nuisance a while ago, so heavy to carry, my grammar, and my history of the saints, were old friends now that I couldn't give up. And M. Hamel, too; the idea that he was going away, that I should never see him again, made me forget all about his ruler and how cranky he was.

Questions : 1 \times 5 = 5

2001/ (Set : A)
I remember a story a man from Udipi once told me. As a young boy he would go to school past an old temple, where his father was a priest. He would stop briefly at the temple and pray for a pair of shoes. Thirty years later I visited his town and the temple, which was now drowned in an air of desolation. In the backyard, where lived the new priest, there were red and white plastic chairs. A young boy dressed in a grey uniform, wearing socks and shoes, arrived panting and threw his school bag on a folding bed. Looking at the boy, I remembered the prayer another boy had made to the goddess when he had finally got a pair of shoes let me never lose them" The goddess had granted his prayer. Young boys like the son of the priest now wore shoes. But many others like the ragpickers in my neighbourhood remain shoeless.

Questions :

1) Name the chapter and its author.

2) What was the young boy's father?

3) Who is "I" in the first line of the passage?

4) What did the boy pray for?

5) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :

   a) Ruin
   b) Whimsical
8. Answer any one of the following: 5

(a) How did Douglas overcome his fear of water? (Deep water)

(b) Do you think that the peddler is a criminal or a victim of circumstances? (The Rattrap)

9. Answer any five of the following: 2 × 5 = 10

(i) Who was Louis Fischer in "Indigo"? What did Gandhi tell him?
(ii) Who was the Boss of Gemini studios?
(iii) Who, in today's world, is our chief source of information about personalities?

(The Interview)

(iv) How is Geoff a part of Sophie's day dreams?
(v) What was Franz expected to be prepared with her school that day?
(vi) What makes the city of Firozabad famous?
(vii) Who threw Douglas into the swimming pool?

SECTION – C

(B) Main Reader [Poetry] [M : M : 11]

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

............... and looked out at young
trees sprinting, the merry children spilling
out of their homes, but after the airport's
security check, standing a few yards

2001/ (Set : A)
away, I looked again at her, wan, pale.

**Questions :**

(i) Name the poem and the poet.
(ii) What did the poetess notice about the trees and the children ?
(iii) Where did the poetess look at her mother again ?
(iv) How did the mother look ?
(v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :
   (a) running fast
   (b) coming out

OR

On sour cream walls, donations. Shakespeare's

Cloudless at dawn, civilized dome riding all

Belled, flowery, Tyrolese valley. Open - handed

Awarding the world its world. And yet, for these
Children, these windows, not this map, their

Where all their future's painted with a fog,
A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky
Far far from rivers, capes, and stars of words.

**Questions :**

(i) Name the poem and the poet.
(ii) Where are donations and Shakespeare's head placed ?
(iii) How does the poet paint the future of the children ?
(iv) Explain "Sour cream walls".
(12)

2001/ (Set : A)

(v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as:
(a) Faded
(b) Globe

11. Answer any two of the following: \(3 \times 2 = 6\)
(i) Why does Pablo Neruda want war industries to suspend their production?
(ii) What is the message contained in the poem "A thing of Beauty"?
(iii) Where was the roadside stand put up and what for?

SECTION – D
(Supplementary Reader) [M. M. 14]

12. Answer any one of the following: \(5\)
(a) How does Charley reach the third level?
(b) Give a brief account of killing of ninety nine tigers by the king.

13. Answer any three of the following: \(3 \times 3 = 9\)
(i) How long was Tishani Doshi’s journey to Antarctica?
(ii) Will Dr. Sadao be arrested on the charge of harbouring an enemy?
(iii) What do you think was Jo’s problem?
(iv) Why do people avoid Derry?

2001/ (Set : A)