

CLASS : 12th Sr. Sec. (Academic) Code No. 2901

Series : SS-M/2016

Roll No.

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SET : A

ENGLISH (Core)
(For all Groups I, II, III)

ACADEMIC

1st SEMESTER

(Only for Re-appear Candidates)

(Morning Session)

Time allowed : 2½ hours] [Maximum Marks : 80

- *Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are **16** in number and it 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.*
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P. T. O.

General Instructions :

- (i) *This question paper is divided into **four** Sections : **A, B, C** and **D**.*
- (ii) ***All the sections are compulsory.***
- (iii) *Stick to the word-limit wherever prescribed.*
- (iv) *Attempt all the parts of a question together.*

SECTION – A**(Reading Skills)**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Good sense is, of all things among men, the most equally distributed, for everyone thinks himself so abundantly provided with it, that those even who are the most difficult to satisfy in everything else, do not usually desire a larger measure of this quality than they already possess. And in this it is not likely that all are mistaken, the conviction is rather to be held as testifying that the power of judging aright and of distinguishing truth from error, which is

properly what is called good sense or reason, is by nature equal in all men; and that the diversity of our opinions, consequently, does not arise from some being endowed with a larger share of reason than others, but solely from this, that we conduct our thoughts along different ways, and don't fix our attention on the same objects. For to be possessed of a vigorous mind is not enough; the prime requisite is to rightly apply it. The greatest minds, as they are capable of the highest excellences, are open likewise to the greatest aberration; and those who travel very slowly may yet make far greater progress, provided they keep always to the straight road, than those who, while they run, forsake it.

No other qualities that contribute to the perfection of the mind; for as to the reason or sense, in as much as it is that alone which constitutes us men, and distinguishes us from the brutes. It is to be found complete in each individual; to adopt the common opinion of philosophers, who say that the difference of

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greater and less holds only among the accidents, and not among the forms or natures of individuals of the same species. Those in whom the faculty of reason is predominant, and who most skillfully dispose their thoughts with a view to render them clear and intelligible, are always the best able to persuade others of the truth of what they lay down.

Questions :

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) How is good sense distributed among men ?
- (b) Do you think all are mistaken about good sense ?
- (c) How do we conduct our thoughts ?
- (d) What is the prime requisite ?
- (e) What makes the greatest minds great ?
- (f) What distinguishes us from brutes ?
- (g) Who are able to best persuade others ?

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OR

Terrorism is a world wide problem. A terrorist is a person who tries to create fear and panic among the people to gain his own ends. Generally there are two kinds of terrorism. There is political terrorism which seeks to achieve its political ends by creating fear. There is also criminal terrorism which indulges in kidnapping in order to make huge money by way of ransom.

Political terrorism is very dangerous. Political terrorists are well-organized and well-trained. Terrorists are usually young. They are extremists who act with great zeal. Political terrorists indulge in senseless killing and violence on large scale. Their aim is to frighten the people and the government. They commit robberies, they loot banks, they try to kill eminent people and shoot down men, women and children. They also explode bombs and spread rumors and create disorder inside the country. India has been facing terrorism for a long time. The problem of Naga rebels created

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lots of tension in the country. Nowadays in J&K, a senseless killing continues sometimes on a large scale too.

Terrorism is threatening peace and security all over the world. The Palestinian problem remains unsolved and it gives rise to terrorism and violence. As terrorism is an international problem, we can solve it with the help of international Co-operation. Terrorists have no religion and no faith in human values. On Sept. 11,2001 World Trade Center situated in New York was exploded and destroyed by attacking it with hijacked planes. It resulted in 7000 people dead.

Questions :

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What kind of a person is a terrorist ?
- (b) What is political terrorism ?
- (c) What is criminal terrorism ?
- (d) Why is political terrorism dangerous ?

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- (e) What do political terrorists indulge in ?
- (f) What is the aim of the political terrorists ?
- (g) What happened on Sept. 11, 2001 ?

SECTION – B

(Grammar/Writing Skills)

- 2.** (a) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets. Do any **three** : $1 \times 3 = 3$

- (i) We (consider) all this before.
- (ii) Look, they (go) down.
- (iii) Who he (think) he is ?
- (iv) The lady (not go) up the stairs.

- (b) Change the form of narration. Do any **three** : $1 \times 3 = 3$

- (i) The servant says, "Lunch is ready."

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(ii) Mother said, "Tea is ready."

(iii) He said to me, "I am speaking the truth."

(iv) He said to me, "Do you know Ramesh ?"

- 3.** You are the Branch Manager of SBI. Place an order with M/S Supreme Engineering Works for six big room coolers, demanding proper commercial discount. 6

OR

As Sports Secretary of your school write a letter to the secretary of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, requesting him for details regarding the sports scholarships that are available for students. 6

- 4.** Write a paragraph of **150** words on any **one** of the following : 6

- (a) A Scene at a Bus Stand.
- (b) Corruption in Public Life.
- (c) Value of Games.

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SECTION – C**(Main Reader : *Flamingo*)****(A) Prose Section**

5. Read the following passage carefully 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 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which chapter have these lines been taken ?
- (b) Name the author of the chapter.

- (c) Did the author know how to write French well ?
- (d) What was the author sorry for ?
- (e) What made the author forget all about the ruler ?

OR

Saheb, too, is wearing tennis shoes that look strange over his discoloured shirt and shorts. "Someone gave them to me", he says in the manner of an explanation. The fact that they are discarded shoes of some rich boy, who perhaps refused to wear them because of a hole in one of them, does not bother him. For one, who has walked barefoot, even shoes with a hole is a dream come true. But the game he is watching so intently is out of his reach.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which chapter have these lines been taken ?
- (b) Name the author of the chapter.
- (c) What is Saheb wearing ?
- (d) From where did Saheb get the shoes ?
- (e) What game is Saheb watching ?

- 6.** Answer in about **150** words : 6

How did Douglas develop an aversion and then fear of water ? How did he overcome his fear of water ?

OR

How does the metaphor of the rattrap serve to highlight the human predicament ?

- 7.** Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each : $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (a) What gift did the rattrap peddler leave for Edla ? What did he write in his letter to her ?
- (b) What message does Douglas convey in "Deep Water" ?
- (c) Who is Mukesh ? Describe his background.
- (d) Where does the author encounter Saheb every morning ?

- 8.** Answer any **three** questions in **one** or **two** sentences : $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (a) How did Franz enter the school ? How did the teacher react ?
- (b) What kind of clothes was M. Hamel wearing ? Why had he put on that fine dress ?
- (c) Describe the miserable condition of ragpickers of Seemapuri.
- (d) Who threw Douglas into the swimming pool ?
- (e) Why was the Crofter so talkative and friendly with the rattrap peddler ?

(B) Poetry Section

- 9.** Read the following stanza 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
away, I looked again at her, wan, pale

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Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which poem have these lines been taken ?
- (b) What did the poetess notice about the trees and the children ?
- (c) When did she look at her mother again ?
- (d) How did the mother look ?
- (e) Name the poet of these lines.

OR

Unless, governor, inspector, visitor

This map becomes their window and these
windows

That shut upon their lives like catacombs

Break o break open till they break the town.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What is meant by "this map" ?

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- (b) What does the poet mean by "these windows" ?
- (c) What have shut upon their lives like catacombs ?
- (d) What does the poet want the governor, the inspector and the visitor to do ?
- (e) Name the poem and the poet of these lines.

10. Answer the following question in about **100** words : 6

Do you think the poet advocates total inactivity and death in "Keeping Quiet" ?

OR

How does the poet picture the condition of the slum children ?

11. Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each : $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (i) What is the kind of pain and ache that the poetess feels ?

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- (ii) What is there on the walls of slum school classroom ?
- (iii) Why does the poet urge all of us to keep still ?

SECTION – D

(Supplementary Reader : *Vistas*)

- 12.** Answer the following in about **150** words : 6

How does Charley reach into the third level of Grand central ? What did he experience there ?

OR

Why was the Maharaja of Pratibandhpuram called The Tiger King ? How was he avenged by the hundredth tiger ?

- 13.** Answer any **three** questions in about **30** words each : $3 \times 3 = 9$

- (i) What miracle took place when the tiger king was only ten days old ?

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- (ii) What is the effect of Man's progress on environment ? (*Journey to the End of Earth*)
- (iii) Who was Dr. Sadao ? Where was his house ?
- (iv) Why was the author filled with wonder when he reached Antarctica ?
- (v) Describe the time of the story "The Enemy".



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P. T. O.

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SECTION – A**(Reading Skills)**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language - so the argument runs - must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the

half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now, it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes : it is not due simply to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts.

The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the

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necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration; so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

Questions :

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What is admitted to be in a bad way ?
- (b) What is declining ?
- (c) What is taken to be sentimental archaism ?
- (d) We shape language for our own purpose. How is language taken here ?
- (e) Who has been exempted from the charge of being a cause of the decline of language ?
- (f) What is the ultimate result of drinking ?
- (g) Foolish thoughts are an outcome of slovenliness ? How ?

OR

No invention has been more timely than the telephone. It arrived at the exact period when it was needed, for the organization of great cities

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and the unification of nations. The new ideas and energies of science, commerce and cooperation were beginning to win victories in all parts of the earth. The first railroad had just arrived in China; the first parliament in Japan, the first constitution in Spain. It is not easy for us to realize today how young and primitive was the United States of 1876. The age of specialization and community of interest was in its dawn. The cobbler had given place to the elaborate factory, in which seventy men cooperated to make one shoe. The merchant who had hitherto lived over his store now ventured to have a home in suburbs. No man was any longer a self-sufficient Robinson Crusoe. He was a fraction, a single part of a social mechanism, who must necessarily keep in the closest touch with many others. A new inter dependent form of civilization was about to be developed, and the telephone arrived in the nick of time to make this new civilization workable and convenient. It was the unfolding of a new organ. Just as the eye had become the telescope, and the hand had

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become machinery, and the feet had become railways, so the voice become the telephone. It was a new ideal method of communication that had been made indispensable by new conditions. To make railways and steamboats carry letters was much, in the evolution of the means of communication. To make the electric wire carry signals was more, because of the instantaneous transmission of important news. But to make the electric wire carry speech was MOST, because it put all fellow citizens face to face, and made both message and answer instantaneous. The invention of the telephone taught the Genie of electricity to do better than to carry messages in the sign language of the dumb.

Questions :

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) How was the advent of telephone taken as ?
- (b) Why did great cities need it ?
- (c) What arrived in Japan ?

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(7)

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- (d) What was the state of United States of 1876 ?
- (e) What was happening in the elaborate factory ?
- (f) How was telephone conceived in this new civilization ?
- (g) How did the telephone facilitate people ?

SECTION – B

(Grammar/Writing Skills)

- 2.** (a) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets. Use any **three** : $1 \times 3 = 3$

- (i) I (tell) you after wards.
- (ii) Swami (solve) the sum before father scolded him.
- (iii) They (quarrel) since morning.
- (iv) We (consider) all this before.

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(b) Change the form of narration. Do any

three :

$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

(i) Mohan said, "I met Radha yesterday."

(ii) Ram said, "I will not go now."

(iii) I said to him, "You can take this book."

(iv) He said to me, "Shall I help you" ?

- 3.** You are Ram Singh, the proprietor of Super Book Depot. Write a letter to a publisher, placing an order for the books required by you. 6

OR

Write an application to the Regional Manager, State Bank of India of your city, asking for education loan for higher studies. Write your name as Sunil/Sunita. 6

- 4.** Write a paragraph on any **one** of the following in **150** words : 6

(a) Life in a Big City.

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- (b) A Scene at a Railway Station.
- (c) Value of Sports/Games.

SECTION – C**(Main Reader : *Flamingo*)****(A) Prose Section**

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

My acquaintance with the barefoot ragpickers leads me to Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it, metaphorically. Those who live here are squatters who came from Bangladesh back in 1971. Saheb's family is among them. Seemapuri was then a wilderness. It still is, but it is no longer empty. In structures of mud, with roofs of tin and tarpaulin, devoid of Sewage, drainage or running water, live 10,000 ragpickers.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which chapter have these lines been taken ?

- (b) Where did the author's acquaintance with the ragpickers lead her ?
- (c) From where did the ragpickers come ?
- (d) How many ragpickers live in Seemapuri ?
- (e) Describe the kind of structures in which the ragpickers lived.

OR

My introduction to the Y. M. C. A. swimming pool revived unpleasant memories and stirred childish fears. But in a little while I gathered confidence. I paddled with my new water wings, watching the other boys and trying to learn by aping them. I did this two or three times on different days and was just beginning to feel at ease in water when the misadventure happened.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which chapter have these lines been taken.
- (b) What revived the unpleasant memories of the author ?

- (c) How did the author try to learn swimming ?
- (d) When did the misadventure happen ?
- (e) Who is the author of these lines ?

6. Answer in about **150** words :

6

Why did the ironmaster's daughter insist that the rattrap peddler stay with them ? What happened in the end ?

OR

Who is Mukesh ? What is his ambition ?
Describe the author's visit to the house of Mukesh ?
(The Lost Spring)

7. Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each :

$4 \times 2 = 8$

- (a) How did Franz's feelings about M. Hamel and school change ?

- (b) Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles factories of Firozabad ?
- (c) What did the author's mother tell him about the Yakima river ? *(Deep Water)*
- (d) Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler ? *(The Rattrap)*

8. Answer any **three** questions in **one** or **two** sentences : $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (a) When did the ironmaster realize his mistake ?
- (b) What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day ?
- (c) What kind of clothes was M. Hamel wearing ?
- (d) What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps ?
- (e) What is ironical about Saheb's full name ?

(B) Poetry Section

9. Read the following stanza and answer the questions that follow :

Driving from my parent's home to Cochin last
Friday morning

I saw my mother, beside me,
doze, open mouthed, her face ashen like that
of a corpse and realized with pain
that she thought away, and looked but soon
put that thought away.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) From which poem have these lines been taken ?
- (b) Where was the poetess driving to ?
- (c) How did her mother look like ?
- (d) Find words from the stanza which mean :
 - (i) Sleep lightly
 - (ii) Dead body
- (e) Who is the writer of these lines ?

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OR

Fishermen in the cold sea
would not harm whales
and the man gathering salt
would look at his hurt hands.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What do the fishermen do in the cold seas ?
- (b) What should the fishermen not do during stillness ?
- (c) What does the salt gatherer do ?
- (d) What would the man gathering salt do ?
- (e) Find words from the stanza which mean :
 - (i) Collecting
 - (ii) Those who catch fish

10. Answer the following question in about **100**
words :

6

Justify the title of the poem, "Keeping Quiet".

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OR

What is the message Stephen Spender wants to give through the poem "An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum" ?

- 11.** Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each : $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (i) What does the poet want for the children of the slum schools ?
- (ii) What will counting upto twelve and keeping still help us to achieve ?
- (iii) Why does the poetess compare her mother to 'late winter's moon' ?
- (iv) Where is the poetess going to and who is with her ?

SECTION – D

(Supplementary Reader : Vistas)

- 12.** Answer the following in about **150** words : 6

How did Charley reach into the third level of Grand Central ? What did he experience there ?

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OR

Why and how did Dr. Sadao help the prisoner of war to escape ? Do you find him guilty of harbouring an enemy ?

13. Answer any **three** questions in about **30** words each : $3 \times 3 = 9$

- (i) What was the reaction of the two servants when they were told about the wounded American soldier ?
- (ii) How was Gondwana 650 million years ago ?
- (iii) What was the purpose of the visit to Antarctica ?
- (iv) What did the chief astrologer tell to be the cause of the Maharaja's death ?
- (v) Why did the high ranking British officer want to kill tigers ? Did the king grant him permission ?



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2901/(Set : C)

P. T. O.

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SECTION – A**(Reading Skills)**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Vidyasagar was a very generous and charitable man. From his earliest years he helped the poor and needy to the utmost of his power. As a boy at school he often gave some of the little food he had to eat to another boy who had none. If one of his school fellows fell ill, little Ishwar would go to his house, sit by his bed and nurse him. When he grew rich, hundreds of poor widows and orphans were supported by him. His

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name became a household word in Bengal. Rich or poor, high or low, all loved him alike. No beggar ever asked him for relief in vain. He would never have a porter at his gate, lest some poor man, who wished to see him, should be turned away.

Questions :

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What were the two good qualities in the character of Vidyasagar ?
- (b) As a school boy, what did he do with the little food he had ?
- (c) What did Vidyasagar do when one of his school fellows fell ill ?
- (d) What proof of his generosity did he give when he became rich ?
- (e) Why did he have no gatekeeper at his house ?
- (f) Why did his name become a household word in Bengal ?

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- (g) Find a word from the passage which means the same as "gatekeeper".

OR

Trees give shade for the benefit of others, while they themselves stand in the sun and endure scorching heat; they produce fruit by which others profit. The character of a good man is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body, if it is not used for the benefit of the mankind ? Sandalwood - the more it is rubbed the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane - the more it is peeled and cut into pieces - the more juice does it produce. Gold - the more it is burnt, the more brightly it shines. The men who are noble at heart do not lose their qualities even by losing their lives. What matters whether men praise them or not ? What difference does it make whether riches abide with them or not ? What does it signify whether they die at this moment or whether their lives are prolonged ? Happen what may, those who tread in the right

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path will not set foot in any other. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others. To live for the mere sake of living one's life is to live the life of dogs or crows. Those who lay down their lives for the sake of humanity will assuredly live forever in the world of bliss.

Questions :

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What do trees do for us ?
- (b) How should one use this perishable body ?
- (c) Why is a good man compared with gold ?
- (d) What lessons do trees teach us ?
- (e) What should be ideals of a good man ?
- (f) What makes life profitable for a person ?
- (g) From the passage select words that have the following meaning :

Mortal, Gainful.

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SECTION – B**(Grammar/Writing Skills)**

2. (a) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets. Do any **three** : $1 \times 3 = 3$

(i) Alfred Nobel (be) born on 21st October, 1833.

(ii) They (know) each other for forty years.

(iii) Susan (reach) the school before the bell rang.

(iv) He (go) to Mumbai next week.

(b) Change the form of narration. Do any **three** : $1 \times 3 = 3$

(i) The servant says, "Lunch is ready."

(ii) She said to me, "I am speaking the truth."

(7)

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(iii) Sohan said, "I came here yesterday."

(iv) I said to him, "Do you know Rakesh ?"

- 3.** As a managing director of Rana Electronics, write a polite letter to a customer who has complained about incivility and inattention when he visited your company. 6

OR

You are Ashok Kumar. Write a letter to the S.D.O. (Electricity) of your area complaining about the frequent breakdowns of electricity. 6

- 4.** Write a paragraph on any **one** of the following topics in about **150** words : 6

- (a) Falling Standards of Education.
- (b) My Favourite Person.
- (c) Role of Media/Newspapers.

2901/(Set : C)

P. T. O.

SECTION – C**(Main Reader : *Flamingo*)****(A) Prose Section**

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

It was late in December . Darkness was already descending over the forest. This increased the danger and increased also his gloom and despair. Finally, he saw no way out, and he sank down on the ground, tired to death, thinking that his last moment had come. But just as he laid his head on the ground, he heard a sound - a hard regular thumping. There was no doubt as to what that was. He raised himself. "Those are the hammer strokes from an iron mill", he thought, "There must be people nearby." He summoned all his strength, got up, and staggered in the direction of the sound.

Questions :**1 × 5 = 5**

- (a) What increased the gloom and despair of the peddler ?

- (b) How did he feel in the forest ?
- (c) What did he hear ?
- (d) What did he do then ?
- (e) Find words from the passage which mean :
 - (i) Disappointment
 - (ii) Gathered

OR

"Why not organize yourselves into a cooperative ?", I ask a group of young men who have fallen into the vicious circle of middlemen who trapped their fathers and forefathers. "Even if we get organized, we are the ones who will be hauled up by the police, beaten and dragged to jail for doing something illegal," they say. There is no leader among them, no one who could help them see things differently. Their fathers are as tired as they are. They talk endlessly in a spiral that moves from poverty to apathy, to greed and to injustice.

(10)

2901/(Set : C)

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Name the chapter and its writer.
- (b) What does the writer suggest a group of young men to do ?
- (c) What is the response of the young men to the writer's suggestion ?
- (d) What do their fathers talk about ?
- (e) Find words from the passage which mean :
 - (i) Unite
 - (ii) Indifference

6. Answer in about **150** words :

6

What was the order from Berlin ? How did that order affect the people of Alsace, particularly M. Hamel and his students ?

OR

Give a character sketch of the rattrap peddler.

2901/(Set : C)

7. Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each : $4 \times 2 = 8$

- (a) Why did the ironmaster speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home ?
- (b) Why was Douglas determined to overcome his fear of water ?
- (c) Is Saheb happy working at the tea-stall ? Explain.
- (d) What did M. Hamel ask Franz to recite ? How did he fare in it ?

8. Answer any **three** questions in **one** or **two** sentences : $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (a) Why did Franz start late for school ?
- (b) What makes the city of Firozabad famous ?
- (c) What had happened when Douglas was ten or eleven year old ?

- (d) How did the instructor make Douglas a perfect swimmer ?
- (e) From where did the peddler get the idea of the world being a rattrap ?

(B) Poetry Section

- 9.** Read the following stanza and answer the questions that follow :

..... but soon

put that thought away, 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
away, I looked again at her.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Name the poem and the poet.
- (b) What did the poet do to put her thought away from her mother ?
- (c) What did the poet see outside ?

- (d) What did the poet do after reaching the airport ?
- (e) Find words from the stanza which mean :
- (i) Running fast
 - (ii) Happy

OR

On sour 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'.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Name the poem and the poet.
- (b) What walls have been referred to in these lines ?
- (c) Whose names have been written on the walls of the room ?

- (d) Where are the donations and Shakespeare's head placed ?
- (e) What are the other pictures on the wall ?

10. Answer the following question in about **100** words : **6**

What idea does the poet want to convey in his poem "Keeping Quiet" ?

OR

Describe some of the children seen by the poet in the elementary school classroom.

11. Answer any **two** questions in about **30-40** words each : $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (i) How does the poetess's mother look ?
- (ii) Why was the map of the world said to be "a bad example" ? (*An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum*).
- (iii) Why shouldn't we speak any language and not move our arms ? (*Keeping Quiet*)

SECTION – D**(Supplementary Reader : Vistas)**

- 12.** Answer the following in about **150** words : 6

The story of "The Tiger King" is a satire on the conceit of those in power. How does the author employ the literary device of dramatic irony in the story ?

OR

Why is Antarctica right place to go to, to understand the earth's present, past and future ?

- 13.** Answer any **three** questions in about **30** words each : $3 \times 3 = 9$

- (i) What was the reaction of Dr. Sadao and Hana on seeing the wounded Man ?

(The Enemy)

- (ii) Who washed the wounded man before the operation ?

(The Enemy)

- (iii) What does "The Third Level" refer to in the story ?
- (iv) Do you see any intersection of time and space in the story "The Third Level" ?
- (v) What did the chief astrologer tell to be the cause of the Maharaja's death ?

(The Tiger King)

