

ENGLISH

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरे

विषय Subject : English Core

विषय कोड Subject Code : 301

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination : Monday, 02/03/2014

उत्तर देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the paper : English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे

कोड को दर्शाएँ :

Write code No. as written on
the top of the question paper :

Code Number

1/2

Set Number

① ● ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer -book(s) used

NO

विकलांग व्यक्ति : हाँ / नहीं

Person with Disabilities : Yes / No

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाएँ।

If physically challenged, tick the category

B	D	H	S	C	A
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B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मूँक व बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक

C = डिस्लोकेशन, A = ऑटिस्टिक

B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged

S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic

क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ / नहीं

Whether writer provided : Yes / No

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये

सोफ्टवेयर का नाम :

If Visually challenged, name of software used :

*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।

Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

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कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

SECTION-A

1. (a) (iv) All of the above ✓
- (b) (i) Christianity ✓
- (c) (iii) Entrance to the church is nondescript. ✓
- (d) (iv) Both (i) and (ii) ✓
- (e) According to Greek tradition, the 'stone of anointing' is the place where Christ was removed from the cross. ✓
- (f) Emperor Constantine built the rotunda, a round building with a dome, to mark the place where Jesus was laid to rest. It houses the structure which contains the Holy Sepulchre. ✓
- (g) The pilgrims are more interested in the novelty of the place and photographing it, and are clueless about its history and tradition. ✓
- (h) According to gospels, Jesus' crucifixion occurred outside the city walls with graves nearby, and archaeologists have discovered tombs from that era near the site. ✓
- (i) Pilgrims enter the room of the tomb in a single file because the doorway leading to the room is narrow and only one

(j)

(k)

2.

person can enter it at a time. The door is low and the chamber is small.

- (j) The woman tried to hide her tears as she ^{did not} want to reveal the intense sorrow, ^{ecstasy} and other emotions that she felt on finally completing her pilgrimage and being so close to her God. This is why she pressed her face against the slab. ✓

(k)(i) tomb ✓

(ii) nondescript ✓

2. (a) (iv) Both (i) and (ii) ✓

(b) (iv) Both (i) and (ii) ✓

(c) Pilgrimages these days are considered to be picnics - large groups undergo pilgrimages together and live in comfort, packing in entertainment and tampering with environment. They eat delicious food and savouries.

(d) When pilgrimages are turned into picnics, their true meaning is lost. Instead of experiencing true fulfillment and oneness with nature, pilgrims consider them to be tourism, and even boost their ego by having a "special darshan" and distributing alms.

(e) We are complacent as we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind works to

find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

- (f) When we try to be clever with it, nature becomes destructive, and her fury attempts to wash away the complacency and imperfections of human beings.
- (g) In olden days, pilgrimages were rituals with spiritual significance, a path to peace and knowledge. It was like a penance or sadhana to experience oneness with nature and keep the body healthy.

- (h) The passage urges modern pilgrims to shun their complacency and conveniences, and to instead treat pilgrimages as pious, religious journeys and not as picnics. A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation, and not of comfort and entertainment.

- (i) (i) rendered ✓
- (ii) complacent ✓

3. (g) Title: THE IMPORTANCE OF LISTENING, NOT JUST HEARING



Notes

I. Diff. betw. listening & hearing

- (i) Hearing - physical phenomenon, sound waves reaching
- (ii) Hearing: not actually understanding
- (iii) Listening - paying attention, using mind

II. Common mist. while ~~to~~ listening

- (i) Lots of preconceived notions abt. spkr. / subj.
- (ii) Pretend to listen - but want to judge / prove wrong
- (iii) Leads to ~~misunderstandings~~ among fam, loved ones

III. How to listen properly

- (i) Listen 1st with full awareness, conc.
- (ii) Think abt. judg. later
- (iii) Makes comm., relationships better
- (iv) Speak out after listening carefully
- (v) Also helps ~~understand~~ what is not spoken

KEY:

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Diff. - difference

betw. - between

mist. - mistakes

Spkr. - speaker

Subj. - subject

abt. - about

judg. - judgement

comm. - communication

conc. - concentration

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C

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(b) SUMMARY:

There is a marked difference between listening and hearing. Hearing is a physical phenomenon involving sound waves reaching our ears. Listening involves paying full attention, understanding and using our mind. We often have preconceived notions about the speaker or subject, and want to judge or prove the speaker wrong. This leads to misunderstandings among loved ones. Instead, we should listen carefully and speak out to give our judgement later. This makes

communication and relationships better, and helps us understand what is left unspoken.

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SECTION-B

4.



AKASH PUBLIC SCHOOL AGRA

NOTICE

INTERCLASS SINGING COMPETITION

March 2, 2015

This is to inform the students of classes V-XII that an inter class singing competition will be held in the school auditorium on March 15, 2015 at 7:30 a.m. featuring esteemed singers as chief guests. Interested students may give their names to the undersigned, latest by March 8, 2015. Students may bring supporting musicians or instruments at their own cost. Refreshments will be provided.

Nawtej Sharma

Secretary

Music Club

F
C
G

5 112, Taj Road,
M.G. Colony,
Agra - 101205

March 2, 2015

The Editor,
The Times of India,
Times of India Building,
A.K. Road, Agra - 101001

Subject: Despicable behaviour of tourists in Corbett National Park

Sir

I would like to bring to the attention of the concerned authorities through your esteemed esteemed newspaper the terrible behaviour of the tourists who visit Corbett National Park.

I, along with a group of students, had gone for a 3-day tour

of the Park, and were amazed by what we saw. The roads were littered with waste paper, wrappers and other garbage. The visitors have no inkling of the sanctity of the Park and blatantly display disrespect the site which is a part of our national heritage. The sounds of vehicle horns and shouting people can be heard frequently. The tourists also have no care or concern for the animals, as we witnessed people entering restricted areas to take photographs and even throwing stones at animals to wake them up. This destroys the natural beauty and charisma of the Park, as the animals are mistreated instead of being protected.

The forest authorities and the government should be alerted to this menace and encouraged to take remedial steps. A clean-up drive should be organised and further offenders should be punished heavily with fines and should be banned from returning. Vehicles with loud horns should not be permitted and tourists should be urged to keep quiet and not disturb the animals. Flash cameras should be disallowed as they harm the vision of the creatures. Repeat offenders should be forced to engage in community service and the public should be made aware of the ill effects such

mischief can cause to the environment. Through your paper, I hope that the relevant authorities are notified about the danger and hasten to make ~~sure~~ such miscreants are punished accordingly. Thank you.

Nawtej Sharma

Secretary

Environment Club

Akash Public School, Agra

6. ELECTRONIC MEDIA WILL CAUSE THE EXTINCTION OF PRINT : A FALSE MYTH

Good morning, respected Principal, teachers and my dear friends. Today I have a golden opportunity to debate on the topic "Electronic media will bring about the end of print media." I am against this motion. Allow me to present my views.

In today's fast-paced ^{world} life, electronics and the internet have taken over all spheres of life. These new-age forms of media provide lightning fast news, along with visuals and live feed of important events and happenings all over the world. Along

With the television, the internet has also pioneered a change in the way we obtain news and assimilate it. The emergence of social media has allowed us to make our feelings known to the world. However, while these changes take place rapidly, I do not feel they would mean the end of traditional print media such as newspapers and magazines. While TV and online news agencies rush to make the latest occurrences instantly available to the public, this comes at the cost of authenticity. Facts are not verified completely before they are revealed, which leads to misunderstandings and false scandals. Some channels may even fabricate news to increase their viewership by tailoring the truth to suit the views of their viewers. Also, there is often not enough news for a 24-hour telecast, which causes news to become repetitive and dull.

In contrast, print media is immensely popular and a time tested way of making analysed, verified news available. Surveys show that newspapers are less likely to print false news or concoct stories as each article is perused thoroughly by the editors and the management. The editorials and personal opinions expressed by staff correspondents in newspapers is unparalleled, while ordinary

citizens are also invited to share their views. Moreover, newspapers cater to all interests as they have a wide array of articles on several fields like such as sports, politics and business. Hence, although electronic media is coming out a niche for itself, it will not be responsible for the extinction of print media. I hope I have convinced my worthy opponents of my views.

✓ Thank you. ✓

7.

MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME: A BOON FOR MILLIONS

Recently I had visited a municipal school as part of a project and was stunned at the high quality of the nutritious mid-day meals provided to students as well as the regularity with which they are prepared. Gone are the days when children from the poor strata of society struggled to satisfy their stomachs as adequate nutritious food was not made available to them. But the revolutionary mid-day meal scheme introduced by the government has truly borne fruit. It ensures that children in government schools, who are often from deprived

and underprivileged families, get at least one meal, healthy and nutritious, and provided in the school free of cost. This has helped counter the growing menace of malnutrition and undereating prevalent in backward communities. The health of millions of children, who have benefited from this scheme, has improved drastically. Further, this also attracts students to attend school regularly and has resulted in an improvement in the overall academic performance of students in public schools, who are prevented from going astray, develop ethics and morals, and become responsible citizens.

However, this scheme also has a few disadvantages. While the intention is to provide healthy food, at quite a few places it is reported that the food served is not up to scratch - it lacks freshness and is bland. Also, people take undue advantage of this scheme and hoard the food to sell it in markets instead of providing it to the students. Low quality food has resulted in food poisoning and diarrhoea in some schools. It is imperative that stringent checks are carried out and that it is ensured the food remains fresh before serving. Also, the government should

make sure that the food reaches the students and is not misused by black marketers. The mid-day meal is crucial for the development of the students and the future of the nation, and the utmost care must be taken to implement it successfully for the betterment of our country.

by

Navtej Sharma

SECTION - C

- C) (a) The trees which the poet passes in her car are personified as youth - full of zeal, enthusiasm and vigour, and represent the exuberance of life, although they are not literally sprinting and contrast with the poet's mother's pale, ashen face - a picture of desolation and decay, warning like a winter's moon - with the vigorous display of enthusiasm and life of the children and trees she can see outside.
- (b) The poet looks at her mother again to compare her pale, ashen face - a picture of desolation and decay, warning like a winter's moon - with the vigorous display of enthusiasm and life of the children and trees she can see outside.
- (c) The poet is saddened on seeing her mother's pale, ashen face which she compares with a late winter's moon. Like a winter's

moon wanes, her face lacks lustre and is withering away. She feels intense grief and pain as she realises her childhood fear of losing her mother may soon come true.

- (d) The figures of speech used are personification and simile. The poet personifies trees as sprinting youth, and compares her mother's face to a winter's moon.

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9. (b) When the poor peasant Rajkumar Shukla had finally convinced Gandhi to look into the situation in Champaran, they first boarded a train for Patna, where they stayed at the lawyer Rajendra Prasad's house. Although Prasad himself was not present, his servants recognised Shukla as a poor yeoman who pestered their master frequently. They allowed him and Gandhi to stay, but prevented them from drawing water from the well as they considered them to be untouchable and did not want the water to be polluted, although Gandhi himself was not an untouchable.

- (c) In our rat race towards materialism and because of our determination to achieve progress at all costs, we lose all care and concern for our brethren. But if we pause for some time

and introspect on our follies, it would be a strange, exotic moment. There would be no sounds of engines or people rushing about, no mechanised movements, no talk of war or violence. Instead, people would experience a strange state of quietude which would build mutual understanding, harmony and brotherhood. 3

- (d) According to John Keats, it is the lack of nobility in human nature, along with the dominance of vices such as greed, selfishness and evil which are responsible for the pain and suffering in our lives. There is a dearth of noble deeds as everyone looks to satisfy their own interests and goals. Instead, evil overshadows the happiness in our lives and we struggle to reach out of the gloom. During such moments, it is beautiful things which help us and motivate us to endure the trials and tribulations of life. 3
- (e) Once, when the Tiger King was in the midst of his relentless spree of killing tigers in order to prove his prophecy wrong, a British officer wanted to organise a tiger hunt in his kingdom. The king, who wanted all the tigers for himself, refused to fulfil his request. The officer relented and said that the Maharaja could kill the tiger, but he needed a photo of himself standing over the

carcass with a gun. But the Maharaja was obstinate and refused again. Realising his kingdom was in danger, he sent for a sample of diamond rings from a famed jeweller in Calcutta, and got it delivered to the officer's wife. Instead of taking one or two rings, the wife accepted all of them and the king kept his kingdom despite incurring a huge loss.

10. Even today, superstitions are prevalent among the inhabitants of India, especially in lower classes. Astrologers are highly revered and their opinion is given great importance before organising an event such as a wedding. This is because of our deep-rooted beliefs in ancient scriptures and teachings. The astrologer predicted that the Tiger King would be able to kill ninety-nine tigers but the hundredth would cause his death. But the infant tiger king miraculously shouted "let tigers beware." When he was older, he set off on a relentless tiger hunt to attempt to prove the prophecy wrong. He misused his power, tweaked the laws and even married the girl whose ^{kingdom} had the largest tiger population in his vicinity, when the tigers in his kingdom became extinct. Finally his count reached ninety-nine but the hundredth was nowhere to

be found. As his fury and obstinacy increased, the dewan arranged for a tiger to be brought from the People's Park in Madras to the forest where he was hunting. The king shot the tiger and called for a celebration. But his hunters had discovered that the tiger had only fainted from the shock of the bullet going past, and killed it themselves.

On his son's birthday, the Maharaja bought him a toy tiger from the shopping centre in Pratibandapuram. But it was carved by an unskilled carpenter and a sliver of wood pierced the king's hand. In a few days, the wound developed into a suppurating sore and surgeons were called from Madras. After a discussion, they decided to let the king die as he had neglected his subjects while pursuing relents his mad dream. As a result, the king's death was caused by the 'hundredth tiger' which was actually a toy. Hence the prophecy was vindicated, and the superstitious belief 'prevailed.'

11. On the day of the last lesson, Franz felt reluctant to go to School as he had not prepared for a test on participles. He spotted a crowd near the bulletin board but did not stop to see what

the matter was. On approaching the school, he was stunned to see it was as quiet as a Sunday morning. There were no sounds of desks slamming, lessons being repeated or the teacher's ruler rapping. M. Hamel, instead of scolding him for being late, spoke to him kindly. M. Hamel was wearing his green coat, frilled shirt and black cap which he only wore on inspection days and special occasions. The elders of the village were seated at the back of the class with primers and books. M. Hamel announced that it was to be their last French lesson as an order had come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. This shocked Franz and the others, and the mood throughout the day was solemn and sombre as both M. Hamel and the students worked like never before. There was a unique pride and patriotism in the air. Franz did not know whether to laugh at the elders or to cry because it was an emotional moment for all of them. It made everyone repent their procrastination and renewed their pride in the French language.

12. Initially, Griffin was able to pay his dues on time while

Staying at the Coach and Horses inn. But as his money began to run out and Mrs. Hall grew impatient with him, he realised he had to steal money to continue working in Iping. One night, he stole out without his clothes, completely invisible, and entered the study of the Vicar's house. The Vicar's wife heard the sounds of footsteps in the passage, and woke the Vicar who armed himself with a poker. They could hear the sounds of drawers being opened, matches being struck, the rustling of papers and the clinking of coins, signifying that the Griffin was rummaging for money in the study drawers. But when the Vicar enters the study to confront him, he is shocked to see that there is no one inside. The invisible man quietly sneaks out while the Vicar and his wife search for him in the study. He sneezes in the passage, and the Vicar is alerted by this sound. The invisible man leaves from the back door, but the Vicar and his wife are puzzled on seeing no one in the garden although they hear the door open and close. In this way, Griffin uses his invisibility to great effect and carries out the burglary successfully, although he is

caught for it later.

13. Mrs. Hall is the proprietor of the Coach and Horses Inn in Iping. She is a warm, friendly woman who welcomes the stranger initially as guests are rare during the winter, and behaves politely with him. She is strongly curious and nosy as she continuously tries to unearth the stranger's secrets and repeatedly caresses him to reveal something even though he rebuffs his advances. She is slightly weak at heart as she nearly faints on seeing the clothes and sheets in the stranger's room flying around and the chair supposedly attacking her. She is superstitious in her beliefs, as she insists the stranger has put spirits in her furniture. However, we also see her hard side when the stranger fails to clear his dues as she refuses to bring him his meals on time and reprimands him for the mess he has made in the parlour. She is not daunted by the strange, imposing figure of Griffin and does not let him impose his authority over her. Mrs. Hall can also be

bossy and domineering as she tells off Mr. Hall when he returns late from Sidderbridge, and also chides Mr. Hall and Mr. Henfrey when she sees them listening at the parlour door, and drags them away.

In conclusion, Mrs. Hall can be described as an outwardly warm, welcoming woman with a firm resolve and an indomitable spirit.

