

CLASS : 12th (Sr. Secondary) Code No. 4301

Series : SS-M/2019

Roll No.

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SET : C

ENGLISH (Core)
[For all Groups I, II, III]
ACADEMIC/OPEN

(Only for Fresh/Re-appear Candidates)

Time allowed : 3 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.*
- *Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.*
- *Don't leave blank page/ pages in your answer-book.*
- *Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.*
- *Candidates must write their Roll Number on the question paper.*
- *Before answering the question, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.***

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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) *Attempt all the parts of a question together.*
- (iv) *Stick to the word-limit wherever prescribed.*

SECTION - A
(Reading Skills)

[M. M. : 9

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

For four days, I walked through the narrow lanes of the old city, enjoying the romance of being in a city where history still lives - in its cobblestone streets and people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ. This is Jerusalem, home to the sacred sites of Christianity, Islam and Judaism. This is the place that houses the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the place where Jesus was finally laid to rest. This is also the site of Christ's crucifixion, burial and resurrection. Built by the Roman Emperor Constantine at the site of an earlier temple to Aphrodite, it is the most venerated Christian shrine in the world. And justifiably so. Here, within the church, are the last five stations of the cross, the 10th station where Jesus was stripped of his clothes, the 11th where he was nailed to the cross, the 12th where he died on the cross, the 13th where the body was removed from the cross, and the 14th, his tomb. For all this weighty tradition, the approach and entrance to the church is nondescript. You have to ask for directions. Even to the devout Christian pilgrims walking along the Via Dolorosa - the Way of Sorrows - first nine stations look clueless. Then a courtyard appears, hemmed in by other buildings and a doorway to one side. This leads to a vast area of

huge stone architecture. Immediately inside the entrance, is your first stop. It's the stone of anointing: this is the place, according to Greek tradition, where Christ was removed from the cross. The Roman Catholics, however, believe it to be the spot where Jesus' body was prepared for burial by Joseph. What happened next ? Jesus was buried. He was taken to a place outside the city of Jerusalem where other graves existed and there, he was buried in a cave. However, all that is long gone, destroyed by continued attacks and rebuilding; what remains is the massive - and impressive - Rotunda (a round building with a dome) that Emperor Constantine built. Under this, and right in the centre of the Rotunda, is the structure that contains the Holy Sepulchre. "How do you know that this is Jesus' tomb ?" I asked one of the pilgrims standing next to me. He was clueless, more interested, like the rest of them, in the novelty of it all and in photographing it, than in its history or tradition. At the start of the first century, the place was a disused quarry outside the city walls. According to the gospels, Jesus' crucifixion occurred 'at a place outside the city walls with graves nearby ... ' ... Archaeologists have discovered tombs from that era, so the site is compatible with the biblical period. The structure at the site is a marble tomb built over the original burial chamber. It has two rooms, and you enter four at a time into the first of these, the Chapel of the Angel. Here the angel is supposed to have sat on a stone to recount Christ's resurrection. A low door made of white marble, partly worn away by pilgrims' hands, leads to a smaller chamber inside. This is the 'room of the tomb', the place where Jesus was buried. We entered in single file. On my right was a large marble slab that covered the original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid.

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A woman knelt and prayed. Her eyes were wet with tears. She pressed her face against the slab to hide them, but it only made it worse.

Questions :

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of ancient era ?
- (a) There are narrow lanes
 - (b) Roads are paved with cobblestones
 - (c) People can be seen riding asses
 - (d) All of the above
- (ii) Holy Sepulchre is sacred to __
- (a) Christianity
 - (b) Islam
 - (c) Judaism
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (iii) Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church ?
- (a) Its lanes are narrow
 - (b) Entrance to the church is nondescript
 - (c) People are not tourist friendly
 - (d) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place
- (iv) Where was Jesus buried ?
- (a) In a cave
 - (b) At a place outside the city
 - (c) In the Holy Sepulchre
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

OR

Maharana Pratap ruled over Mewar only for 25 years. However, he accomplished so much grandeur during his reign that his glory surpassed the boundaries of countries and time turning him into an immortal personality. He along with his kingdom became a synonym for valour, sacrifice and patriotism. Mewar had been

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a leading Rajput kingdom even before Maharana Pratap occupied the throne. Kings of Mewar, with the cooperation of their nobles and subjects, had established such traditions in the kingdom, as augmented their magnificence despite the hurdles of having a smaller area under their command and less population. There did come a few thorny occasions when the flag of the kingdom seemed sliding down. Their flag once again heaved high in the sky thanks to the gallantry and brilliance of the people of Mewar. The destiny of Mewar was good in the sense that barring a few kings, most of the rulers were competent and patriotic. This glorious tradition of the kingdom almost continued for 1500 years since its establishment, right from the reign of Bappa Rawal. In fact, only 60 years before Maharana Pratap, Rana Sanga drove the kingdom to the pinnacle of fame. His reputation went beyond Rajasthan and reached Delhi. Two generations before him, Rana Kumbha had given a new stature to the kingdom through victories and developmental work. During his reign, literature and art also progressed extraordinarily. Rana himself was inclined towards writing and his works are read with reverence even today. The ambience of his kingdom was conducive to the creation of high quality work of art and literature. These accomplishments were the outcome of a long-standing tradition sustained by several generations. The life of the people of Mewar have been peaceful and prosperous during the long span of time; otherwise such extraordinary accomplishment in these fields would not have been possible. This is reflected in their art and literature as well as their loving nature. They compensate for lack of admirable physique by their firm but pleasant nature. The ambience of Mewar remains lovely thanks to the

cheerful and liberal character of its people. One may observe astonishing pieces of workmanship not only in the forts and palaces of Mewar but also in public utility buildings. Ruins of many structures which are still standing tall in their grandeur are testimony to the fact that Mewar was not only the land of the brave but also a seat of art and culture. Amidst aggression and bloodshed, literature and art flourished and creative pursuits of literature and artists did not suffer. Imagine, how glorious the period must have been when the Vijaya Stambha which is the sample of our great ancient architecture even today, was constructed. In the same fort, Kirti Stambha is standing high, reflecting how liberal the then administration was which allowed people from other communities and kingdoms to come and carry out construction work. It is useless to indulge in the debate whether the Vijay Stambha was constructed first or the Kirti Stambha. The fact is that both the capitals are standing side by side and reveal the proximity between the king and the subjects of Mewar. The cycle of time does not remain the same. Whereas the reign of Rana Sanga was crucial in raising the kingdom to the acme of glory, it also proved to be his nemesis. History took a turn. The fortune of Mewar – the land of the brave, started waning. Rana tried to save the day with his acumen which was running against the stream and the glorious traditions for sometime.

Questions :

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) Maharana Pratap became immortal because :
- (a) he ruled Mewar for 25 years
 - (b) he added a lot of grandeur to Mewar
 - (c) of his valour, sacrifice and patriotism
 - (d) both (b) and (c)

- (ii) Difficulties in the way of Mewar were :
- (a) lack of cooperation of the nobility
 - (b) ancient traditions of the kingdom
 - (c) its small area and small population
 - (d) the poverty of the subjects
- (iii) During thorny occasions :
- (a) The flag of Mewar seemed to be lowered
 - (b) The people of Mewar showed gallantry
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (iv) Mewar was lucky because :
- (a) Most of its people were competent
 - (b) Most of its rulers were competent
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

2. Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Supply an appropriate title also : $4 + 1 = 5$
- Whether work should be placed among the causes of happiness or among the causes of unhappiness may perhaps be regarded as a doubtful question. There is certainly much work which is exceedingly irksome, and an excess of work is always very painful. However, work is not, to most people, more painful than idleness. There are, in work, all grades; from more relief of tedium up to the profoundest delights, according to the nature of the work and the abilities of the worker. Most of the work that most people have to do is not interesting in itself, but even that work has certain great advantages. To begin with, it fills a good many hour of the day without the need of deciding what one shall do. Most people, when they are left free to fill their own time according to their own choice, are at a loss

to think of anything sufficiently pleasant to be worth doing. And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling that something else would have been more pleasant here. To be able to fill leisure intelligently is the last product of civilization and at present very few people have reached this level. Moreover, the exercise of choice is tiresome in itself. Except, to people with unusual initiative, it is positively agreeable to be told what to do at each hour of the day, provided the orders are not too unpleasant. Most of the idle rich suffer unspeakable boredom. At times they may find relief by hunting big game in Africa or by flying around the world, but the number of such sensations is limited, especially after youth is past. Accordingly, the more intelligent rich men work nearly as hard as if they were poor. Work, therefore is desirable, first and foremost as a preventive of boredom, although uninteresting work is as boring as having nothing to do. With this advantage of work, another associated advantage is that it makes holidays much more delicious when they come. Provided that a man does not have to work so hard as to impair his vigour, he is likely to find far more zest than an idle man would possibly find. The second advantage of most paid work and some of unpaid work is that it gives chances of success and opportunities for ambition. In most work, success is measured by income and while our capitalistic society continues, this is inevitable. However dull work too, becomes bearable, if it is a means of building up a reputation. Continuity of purpose is one of the most essential ingredients of happiness and that comes chiefly through work.

SECTION - B**(Grammar/Writing Skills)** [M. M. : 26**3.** Attempt any *two* from each sub-part :

- (a) Change the form of narration : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) "Lie down, Mohan", the father said to his son.
 - (ii) "What shall I tell him, Mummy ?" the child asked.
 - (iii) He said, "I do Yogasanas daily."
- (b) Supply articles wherever necessary : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) sky has no limits.
 - (ii) He is admitted to hospital.
 - (iii) This ring is made of gold.
- (c) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs given in the brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) our king live long! (May/Will)
 - (ii) Make haste lest you get late.
(will/should)
 - (iii) My friend did not help me though he have helped. (could/will)
- (d) Change the voice : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) There is nothing to lose.
 - (ii) Shall I eat the fruit ?
 - (iii) The fruit tastes sweet.
- (e) Use the correct form of verb given in the brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) I or he to be rewarded. (am/is)
 - (ii) Many an accident recently taken place. (has/have)
 - (iii) No student and no teacher present. (was/were)

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4. Attempt any **two** of the following : $3 \times 2 = 6$

- (a) On the occasion of World Book Day, the school has decided to organise a Book Fair. Vishaka/Vishnu, the secretary of the Book Club, wants to call a meeting of the office bearers of the club to discuss the arrangements for the fair. Write a notice in not more than **50** words.
- (b) You are Sudha/Sudhir of Model Town, Sonipat. You wish to purchase some property in Hisar. Draft an advertisement in not more than **50** words to be published in "The Tribune", giving all the relevant details.
- (c) Design a poster creating awareness about Right to Information.

5. Attempt any **one** of the following : 5

- (a) You are Ankit/Ankita. You participated in a career counselling programme organised by 'Careers'. You had the opportunity of listening to professionals from various fields like food technology, Biometric Sciences, nanotechnology, media management etc. Write a report of the programme in about **150-200** words for 'Employment Avenues.'
- (b) Write a paragraph of about **100** words on 'Freedom of Speech'.

6. You are interested in taking The British Council library membership in Delhi. Write a letter to The Head Librarian asking for the details and the required procedure. You are Preetam/Priya. 5

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SECTION - C**(A) Main Reader [Prose]** [M. M. : 20

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

I heard M. Hamel say to me, "I won't scold you, little Franz; you must feel bad enough. See how it is! Every day we have said to ourselves, 'Bah! I've plenty of time. I'll learn it tomorrow.' And now you see where we've come out. Ah, that's the great trouble with Alsace; she puts off learning till tomorrow. Now those fellows out there will have the right to say to you, 'How is it; you pretend to be Frenchmen, and yet you can neither speak nor write your own language ?' But you are not the worst, poor little Franz. We've all a great deal to reproach ourselves with."

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter from which this passage has been taken :
- (a) The Last Lesson
 - (b) Lost Spring
 - (c) Deep Water
 - (d) The Rattrap
- (ii) Who does 'I' refer to in these lines ?
- (a) M. Hamel
 - (b) Alphonse Daudet
 - (c) Vincent Daudet
 - (d) None of the above
- (iii) Who would not scold Franz ?
- (a) His father
 - (b) His mother
 - (c) M. Hamel
 - (d) None of the above

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- (iv) What is the trouble with Alsace ?
- (a) she is putting off learning till tomorrow
 - (b) she is leaving the city till tomorrow
 - (c) she is coming back till tomorrow
 - (d) none of the above
- (v) Which language does M. Hamel teach ?
- (a) English
 - (b) German
 - (c) French
 - (d) Hindi

OR

Gandhi decided to go first to Muzzafarpur, which was en route to Champaran, to obtain more complete information about conditions than Shukla was capable of imparting. He accordingly sent a telegram to Professor J. B. Kripalani, of the Arts College in Muzzafarpur, whom he had seen at Tagore's Shantiniketan school. The train arrived at midnight, 15 April, 1917. Kripalani was waiting at the station with a large body of students. Gandhi stayed there for two days in the home of Professor Malkani, a teacher in a government school. "It was an extraordinary thing in those days," Gandhi commented, "for a government professor to harbour a man like me". In smaller localities, the Indians were afraid to show sympathy for advocates of home-rule.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Where did Gandhiji decide to go first ?
- (a) Sevagram
 - (b) Lucknow
 - (c) Patna
 - (d) Muzzafarpur

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- (ii) Why did Gandhiji decide to stay there briefly ?
- (a) to meet old friends
 - (b) to meet the sharecroppers
 - (c) to obtain complete information
 - (d) to find the official version
- (iii) Whom had Gandhiji informed telegraphically ?
- (a) Professor J. B. Kriplani
 - (b) Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Professor Malkani
 - (d) Brij Kishor Babu
- (iv) When did Gandhiji's train arrive there ?
- (a) at noon
 - (b) at midnight
 - (c) at sunset
 - (d) at sunrise
- (v) Who were waiting at the station with Kriplani ji ?
- (a) Sharecroppers
 - (b) Home-rule supporters
 - (c) Lawyers
 - (d) College students

8. Answer any **one** of the following : 5
Write a character sketch of Franz.

OR

The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhiji's life. Elucidate.

9. Answer any **five** of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (i) "What a thunderclap these words were to me!" Which were the words that shocked and surprised little Franz ?
 - (ii) Would you agree that promises made to poor children are poorly kept ? Why do you think this happens in the incidents narrated in the text ?
 - (iii) Why did the peddler sign himself as Captain Von Stahle ?
 - (iv) Why did the peddler think that the world was a rattrap ?
 - (v) How could Gandhi persuade the lawyers to follow him into jail ?
 - (vi) Did Sophie really meet Danny Casey ?
 - (vii) What happened when Sophie and her family went to watch the match on Saturday ?

SECTION – C

(B) Main Reader [Poetry] [M. M. : 11

10. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow :

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

Questions :

- (i) Name the poem and poet. 2
- (ii) What are 'fishermen' symbolic of ? 1
- (iii) What message does the poet seem to give in these lines ? 1
- (iv) What image does Neruda portray in the last lines ? 1

OR

*Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing
A flowery band to blind us to the earth,
Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways.
Made for our searching*

Questions :

- (i) Name the poem and poet. 2
(ii) Explain : 'Wreathing a flowery band to bind us to earth'. 1
(iii) Why is there an 'inhuman dearth of noble natures' ? 1
(iv) What are 'unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways' ? 1

11. Answer any **two** of the following : 3 × 2 = 6

- (i) What does the poet want for the children of the slums ?
(ii) What spreads the pall of despondence over our dark spirits ? How is it removed ?
(iii) Why do you think Aunt Jennifer created animals that are so different from her own character ? What might the poet be suggesting, through this difference ?

SECTION – D

(Supplementary Reader) [M. M. : 14

12. Answer any **one** of the following : 5

Why did Sadao Hoki go to America ? Narrate his experiences there.

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OR

The lesson, 'On the Face of It', is an apt depiction of the loneliness and sense of alienation experienced by people on account of a disability. Explain.

13. Answer any **three** of the following : $3 \times 3 = 9$

- (i) What does the chief Astrologer tell to be the cause of Maharaja's death ?
- (ii) Was Dr. Sadao arrested on the charge of harbouring an enemy ?
- (iii) Why does Mr. Lamb leave his gate always open ?
- (iv) How did Zitkala-Sa try to prevent the shingling of her hair ?



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