

D.C MONTESSORI SCHOOL
PREMID PAPER :ENGLISH
CLASS XII

1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. Attempt religiously, neatly under parents surveillance
3. Use any neat REGISTER pages to write the answers .
4. Write your Names ,Class and Roll No .
5. Draw margins and closing lines .
6. Max Marks :40

Time 1:30 min

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below: 12

CHILD LABOUR

1. The problem of child labour in India is a reality. Clearly, the situation of these children violates the fundamental right to education, right to childhood and equal opportunity to participate as equal citizens of this country.

2. Child labour is more or less synonymous with poverty. The only way to break the cycle of poverty that envelops the lives of little children who are employed as child labourers is to ensure that they have access to education in accordance with the 86th Amendment to the Constitution. However, today, the law allows children to work and makes no distinction between hazardous and non-hazardous child labour. There is no bar for children below 14 years to work in non-hazardous industries.

3. The legislation, therefore, condones and allows millions of children to be subjected to the hazards of not being in school and working in sometimes extremely difficult and exploitative conditions.

4. A child can either be in school at a young and tender age or be made to earn a living. The two cannot be reconciled and the present law is therefore not satisfactory. Free and compulsory education can only be a reality when all forms of child labour are excluded and when distinctions between hazardous and non-hazardous forms of labour are removed. This would, then, be in line with all international laws and conventions that India has signed.

5. It is heartening to note that the government has decided to ban the employment of children below the age of 14 as domestic helps and in dhabas, teashops, restaurants, hotels and resorts.

6. As always, in our country, the new order will likely trigger many conflicting reactions. While many who have worked for years in this area are now optimistic, some civil society organisations and non-governmental organisations will be critical and sceptical.

7. There is some cause for this. There have been many failures to monitor, rehabilitate and enforce the ban where it is already in force, such as in the hazardous sector. Therefore, it would be appropriate for the government to immediately devise a mechanism for the rehabilitation of children, their admission into schools and for their ultimate employment through counselling, skill building and special educational opportunities.

8. The advantages of this new policy are that many children in urban and rural areas would now be much less exposed to psychological hurt, severe trauma, physical danger and even sexual abuse.

9. Having said this, it is still true that India is home to, perhaps, the largest number of child labourers in the world today. The estimates today are alarming, ranging from about 12 million to about 100 million children according to the government NGOs and other sources. These children are steeped in poverty and most of them are part of the informal economy, both in the agriculture and urban sectors, where the reach of the law is hardly visible.

(a) The root cause of child labour is.....

- (i) illiteracy (ii) population (iii) poverty (iv) absence of laws

(b) A child must get the opportunity to

- (i) earn money (ii) while away time
(iii) get education (iv) visit school

(c) Which amendment to the Constitution enforces free education to children below 14 years of age?

- (i) 80th (ii) 86th
(iii) 83rd (iv) 85th

(d) In which country is the largest number of child labourers found?

- (i) Pakistan (ii) Ghana
(iii) Egypt (iv) India

(e) In paragraph 6, the word 'sceptical' means:

- (i) untrue (ii) deceitful (iii) doubtful (iv) hollow

(f) Child labour can be found

- (i) everywhere in the world (ii) only in some Indian states
(iii) both in the agriculture and urban sectors (iv) in places of anarchy

2. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What is the root cause of child labour?

(b) Which recent changes have been so heartening?

(c) What is the biggest challenge before the government?

(d) What are the benefits of the ban?

(e) Replace the wrongly used word in the following sentence—'Child labour is anonymous with poverty.'

(f) Find the synonym of "deeply distressing and disturbing" (Para 8)

Q2. Your school has decided to add a few new sports activities . The school wants to create awareness about fitness and good health among the children .As the Sports Incharge, Ravi Sinha of Swami Vivekanand School, place an order for few sports equipments of all age levels. Invent all the necessary

details.

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Q3. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: 4+4

a) After months of knowing him ,I ask him name .Saheb –e-Alam ,he announces.

Q1. Name the chapter and the author.

Q2. Who is Saheb-e-Alam and where does he resides?

Q3. What is the meaning of Saheb-e-Alam?

Q4.. What is the irony of his name?

**b) I looked again at her , wan, pale face
as late winter's moon and felt that old
familiar ache, my childhood fear.**

Q1. Name the poet and the poem,

Q2. What is poet's childhood fear?

Q3.Name the poetic device used in line 1-2?

Q4. Explain : 'Late winter 's moon'

Q4. Answer in about 30-40 words :

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Q a. Describe the world inside the car and compare it to the activities taking place outside ?

Q b. How did Franz react to the declaration : "This is your French lesson"?

Q c. How did the Maharaja deal with high ranking British officer who wanted to shoot a tiger ?

Q d. Why does the author says that bangle makers are caught in a vicious web ?

Q5. Answer the following in about 100-150 words:

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a. How did Maharaja devise a new avenue to fulfil his ambition to kill one hundred tigers? How far did he succeed ?

Or

b. What impression do you form of M.Hamel on the basis of your study of the story "The Last Lesson "?