

Series GBM

Code No. 28

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **11** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **6** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

ENGLISH (Elective) – (N)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :

- (i) Question Nos. 1 – 4 are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Attempt either question 5 or 6.
- (iii) Your answers should be to the point. Stick to the given word limit.

SECTION A — (Reading)

20

1. (A) Read the passage given below and complete the statements that follow :

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- 1 Elephants are prone to many diseases. In the *Ramayana* there are references to elephants gripped by fever. They are susceptible to enteric fever, pox and foot-and-mouth disease. They also may get rabies when bitten by rabid dogs. The intense heat of north India does not suit elephants. In February 1962, a party of sadhus camped with their elephant outside a city. They could not provide either covering or shelter for the night and the animal just froze to death.
- 2 If an elephant catches a chill, he may get pneumonia or pleuropneumonia. When the body of an elephant is heated up through exertion in *kheda*, it is not wise to let him drink cold water or to bathe him. He may catch pneumonia or get colic pain. However, the practice in South India is just the opposite of this. There they give a newly-captured elephant plenty of water to drink so that he may cool down.
- 3 When wild elephants invade human habitations, they eat up anything they come across — flour, jaggery, even tobacco. Sometimes from overeating or from eating things that do not agree with them, they become ill with digestive disorders. Elephants have been known to have become so sick as to remain sprawled on the ground for days, being unable to move. In the Khara forest in Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, once a

lone bull invaded the huts of the timber workers. It was the summer of 1966. The contractor had kept a provision of 200 kg of tobacco and 40 kg of jaggery to be distributed among the workmen. The tusker ate as much as he could of the tobacco and jaggery and then washed it down with four pitcherfuls of water kept there. Then the tobacco began to do its work. The elephant became giddy and collapsed. He was seized with an attack of diarrhoea. For full 15 days he lay there as if in coma. After the tobacco had all come out with the dung that he had constantly been passing, he was alright again and he walked off into the forest.

- 4 Frequently the digestive tract of an elephant becomes infested with parasitic organisms. To rid himself of these the animal has recourse to some natural remedies, primarily mineral salts contained in earth and water. An elephant knows where such earth is to be found. These places are known as salt-licks.
- 5 There is a sickness in which the elephant begins to wear away. He becomes thin and emaciated and water accumulates in the pores of his body. When an elephant is in this state, he is usually allowed to go at large and to graze at will.
- 6 In May 1967, I saw an elephant-cow in the *Terai* forests of Uttar Pradesh which had a great bump on her left hind leg. She walked with a limp and was always left behind when the other elephants of the herd had to run from some possible

danger. The bump could have originated either from a fracture that had now healed or from some abscess or tumour. Elephants are also subject to gout, which gives them a limp.

- 7 Elephants, when they are first caught in the jungle, often sustain manifold injuries. These may be caused by their falling into pits dug for them or from the ropes which are used to secure them. Some of the cuts are so deep in appearance that an inexperienced person may become shocked to look at them. They are in fact not very serious and heal very quickly. Wounds caused by the ropes are often more serious. Great care has to be taken that ropes do not cut into the tendons and nerves of the elephants and as soon as the animal is secure in the camp, the ropes are loosened.
- 8 The very strength of a large tusker acts against him in a *kheda*. The more he struggles, the wider and deeper the injuries that he may sustain. Much force and severity are needed to bring him under control.
- 9 Wounds caused by ropes on the neck and feet are common. After the elephant has been captured, it is necessary to see that these parts are kept free of ropes.
- 10 As far as possible an elephant should be kept from falling. He may get injuries on the elbow which may become septic or the tusks or tushes may get broken and cause troublesome wounds in the jaw or on the trunk. Sometimes the friction from the rope causes deep cuts on the neck. And when wounds

on the legs and feet become septic, the smell is so foul that it is difficult to stand near the animal. Flies begin laying eggs in the open wound and the condition of the animal worsens from day to day. He cannot even lie down; he cannot sleep. When there are signs of gangrene setting in, it is best to set the elephant at liberty.

- (a) Elephants may get rabies _____. 1
- (b) An elephant may get pneumonia or _____ if he catches a chill. 1
- (c) He may suffer from digestive disorders if _____. 1
- (d) Mineral salts found in the earth help an elephant to rid himself of _____. 1
- (e) An elephant is allowed to graze at will when _____. 1
- (f) Injuries suffered by elephants when they are first caught are caused by _____. 1
- (g) To bring a captured elephant under control _____. 1
- (h) When an injured elephant shows signs of gangrene he _____. 1
- (i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following : 1×2=2
- (i) severe (Para 1)
- (ii) attack (Para 3)

- (B) Read the poem given below and answer the questions follow :

2×5=10

Hasana's Lover

You girls who cast your eyes about
To catch a handsome man.
Come, hear the tale of Hasana
And how her love began.

She stepped into the market place
And held her head up high:
While others smiled with downcast eyes,
She stared about the sky.

She levelled her eyes about the place
But sought no husband there:
Rather than marry one of you
I'd shave off half my hair.

I'd rather live in prison bonds
Or rot inside my grave,
Than marry a single one of you,
And live and die a slave.

Her father whipped her on the back.
Her mother groaned aloud.
Yet never a man Hasana took
Hasana was so proud.

But pride's a sin, old time will win,
And walking through the town,
Hasana saw a man so fine
He might have worn a crown.

He might have sat upon a throne.
and ruled the lives of men.
And he cast his eyes on Hasana.
And she never looked up again.

- (a) To whom is the poem addressed ? Why do the girls cast their eyes about ?
- (b) How is 'she' different from other girls ?
- (c) What did her parents expect from her ?
- (d) How did they react when she refused to listen to them ?
- (e) How did Hasana respond when a handsome man cast a glance on her ?

SECTION B — (Writing Skills and Grammar)

30

2. (a) (i) Prepare a speech in 80 – 120 words on the topic, 'Cleanliness is essential for a healthy environment.' 5
- (ii) Stray animals are a menace. They are a health hazard and often cause accidents. Write an article in 80 – 120 words on, 'The problem of stray animals in cities.' You are Jasprit/Jaspal. 5

- (b) Choosing a career is indeed a tough task. There are so many options and so many suggestions that one feels confused. Career counsellors advise one to choose the career in which one is interested. Write an article in 150 – 200 words on, ‘Choice of Career’. You are Rohan/Rohini.

10

OR

“Unruly students should be expelled from school.” Write a debate in 150 – 200 words either for or against the motion.

3. (a) The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one word missing in each line. Write the missing word along with the words that come before and after. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined.

1×5=5

		<i>Word before</i>	<i>Word missing</i>	<i>Word after</i>
It was very hot day.		was	<u>a</u>	very
He noticed coming vehicle	(i)	_____	_____	_____
at the bend the road.	(ii)	_____	_____	_____
It painted yellow, a	(iii)	_____	_____	_____
peculiar looking one,				
probably belonging some	(iv)	_____	_____	_____
big person and he not dare to stop it.	(v)	_____	_____	_____

- (b) Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows :

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

Mohan : I am a stranger in this town. Could you suggest a reasonably priced hotel ?

Old Man : Ashok Hotel will suit you the most.

Mohan : How can I get there ?

Old Man : Take a rickshaw.

Mohan : Thank you.

Mohan met an old man and told him that ____ (i) ____ and asked him ____ (ii) ____ . The old man replied that Ashok Hotel ____ (iii) ____ . When Mohan asked him ____ (iv) ____ , he replied that he should take a rickshaw. Mohan ____ (v) ____ .

SECTION C — (Text for Detailed Study)

30

4. (A) Choose any **two** of the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow in 50 – 60 words each :

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

(a) “I only came to tell you that I dreamed about you last night.” she said, “you must leave right away and not come back to Vienna for five years.”

(i) Who is speaking and to whom ?

(ii) How do you know that the speaker’s advice was followed ?

(b) When I grow old, I said,

And very rich

I shall rebuild the fallen walls

And make new this ancient house.

(i) Who is 'I' ? What promise does 'I' make ?

(ii) Does the poet fulfil his promise or not ? How do you know ?

(c) No matter where he goes, you must bring him back. Distance is nothing for you. He showed no pity to me. I shall show none to him.

(i) What does the speaker ask 'you' to do ?

(ii) What is the speaker's attitude to 'he' ?

(B) Answer any **two** of the following questions in 80 – 120 words each :

$5 \times 2 = 10$

(a) What is your opinion of Margolin as a doctor ?

(b) What are Milton's arguments against building a monument for Shakespeare ?

(c) What, according to Shaw, will happen if we allow a person to have control over us ?

(C) Answer any **two** of the following questions in 120 – 150 words :

$6 \times 2 = 12$

(a) What traits of her character does Tao Ying's request to the Chinese officials reveal ?

(b) Why do people respect science and scientists ?

(c) What delusion does Captain Hagberd suffer from ? How does it affect his life ?

SECTION D — (Fiction)

Note : Attempt *either* question no. 5 or 6.

5. (a) Answer the following questions in 80 – 120 words each : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (i) How did the killing of his family change Raja's life ?
 - (ii) How did the people react when they saw Raja in the market ?
- (b) Answer any **one** of the following questions in 150 – 200 words : 10
- (i) Describe Raja's life in the circus.
 - (ii) What kind of man was the Captain ?
6. (a) Answer the questions given below in 80 – 120 words each : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (i) Describe Margayya's serious efforts to seek divine help to make money.
 - (ii) Describe Margayya's relationship with his wife.
- (b) Answer any **one** of the following questions in 150 – 200 words : 10
- (i) To what extent is Dr. Pal responsible for Margayya's financial ruin ?
 - (ii) What serious consequences did Margayya have to face after his violent quarrel with Dr. Pal ?

Series GBM**Code No. 212**

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ENGLISH (Elective) — (C)

*Time allowed : 3 hours**Maximum Marks : 100**The Question paper is divided into three sections :*

<i>Section A — Reading</i>	<i>20 marks</i>
<i>Section B — Writing and Grammar</i>	<i>40 marks</i>
<i>Section C — Literature</i>	<i>40 marks</i>

General Instructions :

- All the questions are **compulsory**.*
- You may attempt any section at a time.*
- All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.*

SECTION A**(Reading)****20**

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

10

- 1 Respect of others is a critical measure of the significance of your own life. Have you noticed that as people grow older, how important being respected becomes to them ? As life plays itself out and the end seems near, the only things that seem important are love and a healthy regard by those who matter to us. Respect is a measure of a life well spent, a life that was useful to others.
- 2 Men had it easy in earlier times. Regardless of his position outside, a man was the king in his own house, with wife and children pandering to every wish, tiptoeing around him and creating a respectable aura for him. Remember how Grandma treated Grandpa ? Or, how our parents barely spoke with their own Dads out of a respectful fear and a distant regard ? Grandma made sure to create a respectful aura around the man of the house, and he revelled in that feeling of regard.
- 3 Such respectful pandering creates an aura around a person, which forces others to look at him in a new light, a rub-off from the regard of others; those men earned that respect merely by being the providers and protectors. As roles diffused, the man's aura diminished and he came to be treated less God-like. Now he had to earn that respect by other means. Some accepted this more easily than others.
- 4 Respect does have a ripple effect. You tend to respect those who are respected by others. And so, it becomes important to be respected by those immediately around you. Certainly there is a regard you gain by sheer dint of your position or your relationship with someone. But far more precious is the regard you earn through who you are, how you conduct yourself, and how you interact with others.

- 5 The first step towards gaining respect of others is to be able to respect your own self. The confidence and aura that a healthy self-respect gives is unmatched. It serves as a magnet that attracts the regard of others. In order to respect yourself, you have to live and conduct life on your own terms, in a sincere and honest fashion. Understand what you value most, and then live by your values. Curiously, self-respect increases further when you see others respecting you for your qualities or contributions. And so, it becomes a golden circle: self-respect arouses respect in others, which further enhances self-respect!
- 6 The second step is to respect others. When you do that, you attract respect back. Respecting another means to treat all as equals, make time for them, and appreciate them. It means lending an ear and letting them know they are important to you. Inculcate the belief that in some way everyone is better than you at something or the other. This nurtures humility, which is an attractive, respected quality.
- 7 Living by your values ensures that you are consistent and dependable. People appreciate dependability. It is a virtue that earns you a reputation like nothing else. So, always keep your word and do what you promise if you wish to earn people's respect. Say what you mean and do what you say.
- 8 Sticking to the truth no matter what the provocation or outcome is a laudable quality that earns you high regard from all. Always doing what is right earns you lasting respect. Don't just do what is expected of you — everyone does that anyway. Step up to participate in causes you believe in, and to speak up for what is right.
- 9 Respect is the outcome of integrity and generosity of spirit in personal as well as public life. Both are important. One at the cost of the other exposes your underbelly and leads to loss of reputation. Inculcating a passion and pursuing excellence in public life, and ensuring a good character in personal life, are the keys to earning respect all round. It is when you are above reproach in both that you gain lasting respect and even an iconic status.

1.1 Answer the following questions very briefly :

- (a) What becomes important when the end seems near ?
- (b) What role did Grandmas play in making men feel important ?
- (c) What was the basis on which they were respected ?
- (d) What was the outcome of roles being diffused ?
- (e) Which kind of regard is considered most precious ?
- (f) What role does self-respect play in life ?

1.2 Choose the meaning of the words / phrases given below from the options that follow : *1×4=4*

(a) Lending an ear (Para 6)

- (i) be willing to listen
- (ii) hard of hearing
- (iii) lending money
- (iv) asking for an ear

(b) Inculcate (Para 6)

- (i) imbibe
- (ii) develop
- (iii) include
- (iv) calculate

(c) Laudable (Para 8)

- (i) loud
- (ii) lovable
- (iii) appreciable
- (iv) with ability

(d) Diffused (Para 3)

- (i) different
- (ii) used
- (iii) differ
- (iv) become blurred

2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question follow :

10

Amongst all the mass media today, television attracts the largest number of viewers. Its audience is greater in size than any of the other media audiences. This is because television is able to attract the audiences of all age groups, literate and illiterate, and of all the strata of the society. Even today, though commercials have entered television in a big way, its basic purpose has not changed. It continues to perform its function of national integration and development. There is no doubt about the fact that technology has given us a major tool in the form of television. It is a very powerful persuasive mass communication medium. How and why we make use of this tool will determine the effectiveness of this tool to enhance the development process.

Television in India, through its programmes presents a composite national picture and perspective of India's rich cultural heritage and diverse thinking. They represent various religious and cultural expressions and activities of people, belonging to different parts of India; thus it reflects the Indian society. Television has been able to influence the people living in remote areas of our country as its outreach has covered the remotest villages and tribal pockets. It is ushering in an information explosion. The growth in television, both in technology and reach, in the last three decades has been phenomenal. It was basically conceived as a mass medium and a mass educator for its large population scattered in remote and culturally diverse areas.

It is supposed to disseminate the message of development and modernization to create awareness for generating public participation. It is expected to support government plans and programmes for bringing about social and economic change and to protect national security as well as advance the cause of national integration. It has the capability to reach simultaneously millions and millions of our people. Since it can transmit not only words but pictures as well, the significance of television as a

medium of mass communication has universally been realized and recognised. In a country like India, where population and illiteracy are the burning problems, electronic media provides tremendous reach for disseminating audio-visual information even in remote areas.

As far as educational messages to the masses are concerned, television can be the most powerful educational medium because it combines speaking, writing and showing. You not only talk to the masses at one time but you show them what you mean. Thus, television presents a massive demonstration to thousands of viewers at the same time. The small screen has indeed turned out to be large enough to compress, within itself, India's tremendous cultural diversity over a rather broad social spectrum. Television has become part of our popular culture — part of our life itself.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Also use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Supply an appropriate title to it. 6
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 4

SECTION B

(Writing and Grammar)

40

3. You are the Secretary, Health Club, Sunrise Public School, Agra. Your club is organizing a 3 km walk to create awareness of healthy lifestyles. Draft a notice in 50 – 60 words inviting students to join this walk. Give all the necessary details. 4

OR

You wish to give your 3-bedroom flat on rent. Draft an advertisement in 50 – 60 words to be published in the classified columns of a local newspaper, giving all the necessary details.
Contact : Geeta / Gaurav, 9812345678.

4. You are Anu / Anup, 4, Manu Vihar, Delhi. You have recently witnessed the performance of our women sportspersons in the Olympics. You feel that they have done the nation proud against all odds. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily congratulating them and give reasons as to why their success is so commendable. (120 – 150 words)

6

OR

You are Ikjot / Jyotika. You recently bought a watch from Sianco Watch Company. It stopped working within two days. Write a letter of complaint to the manager of the company at their office address, 101, Mall Road, Ajmer, giving details of the problem, and what you want him to do about it. (120 – 150 words)

5. A huge rally was organised in the capital of India at India Gate to create awareness of the problems of the elderly people. Many NGOs and prominent social workers took part in it. You were sent as a reporter from News Today to cover the rally. Write the report as Jayant / Jayanti.

10

(150 – 200 words)

OR

The condition of the physically challenged and the treatment given to them give rise to a serious concern. On the 'World Disability Day', write a speech to be given in the school assembly. Focus on the issues and the role the youth can play in helping them. You are Jayant / Jayanti.

(150 – 200 words)

6. Life in some metropolitan cities has become more comfortable with the introduction of Metro Rail Service. Write an article in 150 – 200 words on 'Travelling by Metros'. You are Aman / Aarti.

10

OR

You came across a report about how some students who were out on an adventure trip organised by their institute, drowned in a river as they did not pay heed to repeated warnings. Write an article in 150 – 200 words on the topic, 'Discipline and Adventure'. You are Ram / Reena.

7. (a) Rearrange the following words and phrases into meaningful sentences : 1×3=3

- (i) destroys / and / losers / winners / both / war
- (ii) trauma / affects / it / and / everyone / creates
- (iii) society / civilized / a / should / we / work / for

- (b) You had an opportunity to interview a famous writer about his views on women empowerment. Using the information given below, write a set of three more exchanges between the writer and yourself. You are Aditya / Aditi. 3

E.g. : Aditya / Aditi : “Good Morning, Sir. Did you read the news in the papers today ?”

Writer : “Yes, I was very happy to read it.”

A woman – J&K – tops – Civil Services (IAS) examination – shows – women – coming out – competing – with men – all fields – encouragement – parents – government – future – rosy – march ahead of men

- (c) The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the error and the correction in your answer-book against the correct blank number. 1×4=4

	<i>Error</i>	<i>Correction</i>
He was destined on die.	(i) _____	_____
He had take a huge risk by	(ii) _____	_____
come to the lonely backyard.	(iii) _____	_____
A shadow lurked in the	(iv) _____	_____
background began to move.		

SECTION C**(Literature)****40**

8. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow : **10**

(a) And they'll be proud

Of glorious war that shattered all their pride.

Men who went out to battle, grim and glad;

Children, with eyes that hate you, broken and mad.

(i) How can war shatter pride ? **1**

(ii) Pick out the figure of speech used in these lines. **1**

(iii) Why are they called children now while earlier they were referred to as men ? **1**

(iv) Why are they broken and mad ? **1**

(v) What are the two contrasting feelings depicted in the poem ? **1**

(b) Goodbye.

There is no touch now. The wave has broken

That for a moment changed the desolate sea.

(i) What does the word 'wave' symbolize ? **1**

(ii) Which one word from the above lines describes the theme of the poem ? **1**

(iii) How did the 'wave' change the desolate sea for a moment ? **1**

(iv) Name the poem and the poet. **1**

(v) What are the feelings of the people who are experiencing this separation ? **1**

9. Answer the following in 50 – 60 words :

- (a) The belief in superstitions can lead to disastrous consequences. Monkey's Paw was something the White family could not discard. What does it symbolize and what price did the Whites pay for it ?

OR

- (b) One should practise what one preaches. Preaching one thing and practising another may land one in a predicament. How does Lady Weston respond to Lord Weston's predicament ? Do you see any humour in it ?

10. (a) Answer any **two** of the following in 80 – 100 words each : 5+5

- (i) In the lesson, 'What's Your Dream', what do you think are some of the most important qualities required to turn a dream into reality ?
- (ii) How does the lesson, 'The Hum of Insects' become a journey into our childhood ?
- (iii) Do you think the Judgement of Paris was Suzanne's judgement too or were her feelings different ? Discuss with reference to the text.

(b) Answer the following in 120 – 150 words :

Narrate your feelings as Robichon after being outwitted by Quinquart in the form of a diary entry. 6

OR

What are Nehru's views on our past ? How are they different from his views on the present ?

11. Answer the following in 150 – 200 words :

How do people in Raveloe regard Silas ?

OR

Attempt a character sketch of Dunstan Cass.

OR

Compare Kemp's character with that of Griffin.

OR

What drawbacks did Griffin see in his power of invisibility ?