



FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (2021-22)

Subject: ENGLISH
Grade: XII

Max. Marks: 40
Time: 90 Min.

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains *THREE* sections.
2. Section A-READING has 18 questions. Attempt a total of 14 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
3. Section B-WRITING SKILLS has 12 questions. Attempt a total of 10 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
4. Section C-LITERATURE has 30 questions. Attempt 26 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There is no negative marking.

SECTION -A

Reading Comprehension (14 Marks)

I. Read the passage carefully.

8M

Over the past few decades, research has revealed a great deal of information about how readers get meaning from what they read and about the kinds of instructional activities and procedures that are most successful in helping students to become good readers. For many years, reading instruction was based on a concept of reading as application of a set of isolated skills such as identifying words, finding main ideas, identifying cause and effect relationships, comparing and contrasting and sequencing. Comprehension was viewed as a mastery of these skills. One important classroom study conducted during the 1970s found that typical comprehension instruction followed what the study called a mentioning and practising assessing procedure. This is, teachers mentioned a specific skill the students were to apply, had the students practice the skill by completing the workbook pages, then assessed them to find out if they could use the skill correctly. Such instruction did little to help students learn how or when to use the skills nor was it ever established that this particular set of skills enabled comprehension.

At about this time, a group of psychologists, linguists and computer scientists began to focus research attention on how the mind works- how people think and learn. A goal of this new research movement, called cognitive science, was to produce an applied science of learning. In the field of reading, a number of cognitive scientists focused their attention on how readers construct meaning as they read. Specifically, they study the mental activity that good readers engage in to achieve comprehension. From these studies an entirely new concept emerged about what reading is. According to the new concept, reading is a complex, active process of constructing meaning- not skill application. The act of constructing meaning is

- Interactive- It involves not just the reader but also the text and the context in which reading takes place
- Strategic- readers have purposes for their reading and use the variety of strategies and skills as they construct meaning
- Adaptable- readers change the strategies as they read different kinds of texts or as they read for different purposes

While cognitive science research was producing valuable information about comprehension processes, reading education researchers were reporting important findings about what comprehension instruction looks like in the most effective reading classrooms. The convergence of these strands of research has provided a wealth of information about what good readers do as they read, about how good and poor readers differ, and about the kind of instruction that is needed to help students to become good readers.

On the basis of the understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions given below with the help of the options that follow. (1x8= 8 Marks)

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a procedure that followed a typical comprehension instruction during the 1970s?**
 - A. Practicing procedure
 - B. Mentioning procedure
 - C. Memorisation procedure
 - D. Assessing procedure
- 2. The act of constructing meaning is:**
 - a. Comprehensive
 - b. Adaptable
 - c. Strategic
 - d. Interactive
 - A. a,b and c
 - B. a,b and d
 - C. b,c and d
 - D. a,b,c and d
- 3. The word ‘convergence’ means**
 - A. Two or more things become similar or come together
 - B. Two thoughts or things going parallelly
 - C. The emergence of new thoughts and patterns
 - D. The violent mixing of two or more things
- 4. The antonym of the word trivial as seen in the passage is:**
 - A. important.
 - B. vital.
 - C. emergency
 - D. petty
- 5. A goal of a new research movement called cognitive science was:**
 - A. to promote a more practical sort of learning
 - B. To produce an applied science of learning
 - C. to introduce an element of learning through assessment
 - D. To reveal a better method of learning

- 6. Many years ago, the mastery of reading skills was viewed as:**
- A. Comprehension
 - B. Cognitive Learning
 - C. interactive learning
 - D. interpretation
- 7. Which instruction gave no help to the students to learn how or when to use certain skills nor was it ever established that this particular set of skills enabled comprehension?**
- A. Reading instruction
 - B. Typical comprehension instruction
 - C. Cognitive instruction
 - D. Adaptable comprehensive instruction
- 8. The convergence of the strands of cognitive science research and reading education research has provided a wealth of information about**
- i. what methods are required to instill in students the habit of learning through reading
 - ii. the kind of instruction that is needed to help students to become good readers
 - iii. what good readers do as they read
 - iv. how good and poor readers differ
- Choose the correct option:
- A. i,ii,and iii
 - B. i,iii and iv
 - C. ii,iii and iv
 - D. i,ii,iii and iv
- 9. Pick the option showing the correct use of the word ‘interactive’:**
- A. What has this to do with interactive multimedia?
 - B. Interactive nature of workplace stress
 - C. He is interactive with an insane asylum
 - D. The factory, an interactive site celebrating colour and artistry, has two floors
- 10. Choose an option that lists a statement that is NOT TRUE:**
- A. In the late 20th century, a group of psychologists, linguists and computer scientists began to focus research attention on how the mind works
 - B. The act of constructing meaning is interactive
 - C. Research has revealed a great deal of information about the kinds of instructional activities and procedures that are most successful to make students become good readers
 - D. Reading instruction is even now based on a concept of the application of a set of skills like identifying words, finding main ideas, identifying cause and effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, and sequencing.

Dried fruits are basically fresh fruits that have been dried. Fruits are dehydrated by the conventional sun-drying or other drying techniques. They shrivel up and the pulpy remains of the dry fruits that you enjoy as the breakfast or during those mid meal breaks. As the water content is removed, the fruit becomes energy bombs with concentrated nutrients.

Some of the most common dry fruits and nuts are resins, cashew nuts, almonds, walnuts, dates, figs, prunes and apricots. Some varieties of dry fruits like mangoes, pineapples, cranberries, etc., are also available in sugar-coated candied versions. Of these, dry fruits devoid of any additives are the best for your body.

Walnuts and almonds for the brain, cashews to fight migraine, apricots for healthy eyes, and raisins for digestion, these are only a few benefits of dry fruits and nuts, dry fruits also help the body in the following ways

- Loaded with essential nutrients, the benefits of dry fruits and nuts for health cannot be overlooked. Dry fruits increase your nutrient intake as they are rich in potassium, iron, folate, calcium and magnesium
- The antioxidants boost immunity, keeping you healthy and free from diseases and other illnesses
- Raisins and prunes are rich in iron and are beneficial for those who are anaemic. Dry fruits are packed with nutrients like vitamin D, minerals like phosphorous and copper and unsaturated fat that boost the regeneration of blood cells and haemoglobin in the body.
- Almonds, pistachio, and cashew nuts give energy and build stamina. Raisins play a significant role in the lowering systolic blood pressure. They control cholesterol and reduce inflammatory makers of the body.
- Dry fruits are a rich source of beta-carotene, antioxidant that battles anxiety and depression in people. These antioxidants also improve memory. Dry fruits help to improve sleep and enhance learning and performance.

Are there any side-effects of eating dry fruits? Since dry fruits do not contain water, they are packed with concentrated sugar and are high on calories. They also have reduced vitamin C and lesser antioxidants than fresh fruits.

This may pose a threat to our health if not consumed in moderation. Some of the side-effects of eating dry fruits are

- High-sugar content increases the risk of diabetes
- Dry fruits with their extra calories can be a major reason for weight-gain
- They are also known to augment heart-related issues if consumed in unhealthy quantities.
- Sulphites found in dry fruits can cause asthma attacks and also trigger allergies, rashes and stomach-cramps in some cases.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option-

11. some of the most common dry fruits are

- A. Mangoes, cashew nuts, apricots
- B. Cranberries, pistachio, raisins.
- C. Walnuts, raisins. cashew nuts
- D. Walnuts, lichi, apricots.

12. Which of the following is NOT a benefit provided by the antioxidants present in the dried fruits

- A. Keeping you healthy
- B. Boosting your immunity
- C. Keeping you free from diseases or illnesses
- D. Lowering your systolic blood pressure

13. Dried fruits pose threat to our health if they are

- A. Not dried with proper care.
- B. Not soaked in water before consuming
- C. Not taken in moderation
- D. Not taken before breakfast

14. What does the author mean by the word 'swear by'?

- A. To strongly believe that something is effective or useful
- B. To recommend the good quality of something
- C. To stand by a thought or opinion
- D. To share something that is good with others

15. Some dry fruits are beneficial for those who are anaemic as they contain

- A. Vitamin B
- B. Antioxidants.
- C. Iron.
- D. calcium

16. Dried fruits are packed with concentrated sugar and high on calories because:

- A. They are processed food
- B. They do not contain water
- C. They are sauteed in watered sugar
- D. They are energy-boosting food.

17. Dry fruits are packed with nutrients like Vitamin B, minerals like phosphorous and copper, and unsaturated fats that:

- i. Boost haemoglobin in the body
- ii. Boost the regeneration of blood cells
- iii. Boost energy in the body
- iv. Boost the immunity of the body

Now choose the correct option:

- A. i and iv
- B. i and ii
- C. ii and iii
- D. iii and iv

18. Beta-carotene, helps to –

- A. battle anxiety.
- B. reduce/cure depression.
- C. induce sleep.
- D. Both (A) and (B).

SECTION B

SHORT WRITING TASK

III. Answer any four out of the five questions given, with reference to the context below. 4M

Applications invited for the post of Canteen Manager at Akash Public School, Agra....

19. Choose the most appropriate option for the title of the above advertisement-

- A. Situation Wanted
- B. Situation Vacant
- C. Job Available
- D. To Let

20. What would NOT be included in this kind of advertisement-

- A. Pictures
- B. Simple language
- C. Abbreviations
- D. Preferred age of the applicants

21. To whom should the application be sent? (Choose the most appropriate)

- A. The Receptionist
- B. The Canteen Manager
- C. The Head Girl/Boy
- D. The HR Manager

22. What kind of advertisement is the above one?

- A. Display
- B. Commercial
- C. Classifieds
- D. (A) and (B)

23. Which statement *will follow* the above sentence?

- A. Applicant should be minimum Class XII pass
- B. Please contact the undersigned
- C. Apply within a week to....
- D. Contact information of the authority:

LONG WRITING TASK

IV. Answer any six of the seven questions given, with reference to the context below. 6M

“Children of today are the future of tomorrow, and every child has the right to education and to lead a happy and healthy life.

Engaging children in any sort of hazardous work inhibits and affects their proper growth..”

24. What is the theme of the above article?

- A. Childhood
- B. Childcare
- C. Child Labour
- D. Fundamental Rights

25. An article usually contains -

- A. One paragraph
- B. Three paragraphs
- C. Four paragraphs
- D. Two paragraphs

26. Which paragraph of an article usually contains the maximum data/statistics and facts?
- First paragraph
 - Second paragraph
 - Third paragraph
 - Fourth Paragraph
27. An article should not contain
- suggestions
 - content that urges readers to think
 - factual information
 - non-authentic information
28. Which of the following is true for the body of an article?
- It introduces the main idea
 - It contains facts, data, causes and effects,etc
 - It discusses the relevance of the topic
 - All of the above
29. The purpose of the above article is -
- To create awareness
 - To instigate people
 - To educate people
 - To start a campaign
30. Choose the most appropriate title for the above article – ’
- Losing childhood
 - Child Labour- A Curse
 - Right against exploitation
 - Our Constitution and Children

SECTION -C LITERATURE

This section has sub-sections: V, VI, VII, VIII, IX. There are a total of 30 questions in the section. Attempt any 26 questions from the sub-sections V to IX.

Read the given extract to attempt questions that follow

- V. *My last French lesson! Why.I hardly knew how to write! I should never learn anymore! 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.* **5M**

31. Why was it the speaker’s last French lesson?
- Because his teacher was retiring
 - Because of a government order to teach only German
 - Because the speaker was migrating
 - Because French language became obsolete
32. What was the narrator feeling at that moment?
- sad
 - frightened
 - regretful
 - relieved

33. What did Franz do to skip his French lessons?
- Seeking bird eggs.
 - Going on the slides.
 - Working in the mill.
 - Both (A) and (B)
34. How did Franz's feelings towards his books change on the day mentioned above?
- He felt they were his old friends.
 - He felt books were boring
 - He felt books were useless
 - None of the above.
35. Which country did the author belong to-
- Germany
 - France
 - Prussia
 - None of the above

VI *Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow-*

5M

"I have taken the obvious step, I talked to my psychiatrist friend. I told him about the Grand Central Station, and he said it was a waking dream wish fulfilment". He said I was unhappy. That made my wife kind of mad, but he explained that the modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and rest of it and that I just want to escape"

36. What is the name of the narrator's Psychiatrist friend?
- Charley
 - John
 - Sam
 - Franz
37. Why did the narrator go to the psychiatrist?
- Because he went through an experience nobody else did.
 - Because he was depressed
 - Because he wanted to meet his old friend
 - Because he was unhappy and wanted to know why.
38. What is waking dream wish fulfilment according to the psychiatrist?
- His wish to visit Galesburg
 - His escape to Third level of the Grand Central Station
 - His wish to travel back in time
 - His habit of stamp collection
39. Why was the narrator's wife kind of mad?
- She thought maybe the narrator is day-dreaming
 - She didn't like the psychiatrist
 - She was unhappy and sad to know about the narrator's weird experience
 - She felt that probably she was held responsible for the narrator's unhappiness
40. The author of the above lines is:
- Anees Jung
 - Louis Fischer
 - Jack Finney
 - Stephen Spender

VII. Read the following extract and answer the questions below.

5M

1. *On sour cream walls, donations. Shakespeare's head, cloudless at dawn, civilized dome riding all cities, Belled Flowery Tyrolese valley. Open-handed map, Awarding the world its world"*

41. What does the expression 'sour cream wall' denote?
- A. Poverty of these children
 - B. Classroom not well-maintained
 - C. Ventilation not proper
 - D. Classroom environment not proper
42. Why is Shakespeare's picture of no use to these children?
- A. Because they can't relate to the world of opulence depicted in his writings
 - B. They are self-absorbed
 - C. They haven't heard of Shakespeare
 - D. They are not interested in studying
43. What is the significance of the picture of Tyrolese valley?
- A. Children are unaware of the existence of such a beautiful place
 - B. The picture is in stark contrast to the poor condition of the classroom wall
 - C. It depicts a beautiful place full of flowers
 - D. All of the above
44. What is the poetic device used in the first line?
- A. Oxymoron
 - B. Imagery
 - C. Simile
 - D. Hyperbole
45. Name the poet of the above line-
- A. Kamala Das
 - B. Stephen Spender
 - C. Alphonse Daudet
 - D. John Keats

VIII Read the following extract and answer the questions below.

5M

They did not try to hide what they said from the ears of Hana as she stood arranging the day's flowers in the veranda nearby, and she knew they spoke on purpose that she might hear. That they were right she knew too in most of her being. But there was another part of her which she could not understand.

46. Why were they not trying to hide anything from Hana?
- A. To make her feel pity
 - B. To inform her that they are quitting the job
 - C. To express their dislike for her and her husband's actions
 - D. To appreciate her husband

47. What were they right about as per Hana?
- A. Their disgust towards the prisoner
 - B. Their feelings towards the children
 - C. Their pride for their master
 - D. Their views about Americans
48. Name the author of the above extract:
- A. Pearl. S. Buck
 - B. Colin Dexter
 - C. Jack Finney
 - D. Susan Hill
49. Which of the following best describes Hana's feelings in the above extract?
- A. sympathetic and confused
 - B. angry and sad
 - C. disgusted
 - D. proud and forgiving
50. "On purpose" in the extract means
- A. casually
 - B. intermittently
 - C. accidentally
 - D. intentionally

IX. Answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option.

10M

51. What do the parting words "See you soon, Amma" signify?
- A. Farewell to mother
 - B. Her hopelessness
 - C. Her weakness
 - D. Her hopeful assurance
52. When the narrator compares Grand Central Station to a tree, he wants to highlight that
- A. The station is always under construction
 - B. For him, the station is always expanding
 - C. The station has many hidden doors
 - D. None of the above
53. What can best define Neruda's perception of life towards the end of the poem "Keeping Quiet"?
- A. It is all about being silent
 - B. It is about harmony
 - C. It is about chaos and noise
 - D. It is a continuous evolution
54. "Run naked into books, the white and green leaves open". What do 'white and green leaves' signify?
- A. Different types of surroundings
 - B. World which is unknown to the slum-dwellers
 - C. Inhaling fresh oxygen
 - D. The printed world as well as natural beauty

55. The use of the word bruise for the boy at YMCA pool indicates that he was
- A. Well-built
 - B. elder
 - C. a good swimmer
 - D. A bully
56. Which two distinct worlds does the author find in Firozabad?
- A. The bangle-makers and the ragpickers
 - B. Policemen and the bureaucrats of Firozabad
 - C. Poverty-stricken bangle-makers and the Middlemen/Sahukars
 - D. Rich and the poor people of Firozabad
57. Which human tendency is highlighted in the story “The Last Lesson”?
- A. Male chauvinism
 - B. Courage
 - C. Love for teacher
 - D. Procrastination
58. Why did Douglas go to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire?
- A. To overcome his fear of travelling.
 - B. To overcome his fear of fishing.
 - C. To overcome his fear of swimming.
 - D. To overcome his fear of driving.
59. The image produced in the line “A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky” is that of:
- A. Pollution
 - B. Illiteracy
 - C. Dyingness
 - D. Uncertainty
60. That’s why they left, looking for gold in the big city”. Here ‘gold’ indicates:
- A. Means of survival
 - B. Ample wealth
 - C. A sign of luxury
 - D. Misfortune of circumstances
