Study Material

English Core(301) : Class XII

for the

Academic year 2015-2016
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
ZONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING, MYSORE

Study Material

English Core (301) for Class XII
for the
Academic year 2015-2016

Prepared/Revised by

Mr. U.P Binoy
PGT (English), Faculty, KVS ZIET Mysore
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<td>Shri. Santosh Kumar Mall, IAS</td>
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FOREWORD

The seven PGTs working as members of faculty at KVS, ZIET Mysore- Mr. K Arumugam (Physics), Mr. Kallu Sivalingam (Maths), Mr. M Reddenna (Geo.), Mr. Murugan (History), Mr. Hari Shankar (Hindi), Mr. Joseph Paul (Econ.) and Mr. U.P Binoy (English) prepared Study Materials for Class XII for the academic year 2015-2016 in their respective subjects.

All these study materials focus on some select aspects, namely;

- Gist of lessons/chapter
- Marking scheme (CBSE)
- Important questions
- Solved Question papers with value point.
- Tips for scoring well in the examination.

The above mentioned seven members of faculty at ZIET Mysore have put in a lot of efforts and prepared the materials in a period of two months. They deserve commendations for their single-minded pursuit in bringing out these materials.

The teachers of these subjects namely, Physics, Mathematics, Geography, History, Hindi, Economics and English may use the materials in the month of January & February 2016 for Pre-Board Examination revision and practice purposes. It is hoped that these materials will help the students perform better in the forthcoming Board Examinations.

The teachers are requested to go through the materials thoroughly, and feel free to send their opinions and suggestions for the improvement of these materials to kvszietmysore@gmail.com.

Dr. E.T ARASU
Deputy Commissioner & Director
KVS, ZIET Mysore
About the material

This study material/revision material is prepared keeping in mind the necessity of the teachers, and the students who are appearing for AISSCE 2015 alike. When teachers can use it for better understanding of the lessons and various aspects of teaching learning inputs at one level, the elaborate lesson wise question bank with solved and practice questions may help teachers to customize and create worksheets for revision or provide it as ready-made notes for the students. The students can make use of the material to understand each lesson of the prescribed textbooks better and refresh the understanding of their concept about all the types of questions in Section A: Reading and Section: B: Writing. The detailed notes on how to answer each type of question with the marking scheme will help children focus their preparation for facing the examination with ease. The solved questions/exercises will help them model and practice well, based on the given practice questions. The CBSE Sample question paper and the previous year’s Board examination papers given at the end of the study material may help them take mock examination and self-evaluate their performance with the given marking scheme and boost confidence to face the final board examination.

The teachers are requested to make use of the material and bring it to the notice of the students. Valuable suggestions are invited for further revision and improvement of the material.

U. P Binoy
PGT (Eng) KVS, ZIET Mysore
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ENGLISH CORE (CODE NO. 301)  
CLASS - XII

SECTION A

READING COMPREHENSION  

Reading Unseen Passages and Note making

Two unseen passages with a variety of very short answer / short answer or MCQ type questions to test comprehension, interpretation and inference. Vocabulary such as word formation and inference of meaning will also be tested.

The total length of the two passages will be between 1100 - 1200 words. The passage will include two of the following:

a) Factual passages, e.g., instructions, descriptions, reports.

b) Descriptive passages involving opinion, e.g., argumentative, persuasive or interpretative text.

c) Literary passages, e.g., extract from fiction, drama, poetry, essay or biography. A poem could be of 28-35 lines.
   • The passages can be literary, factual or discursive to test comprehension. The length of one passage should be between 600-700 words.
   • A third passage of 400-500 words for note-making and abstraction.

SECTION B

WRITING SKILLS

- Short Answer Questions, e.g., advertisement and notices, designing or drafting posters, writing formal and informal invitations and replies.
- Long Answer Questions: Letters based on verbal / visual input.

Letter types include

- Business or official letters (for making enquiries, registering complaints, asking for and giving information, placing orders and sending replies)
- Letters to the editor (giving suggestions or opinion on issues of public interest)
- Application for a job

Very Long Answer Questions: Two compositions based on visual and/or verbal Input may be descriptive or argumentative in nature such as an article, a debate or a speech.

SECTION C

LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS AND LONG READING TEXT  

Flamingo and Vistas

- Very Short Answer Questions - Based on an extract from poetry to test comprehension and appreciation.
- Short Answer Questions - Based on prose / drama / poetry from both the texts.
- Long Answer Question - Based on texts to test global comprehension and extrapolation beyond the texts to bring out the key messages and values.
- Long Answer Question - Based on texts to test global comprehension along with analysis and extrapolation.
- Long Answer Question - Based on theme, plot and incidents from the prescribed novels.
- Long Answer Question - Based on understanding appreciation, analysis and interpretation of the character sketch.

Prescribed Books
1. **Flamingo**: English Reader published by National Council of Education Research and Training, New Delhi
2. **Vistas**: Supplementary Reader published by National Council of Education Research and Training, New Delhi

   Note: Long answer questions based on values can be given in the writing section or in the literature section.

<table>
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3. **Long Reading Text/Novel (either one)**
   i) The Invisible Man (unabridged)  
   ii) Silas Marner (unabridged)  

   Author
   H.G. Wells  
   George Eliot
## QUESTION PAPER DESIGN 2015-16

### CLASS XII

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Typology</th>
<th>Typology of questions/learning outcomes</th>
<th>MCQ I mark</th>
<th>Very Short Answer Question 1 mark</th>
<th>Short Answer Question 3 marks</th>
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<th>Long Answer 1 80-100 words 5 marks</th>
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<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Writing skills</td>
<td>Reasoning, appropriacy of style and tone, using appropriate format and fluency, inference, analysis, evaluation and creativity.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
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| TOTAL                         | 6x1=6                                 | 20x1=20    | 5x3=15                           | 1x4=4                        | 1x5=5                        | 5x6=30                           | 2x10=20                          | 100                                                      | 100         |           |
SECTION-WISE ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTION PAPER

SECTION - A : READING

READING COMPREHENSION

Comprehension means understanding or perception. The following points are to be carefully noted while attempting questions on comprehension.

- Go through the passage carefully and arrive at the general idea of the subject the passage presents.
- Read a second time to get a better understanding of the passage.
- Arrive at the meaning of difficult words by relating them to the preceding and following sentences.
- Underline relevant words and phrases of the passages which can help you deduce the answers.
- While selecting answer to the MCQs please see that the most appropriate answer referring to the facts given in the passage be selected.
- Read the questions carefully.
- Answer precisely using simple language.
- Answers should reveal your understanding of the passage.
- If you are asked to provide a suitable title or heading to the passage remember the title is hidden either in the beginning or ending of the passage.
- Title should relate to the main idea of the passage and should be brief.
A. 1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that            (12 Marks)

1. First, a warning. The journey is tough, steep and peppered with hairpin bends. If you are not a hardened traveller, by the time you reach Tawang your head is likely to be spinning. Add to it the breeze which pierces through all your protective clothing and you could well be wondering what prompted you to make this arduous trip to such Himalayan heights.

2. To get acclimatized to high altitude, the recipe is simple and strict – take it easy on the first day, lest you find yourself out of breath and panting. Tuck yourself in a warm bed and sip some thupka (Tibetan noodle soup) and begin your adventures the following day.

3. In fact when you get up the next morning, you will scarcely believe what you see. The picture postcard beauty of the hill station in Arunachal Pradesh will simply take your breath away. The scenery is pristine and the Himalayan ranges are lush with pine, oak and rhododendron forests. There is also a rich growth of bamboo, which is the favorite food of the red panda found in this part of the Northeast.

4. Located about 10,000 feet above sea level, the Tawang monastery is the second oldest monastery in Asia, which explains the rush of tourists to this remote settlement. The magnificent monastery overlooks the valley and surrounded by mountains that seem to be towering around it like guards. The monastery’s enormous yellow roof and white walls stand out like a beacon. The place is completely isolated from the world.

5. One of the biggest attractions of the monastery is the three storey dukhang (assembly hall) that has a magnificent eight-meter-high gilded image of Buddha.

6. The ancient library, leading onto the parkhang (main courtyard) has an excellent collection of old scriptures, images and thankas (traditional paintings and monastery – or gompa in local language – is over 350 years old and is an important centre of pilgrimage for Buddhists.

7. The sixth Dalai Lama was born here. Also known as the Golden Namgyan Lhatse, the monastery is a repository of Tibetan Buddhist culture.

8. Tawang does not have an airport or railway station of its own. It is connected with other town in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam by road. Reaching Tawang from Kolkata is braving a long but rewarding journey. The drive through the picturesque mountain country is spectacular and can leave you breathless as you wind around steep hill-roads and maneuver sharp hairpin bends. In parts, the road can be rather treacherous. This is definitely not a drive for the faint-hearted.
9. The journey to Tawang starts from Guwahati on a bus or a taxi to Bomdila. Past the Dirang valley with its old dzong (fort), the road climbs sharply to Sela Pass at 13,940 feet. This barren, desolate landscape is softened by a serene lake that lies below Sela Pass.

10. Twang has one main street and a warren on alleys to the houses that climb up the hillside towards the towering monastery. It also has one quaint little bazaar which sells products ranging from talismans and prayer wheels to garish sunglasses and transistors. The snack stalls are a plenty offering solja, the yak butter tea, thupka and hot memos, the delicious steamed meat dumpling with chili sauce.

(I) On the basis of the understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option (1 x 4=4 marks)

1. To acclimatize to high altitude, one should.
   a). wear very warm clothes
   b). take precautionary medicine
   c). have strong will-power
   d). be cool about it in the beginning

2. Which of the following is not correct about Tawang?
   a). a remote settlement
   b). unconnected by air
   c). offers wonderful spectacles of beauty
   d). biggest monastery in the world

3. The biggest attraction in the monastery is.
   a). the gilded image of Budha
   b). the enormous yellow roof and white walls
   c). the ancient library
   d). the panoramic view around

4. Tawang can be reached by...
   a). Air
   b). Train
   c). Road from Sikkim
   d). Road passing through Assam
(II) Answer the following questions as briefly as possible. (6 marks)

5. Why is the journey up Twang so arduous? (1)
6. Why do people like to visit Tawang? (1)
7. How can one reach Tawang? (1)
8. How is Tawang important for Budhist? (1)
9. How does a drive to Tawang attract visitors? (1)
10. What are the food delicacies that visitors can enjoy atop Tawang? (1)

(III) Pick out words or phrases which convey the same meaning as the following. (2)

1. Extremely attractive (Para 4)
2. Holy place (Para 6)

Answers

(I) 1. d). be cool about it in the beginning 2. d). biggest monastery in the world
3. a). the gilded image of Budha 4. d). Road passing through Assam

(II) 5. The breeze pierces the protective clothes. The traveler’s head starts spinning.
6. Greatly attracted by the panoramic beauty. The scenery is wonderful.
7. You can reach Tawang only by road either from Kolkata or passing through Arunachal Pradesh or Assam

8. Tawang is the birth place of the sixth Dalai Lama. It is the place of Budhist pilgrimage and the monastery is a repository of Tibetan Budhist culture.
9. Picteresque and spectacular mountains with breathless views.

10. solja, the yak butter tea, thupka and hot memos, the delicious streamed meat dumpling with chilly sauce

(III) 1. Magnificent 2. Pilgrimage
Unseen Passages for Practice

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

Light Pollution

1. Every urbanite knows the bright lights of the city make it impossible to see the stars in a night sky. What most of us do not know is that those lights also may be making us sick. The cause is light pollution – the unearthly glow of billions of street lamps, security and porch lights, searchlights, office lights and signs – as people everywhere try to dispel the darkness of the night.

2. For the first time, light is being investigated seriously as a pollutant and a health hazard – a possible cause increased incidence of breast cancer, depression and other ailments.

3. In the most heavily urbanized regions, it no longer ever really gets dark. Satellite images reveal that in large areas of eastern North America, Western Europe, Japan and Korea, night has become a constant twilight. In a natural night sky, someone looking at the heavens should be able to see nearly 3500 stars and planets and the glow from the Milky Way, our galaxy. But in some brightly lit cities, the number of visible stars has dwindled to about a few dozen.

4. And for many wildlife species, light pollution seems to be as grave as environmental threat as bulldozed habitats and toxic-chemical dumping.

5. Lighting from office towers confuse migratory birds which fly into buildings lit up at night. Millions of birds in North America die from these crashes. Researchers have noticed since the 1980s that artificial lights along ocean beaches confuse millions of baby turtles. Observers say that the turtles instinctively crawl to the brightest thing on the horizon – normally the reflection of the moon on the sea. But where beaches are illuminated, baby turtles often crawl to the lit roads, where they are flattened by cars, or wander in circles on the beach. Once day breaks, they bake to death in the sun.

6. Sea turtles and birds are clearly in peril because of light at night, but scientists have begun to study whether human may share something of the same fate. Richard Steven, a US Epidemiologist, has developed the idea that night light can disrupt critical hormonal levels that affect human health.
7. Stevens came to this conclusion while trying to solve the puzzle of why breast cancer risk is five times higher in industrialized societies than in non-industrialized countries.

8. Stevens turned to literature on circadian rhythms—the 24-hour biological clock that guides daily body functions—and on melatonin, a hormone most living creatures produce only in darkness. In a study published in 2001, Stevens says that there is ‘mounting evidence to suggest that disruption of the melatonin rhythm may lead to chronic fatigue, depression, reproduction anomalies and perhaps even cancer’. Melatonin is produced in the brain’s pineal gland only when the eyes signal it is dark. Those working under lighting at night could be reducing the amount of melatonin they produce.

9. Travis Longcore, Science Director at the Urban Wild lands Group (a Los Angeles conservation group), says that light pollution should be receiving the same attention as other environmental ills. Canada has set up a conservation reserve north of Toronto, the first in the world to preserve a pristine night sky. Conservationists are hoping to expand the area of preserved night sky beyond the park’s boundaries by encouraging local municipalities to curtail the use of poorly designed night lighting.

10. In the United States, the International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) has been campaigning for bylaws requiring ‘night-friendly’ lights, with the bulbs recesses into the fixture so that the light does not glare out horizontally or upwards. Lamps that direct a light beam at the ground use less electricity and do not uselessly light the sky. While the health and environmental impacts of night pollution are starting to capture attention, Dave Crawford, the executive director of IDA, has other concerns too. He too worries that light may be making people sick and harming wildlife, but he says the fading of the heavens could also cause a fading of the human imagination—in many ways a greater long-term threat.

11. Writers and artists have been drawn inspiration from the night sky. Says Crawford, “It’s the glamour and wonder of the universe we live in. We’ve got to preserve that.”

(I) On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. International Dark Sky Association has been campaigning for ...
   a). Switching off all the lights at night
   b). Reduce usage of electricity
   c). Creating bylaws for night-friendly lights
   d). Banning artificial lights

2. Which of the following creatures is not affected by light?
   a). Birds
   b). Animals
   c). Turtles
   d). Fish
(II). Answer the following questions (6 marks)

3. How is light a pollutant? (1)

4. What startling revelation does this passage provide about death of turtles? (1)

5. How does lighting affect our daily body functions? (1)

6. What measures have been taken in Canada to reduce light pollution? (1)

7. What are the suggestions given by the IDA to counter light pollution? (1)

8. How do writers place solidarity against light pollution? (1)

(III) Pick out words or phrases which convey the same meaning as the following: (2 marks)

(i) Threat or danger (Para 6)
(ii) To limit (para 8)

NOTE MAKING

Tips to prepare Notes and Summary:

• Prepare notes using phrases only and never use complete sentences.
• The topic sentence of each paragraph is the main point and the ideas affiliated to it are the sub-points – one or more depending on the concepts in the paragraph. Sub points should be limited to five.
• Each sub-point may or may not have supplementary ideas which become sub-sub points.
• Proper indentation is essential.
• Provide an appropriate title for the notes and the summary.
• Include a minimum of 4 to 6 distinctly different, recognizable short forms of the Longer Words (abbreviations) in the notes.
• Underline all short forms. Provide the key for the short forms at the end of the notes titled ‘Key to Abbreviations’.
• Cover all the important points in the passage while preparing the notes.
• Identify and club similar ideas scattered in different paragraphs/areas of the Passage before subtitling paragraph wise to make note short and precise. Do proper indentation. You may use symbols & figures also for abbreviation.
• Include all the important points in the notes meaningfully to prepare the summary in about 80
• Write the summary in complete sentences in a paragraph with a suitable title.

### Split up of Marks

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<td>Content: 2</td>
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### Passage for Note Making (Solved)

2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (8)

1. The small village of Somnathpur contains an extraordinary temple, built around 1268 A.D. by the Hoyasalas of Karnataka – one of the most prolific temple-builders. Belur and Helebid are among their better-known works. While these suffered during the invasions of the 14th century, the Somnathpur temple stands more or less intact in near-original condition.

2. This small temple captivates with the beauty and vitality of its detailed sculpture, covering almost every inch of the walls, pillars and even ceilings. It has three shikharas and stands on a star-shaped, raised platform with 24 edges. The outer walls have a profusion of detailed carvings: the entire surface run over by carved plaques of stone. There were vertical panels covered by exquisite figures of gods and goddesses with many incarnations being depicted. There were nymphs too, some carrying an ear of maize a symbol of plenty and prosperity. The elaborate ornamentation, very characteristic of Hoyasala sculptures, was a remarkable feature. On closer look- and it is worth it – the series of friezes on the outer walls revealed intricately carved caparisoned (covered decorative cloth) elephants, charging horsemen, stylized flowers, warriors, musicians, crocodiles, and swans.

3. The temple was actually commissioned by Soma Dandanayaka or Somnath (he named the village after himself), the minister of the Hoyasala king, Narasimha, the Third. The temple was built to house three versions of Krishna.

4. The inner center of the temple was the kalyana mandapa. Leading from here were three corridors each ending in a shrine, one for each kind of Krishna – Venugopala, Janardana and Prasanna Keshava, though only two remain in their original form. In the darkness of the sanctum sanctorum, I tried to discern the different images. The temple’s sculptural perfection is amazing and it includes the doors of the temple and the three elegantly carved towers.

2.1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Give the passage a suitable title. 5
**Temple of Somnathpur**

1. **Temple: the beauty and vitality**

   1.1. Detailed sculpture – covering walls, pillars, ceilings
      
      1.1. a. Series of friezes on outer walls
      
      1.1. b. Intricately carved elephants
      
      1.1. c. Charging horsemen
      
      1.1. d. Stylized flowers
      
      1.1. e. Warriors, musicians, crocodile and swans
      
   1.2. Three shikharas – stands *shaped, raised platform – 24 edges
      
   1.3. The outer walls – detailed carvings
      
   1.4. The entire surface – carved plaques of stone
      
   1.5. Vertical panels covered by exq. fig.

2. **Representation of Hinduism**

   2.1. Incarnations
      
   2.2. Many deities

---

2.2. Write a summary of the note prepared in not more than 80 words. (3 marks)

**Temple of Somnathpur**

The temple of Somnathpur is extraordinary due to the sculptures on the walls, pillars, and even the ceiling which is covered by exquisite figures of gods and goddesses. It is a representation of Hinduism with its many incarnations and deities. The temple commissioned by Somnath has a ‘kalyana mandapa’ with three corridors ending in a shrine.
Passages for Practice
(i) Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (8)

1. The practice of soil conservation involves methods to reduce soil erosion, prevent depletion of soil nutrients, and restore nutrients, already lost by erosion and excessive crop harvesting. Most methods used to control soil erosion involve, keeping the soil covered with vegetation.

2. In conventional farming, the land is ploughed several times and smoothed to make a planting surface—a practice that makes it vulnerable to soil erosion. To reduce erosion, an increasing number of farmers in many countries are using conservation—tillage farming, also known as minimum—tillage, or no—till farming, depending on the degree to which the soil is disturbed. Farmers using these methods disturb the soil as little as possible in planting crops.

3. For the minimum-tillage method, special tillers break up and loosen the subsurface soil without turning over the topsoil. In no-till farming special planting machines inject seeds, fertilizers and weed-killers into slits made in the unploughed soil.

4. In addition to reducing soil erosion, conservation—tillage and no-till farming reduce fuel and tillage costs and water loss from soil. They can also increase the number of crops that can be grown during a season.

5. Soil erosion can also be reduced by 30-50 percent on gently sloping land by means of contour farming—ploughing and planting crops in rows across, rather than up and down, the sloped contours of the land. Each row planted horizontally along the slope of the land acts as a small dam to help hold and slow the runoff of water.

6. Terracing can be used on steeper slopes. Each terrace retains some of the water running down the vegetated slope. Terracing provides water for crops at all levels and decreases soil erosion by reducing the amount and speed of water runoff. In areas of high rainfall, diversions ditches must be built behind each terrace to permit adequate drainage.

7. In strip cropping, a series of rows of one crop, such as corn or soybeans, is planted in a wide strip. Then the next strip is planted with a soil-conserving cover crop, such as grass or grass-legume mixture, which completely covers the soil and thus reduces erosion.
These alternating rows of cover trap soil that erodes from the other rows, catch and reduce water runoff, and help prevent the spread of plant diseases and pests from one strip to another.

8. Windbreaks can reduce erosion caused by exposure of cultivated lands to high winds or shelter beats. These are long rows of trees planted to partially block the wind. Windbreaks also provide habitats for birds, pest eating and pollinating insects and other animals.

3. a). On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Give the passage a suitable title. (5 marks)

3.b). Write a summary of the notes prepared in not more than 80 words. (3 marks)

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (8 marks)

1. The tests of life are its plus factors. Overcoming illness and suffering is a plus factor for it moulds character. Steel is iron plus fire, soil is rock plus heat. So let’s include the plus factor in our lives.

2. Sometimes the plus factor is more readily seen by the simple-hearted. Myers tells the story of a mother who brought into her home - as a companion to her own son - a little boy who happened to have a hunchback. She had warned her son to be careful not to refer to his disability, and to go right on playing with him as if he were like any other boy.

3. The boys were playing and after a few minutes she overheard her son say to his companion: “Do you know what you have got on your back?” The little boy was embarrassed, but before he could reply, his playmate continued: “It is the box in which your wings are and someday God is going to cut it open and then you will fly away and be an angel”.

4. Often it takes a third eye or a change in focus, to see the plus factor. Walking along the corridors of a hospital recently where patients were struggling with fear of pain and tests, I was perturbed. What gave me fresh perspective were the sayings put up everywhere, intended to uplift. One saying made me conscious of the beauty of the universe in the midst of pain, suffering and struggle. The other saying assured me that God was with me when I was in deep water and that no troubles would overwhelm me.

5. The import of those sayings also made me aware of the nether springs that flow into people’s lives when they touch rock bottom or lonely or even deserted. The nether springs make recovery possible, and they bring peace and patience in the midst of pain and distress.
6. The forces of death and destruction are not so much physical as they are psychic and psychological. When malice, hate and hard-heartedness prevail, they get channeled as forces of destruction. Where openness, peace and good-heartedness prevail, the forces of life gush forth to regenerate hope and joy. The life force is triumphant when love overcomes fear. Both fear and love are deep mysteries, but the effect of love is to build whereas fear tends to destroy. Love is often the plus factor that helps build character. It helps us to accept and to overcome suffering. It creates lasting bonds and its reach is infinite.

7. It is true that there is no shortage of destructive elements - forces and people who seek to destroy others and in the process, destroy themselves - but at the same time there are signs of love and life everywhere that are constantly enabling us to overcome setbacks. So let’s not look only at gloom and doom - let’s seek out positivity and happiness. For it is when you seek that you will find what is waiting to be discovered.

2.1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Give the passage a suitable title. 5

2.2. Write a summary of the notes prepared in not more than 80 words (3 marks)

SECTION-B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS (35 Marks)

QUESTION NO-3

THIS QUESTION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING SHORT COMPOSITIONS: 50 WORDS: 4 MARKS

1. Notice
2. Advertisements – classified and commercial
3. Posters
4. Invitations and replies

1. Notice (4 Marks / 50 Words)

A Notice is a written or a printed information or news announcement. Notices are either displayed at prominent places or published in newspapers/magazines. It is meant only for a select group. Since a notice contains a formal announcement or information, its tone and style are formal and factual. Its language should be simple and formal. A notice is always brief and to the point. Remember, Circulars are also written like notices, but unlike notices, they carry more than one message, and they are circulated through a messenger.
POINTS TO BE FOLLOWED WHILE WRITING NOTICES:

- Adhere to the specified word limit of 50 words.
- Write the word NOTICE at the top.
- Name and place of the school, organization or office issuing the notice should be mentioned.
- Give an appropriate heading.
- Write the date of issuing the notice.
- Clearly mention the target group (for whom the notice is to be displayed).
- Purpose of the notice.
- Mention all the relevant details (date, venue, time).
- Mention whom to contact for extra information.
- Signature, name and designation of the person issuing the notice.
- Put the notice in a box.

**Format of a notice**

A NOTICE is always written in a box.

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION/OFFICE, PLACE |
| NOTICE |
| SUITABLE HEADING..? |

29 JUNE 2011

Content: Target group-for whom the notice is. Date, time, venue and all important details and any extra information needed. (Body of the Notice 50 words) Answer the questions -For whom, what, when, where, when how, by whom + additional information.

Signature
(NAME)
Designation

**Marking Scheme**

Format: Title (Notice/Heading/Place/Date/Signature with name and Designation) (1 mark)

Content: For Whom (Target group)? What? When? Where?, Agenda etc. (All within 50 words) (2 marks)

Expression: Coherence, spellings and grammatical accuracy. (1 mark)
**Solved Example-1**

Imagine you are a member of RED CROSS Blood Bank Society, Bangalore. You have been asked by the President of the society, Mr. Manish Nair to organize a Blood Donation Camp. Write a notice in 50 words urging the people to come in large numbers for this noble cause. (5 marks)

**RED CROSS BLOOD BANK SOCIETY, BANGALORE**

**NOTICE**

**DONATE BLOOD AND SAVE LIVES!**

29th June 2011

A State Level function to observe voluntary Blood Donation Day is being organized on 5th and 6th July 2011 at Red Cross Blood Bank Society Office, M.G. Road, Bangalore. It starts at 8 a.m. and will continue till 5 p.m. both days. All are requested to volunteer and donate blood and save the lives of the needy people.

Manish

(MANISH NAIR)

PRESIDENT, RED CROSS BLOOD BANK SOCIETY

**Solved Example-2**

Your school (Amar Vidyalaya), Bangalore is organizing a cultural evening to collect funds for the slum children. The Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University has consented to be the Chief Guest on the occasion. Draft a notice in this connection to be displayed on your school notice board. Imagine you are the Rakesh Tilak, Cultural Secretary of your school. (Word limit: 50 words)
AMAR VIDYALAYA, BANGALORE

NOTICE

CULTURAL EVENING FOR A CHARITY

1st JULY 2011

The school is organizing a Cultural Evening to collect funds for the slum children in the neighborhood, on 10th July 2011 from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. in the school playground. Dr. S.M.Rao Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University has consented to be the Chief Guest on the occasion. All are invited and requested to give wide publicity to the event. For more details contact the undersigned.

Rakesh Tilak
(RAKESH TILAK)
Cultural Secretary

NOTICES FOR PRACTICE (Word Limit 50)

1. As the Secretary of the Science Club of your school, write a notice in about 50 words informing students of an inter class science quiz.

2. You are Abhinav/Alka. You have planned a 2-week course to be arranged to help the children of your housing society called “Renaissance Housing Society” at Mysore acquire Spoken English Skills. As the Secretary of the Society, prepare a notice for the Society’s notice board stating the objective of the course, giving necessary details of the course and requesting the children of the society to join the course.

3. Your school, Adarsh Vidyalaya, Solan, is organizing a lecture by the famous writer Vikram Seth on the occasion of ‘Literacy Week’ being celebrated in your school. Write a notice informing students about the lecture. Invent necessary details.

4. Draft a suitable notice for your School Notice Board giving details of the inauguration of the Literary Association activities in your school. You are Deepak/Deepaika, Secretary, School Literary Association. Your School is called Modern Senior Secondary School, Belgaum.

5. Your school has just completed 25 years of its meritorious service to society. The Students’ Council of your school has decided to celebrate its Silver Jubilee. As President of the Council, write a notice in not more than 50 words, for the students of your school, informing them about the Council’s decision and seeking their co-operation for the success of the proposed Silver Jubilee Celebrations.
6. You are Sanjay / Sangeeta. As President of the Excursion Club you have organized an excursion to Katmandu (Nepal) during the summer vacation for the senior students of your school. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the proposed excursion.

**QUESTION -3: 2 Advertisements:** (4 Marks /50 Words)

An ADVERTISEMENT is a kind of public notice asking for or offering services or buying and selling property, goods etc., or providing information about missing persons, pets etc. There are two kinds of advertisements: 1. Classified 2. Commercial

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

You will come across classified advertisements in the columns of newspapers and magazines. The important features of a Classified Advertisements are—

* No blocks, no design and language to be factual.
* Simple and formal and to the point
* Comprehensive; yet must leave out no important matter.
* Never be too lengthy (confine to the word limit)

**Marking Scheme :** Format Suitable Heading/Classification) 1 Mark
Content relevance 2 Marks
Expression(Grammatical, Accuracy, Spellings Suitable Style & Selection of words 1 Mark

**Important Points to be followed:**

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

* Clearly state the category at the top-e.g.-For Sale, To Let etc.
* Give all necessary details in points using commas.
* Give contact address, name, and telephone number.
* Put the matter in a box.

**Kinds of Classified Advertisements**

1. Situation Vacant/Wanted 2. Lost and found 3. Sale and purchase
BRIDE WANTED
STATUS alliance invited from a highly respectable family with beautiful and absolutely homely girl for a fair, tall and handsome Goyal boy, 24/177 cm. Graduate, well settled owning a Small Scale Factory in Parwanoo (HP) with no liability. Father Chief Executive in a Multinational company. Only sister married Horoscope must
Box 143742-L, Hindustan Times, New Delhi-110001

GROOM WANTED
ALLIANCE invited for beautiful fair, slim, homely girl, believes strongly in family values, 31/ 161 convent educated Graduate & Diploma Interior Designing. Army background living in South Delhi. Boys from well established reputed families from Professional/Industrial/Commercial background respond for early decent marriage to Box DTM9734-CA Hindustan Times, New Delhi-110001

SITUATIONS VACANT
Ashoka Sr. Sec. School, Sirhind Mandi (FGS). Wanted Four TET/TJT/PTT teachers against permanent aided posts. Qualifications and grade as per PB Govt. rules. Higher qualified may also apply. Hindi and Punjabi of Matric level essential. Apply by April 7, 2008 with attested copies of certificates on prescribed form obtainable from school office. Interview on 11.4.2005 at 10.00 a.m. No TDA/7CD

JOB WANTED
Senior Officer recently retired from Electricity Board wants suitable placement in private sector. Box 215111AB Tribune, Chandigarh.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR
Office/Institute/Godown/Factory 6000 sq. ft. Area with 35 H.P. Power available on reasonable rent in C-40 Phase 3, Industrial Area, Mohali Contact - 673434, 691910

TUITION
Coaching-22 golden chance to have coaching by qualified experience result oriented faculty in Maths, English, Physics, Chemistry charges reasonable Registration from 03.12.05 Contact Manumurmulmed Ltd 621-22 Sec 22A, Opp. Parade Ground, Kochi 270791 2710288

TUTOR WANTED
Wanted an experienced social studies tutor, preferably female for intelligent, topper brother/ sister duo. CBSE X standard syllabus. Full year contract. Very good remuneration and conveyance. Interested candidates meet personally with resume. Harmander Singh Kalia, Address 671-L, Model Town, Karnal 0184-2242341

MISSED PERSON
An old woman named Channam aged 85 years is missing from Orakkal since 4th May, 2006. She is about 5'-5", dark complexion, speaks only Tamil. She was wearing light green sari and slippers. She has a big scar on her forehead and is mentally sick. Anyone who finds her will be suitably rewarded. Kindly contact: C.V.K. Nadu, 2214 Arab Tank Lane, Trichy, Tamil Nadu

CHANGE OF NAME
1. Rajesh Kumar son of Shri Om Parkash Miani, resident of 2030, New Abadi, Saingar Pathankol, district Gurdaspur, Punjab, India, have changed my name from Rajesh Kumar to Rajneesh Kumar Miani. All concerned please note.

PLOT FOR SALE
Kharar within Municipal limits 30' wide metalized road, street lights, roadside green plantation, park-cum-community centre 5, 7, 10 marla one canal plots available, registry case, construction underway Contact - 951888747745, 0172-547899 Mobile - 9814569925

CAR FOR SALE
Ford Ikon 2004 1.3 cc, silver colour done 49,015 kms only, Chd number, Sparingly used, fitted with alloy wheels and latest Panasonic Music System with CD Player, 1000 watts amplifier, woofer & speaker, giving 15 kmpl with AC. Good condition Contact - 652, Sec 43-B Chandigarh. Telephone - 9814133604

EDUCATIONAL
Get results! ELTS, TOEFL basic advance English speaking personality development, interview, group discussions, public speaking. Anant's Advance English & Communications, SCO 86-87, Circular Road, Sec. 45-C, Pune.

MACHINERY FOR SALE
Full machinery of automatic rim plant with complete machinery of electroplating containing 16 tanks & chain pulley with auto electric gysers in excellent running condition, also generator of 310 KV & transformer 630 KV. Contact 0161-458819

KENNEL
Laurels Kennel Patiala offers unique, outstanding and heavy-headed Labrador pups, Doberman, German Shepherd, Oisilation, Pomeranian, dog stud and pups for sale. Breeders may also contact Good Farms, Seventh Milestone Patiala Ph. : 0175-262004

HOUSE FOR SALE
For immediate sale, newly built kothi in 210 sq. yards. Two bedrooms, drawing-room, dining-cum-lobby. A-one kitchen and bath, spacious garage, near local bus stop at Udaipur Road Jagir, price 20 lakh. Contact Jaswant, 224512. Mobile 98143-33980

LAND FOR SALE
Farm house having 1600 sq. ft. constructed area, 25 bigha land with power and water connection. Well maintained located on Siswan-Kurali Highway, 15 minutes drive from Chandigarh. Contact Balwant Singh, 98140-0248, 70756

TO LET
Newly built marble house in Sector-22 - ground floor - 2 rooms and one covered verandah, attached bathroom, kitchen. Rear verandah. First floor - 2 rooms, verandah, attached bathroom. Kitchen. For bank/company lease, single executives/working ladies. Contact Mobile 9814180060 from 8-12 noon.

BEAUTY CULTURE

LOST
An Indian passport bearing No. R 3321679 in the name of Rajinder Kaur has been lost along with an Air France ticket to Paris. The incident occurred on board Chandigarh bound Shatabdi on 30th May. Anyone who finds the documents, kindly contact Rajinder Kaur, W/o Gurdeep Singh 834, Kucha Ram Narayan, Main Bazar, Jammu. Suitable Reward
FURTHER SAMPLES OF CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SAMPLE—1

1. You are Personal Assistant to G.M., ABC Metal Tools Company, Mumbai. Your General Manager has asked you to draft a Classified advertisement for a local daily for the post of two engineers. Draft the advertisement in not more than 50 words.

SITUATION VACANT

Required two well qualified Mechanical Engineers with a minimum experience of five years. Remuneration commensurate with the performance and output of the candidate. Send the Curriculum Vitae within seven days to the Personnel Manager, ABC Metal Tools Company, 7, Vashist Complex, Malad East, Mumbai, along with scanned copies of necessary certificates within a week@ abcmumbai@gmail.com Ph-26090003,26093330

SAMPLE—2

2. You are Anurag/Aparna of 110, Swasthya Vihar, New Delhi. You wish to let out a portion of your newly built house. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words for publication in the “To- Let” column of The Hindustan Times, giving all necessary details.

TO LET

Available 1500 sq.ft. ground floor of a newly built house in Swasthya Vihar with two spacious bedrooms, attached bathrooms, drawing-cum-dining room, kitchen and interiors. Rent expected-Rs. 7000/-. Interested persons may please contact—Anurag Swasthya Vihar, New Delhi. Phone-27439543/anurag28@gmail.com
### NECESSARY INFORMATION

#### SITUATION VACANT
- Specify the post and number of vacancies
- Qualities of the person required
- Name of the company (optional)
- Age and sex of the candidate
- Pay scale and perks
- Mode of applying
- Contact address and phone number

#### LOST AND FOUND
- Begin with LOST/FOUND
- Description of the article
- When and where the article was Lost/Found
- Reward for finding it
- Contact address and phone number

#### TO-LET
- Type of accommodation, No. of rooms/floor
- Whether it’s independent or an apartment
- Rent expected
- Type of tenant required-Bank employee/small family
- Whom and when to contact
- Contact address/phone number

#### KENNEL
- Breed of dog
- Age
- Colour
- Training
- Price expected
- Contact address and phone number

#### VEHICLES FOR SALE
- Make : Maruti/Hyundai Santro etc.
- Model/colour/accessories/year of manufacture/mileage
- Condition
- Ownership details
- Price expected
- Contact address/phone number

#### PACKERS AND MOVERS
- Specify the services
- Give reason why you should be given a chance
- Area of work
- Whom to contact
- Contact address and phone number

#### PROPERTY FOR SALE
- Plot for sale
- Location—where it is
- Area : in sq. meters/yards
- Name of the development authority
- Price expected
- Contact address/phone number

#### Travels and Tours
- Name of the agency
- Destinations and durations
- Details of the package
- Discounts if any
- Contact address and phone number

#### TUTIONS
- Classes and subjects
- Special qualities of the tutor
- Qualifications and experience of the tutor
- Previous results of his/her students
- Contact address/phone number

#### HOUSE/FLAT FOR SALE
- Type of accommodation, No. of rooms/floor
- Whether it’s independent or an apartment
- Price expected/negotiable
- Location—where it is
- Area : in sq. meters/yards
- Name of the development authority
- Whom and when to contact
- Contact address/phone number
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENT OR DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS

- They are designed for commercial purposes.
- Require more space, hence are costly. Must be attractive as they with visuals, catchy phrases and slogans. **MAIN FEATURES:**
- Must be attractive-with a catchy caption, heading or sub-headings.
- Figurative language. (alliteration and metaphors especially)
- Proportionate spacing of fonts with different sizes.
- Usually attractive with catchy slogans, punch lines, witty Expressions, pictures or sketches.
- Special offers or discount, if any.
- Details of the product or event given in a clear, precise way.
- Give name, contact number and address of the advertiser.
- Present the matter in a box.

Marking Scheme: Content: 2 Expression:2

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**Commercial Advertisements- Sample 1**

**Sample- 1**

Draft attractive Commercial Advertisement inviting customers to a leading resort called ‘FORT RESORT AND FARMS’ to organize weddings, parties and other events.
2. Draft an advertisement on behalf of Department of West Bengal highlighting the beauty of Darjeeling, Digha Sunder bans and Dooars known for their green hills, sea shore, tea-gardens and Royal Bengal Tigers.
**WEST BENGAL—YOUR DREAM HOLIDAY PACKAGE**

Darjeeling the “Queen of the Hills”       Digha , the resort by the sea
Sunderbans-with Royal Bengal Tiger       Dooars with its rolling verdant tea-
gardens

West Bengal packs in the richest natural variety within its small periphery.

Ultimate destination with Ultra Modern facilities!!!!!

**Enjoy Nature in its Plenty!!!!!!**

**GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL**

For details contact: Department of Tourism, Government of West Bengal. @.
Brabourne Road 4th floor,Kolkata-700001 , www.wbddeptoftourism.org
Phone-091-033-2225/4723/24/25

*Note- You can use Match Stick figures and rough sketches for illustration. Do not spend much time on illustration. Written language and expressions will only help you score better.*
Exercises for Practice (Advertisement)

1. M/s Blue Towers, a readymade jeans company is launching their 2012 range of jeans for men and women. Draft an attractive advertisement.

2. M/s Leather Shoes has brought a new range of formal shoes for men. Draft a suitable advertisement.

3. M/s Metro Shirts have introduced their new summer range of men’s shirts and T-shirts. Prepare an attractive advertisement for the range.
4. M/s Pen India has brought out a new gel pen in many colors. Prepare an eye catching advertisement for the pen, giving all relevant details.

5. Draft an advertisement announcing the launch of special health drink by Health Care Private Ltd., highlighting its nutritive value.

6. You are working for an advertising agency. Draft an attractive advertisement for the company called Modern Machines which is launching washing machines.

7. You have recently started a Yoga Centre for school children. Draft an advertisement to be published in a local daily about it, giving all relevant details.

8. You are Harish of No. 10, Kailash Ganj and Lucknow. Draft an advertisement to be published in the daily, ‘The Hindustan times’, under classified Columns to dispose off your car as you are going abroad.

9. You have recently started a Centre for Personality Development for school children. Draft an advertisement to be published in a local daily about it, giving all relevant details.

10. You are Manisha. You have started hobby classes for children of 6 to 12 years. Prepare a suitable advertisement giving all the required details. (50 words)

11. You are Mohan of Raja ki Mandi, Agra. You want a dance teacher for your younger sister. Write an advertisement to be published in the classified columns of a local daily.

12. You propose to sell your flat as you are going abroad. Draft an advertisement to be published in the classified columns of ‘The Times of India’, New Delhi. Invent necessary details.

13. You have a commercial flat suitable for an office/bank. You wish to rent it out. Draft an advertisement to be published in ‘The Times of India’, New Delhi under the classified columns.

14. You are Ashoka/Ashita of Sitapur, Lucknow. You have got a foreign assignment and would be going abroad soon. You have a color television set and a refrigerator to sell. Draft a suitable advertisement to be displayed on the housing society notice board. (50 words)

15. You have recently constructed a house with all the facilities in a posh area. You have decided to sell it out. Draft a suitable advertisement for the column of a local daily. Invent all the necessary details, including a contact address.
POSTERS: (4 MARKS -50 WORDS)

A POSTER is a large notice announcing or advertising something. It generally creates social awareness about any problem or needs. It also conveys a social message in an eye catching way. It must capture the reader’s attention and motivate him/her to read on.

Main Features of a Poster:
Layout: A creative title in the form of a slogan or rhyming words for example :- Speed thrills but kills, Pollution needs a Solution, Green is Clean etc.

- You can use Match Stick figures for illustration.
- Proper spacing and proportionate headings and illustrations.
- Date, time and venue must be mentioned in case of an event.
- A poster displays a message, or an appeal to create awareness.
- The content should be organized in an appropriate style.
- Use appropriate expressions and correct language.
- Theme should be clear.
- It should be creative and related to the content
- Spend much time on illustration. Written language & expressions are given more credits.
- Do not forget to place the Name of the issuing authority / the organizer.

Making scheme:  Content : 2 Marks & Expression:2 Marks

SAMPLE POSTER—1

On behalf of Department of Environment, Bangalore Administration, draft a Poster on the detrimental consequences of burning leaves and garbage upon the environment and also issuing a warning of the punishment to those indulging in the same.
The Citizens’ Awareness Forum of your city has decided to launch a campaign against the use of drugs. You are asked to get posters prepared. Design an attractive and effective poster against the use of drugs.

DON’T BURN DRY LEAVES OR GARBAGE

It emits toxic and harmful fumes!

It increases suspended particle matter (SPM) in the air and pollutes it!

Produces carbon-di-oxide causing greenhouse effect!

Disturbs the natural climate of the planet.

Leads to cough, eye irritation and respiratory disorders!

Municipal Corporation Bangalore has banned the burning of leaves and garbage. Any Violation depending on the scale is punishable with imprisonment for a term extending to five years and fine up to one lakh rupees

Issued in Public Interest: Department of Environment:
Bangalore administration:

SAMPLE POSTER-2

The Citizens’ Awareness Forum of your city has decided to launch a campaign against the use of drugs. You are asked to get posters prepared. Design an attractive and effective poster against the use of drugs.
SAY 'NO' TO DRUGS

Don't be late

SAY IT JUST TODAY

DRUG ADDICTION

Brings

ENDLESS MISERY AND RUIN

Be firm.....,

ACT NOW....IT IS NOW OR NEVER

DRUGS MAY THRILL!

BUT THEY SURELY KILL!

EASY TO GET IN!

DIFFICULT TO GET OUT!

Issued by

CITIZENS AWARENESS FORUM, PUNE

SAVE LIFE !!!!!  SAY 'NO' TO DRUGS  SAVE LIFE!!!
POSTERS FOR PRACTICE

1. Recent rains have caused havoc in some parts of our country. You are Surya, a member of the social service organization, SEVA MANDIR, Bangalore. Draft a poster requesting people to help the rain and flood affected families physically and economically.

2. A ‘Check Vehicular Pollution’ campaign is being organized in your city. Draft a poster to be used in the campaign.

3. Water is precious and each one of us must stop wastage. Prepare a poster in not more than 50 words, for creating that awareness.

4. Draft a poster announcing a ‘Book Week’ being organized by the Cultural Society, Ahmedabad.

5. Your school is planning a campaign in support of eye donation to mobilize the students and society. Design a poster to be displayed in different areas of the locality surrounding your school highlighting the need for eye donation and eye banks.

6. Prepare a poster to bring about awareness against the hazards of reckless use of plastics.

7. Observing another anniversary of the Hiroshima & Nagazaki Day, draft a poster against different countries’ race to accumulate nuclear weapons highlighting the disastrous end of such competition.

8. Draft a poster the ill effects of video games on young children.

9. Recently almost 60 people including several children were burned to death when a crackers factory went into flames. Draft a poster against engaging children in such harmful work. Also highlight the laws against child labour.

4. Invitations and Replies: (50 Words 4 Marks)

No man is an island. Man is a social animal. We need to be with people. This is the reason why solitary confinement is the worst form of punishment one can experience. So, we celebrate many occasions together. To invite someone for an occasion we use the written form - INVITATION.

Invitations are generally printed cards through which we invite our guests on some auspicious occasion like wedding, birthday, wedding anniversary, house warming, inauguration of a shop/factory etc.
Invitations are of two types: (a) Formal (b) Informal. They can be printed on cards or can be drafted in the form of letters.

**MAIN CHARACTERISTICS**

An invitation is complete information. It answers the questions: who, whom, when, where, what time and for what. The important components of an invitation therefore are:-

- The occasion
- Name(s) of the invitee(s)
- Name(s) of the host(s)
- Date, time and venue
- Name(s) of the chief guest or special invitees, in case of an official invitation

**FORMAT OF FORMAL INVITATIONS**

In case of formal invitations, each of the following is written in a separate line with fonts of varying sizes.

- Names of the hosts
- Names of the invitee (in case of a formal letter of invitation))
- Formal phrase of invitation, for example:
  - Request the pleasure of your benign presence/company.
  - Seek your auspicious presence.
  - Solicit your gracious presence on the auspicious occasion
- The date, time and venue of the event.
- The occasion/reason of the invitation.

**A-CHARACTERISTICS OF FORMAL INVITATIONS**

1. Meant for a lot of invitees

- These are written in the third person.
- In case a VIP is invited as the chief guest the name of the VIP must appear prominently.
- Name of the invitee is not to be included. The addressee’s address is to be written only on the envelope.
- Simple Present Tense is to be used. The date of writing is not to be given.
- There is no signature of the host.

- The abbreviation RSVP (French: repondez s’il vous plaît) i.e. ‘please reply’ is written below on the left with name(s)/address & phone number of the host(s)
- Put the invitation in a box & follow word limit.
1. Meant for an individual (a formal letter of invitation)

* Include the name of the invitee
- These are to be written on run-on lines. The sentence is not broken into different words/phrases.
- Other details are similar to the mass-scale invitations

Marking Scheme: Content:2 Expression:2

EXAMPLES OF FORMAL INVITATIONS

1. Your father, Mr. Raj Kumar Gupta, residing at K-18, 13th Cross Malleswaram, Bangalore wants to celebrate the success of your brother Rohith’s clearing the IIT-JEE Entrance Examination and securing admission in IIT Powai, Mumbai. He wants you to draft a formal invitation for him on his behalf. Draft the invitation for him in not more than 50 words.

Mrs. And Mr. Raj Kumar Gupta
Seek your auspicious presence
at the Grand Celebration Party
of their son Rohit’s successfully passing the

IIT-JEE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

at 8.00 p.m. on 1st October, 2012
at
UTSAV BANQUET HALL
84-Dr. Raj Kumar, Road, Rajaji Nagar
Bangalore-55

Compliments from Friends and Relatives
RSVP
k-18, 13th Cross, Malleswaram
2712001/9732966964
2. Your school, Bal Peeth Residential School, Bellary is planning to organize the Annual Sports Day in the school premises. Draft an invitation in not more than 50 words giving all the essential details.

The Principal, Staff and Students

of

Bal Peeth Residential School, Bellary

request the pleasure of your company on

ANNUAL SPORTS DAY

at 5.00 p.m. on Monday, the 4th Nov., 2012

at the school ground

Air Marshal S.K. Sinha, AVSM,

has kindly consented to be the chief guest

&

Smt. Radha Sinha

has graciously consented to give away the prizes.

RSVP

2354679

** You are requested to be seated by 4.30 p.m.
Kamala Nehru School
Cantonment
Bangalore

25th Nov 2012

Mr. K.J. Singh
DCP
Police Lines
Bangalore

Sub: Invitation: School Annual Day Function

Sir

It gives us immense pleasure to inform you that we are celebrating our school’s 25th Annual Day at 5.30 p.m. on Dec. 10, 2012. in the School Auditorium. We shall consider it a great honour if you could grace the occasion as the Chief Guest, preside over the function and give away the prizes.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-
Principal
B-WRITING INFORMAL INVITATIONS

Informal:-

*Written in a letter form, in informal format. Such letters are very persuasive in nature
*Written in the first person *Salutation is ‘dear + name’
*Complimentary close ‘yours sincerely’ *Date of writing the invitation is given
*The sender’s address appears on the left hand side
*Various tenses used to suit the sense.

Value Points:

Content Relevance - name of the person(s) who is inviting; the invitee, date, day, chief, guest place Occasion etc. - 2 marks
Expression - Grammatical accuracy, Language - 2 marks

REPLIES – FORMAL: Accepting or Declining

-follow a set formula -formal words — kind invitation’, ‘great pleasure’, ‘regret’ etc.
-Use the third person (‘they’) instead of first person (‘I’, ‘we’)
- The address of the writer and the date to be written.

Informal - Accepting and declining -Like an ordinary letter
Do not use only informal words and expressions -use the first person (‘I’, ‘We’)

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Look at the following series of invitations (formal & informal) and their replies. The occasion is the same but the style is different.
1. FORMAL INVITATION

Mrs. Malathi & Mr. Venkatesh

request the pleasure of your company at dinner

on the occasion of their

50th Wedding Anniversary

at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th July 2011

at

Hotel LEELA PALACE, Bangalore

RSVP: 12, Margosa Road, Malleswaram,
Phone-080-23564543 Bangalore

FORMAL ACCEPTANCE

7th July 2011

Mrs. and Mr. Naidu were pleased to receive the invitation for dinner on the occasion of the 50th Wedding Anniversary of Mrs. and Mr. Venkatesh, and confirm their participation in the function.

Best wishes
FORMAL REGRET

7th July 2011

Mrs. And Mr. Naidu thank Mrs. And Mr. Venkatesh for the invitation for dinner on the occasion of their 50th Wedding Anniversary on 12th July, 2011 at Hotel Leela Palace. However, they express their inability to be present on the occasion due to a prior engagement.

Best wishes,
Naidu

EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE

1. Your school is organizing the prestigious KVS National Level Social Science Exhibition in its premises. Draft an invitation in not more than 50 words giving all essential details.

2. You are Dharma raj, son of Ramesh Patnaik, Bannerghatta, Bangalore. Your father wants you to draft a formal invitation to be sent on the occasion of your sister, Sheela’s marriage. Prepare the invitation.

3. You are Mohan/Molly. You have been invited by Rotary Club to act as one of the judges for an Elocution Competition for students of classes XI and XII. But due to a previous engagement you cannot accept this invitation. Write a formal reply to the President of the Club regretting your inability to accept the invitation.

4. You are Aakash/Varsha. You have been invited to attend the wedding of your friend’s sister during the summer vacation. Respond to the invitation informally accepting it.

5. You have opened a restaurant in Uppal Road, Hyderabad. Draft an invitation for the inauguration of the same, specifying the chief guest and other important details like date, time and venue. Do not exceed 50 words.

6. Your school is organizing a Book Fair on its sprawling play-ground. Draft an invitation giving all the details including the chief guest.
5. **LETTER WRITING (06 MARKS)**

The most common form of written communication is the letter. Letters should have a format that goes with the latest conventions. Letter types include:

- **Informal Letters**—These are letters written to close associates.
- **Formal Letters** include:
  
  (a) business or official letters (for making enquiries, registering complaints, asking for and giving information, placing orders and sending replies);
  
  (b) Letters to the editor (giving suggestions on an issue);
  
  (c) Application for a job.

**MARKING SCHEME OF LETTER WRITING**

Format- 1 mark: Proper Layout – Sender’s address, Date, Receiver’s address, Subject, Salutation, Complimentary close.

Content- 3 marks: Relevant ideas to be presented in a coherent way.

  Use connectors appropriately, Divide into paragraphs

  There should be minimum three paragraphs.

Expression-2 marks: Grammatical accuracy, spellings 1 Mark.

  Coherence, relevance of ideas and style 1 Mark.

Note: No mark is awarded if only the format is given. Credit is given for the candidate’s originality and creativity in presenting his/her ideas. Mixing up of the traditional and modern layout is not acceptable.
17 L, Model Town
Karnal-132 001

10th Sept.2012

Dear Jack

Hi!

Many thanks for your letter and the photographs that you have sent along with. They brought back very happy memories of our holiday. Indeed the time spent with you has ended up being one of the best I’ve lived so far. The expedition to Rohtang, long drives in the river beds and valley in Leh, monasteries—all seem to be out of the world. India is as fascinating as or more than I had expected. Your nice company just proved icing on the cake.

I’m glad to know that your school life is going on well. It must have been difficult, I guess, after holiday to come back to the rut of school routine. Anyway, that too is very important, isn’t it?

Do let me know when you’re planning to visit us. I talk so much about you that people in my family are dying to see you. What joy it would be to see you, to have you amongst us again!

I guess I’ve got to be going. I’m getting late for my weekly piano class.

Catch you later.
Bye
Yours Rohan
Important points to remember while drafting letters:

- Write the letter in the full block format (i.e. to the left)
- State your reason for writing in the first paragraph and stay on track.
- Always include specifics that will help ease the recipient’s task. For instance, if you are writing to a bank, mention your account number.
- If you refer to other correspondence, quote date of the letter/s reference numbers, file numbers, order numbers, cheque number with date. Include copies whenever possible.
- Gently and respectfully direct the recipient’s course of action.
- It may be strongly worded but always be courteous and use polite language and pleasant tone.
- Self introduction should be avoided.
- Informal expressions, greetings or contracted forms of words should not be used.
- The language should be simple, straight forward and to the point.
- Leave a line/ additional space between paragraphs since no indentation is followed.
- Open punctuation to be followed. (No punctuation marks to be used)
- Do not mix up the old format and new format.
- In letters to the editor – Do not ask the editor to solve the problems.
- In job application letters Curriculum-vitae (CV) /Bio-data/ Resume/ should be written. It should not be included in the body of the letter but after the complimentary close as enclosure.
- In the Letter to the Editor use ‘yours truly’ as the complimentary close.
FORMAT OF A LETTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sender's Address</th>
<th>Devi Enclave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raj Ram Marg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangalore-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>14 April 20XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address of the Addressee</td>
<td>The Director/Mr/Mrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Global Enterprises,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8th cross, Victoria Layout,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salutation</td>
<td>Sir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>..........................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signatory</td>
<td>Yours faithfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rohan Mathur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample Letters**

You are Sidhi/ Sanjay of U-03 G Block Kasturi Nagar Mysore-37. Write a letter to the Director NGO Bird Links Society, Bangalore expressing your concern about the decrease in the number of the birds in Delhi.
The Director
NGO Bird Links Society
Bangalore
Karnataka

Sir

Sub: Diminishing number of birds: Need for Immediate Concern

I wish to bring to your kind notice my growing concern about rapid decrease in the population of birds in Mysore. Mysore is known to have more than 500 species of birds but many of them are on the verge of extinction.

According to the reports from the recent seminar held on Conservation of Birds, there was a time, when a number of birds would flock to the banks of river Kaveri, Bandipur wild life sanctuary and forested canopy in Mysore. These numbers have come crashing down in the recent years.

The main reasons are rampant construction of buildings, bridges and flyovers, filling of swamps, mangroves water bodies, cutting of forests and of course, other ways of environmental pollution. Many species have become endangered and the thousands of migratory birds flocking in seasons, which was a feast to our eyes, have left this place to more healthy places. It is time the people of Mysore were made aware of this grave situation by conducting seminars and workshops and the policy makers and administrator thought over the engulfing problem and found solutions.

The locals should be given incentives for preserving the habitats of birds. Sanction for the construction of buildings, malls, bridges and so on should be given only after proper evaluation of the environmental impact of those constructions over the life of species there. Let’s not forget that birds are an important link in the food chain.

I request the government, environmentalists and the society to show their concern before it is too late.

Yours faithfully

(Sidhi Sharma)
Sample Letter No-2

You are Suresh/Sarika Jain of No-20 Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur. Two months ago you bought a desert cooler from M/s Cool Home Coolers Jaipur. Now you discover that it is not working properly. Write a letter to the Manager Customer Care complaining about the malfunctioning of the unit and asking them to repair and if needed to replace it against warranty.

20 Jawahar Nagar
Jaipur

24 June 2011

M/s Cool Home Cooler
20 Nehru Marg
Jaipur

Sir

Sub: Complaint about the malfunctioning desert cooler
Reference: Cash Memo No DC-98765 dated 17.04.2011

I wish to bring it to your notice that I purchased a ‘Cooler Home’ desert cooler from you on 17 April, 2011 (Vide Cash Memo No DC-98765, dated 17.04.2011). The cooler did function well in the beginning for one and a half months and then it has started giving problems. The problems are - water leakage, heavy noise while working and high consumption of power.

Kindly take immediate step to either repair the cooler or replace it as the cooler is still under warranty period.

Yours faithfully

Suresh
Sample Letter No- 3

You are Isha/Ishan, the secretary of the Students’ Forum of Sahrudaya Vidyalaya, Indranagar. You have planned an excursion to Jog falls during the summer vacation. Write a letter to the General Manager, Southern Railway, for reservation of a bogie for 60 students from Bangalore to Shimoga and back, supplying all necessary information.

Secretary
Sahrudaya Vidyalaya
Indranagar.

01 Mar 2012
The General Manager
Southern Railways
Bangalore

Sub: Request for the reservation of a Bogie for 60 students

Sir

A group of 60 students of class XI of this school has planned to visit Jog Falls during the summer vacation. They will be accompanied by three teachers and two attendants. They plan to leave Bangalore on 15th May by Jeevan Express and return by the same train from Shimoga on 25th May.

Kindly confirm whether a bogie can be reserved for the above mentioned dates. We would also like to know the estimated fare so that we can make necessary arrangements at our end.

The List of the members of the tour party is enclosed in the prescribed proforma. Kindly provide the eligible students’ concession. We request you to send the detail at the earliest @ sahrudayavidyalayaind@gmail.com/ @2852456 to enable us to plan in advance.

Yours faithfully
Isha
Secretary
Sample letter No. 4

You are Satish/Sonali, the student prefect in charge of the school library. You have been asked by your Principal to write a letter to place an order for children’s story books (10 – 13 years). Write a letter to M.S.Book Depot Ramnagar, Bikaner placing an order for the books. Invent the necessary details.

St. Mary’s Convent
Jabalpur

15th July, 20...

M/s M.S. Book Depot
Ramnagar
Bikaner
Sir

Sub: Placing Order for Children’s Story Books

The school has decided to purchase story books for children between the age group of 10 and 13 years. The books mentioned below may please be sent by V.P.P. within 10 days from the date of receipt of this letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the book</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Stories from the Panchatantra</td>
<td>A.S. Rawal</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tales from the Arabian Nights</td>
<td>S.E. Paces</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The adventures of Tom Sawyer</td>
<td>S.E. Paces</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tales from Shakespeare</td>
<td>Charles &amp; Mary Lamb</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We request you to give 20% discount on the printed prices. We assure you to pay the VPP charges at the time of delivery of books.

Yours faithfully

Ram Kumar
(RAM KUMAR)
PRINCIPAL
QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

1. You are Manas/ Manasi at the Press Apartments of Sunder Nagar, Bihar. The main road leading to this colony has three man holes causing frequent accidents at night. There are no street lights on the main road. Write a letter to the Editor of the Times of India drawing attention of the government to this problem of the residents.

2. Write a letter to the Editor of a national daily inviting the attention of the authorities towards the increasing Environmental pollution in your city.

3. You are Vishal / Veena, a student of class XII of 10, Green Park, New Delhi is interested in learning languages. You come across an advertisement in The Times of India issued by The Institute of Foreign languages, New Delhi about the certificate course in Japanese offered by them. You decide to write a letter to the Director of the Institute seeking more information about the course duration, working hours, fee structure, etc. Write the letter.

4. As Mr. R. Singh, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Cambridge High School, Pune, you had placed an order with Messrs. Scientific Equipments, Dadar, Mumbai for test tubes and jar for the lab. When the parcel was received you observed that markings on the test tubes were not clear and some of the jars were damaged. Write a letter of complaint seeking immediate replacement.

5. You are the Manager of Fitness Club of Gandhi Road, Ernakulam. Write a letter to Messrs. Pioneer Sports Co, Kochi, placing an order for a minimum of 4 fitness equipments with details.

6. You are Rama/Raman, a member of Parent-Teacher Association of Little Valley Senior Secondary School, Shillong. Write a letter to the Principal of the school asking him to introduce vocational stream in the school providing facility of teaching such subjects as computers, insurance etc. so that the students may not needlessly continue academic studies.

7. Write a letter to the Corporation authorities of South Chennai to complain about the general unsustainable growth of building activities in South Chennai with poor parking and other civic amenities to support it. Urge them to plan with a long-term view.

8. The photocopier of your office which was purchased recently has a problem with the toner settings. It is still in the guarantee period. As Purchase Manager of Talent Search, 15th Cross, J.P. Nagar, Mysore, write to the manufacturer seeking replacement of the defective part.

9. Write a letter to the librarian of the District Library in your town asking for details regarding membership. Also ask about the timings and rules and regulations of the library.
10. You are Apoorva/Asha, Industrial colony, Ambattur, Chennai. You came across an advertisement for the post of Senior Executive, Accounts in Solace Medical Equipment, Chennai unit. Write a letter to the advertiser applying for the job. Also give your detailed resume.

11. You are Jolly of Class XII. You are interested in pursuing a course in visual communication. You have seen an advertisement issued by National Institute of Communication, Pune, offering courses in Media and Communication. Write a letter to the Director seeking information about their courses, free structure, placement opportunities etc.

6. WRITING A SPEECH (10 marks)
A SPEECH is a formal talk that a person delivers to an audience. -

Please Note:
* a speech begins with a formal address to the chief guest, fellow speakers and Audience
* More conversational in tone. Pause questions, use interactive expressions like I think you will agree with me, Don’t you think that, I am sure that you will have the same notion Does any one has the opinion that etc.
* Begins with brief, catchy introduction supported by an anecdote, quotation, striking statistical data or a thought provoking question. It decides the fate of the speech.
* Introduce your topic to the audience clearly.
* Include adequate supporting data to make it credible and interesting
* Have clear idea about the purpose of the speech and the target audience.
* Originality of ideas powerful language, humour and repetitions are allowed, only to emphasize or focus the listener’s attention.
* Similar to introduction, conclusion should be brief, catchy and striking
* the written speech should consist of short sentences having not more than 10 to 12 words in a sentence.
* No title to be given for the speech.
* Avoid abstract phrases. Use simple and familiar language.
  The effects, such as raising one’s voice, giving stress to certain words, pausing for a short time etc. can be represented in a written speech by using such techniques as increasing the size of the letters of the sentence to be stressed, or using all capitals for a particular word to be emphasized, leaving a few dots (…) after a question to indicate a pause.
* Marking scheme is the same as for the article.
* Say/Write ‘Thank you’ at the end of your speech.
A SAMPLE SPEECH

You are a student volunteer of National Literacy Mission (NLM) wing of your school involved in the Adult Literacy Campaign: “Each one, Teach One”. Write out the speech you would be delivering at each place of your visit. Do not exceed 200 words.

Dear Friends

Good morning to you all

We all have assembled here for a noble cause—a mission to eradicate illiteracy. It is the dream of the National Literacy Mission to educate all the Indians. We would work together for an India where EACH PERSON IS LITERATE. Most of the learners are adults who have a rich experience of life. Therefore, the learning strategies that will be adopted in our programme will be exploratory and interactive. We have to teach as well as learn. We must keep in mind certain important factors........ their experience, wisdom and maturity while discussing any topic. We should encourage them to talk and express their views in a frank and fair manner.

We should always keep in mind the OBJECTIVES set for the adult illiterates. We have to make them literates. Inculcate in them a love for reading, writing and arithmetic. Let them do simple calculations and exult at the right calculations. Health awareness and job related problems are the next in order. IT IS ONLY AFTER A STRONG BRIDGE OF CONFIDENCE IS BUILT that we would be able to create in them awareness about civil rights, duties, privileges and obligations. When they become confident of their powers, we must create in them social awareness. Issues like environmental pollution, population control and employment generation can then be discussed.....In short let’s all resolve to make sincere efforts to achieve these goals.

Thank you.
Questions for practice:

Q.1.- Water is very precious. Some scientists even go to the extent of saying that the Third World War may be fought on the issue of water. Write a speech in 150-200 words expressing your views to be delivered in the morning assembly in your school.

Q.2.- “To use the latest technology the right way, is in the hands of the youth today.” Write a speech 150-200 words discouraging the misuse of technological products like cell phones, computers etc and highlighting the need to use them to promote harmony and goodwill in the society.

Q.3.- “Our Good Earth”, an environmental awareness magazine has launched a marathon 'Clean Your City' campaign. As an active participant write a speech to be read out in the morning assembly urging students to participate in the campaign in 150-200 words.

Q.4.- As a concerned citizen, you are worried about the harmful effects of the insanitary conditions in your town. Write a short speech on the necessity of sanitation, to be given at the morning assembly in your school.

7. ARTICLE WRITING

Writing an article is an art. The dictionary defines an article as a piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine. An article is an expression of one’s thought on an issue or a subject logically and coherently written in meaningful paragraphs.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Give a title that catches the attention of the reader.
- Begin with a striking opening sentence which addresses the readers and gets them interested in the topic.
- Present a strong argument for your ideas supporting it with evidences or elaboration.
• Use linking devices (however, therefore, although, even though, in order to...) to make the composition appear a whole.
• Introduce a new point at the beginning of an each paragraph that follows, to strengthen your ideas.
• Develop your ideas as much as you can to make them interesting and substantial.
• Conclude with your strongest point.
• Use passive voice, humor, emotive language, rhetorical questions to provide a specific effect.

FORMAT OF AN ARTICLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE/HEADING</th>
<th>Eye-catching, illustrating the Central Themes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BY LINE</td>
<td>Writer’s Name under the title towards the right from the centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>A comprehensive introduction touching upon on the plus and minus of the topic. Establish the context. Put the topic in perspective. Draw readers’ attention. Specify and delimit your topic. Put a rhetorical question or give some startling facts, statistics or quotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content:</td>
<td>Spell out the various aspects to the topic—merits, demerits, causes, consequences, effects, advantages, disadvantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPOSITION OF THE TOPIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINDING UP</td>
<td>Give your opinion, comments, criticism, recommendations, call for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCLUSION</td>
<td>Conclude with a hope, a warning, an appeal or a call for the action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Split up of marks: Total marks: 10

Format (title + writer’s name): 1 mark
Content: (logical organization, relevance): 4 marks (Credit should be given for the candidate’s creativity in presenting her/his own ideas)
Expression: 5
Accuracy: Grammatical, appropriate words & spelling: 2½
Fluency: Coherence and relevance of ideas and style: 2½
SAMPLE ARTICLE
You are Vikranth / Vinitha, a freelance writer much concerned about the discriminatory treatment of women in the Indian society. Write an article in 150 – 200 words throwing light on this problem and giving suggestions for putting an end to it. (10 marks)

DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN
Vikrant

It is a pity that in a country where women are said to be worshipped, there is a widespread discrimination of them even before they are born and injustice meted out to them in such a male chauvinistic world in very many degrees.

Certain brutal practices like the female feticide throw light on our attitude. The girl child is considered to be a liability and doesn’t enjoy the privileges of a boy. She is denied the advantage of proper education. The dowry system haunts parents and the harassment she is subjected to at the in-laws often force her to commit suicide. Even in enlightened homes, woman has to live her life under surveillance, if not in strict ‘purdah’. Working women are physically and verbally abused, denied opportunities of growth and subjected to discrimination. The social evils like dowry system, honour killing, human trafficking, societal dogmas etc. take great toll on women, be it daughter, mother, sister, wife, grandmother....

Education and economic independence only can empower women to fight for their rights. It is also the responsibility of the educated society to work for the cause of women. Proper law making and execution, spreading awareness, exemplary punishment for the predators etc. surely will bring positive changes. Let she not be worshipped but let her live a wholesome life. Let us live, let her live and let us help her live for a better developed society.

Questions for practice

1. Write an article in about 200 words for your school magazine on ‘Films and their influence on school-going children’. You are Manpreeth / Manjula, a student of class XII.

2. You are Rohit / Kamal. You attended a seminar on Yoga, a way of life. Write an article in about 150 – 200 words on the contribution of yoga in leading a healthy and peaceful life.
3. In today’s world, letter-writing has lost its charm. People and the youth in particular rely more on mobiles and computers to communicate. Write an article on the present trend in about 150 to 200 words. You are Kiran / Karthik.

4. Recently you visited your ancestral home in a village in Gujarat. You were elated and strongly felt the necessity to hold on to the roots of our modern life, which lie in our villages. Write an article for your school magazine. You are Chetna / Chirag, Cultural Secretary of your school.

5. With rising number of people in almost all the big cities of the country, the rate of crime has also increased proportionately. The police needs to be trained in new methodology of combating the crime besides changing the mindset. Write an article in 150 – 200 words on the role of police in maintaining law and order in the metropolitan cities. You are Ravi/ Ravina.

6. The invention of mobile phone h it can be a blessing but if misused it can prove to be a curse. Write an article in about 150 – 200 words on this invention. You are Karthik / Karishma.

7. Presently the prices of essential commodities are skyrocketing causing much hardship to the common man. Write an article in 150 -200 words expressing your views and suggesting measures to curb this problem.

8. It is really a Do or Die struggle when we talk about environmental concerns. As an active member of the Green Club of your school write an article in about 150 – 200 words on your concerns and the need for change in our attitude and practices.

9. Computer and video games have become popular with children today. Outdoor games seem to have no place in their life anymore. You are Sakthi/ Sathish. You enjoyed playing hide-n-seek with your cousins in a small town. You found it so refreshing that you decide to write an article on the joys of playing outdoor games for the school magazine. Write it in about 200 words.
10. Children between 13 and 19 years of age are neither too young nor too mature. Today these children feel that the pressures of the competitive world they live in have made their lives less exciting.

11. India is standing at the threshold of joining the developed nations but that is not possible till we achieve complete literacy in the country. The contribution of students may be very significant in achieving our goals. Write in 150-200 words on ‘The Role of the Students in Removing Illiteracy.’ Write an article in 150-200 words expressing your views. You are Manish / Manisha.

SECTION : C: LITERATURE READER

Flamingo

POEM 1: My Mother at Sixty Six : Kamala Das

Gist of the poem:

- The poet is driving from her parents home to Cochin by car, her mother by her side—sleeping—open mouthed very pale, colorless and frail-like a dead body indicating that her end was near.
- The poet looks at her and feels intense pain and agony to realize that soon death will cast her mother from her.

- Tries to divert her mind, looks outside at the young trees and happy children bursting out of their homes in a playful mood (a contrasting image)
- After the security check at the airport looked again at her mother’s face—pale and cold.
- “Familiar ache-My childhood fear” –the poet has always had a very intimate and close relationship with her mother and she has always felt the fear of being separated from her mother hence it is familiar.
- The poet reassures her mother that they will meet again
Answer the following briefly

1. What do the parting words of the poet to her mother signify?

The poet’s parting words are expressive of the dilemma and confusion that the poet carries in her mind while her elongated smile is hollow, superficial and expresses her helplessness, fear and guilty feeling. At the same time, both the parting words and the smile are a supportive hope and comfort to the old woman to survive longer to meet again.

2. What are the kind of pain and fear that the poet feels?

The poet feels the pain of separation from her mother, helplessly unable to take good care of her even at her old age. The fear is the familiar haunting one she moves through since her childhood that she is going to lose her mother being subjected to her declining health and age.

3. Why are the young trees described ‘sprinting’ and the ‘merry children spilling’?

They are the symbols of life, energy vitality, movement and joyousness. It is to contrastingly intensify the, sad, inactive, spiritless, dying, pathetic condition of the poet’s mother and thereby effectively express the aggravating dilemma, fear and ache of the poet. Both the images are pertinent for the understanding of the process of ageing and decay.

4. Why has the mother been compared to ‘late winter’s moon’?

It is to convey the idea of the mother’s ageing and decay, taking analogy from seasonal changes.

The late winter’s moon appears pale and its brightness dimmed in fog and mist. Likewise, the old mother in declining health appears pale, grey, inactive, energy less ageing and decaying to death.

5. What does the poet notice about her mother while travelling in the car?

The poet notices that her aged, ill, decaying mother is dozing off leaning against her body comforted by her presence. There is an expression of pain on her pale face due to her worries and anxieties. The pathetic plight of her mother triggers off the poet’s fear about losing her mother soon.

6. What thought does Kamala Das put away while travelling with her mother in a car? Why do you think she puts them away?

The pale, decaying plight of the mother drives the biting ache, pain and guilty feeling in the poet that the poet could not care her mother and she would die soon. She forcibly pushes the thought away as she is helpless to overcome the reality which is sickening and dreadful.
Now try these questions:

1. What does Kamala Das see looking out of the car window?
2. How does the poet describe the old age of her mother?
3. What do the ‘sprinting tree’ and ‘merry children spilling’ stand for? How are these images significant in the poem?
4. What childhood fear is the poet talking about? Why is it called a childhood fear?
5. How does the childhood fear affect the poet throughout her life?
6. How does Kamala Das bid farewell to her mother? What does that show about her mental state?
7. What thoughts, do you think disturbed Kamala Das at the airport?
8. Why could not the poet express her sincere thoughts to her mother at the airport?
9. What is the theme of the poem?
10. The fear and anxiety of the poet is universal than personal. Do you think so? Why?
11. This poem is unpunctuated and in one loosely held sentence. What does implications does it suggest about the meaning of the poem?
12. What does the title ‘My Mother at Sixty Six’ signify?

Read the stanza and answer the following briefly

1. “I looked again at her, wan pale
   as a late winter’s moon and felt that old
   familiar ache, my childhood’s fear,
   but all I said was, see you soon, Amma
   and all I did was smile and smile and smile……”

   a) Who looked pale and wan and why? (1)
   b) What was the speaker’s familiar ache? (1)
   c) Explain “as a late winter’s moon”. (1)
   d) Name the poem and the poet. (1)

2. “but after the airport’s
   security check, standing a few yards
   away, I looked again at her, wan pale
   as a late winter’s moon…”
a. Comment on the significance of ‘again’. (1)  
b. Who is ‘her’ and how does ‘her’ appear now? (1)  
c. Identify the figure of speech in the above stanza and explain. (2)  

3. .... And felt that old  
familiar ache, my childhood fear,  
but all I said was, see you soon, Amma,  
and all I did was smile and smile and smile…”  

a). Why is the word ‘smile ’repeated in the above lines? (1)  
b). How is the ‘ache ’ become familiar to her? (1)  
c). Explain the dilemma the speaker is facing here. (2)  

**POEM 2 An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum.**

**GIST OF THE POEM**

- In this poem the poet focuses on the theme of social injustice and inequalities.  
- He presents the pathetic and miserable picture of the elementary classroom in a slum.  
- These children have pale and lifeless faces.  
- They are like rootless weeds which are uncared and unwanted with their disorderly hair torn around their faces.  
- They are depressed and oppressed with the burdens of life and keep their heads down. They have stunted growth.  
- They inherit the diseases of their father.  
- Some of them do have dreams. A sweet young boy is sitting at the back of the dim classroom. He is dreaming of a squirrel’s game in the trees and probably other interesting things.  
- The walls are dirty and creamy and on them are hung the donations given by the rich and also Shakespeare’s portrait.  
- A civilized dome found in the cities and Tyrolese valleys with beautiful flowers are also put up.  
- The map on the wall shows the children, the beautiful world outside; but for these children of the slum it is meaningless.  
- The children studying in these schools do not have the means to go and explore the world. For them what they see through their classroom windows, the narrow street and the lead sky is the world.  
- Shakespeare is wicked for them as he has written only about the rich, beautiful world tempting them to steal.
• The map is of no interest to them because it does not reflect the world they live in—cramped and dark lanes.
• Their lives start in darkness and ends in utter darkness.
• They are undernourished and their poverty has distorted their vision as they spend their whole time in foggy slums.
• The poet feels that the map which shows beautiful and exotic places should be replaced with slums as it is not the world they live in.
• Unless the governor inspector and visitor play a vital role in bringing about a change, their lives will remain in dark.
• The slum children will be able to peep through the window only when the gap between the two worlds is bridged.
• They should break the barriers till they come out of the dirty surroundings and their world should be extended into the green fields, golden sands and bright world.
• They should have the freedom of expression and their outlook be broadened.
• For, only the educated and learned people can create history whose language has strength and power.

Understand the poem in terms of Poetic devices: Imagery:

Similes:

Like rootless weeds: the coarse, untidy and unkempt hair of the slum children is similarised to rootless weeds to bring forth the idea that the children were malnourished.

Like bottle bits on stones: the shining mended glasses of the spectacles is contrasted against the dark complexion of the malnourished slum children. The mental framed, broken glasses of the spectacles of the slum children is similarised to the shining bottle bits on stones.

The slum children settled on the waste heap is similarised to the splinters and pieces of broken bottle/glass against stones.
Like the broken glasses of the spectacles, the hopes, aspirations, ambitions lives of these slum children are completely shattered.

**Like catacombs:** The slum children are living in dark and dingy rooms which are similarised to catacombs in subterranean cemetery. The windows of these rooms look like the lids of catacombs. The future of the slum children is shut for ever like the dead bodies in the catacombs.

**Slum as bid as doom:** slum is similarised to hell of death. Living in slum is worse than death, rather it is a living hell.

**Metaphors:**

*Rat’s eyes:* suggests the boy’s curious, anxious and insecure nature. Like a rat always insecure, on the move, searching for food and safety, this small boy too shares the same condition.

*Father’s gnarled disease:* the boy’s father is handicapped with a crooked body. The boy has inherited his father’s disease and the malnourished body of the paper seeming boy is no better than the crooked, disease-stricken body of his father.

*Squirrel’s game:* Like the squirrel enjoys his freedom playing feely everywhere in nature, the boy also wants to play and enjoy his life with his endless curiosity. But he is forced to be in the dark, dull and dreary classroom of the slum school.

Tree room: The hiding place of squirrel with great comfort, security, curiosity and fun is contrasted with the gloomy and dull class room of the little boy.

**Future painted with fog:** Just as fog blocks, blurs or ruins vision, the slum children’s future is vague and blurred with hopelessness, frustrations and lack of empathy and upliftment.

**Lead sky:** The normal bright and blue sky is described as lead sky, suggesting the dark and dull sky just as the base metal lead is. There is no blue and bright sky of life and future for the slum children.

**Spectacles of steel:** The poverty-stricken, skinny and skeletal bodies of the slum children look like wiry framework of steel just like that of a pair of spectacles. The expression also suggest the view of mass of students, visually impaired wearing low-cost and unhealthy spectacles with metal frames. These poor children are deprived of everything due to the callous attitude of the government officials.

**Answer the following briefly**

1. Why do you think the poet has used the expression ‘sour cream’?

The expression ‘sour cream’ was used to describe the dull and pale walls of the classrooms. It expresses the sickening and repulsive atmosphere of the classroom as well as the hopelessness that engulfs the student’s lives.
2. How does the wall decorations of the classroom contrast with the reality of the slum children?

The classroom walls are decorated with pictures of Shakespeare’s, buildings with domes, world maps and beautiful valleys symbolizing study of classical literature (education), power, wealth & progress, the great world of opportunities and the beautiful nature respectively. In sharp contrast, these slum children are living in the slum with dull, dreary atmosphere of bleak future.

3. How can the life of the slum children be changed?

The life of the slum children can be changed by providing them healthy environment to live, open up opportunities to experience and enjoy the beauty of the world outside and help them accumulate the wealth of knowledge and wisdom through right education.

4. What spectacles of the slum and slum children does the poet bring out through the poem?

The slum children are living in extreme poverty, ill-health and pathetic living atmosphere. They inherit their parents’ diseases, and are deprived of all basic necessities of life. Though they are studying in a school in a slum, it is in a pathetic plight and nobody bothers about the children and they have a bleak future.

5. What is the theme of the poem?

This poem deals with the theme of social injustice and class inequalities. The poet presents it by talking of the two different and incompatible worlds – the world of the rich and the civilized and the world of the poor and the deprived. This gap can be bridged by the administrative authorities and through education.

6. ‘So blot their maps with slums as big as doom’. What does the poet want to convey?

The poet is angry at the social equalities in the world. There are two worlds – the dirty slums and the prosperous and the beautiful world of the rich. The poet wants the map of the world should also have blots of slums as big as the ‘doom’. In reality he wants the gap to be reduced.

7. ‘History is theirs whose language is the sun’. Explain.

This statement means that those who have the courage and conviction to break free from the constraints of life are the ones who create history. One can make a mark only if one can outshine others. Education only can give them power and strength like the sun which will bring about a change in the lives of the people.

7. What does the poet mean by “let their tongues run naked into books”?

The poet sees hope for the children in education. He strongly thinks that the lives of these children will remain dark, narrow and unfulfilled unless they are educated. These children can make themselves free from the shackles of slums only when we give opportunities to them for education and employment.
8. How are the slum children victims of social injustice?

The children are victims of social injustice as they are deprived of the bounties of the world. They are impoverished, undernourished and deprived of the basic necessities of life. Their right to education, safe healthy and secure living are denied to them mocking the system of social justice in the country.

Answer these questions

1. “Unless, governor, inspector, visitor,
   
   This map becomes their window and these windows
   That shut upon their lives like catacombs.”

   (a) Why does the poet invoke ‘governor, ‘inspector’ and ‘visitor’?

   The poet invokes the ‘governor, ‘inspector’ and ‘visitor’ because they are the powerful people who can bring about a drastic change in the miserable lives of the slum children. They can remove the social injustice and class inequalities.

   (b) What does ‘this map’ refer to? How can it become ‘their window’?

   This map refers to the beautiful world of the rich. Their window refers to holes and the stinking slums of the unfortunate children of the slum. This can become their window only when the difference between the two worlds is abridged.

   (c) What have ‘these windows’ done to their lives?

   These windows have cramped their lives, stunted their physical and mental growth shutting them inside filthy and dingy holes, keeping them away from the vast world of development and opportunities.

   (d) What do you understand by catacombs?

   Catacombs are long underground graves. Here they stand for the dirty slums which block in which the slum children are confined.

   (e) Which literary device has been used here? Explain.

   Simile has been used here to describe the oppressive effect of the surroundings on their pathetic lives. The slum walled in against the world of opportunities and development is similarised to catacombs.’

2. “Break O break open till they break the town

   And show the children fields, and make
   their world

   Run azure on gold sands, and let their tongues

   Run naked into books the white and green leaves open

   History theirs whose language is the sun.”
a). What is the hope of the poet in these lines?
The poet hopes that one day these children would break free from the chains of the slums. They will rise above all atrocities and economic injustice and will create a beautiful world for themselves.

b). What kind of world does the poet visualize for the children?
The poet visualizes a world of freedom to enjoy the nature’s bounty in a carefree manner. They would be enjoying all the opportunities in life and will enjoy the fruit of social justice and empathy and develop themselves into successful ones.

c). What does the ‘green fields’ and ‘gold sands’ symbolize?
The expressions are symbolic of a carefree and happy life. It refers to a world where social and economic injustice does not prevail and everyone enjoys the right to live happily.

d). Explain ‘let their tongue run naked into books.’
The poet strongly feels that the lives of these children will be very miserable and unfulfilled unless they are educated. Thus, he wishes that these children be exposed to the world of books.

e). What does ‘Sun’ in the last line suggest?
Sun is the symbol of grace, light, energy and a life-giving force. Here it refers to the light of education. The poet strongly believes that it is educated alone who can transform the world and to transform the slum children, they should be given the power of education.

f). ‘History is theirs whose language is the sun’—Explain
To create history, one has to toil and shine like a sun, a source of energy and inspiration. People who have the courage and conviction to break free from the constraints of life are the ones who create history.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE
1. Read the stanza and answer the questions that follows:

“Surely, Shakespeare is wicked, the map a bad example,
With ships and sun and love tempting them to steal-
For lives that turn in their cramped holes
From fog to endless nights.”

i) Name the poem and the poet
ii) Why has Shakespeare been described as wicked?
iii) Why is the map a bad example?
iv) What tempts them to steal?
v) How do the children continue to live?
vi) Explain: ‘From fog to endless night.’
2. Read the stanza and answer the questions that follows:

“The stunted, unlucky heir
Of twisted bones, reciting a father gnarled disease
His lesson from his desk. At the back of the dim class
One unnoted, sweet and young. His eyes live in a dream
Of squirrels game, in tree room, other than this.”

a) Who is being referred to in the first two lines?
b) Explain ‘father’s gnarled disease’.
c) Who sit at the back of the class? How is he different from others?
d) Explain his eyes live in a dream?
e) What is the comparison drawn with squirrels game?

3. “On their slag heap, these children
Wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel
With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones.
All of their time and space are foggy slum
So blot their maps with slums as big as doom.”

a). What does ‘slag heap’ refer to?
b). Explain ‘skin peeped through by bones’.
c). What is the comparison drawn with ‘bottle bits on stones’?
d). Why does the poet see the slums ‘as big as doom’?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is that these children inherit from their parents? What does it signify?
2. How has the poet described the colour of the wall and why?
3. The poet presents two different worlds. What are they?
4. What picture of the slum children does the poet draw?
5. Where does the poet see hope and relief?
6. How does the poet bring to light the brutalities of slum life?
8. Explain ‘Open handed map, awarding the world its world’.
9. In what way are the slum children ‘unsung fighters’?

Poem 3: Keeping Quiet

Gist of the poem:
• The poet talks about the need of silence and quiet introspection and the importance of quietude and calmness. He also talks about creating a feeling of mutual understanding among human beings.
• The poet asks us to keep still and count up to twelve. He also asks us to sit still. For a moment we should not speak any language. We should not move our arms so much.
• It will be a moment of complete silence without rush or worry. This would be an exotic moment.
Then a sudden strangeness will prevail which we will all enjoy. It will be bliss.

The fisherman would not harm the whales on the cold sea. Even the man gathering salt would stop working and look at his hurt hands and reflect at the pain and harm his strenuous task has caused him.

All kinds of wars must be stopped at once. The green wars against the environment, wars with poisonous gases, firearms, must be stopped at once.

People who are all the time preparing for wars leaving no survivors behind ought to find time to wear clothes and walk around with their brothers strengthening the message of peace and brotherhood.

At the same time the poet cautions not to confuse stillness with total inactivity. Life is an ongoing process and should not be associated with death. It is to be lived with positive attitude.

He does not want us to ruminate over death.

But he feels that if for once we do not focus ourselves single-mindedly to keep our lives moving but do some introspection or spend some time in silence doing nothing, we can understand ourselves better and escape from the threatening calls of death.

The earth can teach us a lesson how everything comes to a dead end and comes to life again.

In the same manner a quiet introspection can bring all evil thoughts to an end and bring in a new life of peace and tranquility.

Now the poet will count up to twelve and they should keep quiet and he will go.

SOLVED QUESTIONS

1. Read the stanza and answer the questions that follows:
   “Fishermen in the cold sea
   Would not harm whales
   And the man gathering salt
   Would look at his hurt hands.”

   a) What is ‘fisherman’ symbolic of?
The fisherman symbolizes man’s indiscriminate exploitation of nature for his vested interests.

   b) What will happen when fishermen do not harm whales?
The whales will be no longer on the verge of extinction. A sense of co-existence can go into the minds of people.

   c) What has happened to the man gathering salt? What must he do?
The man gathering salt has injured his hands. He must take care of his hurt hands and should realize that his actions are self-destructive.
d) What would happen in this moment of silence?
He will become conscious of the harm causing to others and to themselves and will work towards a better tomorrow peace, co-existence, mutual understanding and harmony.

e) What image does the poet create in the last line?
He creates the image of incessant suffering. In his effort to add comforts to his life he has paid no heed to the pain that caused him.

2. Read the stanza and answer the questions that follows:
   "Perhaps the earth can teach us
   As when everything seems dead
   And later prove to be alive
   Now I’ll count up to twelve
   And you keep quiet and I will go.”
   a) Who can teach us and what?
   The earth can teach us. The Earth can teach us how new life emerges from the ashes of the dead remains. Likewise quiet introspection will enable us to live a life of peace and harmony.

c) Why does the speaker count up to twelve?
   It is a part of initiation in meditation. All distractions and digressions are washed away and man is in a moment of bliss.

d) Explain ‘you keep quiet and I will go’?
   The poet wants us all to keep quiet and experience the moment of realization and peace. He will go and pass on the message to another group of people.

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Why does Pablo Neruda urge us to keep still?
   Stillness is necessary for reflection and quiet introspection. We can hear the voice of our conscience and thus withdraw ourselves from undesirable actions and contribute to create a society of peace and mutual understanding.

2. ‘Under the apparent stillness there is life’. Justify.
The poet does not want to equate stillness with total inactivity. Under the apparent stillness there is life. We can learn it from the earth when everything seems dead, the earth still remains alive. The life on earth goes on under the apparent stillness.

3. Why do men become sad? How can this sadness be overcome?
   Men fail to understand themselves. They are always threatening themselves with death. When they do not understand themselves they become sad. A long silence might interrupt this sadness and make them good.
QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

“What I want should not be confused
With total inactivity
Life is what it is about
I want no truck with death.”
1. What is the desire of the poet?
2. What does ‘total inactivity’ imply?
3. Why does the poet say that he does not want his wish to be confused with total inactivity?
4. Explain ‘I want no truck with death’.

“Those who prepare green wars,
Wars with gas, wars with fire,
Victory with no survivors,
would put on clean clothes
and walk about with their brothers
in the shade, doing nothing.”

a). Whom does ‘those’ refer to here?
b). Explain ‘green wars, wars with gas, wars with fire.’
c). What does the poet mean by ‘victory with no survivors’?
d). What would happen when men ‘put on clean clothes’?
e). What lesson will man learn when he just walks about with his brothers doing nothing?

“If we were not so single-minded
about keeping our lives moving,
and for once could do nothing,
perhaps a huge silence
might interrupt this sadness
of never understanding ourselves
and of threatening ourselves with death.”

a). Who does ‘we’ refer to here?
b). What is man ‘single-minded about’?
c). Explain ‘keeping our lives gong’
d). How would man benefit if he does nothing and keep quiet?
e). What is the sadness of ‘never understanding ourselves’?
f). How has man threatened himself with death?
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

1. Why shouldn’t we speak any language and move our arms so much?
2. How does the poet distinguish ‘stillness’ from ‘total inactivity’? Explain.
4. What are the various wars mentioned? What is the result of these wars?
5. What would be the result of quietude?
6. What is the ‘exotic moment ’mentioned in the poem and how can we achieve it?
7. What has man single-mindedly focused on and to what effect?

Poem: 4  A Thing of Beauty

GIST OF THE LESSON

- The Poet, John Keats says that beautiful things will never become ‘nothing’ as they will continue to hold us in their spell and sooth our soul.
- Every beautiful thing is like a band that ties us to this earth as it makes us want to live and enjoy these things of beauty.
  - And these things of beauty, according to the poet, are the things that give hope to human beings and make them want to live, in spite of all the sorrow, ill-health and unpleasant experiences that we face on earth.
  - Some of the beautiful things on this earth that have such an effect on us are the sun, the moon, trees, streams, flowers, forests, beautiful monuments that we have erected for the dead, all the lovely tales that we have heard or read.
  - Finally he compares all these beautiful things to the immortal drink (of perenniality) or nectar given to us by gods or gifts of God. Thus he states his firm belief in the Divine.

Solved Questions

“yes, in spite of all,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sheep: and such are daffodils”

a. What does ‘in spite of all’ refer to?

The expression refers to all the pessimistic and negative thoughts that obstruct our way to happiness. In spite of the sense of hopelessness and gloom that overshadow and darken our way, we are able to find our happiness in the beautiful objects on nature.
b. What, according to the poet, drives away the sadness from our life?

Beauty, in shape or form, helps in driving away the sadness and despair from the dark recesses of our spirit.

c. What does the reference ‘simple sheep’ symbolize?

Lambs and sheep are envisioned as the embodiments of innocent and serene beauty. Jesus Christ, as an apostle of peace, was a shepherd and was seen surrounded by his flock of sheep, his followers. The poet has made specific reference to the sheep as symbols of ‘divine beauty’.

“.... We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven’s brink.”

a). Who are the ‘mighty dead’?

The ‘mighty dead’ refers to those great men and warriors who glorified death by embracing it most gracefully and bravely.

b). Why does the poet make this reference?

The poet refers to ‘mighty dead’ because beauty can be seen not only in birth and growth, but also in a magnificent death.

c). What ‘lovely tales have we heard or read’?

A glorified and magnificent death get recorded in the leaves of history, leaving an indelible imprint on it. It remains an everlasting source of motivation to all those who read or hear about such great men who achieved glory in death.

d). What is referred to as ‘endless fountain of immortal drink’?

Beauty in all respects, whether in growth or in decay, is a perennial source of motivation. It is an endless fountain from where we can drink the immortal elixir of life.

e). Explain “Pouring unto us from the heaven’s brink.”

Beauty is the greatest gift of God to man which has been showered upon us from the heavens above. This beauty is eternal and everlasting, in whose glory men on earth bask and derive their perennial source of joy and happiness.

**Short Answer Questions:**

(a) What according to Keats are the things that cause suffering and pain?

The poet says that a scarcity of good-natured people or in other words the wicked people outnumber the good people. And the source of all our sorrows is either ill-health or another human being.
(b) What makes human beings love life in spite of all the suffering?
Answer: The poet says that the beautiful things on earth lifts the pall off our spirits and make life worth living. Each beautiful thing is like a link that forms a chain or wreath that binds us to this earth.

(c) Why does the poet say ‘mighty dead’?
Answer: Monuments are erected in memory of people who were mighty or great when they lived. Physically mighty as in mighty warriors or mentally mighty as in great poets, writers or philosophers. Their tombs provide inspiration for the living through their beauty just as their works continue to do.

Questions for practice:

1. “A thing of beauty is a joy forever
   Its loveliness increases, it will never
   Pass into nothingness; but will keep
   a bower quiet for us, and a sleep
   full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing
   Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing
   A flowery band to bind us to the earth.”
   a. What is the special virtue of a beautiful thing?
   b. How does it bless us?
   c. Explain the expression “A bower quiet for us”.
   d. What do we do everyday?

2. “the mid forest brake,
   rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms;
   and such too is the grandeur of the dooms
   who have imagined for the mighty dead;
   All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
   An endless fountain of immortal drink,
   Pouring unto us from the heaven’s brink.”
   a. What do you mean by ‘brake’? Where does it grow? What makes it all the more beautiful?
   b. What do you mean by ‘the grandeur of the dooms’?
   c. “All lovely tales that we have heard or read” Explain
   d. What is the source of the beauty of nature? What is its effect on us?
3. “Some shape of beauty moves away the pall from our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon, trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon for simple sheep; and such are daffodils with green world they live in; and clear rills that for themselves a cooling covert make ‘against the hot season; the mid forest brake Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms”

a. What type of beauty and its effect are mentioned here?
b. What sprouts a shady boon for sheep and how?
c. How do ‘daffodils’ and rills enrich the environment?
d. What makes the mid-forest brake rich?

**Short answer Questions**
1. How do we wreath a flowery band?
2. Why do human beings suffer or what depresses the human soul?
3. What does Keats mean by the ‘grandeur of doom’?
4. How do we bind ourselves to the earth every morning?
5. Why and how is ‘grandeur’ associated with the mighty dead?
6. What is the source of the ‘endless fountain’ and what is its effect?
7. What is the message of the poem/what philosophy of life is highlighted in the poem?

**Poem : 5 Aunt jennifer’s Tiger**

**Gist of the poem**
- The poet is a feminist and she addresses the difficulties of a married woman.
- She spends good amount of time in embroidering panel of tigers prancing across the screen.
- The tigers are fearless creatures pacing elegantly and majestically. They symbolize the spirit of freedom. Aunt is a victim of male chauvinism (male domination).
- Aunt Jennifer is so oppressed and terrified that she finds it hard to pull the needle.
- The “weight of Uncle’s wedding band “expresses how victimized and oppressed she is. It implies that aunt Jennifer has to work hard to meet his expectation.
- She spends her life in fear but she embroiders on the panel the fearless tigers to express her secret longing for a life of freedom and confidence.
- Even her death does not end the problem and torture which a married woman experiences.
SOLVED QUESTIONS

1. “Aunt Jennifer’s tigers prance across a screen,
   Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.
   They do not fear the men beneath the tree:
   They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.”

   a) What does the expression ‘Aunt Jennifer’s tigers imply?
   Aunt Jennifer was embroidering a panel of prancing tigers. The poet refers to the tigers as Aunt Jennifer’s tigers because they are her creation, her work of art.

   b) What does ‘prancing tigers’ symbolize?
   Prancing tigers are a symbol of the spirit of freedom within Aunt Jennifer which remains subdued. They also symbolize her fear of her male counterpart.

   c) Why are they referred to as ‘denizens of a world of green’?
   The tigers are the dwellers of the green forest so they are referred to as denizens.

   d) What qualities of the ‘tigers’ are highlighted here?
   Fearlessness and ferocity of the tigers are highlighted here. Aunt Jennifer’s nervousness and timidity are in sharp contrast to wild ferocity of the tigers who are not afraid of hunting men. Unlike Aunt Jennifer, the tigers fear nothing.

   e) Explain; “They pace in sleek chivalric certainty”.
   The movement of the tigers is sleek, stealthy, sure, majestic and elegant. They are sure of their purpose. Gallant and confident, they move ahead fearlessly and undeterred.

2. “Aunt Jennifer’s fingers fluttering through her wool
   Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.
   The massive weight of Uncle’s wedding band
   Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer’s hand.”

   a) Why do Aunt Jennifer’s fingers flutter through her wool?
   Aunt Jennifer lives in constant fear of her chauvinist husband. She feels so nervous and terrified that her hands shake and flutter when she sits down to knit.

   b) Why does she find it hard to pull the ivory needle?
   Confronting constant fear and bearing the constraints of married life, she has become a nervous wreck. She finds it difficult to pull the ivory needle through the tapestry more because of mental suppression than because of physical weakness.

   c) Explain: ‘massive weight of Uncle’s wedding band’.
   The expression is symbolic of male authority and power. Matrimony binds the woman physically as well as mentally, clipping her of her freedom of expression and independence. Likewise Aunt Jennifer is trapped in gender oppression and feels herself burdened by the authority of her husband.
d) How is Aunt Jennifer affected by the ‘weight of matrimony’?
Aunt Jennifer cannot do things freely, she tries to come up to the expectation of her husband, she seems to have lost her identity. The freedom that she dreams of through her art is itself symbolic of her oppressed self.

3.”When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie
Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by.
The tigers in the panel that she made
Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid.”

a) What is Aunt Jennifer’s death symbolic of?
Aunt Jennifer’s death is symbolic of her complete submission to her suppression.

b) Explain: “terrified hands”.
Aunt Jennifer is terrified by her dominating husband and hence her hands are shivering.

c) What does ‘ringed with ordeals’ imply?
Aunt Jennifer has been so victimized in her life that even after death she remains trapped in the struggles of the spirit. Though we do not know what terrors Aunt Jennifer had to live with relatives did, we find her a victim of gender injustice and oppression.

d) Is the society in any way affected by Aunt Jennifer’s death?
Since the society is male dominated, it shows no concern for Aunt’s suffering, even her death. The loss of her freedom is her individual loss. The society is not affected by it and the state of women still remains the same.

e) Explain: “the tigers in the panel....will go on prancing, proud and unafraid”.
The expression is symbolic of the dispassionate and unconcerned attitude of the male towards the desire for freedom among women. Even after her death, the social milieu remains unaffected, arrogant and ferocious.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION S
1. How do Aunt Jennifer’s tiger look like?
The tigers, made by Aunt Jennifer on the screen, are jumping and playing about without any fear of the men beneath the tree. They walk in elegance and style displaying the spirit of courage, fearlessness, strength and confidence.

2. What do the tigers made by the Aunt symbolize?
The tigers made by Aunt Jennifer symbolize the spirit of courage, strength and fearlessness Aunt Jennifer, a victim of male oppression, expresses her crushed feelings in the form of art. So, the tigers are symbolic of the fear of male domination with which Aunt Jennifer suffers.
3. Why do you think Aunt Jennifer’s hands are fluttering through her wool? Why is she finding the needle so hard to pull?

Aunt Jennifer is victimized by the overbearing and dominant nature of her husband. Her life has become a torture due to her suppression by her atrocious husband. The fear of her authoritative husband has gone so deep into her being that she seems to have lost all strength and energy. Thus her hands shake and flutter so much that she is not even able to pull the needle through the tapestry.

4. What do you understand by “massive weight of uncle’s wedding band”?

Generally ‘wedding band’ is a symbol of joy and happiness. But in case of Aunt Jennifer, it has become a symbol of torture and oppression. Her relationship with her authoritative husband has become a painful burden to carry. Her ‘wedding band’ has brought her a world of pain, misery and torture. She has lost her freedom and entered a world of humiliation and oppression.

4. Explain ‘her terrified hands will lie, still ringed with the ordeals she was mastered by’.

These lines convey Aunt’s complete submission to the oppressive authority of her husband. The fear of her husband has gone so deep into her being that even death cannot liberate her from the chains of her mental suppression. Memories of her husband’s tortures and atrocities which bent her into a humiliating slavery will continue to haunt her even after her death.

6. Explain ‘The tigers in the panel------------proud and unafraid.’

Here the tigers symbolize the unquestioned authority of man enjoyed by him over his woman counterpart. The lines suggest the dispassionate and unconcerned attitude of the male towards the desire for freedom among women. Here, Aunt Jennifer tries to find an escape in her art but ends up portraying an image of her own suppression. While woman can never free herself from the oppressive authority of her male counterpart, the male, on the other hand will go on enjoying his authoritative arrogance and ferocity without any fear of regrets.

Questions for Practice:

1. What ideology does the poem propound?
2. How is the poem a forceful expression of the evil of patriarchy?
3. The tigers are contrasting symbols. Do you think so? How?
4. Wht ordeals do you think Aunt Jennifer is surround by?
5. Why do you think Aunt Jennifer created animals that are so different from her own character?
6. What impression do you form about the Uncle in the poem. Cite evidences.
1. The Last Lesson: Alphonse Daudet

Gist of the lesson:

- Franz is afraid of going to school as he has not learnt participles.
- He wants to enjoy beauty of nature. The bright sunshine, the birds chirruping in the woods, Prussian soldiers drilling but resisted.
- Bulletin board: all bad news, lost battles, the drafts and orders of the commanding officers: wondered what it could be now
- The changes he noticed in the school.
  - Instead of noisy classrooms everything was as quiet as Sunday morning
  - The teacher does not scold him and told him very kindly to go to his seat
  - The teacher dressed in his Sunday best.
  - Villagers occupying the last benches- To pay tribute to M. Hamel for his 40 yrs of sincere service and also to express their solidarity with France.

- M. Hamel making the announcement that that would be the last French lesson; realizes that, that was what was put up on the bulletin board.
- Franz realizes that he does not know his own mother tongue
- Regretted why he had not taken his lessons seriously.
- Also realizes the reason why teacher was dressed in his Sunday best and villagers sitting at the back.
- M. Hamel realizes that all three, the children, the parents and he himself are to be blamed for losing respect and regard for the mother tongue.
- Always keep the mother tongue close to your heart as it is the key to the prison of slavery.
- Atmosphere in class: teacher teaching sincerely and patiently, students and others studying with utmost sincerity.
- Franz wonders sarcastically if Prussians could force pigeons to coo in German.
- M. Hamel overcome with emotions could not speak and wrote on the black board “Long Live France”.


SOLVED QUESTIONS:

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. What was the narrator’s greatest fear as he moved towards the school?
Franz had started late for school and thus was afraid of being scolded. His fear gripped him further for he was also unprepared. He had not learnt his lesson regarding the rules of participles and thus dreaded the teacher’s anger.

2. What was more tempting to Franz rather than going to school?
The weather was pleasant, warm and bright. The chirruping birds were inviting him, the soldiers drilling in the field were also outdoors and Franz was not prepared with participles.

3. What was the news which was put up on the bulletin board?
For the last two years all bad news—the lost battles, the orders of the commanding officer was displayed on the notice board. That day, the news that only German would be taught in school of Alsace and Lorraine was displayed on the notice-board which made the crowd gather there to read the news.

4. What was so unusual about the school on that day?
Usually there would be a great bustle of opening and closing of the desk, lesson repeated loudly and the teacher’s ruler rapping on the table but that day was very calm and quiet like Sunday morning. The back benches which were usually empty were occupied by the village people and M. Hamel wore his special dress and was pacing up and down with a ruler under his arm.

5. Why were the villagers seated on the back benches?
All the village elders were seated on the back benches as a tribute to the teacher who had put in 40 years of sincere service. It was also their way of expressing regret for not learning their mother tongue when they had the chance. They were also expressing their patriotism and solidarity with France.

6. Franz didn’t learn French whom did M. Hamel blame?
M. Hamel didn’t blame Franz for not learning but his parents who were not anxious to have him learn. Instead they wanted him to work on a farm or at the mill to earn money. Even M. Hamel was also to be blamed for sending him to water the flowers instead of learning and when he wanted to go fishing he declared holiday.
8. What did M. Hamel say about French language?

He said that it is the most beautiful language in the world— the clearest, the most logical. He requested them to guard it so that they can be united and fight back for their freedom.

9. What happened when the church clock struck 12?

The moment the church clock struck 12 the Prussian army came to take over and M. Hamel stood up, wanted to tell something but his voice was chocked. He gathered his strength and wrote on the black board as large as he could – ‘Vive La France’ and dismissed the school.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Justify the title of the story “The Last Lesson”.

Value Points
People always feel there is plenty of time to learn—so also in Alsace—now no time—parents not keen—preferred children , work in farms, mill—Franz looked opportunity to escape school—never serious—receive orders from Berlin—people realize importance of their language—attend the last lesson by M. Hamel.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

Short Answer Questions.

1. Why was Franz unwilling to go to school?
2. Why didn’t M. Hamel punish Franz, even though he was late?
3. Mention the three changes that Franz noticed in the school?
4. What announcement did M. Hamel make and what was its impact?
5. What do you think was written on the bulletin board?
6. Why did M. Hamel say about knowing one’s language is a key to prison?
7. Whom did Mr. Hamel blame for not learning the French?
8. What changes have taken place in the school in the last forty years?
9. What did he mean by “Viva La France”?
10. Do you think that the story touches upon the brutalities of war? Explain
11. How does Hamel arouse patriotism in the people off Alsace?
12. What does Franz mean when he asks: “Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons”
LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS  125 -150 words.

1. Write a note on the character of M. Hamel as a teacher?
2. Do you think the story touches upon the brutalities of war? Comment.
3. What thunderbolt did the narrator receive on reaching the school? How was it affect him?
4. At the end of the last lesson M. Hamel wrote, ‘Viva La France’ on the board in bold letters. Why do you think he wrote that and how did he expect the people of Alsace – Lorraine to keep their identity intact?
5. What were Franz’ feelings about M Hamel and his French lessons? How did they undergo a complete change?

Value Based Question: Answer the following in about 100 words. 5
M Hamel ‘The Last Lesson’ says to the people of Alsace about the necessity of their mother tongue- French: “…. We must guard it among us and never forget it because when a people are enslaved, as long as they hold fast to their language it is as if they had the key to their prison”.

‘Mother tongue is the language of one’s thoughts and ideas. Rejecting one’s mother tongue is denying one’s own culture and identity.’ Do you think so? Write your reflections on the above statement in the form of an article to be published in your school magazine, encouraging your friends to the need for learning and protecting their mother tongue.

2. LOST SPRING: STORIES OF STOLEN CHILDHOOD By Anees Jung
Gist of the lesson:

- The author examines and analyses the impoverished conditions and traditions that condemn children to a life of exploitation these children are denied an education and forced into hardships early in their lives.
- The writer encounters Saheb - a rag picker whose parents have left behind the life of poverty in Dhaka to earn a living in Delhi.
- His family like many other families of rag pickers lives in Seemapuri. They do not have other identification other than a ration card.
- The children do not go to school and they are excited at the prospect of finding a coin or even a ten rupee note for rummaging in the garbage.
- It is the only way of earning the life they live in impoverished conditions but are resigned to their fate.
- The writer is pained to see Saheb, a rag picker whose name means the ruler of earth, lose the spark of childhood and roams barefooted with his friends.
- From morning to noon the author encounters him in a tea stall and is paid Rs. 800. He sadly realizes that he is no longer his own master and this loss of identity weighs heavily on his tender shoulders.
- The author then tells about another victim, Mukesh who wants to be a motor mechanic.
✓ Hailing from Firozabad, the centre of India’s bangle making and glass blowing industry, he has always worked in the glass making industry.
✓ His family like the others there do not know that it is illegal for children to work in such close proximity to furnaces, in such high temperatures.
✓ They are exposed to various health hazards like losing their eyesight as they work in abysmal conditions, in dark and dingy cells.
✓ Mukesh’s father is blind as were his father and grandfather before him.
✓ They lead a hand to mouth existence as they are caught in the vicious web of the money lenders, middlemen, police and the traditions.
✓ So burdened are the bangle makers of Firozabad that they have lost their ability to dream unlike Mukesh who dreams of driving a car.

SOLVED QUESTIONS

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What does Saheb do for living? Why?
   Saheb is a rag picker. His family has left the life of poverty behind in Dhaka in to pursue their dream of finding a better life. The children like him have no access to Education and are forced into rag picking.

2. “Saheb is no longer his own master”, says the writer. What does she mean?
   The writer means that having accepted the job with the tea-stall, Saheb has lost the independence that he enjoyed as a rag picker, even though he was poor. Although he will now be able to supplement the family income, it will be at the cost of his freedom, which is difficult, binding and unfair for someone so young.

3. Why did people migrate from the village in Dhaka to Delhi?
   Better education, job opportunities and living conditions.

4. What trade does the family of Mukesh follow? Why does the writer feel that it will be difficult for Mukesh to break away from this tradition?
   Engaged in bangle making—difficult to break away from this trade. He belongs to the caste of bangle makers His family is caught in the web of sahukars, the middlemen, policemen, politicians and bureaucrats, from which there is no escape.

5. What does garbage symbolize for the adults and children?
   Adults—means of earning a livelihood. Children—wrapped in wonder, magical

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. ‘Lost Spring’, is a sad commentary on the political system of our country that condemns thousands of people to a life of abject poverty. Comment.
   Saheb, optimistic and enthusiastic—prospect of finding gold in garbage—likes going to school but no opportunity—freedom and joy of childhood to burdens of job at tea-stall.
Mukesh, born at Firozabad (bangle maker)—works under inhuman condition—dark room, hot furnaces—caught in web of poverty—vicious circle of sahukars, policemen, politicians, bureaucrats and moneylenders—resigned to fate—unaware of child labour act—stifled initiation and hope—lose eyesight before becoming adults.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

a. What does the title of the story ‘Lost Spring’ imply?
b. Where has Saheb come from and why?
c. How is Saheb’s name full of irony?
d. “Promises made to poor children are never kept. “Explain with examples from the lesson.
e. Mention the hazards of working in the bangle industry.
f. Do you think Mukesh will realize his dream of becoming a car mechanic?
g. ‘His dreams loom like a mirage’. Whose dreams are being referred to and why are they compared to a mirage?
h. ‘Together they have imposed the baggage on the child that he cannot put down.’ Who do ‘they’ refer to? What is the ‘baggage’ and why can the child not get rid of it?

i. Mukesh’s attitude to his situation different from that of his family?
j. Why does the author describe children of slums as partners in survival?
k. How has being born in the caste of bangle makers become both a destiny and a curse?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Like all children of his age, Saheb also had many hopes and dreams. Do you think children like Saheb are able to fulfill their dreams?
2. Politicians exploit all people and situations to their own benefit. Comment, keeping in views the situation of refugees in Seemapuri.
3. Saheb wants to blossom and bloom but is nipped in the bud. Elaborate.
4. ‘Saheb and Mukesh are brothers in penury and suffering.’ Discuss.

6. Value Based Question: Answer the following in about 100 words. 5

Mukesh says “I will be a motor mechanic. I will learn to drive a car.” Not only setting a goal, but having a clear idea about the means to reach the goal and pursuing it with strong determination and commitment are essential to achieve success. Based on this realization, write an email to your younger brother, a boarding school student, making him aware of the need for setting realistic goal and planning ways to reach it with strong determination and commitment.
2. **DEEP WATER BY WILLIAM DOUGLAS**

*Theme:*
In this essay William O. Douglas talks about his fear of water and how he finally overcomes it by his courage, determination, handwork, strong will power, perseverance and the desire to learn. If these are practiced we can definitely achieve success in all our endeavors.

*Gist of the lesson:*
- William O. Douglas had a desire to learn swimming since childhood.
- At the age of three or four, he was knocked down and buried by a wave at a beach in California.
- He developed a great aversion to water.
- At the age of ten or eleven he decided to learn to swim with water wings at the Y.M.C.A pool since it was safe at the shallow end.
- A misadventure:- while sitting alone and waiting for others to come at the Y.M.C.A pool, a big boy came and threw Douglas into deep end of the pool.
- Douglas swallowed water and went straight down to the bottom of the pool.
- While going down he planned to make a big jump upwards but came up slowly.
- Stark terror seized him.
- Tried to shout but could not......
- As he went down the pool second time, he tried to jump upwards but it was a waste of energy.
- Terror held him deeper and deeper.
- During the third trial he sucked water instead of air.
- Light was going out and there was no more panic.
- So he ceased all efforts and he became unconscious.
- He crossed to oblivion.
- When revived he found himself vomiting beside the pool.
- He was in grip of fear of water and it deprived him of the joys of canoeing, boating swimming and fishing.
- Hired an instructor to learn swimming.
- The instructor taught him swimming piece by piece.
- He went to different lakes to swim and found tiny vestiges of fear still gripped him.
- He challenged the fear and swam.
- Swimming up and down the Warm Lake he finally overcame his fear of water.
- He realized that in death there is peace and there is terror only in fear of death.
- Will to live is stronger than fear of death.

**SOLVED QUESTIONS:**

**Short Answer Questions:**

1. Why was the YMCA pool considered safer when compared to the Yakima River?
Yakima River was very deep, treacherous and there were many cases of drowning but the YMCA pool only two or three feet deep at the shallow end: and while it was nine
feet at the deep end. So YMCA pool was considered safer when compared to the Yakima River.

3. When did his aversion to water begin?

His aversion to water began when he was 3-4 years old when his father took him to California beach. There the waves knocked him down swept over him.

4. What was the misadventure that happened one day?
William Douglas had just learnt swimming. One day, an eighteen year old big bruiser picked him up and tossed him into the nine feet deep end of the YMCA pool. He hit the water surface in a sitting position. He swallowed water and went at once to the bottom. He nearly died in this misadventure.

5. What strategy did he remember as he went down the water?
To hit the bottom and spring/jump upwards, bob to the surface –like a cork and come out.

6. What effect did the drowning in the YMCA pool have on the Douglas?
- weak and trembling –haunting fear – deprived of the joy of canoeing, boating and swimming.

7. What method did he adopt to overcome terror?
- Rigorous training (breathing moving of legs, etc.)
- went to lake Wentworth and swam for two miles.

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. How did the misadventure in YMCA pool affect Douglas? How did he overcome it?
- was ten or eleven decided-learn-swim -an older boy pushed –almost drowned
- haunting fear gripped him -could not enjoy any water sports -finally decided to hire an instructor -seven months –instructor –made a swimmer -released the instructor -vestiges remained -swam in Lake Wentworth -challenged the terror -swam across Warm lake
- shouted with joy-conquered the fear of water -there is terror only in the fear of death and peace in death. - the will to live became stronger.

**QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE**

**Short Answer Questions:**

1. Why did mother warn Douglas against River Yakima?
2. What impact did the incident at California beach have on him?
3. What made him decide that the instructor’s role in teaching him swimming was over?
4. Why did Douglas go to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire? How did he make his terror flee?
5. What larger meaning did the experience have on him?
6. How did he interpret Roosevelt’s saying?
Long Answer Questions

1. What is the ‘misadventure’ that William Douglas speaks about? What were the series of emotions fears experienced when he was thrown into the pool? What plans did he make to come to the surface?

2. How did the instructor build a swimmer out of Douglas?

3. Why does Douglas as an adult recount a childhood experience of terror and his conquering of it? What larger meaning does he draw from his experience?

4. Do you think the title Deep Water is appropriate to the story? Why/why not?

5. Value Based Question: Answer the following in about 100 words. 5
   William Douglas writes about his frightening experience in the YMCA pool:... With that he picked me up and tossed me into the deep end, I landed in a sitting position, swallowed water............. I was frightened."

   Do you appreciate the behavior of the big, bully boy? Don’t you think that bullying and ragging of students by students (as is seen in news several times) are barbarianism and have great damaging effect on the victim as well as to the society? Write down your thoughts about this in the form of a speech to be delivered in a meeting of the senior students of your school.

INDIGO by Louis Fischer

Gist of the lesson:
- Raj Kumar Shukla - A poor sharecropper from Champaran wishing to meet Gandhiji.
- Raj Kumar Shukla – illiterate but resolute, hence followed Gandhiji to Lucknow, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Patna, Muzaffarpur and then Camparan.
- Servants at Rajendra Prasad’s residence thought Gandhiji to be an untouchable.
- Gandhiji considered as an untouchable because of simple living style and wearing, due to the company of Raj Kumar Shukla.
- Decided to go to Muzaffarpur first to get detailed information about Champaran sharecropper.
- Sent telegram to J B Kriplani & stayed in Prof Malkani’s home – a government servant.
- Indians afraid of showing sympathy to the supporters of home rule.
- The news of Gandhiji’s arrival spread – sharecroppers gathered in large number to meet their champion.
- Gandhiji chided the Muzaffarpur lawyer for taking high fee.
- Champaran district was divided into estate owned by English people, Indians only tenant farmers.
- Landlords compelled tenants to plant 15% of their land with indigo and surrender their entire harvest as rent.
• In the meantime Germany had developed synthetic indigo – British landlords freed the Indian farmers from the 15% arrangement but asked them to pay compensation.
• Many signed, some resisted engaged lawyers, landlords hired thugs.
• Gandhiji reached Champaran – visited the secretary of the British landlord association to get the facts but denied as he was an outsider.
• Gandhiji went to the British Official Commissioner who asked him to leave Tirhut, Gandhiji disobeyed, went to Motihari the capital of Champaran where a vast multitude greeted him, continued his investigations.
• Visited maltreated villagers, stopped by the police superintendent but disobeyed the order.
• Motihari black with peasants spontaneous demonstrations, Gandhiji released without bail Civil Disobedience triumphed.
• Gandhiji agreed to 25% refund by the landowners, it symbolised the surrender of the prestige.
• Gandhiji worked hard towards social economic reforms, elevated their distress aided by his wife, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh.
• Gandhiji taught a lesson of self reliance by not seeking help of an English man Mr. Andrews.

**SOLVED QUESTIONS**

**Short Answer Questions:**

1. What strategy did Gandhiji follow in removing the problems of sharecroppers?
   Gandhiji discussed the problems with lawyers. He disregarded British order of eviction. He insisted peasants to remove their fear.

2. Why did Gandhiji feel that it was useless for the peasants to go to law courts?
   The peasants are crushed and fear stricken. The lawyers charged high fee.

3. Why did the British landlords free the sharecropper from growing Indigo? What did they want instead?
   The British came to know that synthetic indigo was developed in Germany and the 15% of land was released and in return, the peasants were asked to pay compensation for release from the agreement.

4. Why did Gandhiji agree for the 25% refund by the British landlords?
   Gandhiji agreed for 25% refund because the amount was not important but the landlord’s prestige was surrendered.

5. What was the important lesson taught by Gandhiji to his disciples?
   Gandhiji taught rules of personal hygiene and cleanliness. He also taught the Champarans to win freedom independently without any support of British.
Long answer question:

1. Why did Gandhiji consider freedom from fear more important than legal justice for the poor peasants of Champaran?
   
   **Value Points:** British ruthless exploitation—farmers fight through lawyers—battles were inconclusive—terror-stricken—Gandhiji’s declaration—no need of law court—overcome terror—be bold and courageous.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

1. What made Gandhiji urge the departure of the British?
2. How was Gandhiji received in Mothihari?
3. What made Mahatma Gandhi declare ‘the battle of Champaran is won’?
4. How did the Champaran episode change the plight of the peasants?
5. Why did Gandhi agree to a settlement of 25% refund to the farmers?
6. How do we know that ordinary people too contributed to the freedom movement?
7. What argument did Gandhiji give for not complying with the official orders to quit Champaran?
8. How were the Britishers shown that their dreaded and unquestioned authority could be challenged by the Indians?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why did Gandhiji’s casual visit to Champaran get extended to over a year?
2. How did civil disobedience triumph?
3. What idea do you form about the Britishers from the chapter “Indigo”?
4. How did the peasants learn courage?
5. Are Gandhiji’s socio, economic and political ideals relevant today? Discuss with reference to the Champaran episode.

6. **Value Based Question:** Answer the following in about 100 words. 5

   ‘Champaran episode’ was a turning point not only in Gandhiji’s life, but also in the history of Indian freedom struggle. Don’t you agree that Gandhiji’s practically proven ideals of truth, non violence, and empathy for the deprived are still relevant? Write your ideas on “Relevance of Gandhian ideals today” in the form of an article.
5. The Rat Trap by Selma Lagerlof

Gist of the lesson:
- The peddler was a vagabond who sold rattraps with a little thievery on the side to make both ends meet. Had no worldly possession to call his own, not even a name.
- It amused him to think of the world as a rattrap and all the material possessions as bait as the world, he felt was never kind to him. Moreover, he prided himself in the fact that he was out of it.
- Takes shelter at a crofter’s cottage. The crofter welcomed him, gave him dinner, shared his pipe, played mjolís with him also confided in him about his income and showed him where he put it.
- Next morning, the Peddler steals the money and takes the back roads to keep away from people and gets lost in the jungle at night. While he wanders in the forest he realizes that he has also got caught in the rattrap and that the money was the bait.
- Finally reaches Ramsjo ironworks, where he takes shelter for the night. The blacksmith and his assistant ignore him but the master mistakes him to be an old acquaintance and invites him home. Though the Peddler does not correct the ironmaster, hoping to get some money out of him, he declines his invitation.
- The ironmaster then sends his daughter who persuades him to go home with her. She notices his uncouth appearance and thinks that either he has stolen something or he has escaped from jail.
- The Peddler is scrubbed, bathed, given a haircut, a shave and a suit of old clothes of the ironmaster. In the morning light, the iron master realizes he is mistaken and that he is not the Captain. He wants to call the Sheriff. The peddler is agitated and breaks out that the world is rattrap and he too is sure to be caught in it. The ironmaster is amused but orders him out. The compassionate Edla convinces her father that he should spend the Christmas day with him.
- The Peddler spends the whole of Christmas Eve eating and sleeping. The next day at church, Edla and her father come to know that the Peddler is a thief who stole thirty kroners from the poor crofter.
- Back home, they found a letter addressed to Edla, signed as Captain Von Stahl and a rattrap as a gift from the crofter. In the rattrap were the three ten kroner notes of the crofter.
**SOLVED SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Why did the Peddler choose to go through the forest?
2. After stealing the thirty kroners from the crofter, the Peddler knew that he would be caught and put in prison if he continued to walk by the man road. So he chose the back roads that went through the forest.

3. Why did not the Peddler reveal his true identity when the ironmaster mistakes him to be the Captain?
   The Peddler thought that the ironmaster might take pity on him give him some money if he thought he was an old acquaintance. So he keeps quiet and allows the iron master to presume he was the captain.

4. Why did it please the tramp to compare the world to a rattrap?
   The world was not very kind to the tramp and so it gave him great pleasure to think of it as a rattrap.

5. Why did the tramp sign the letter as Captain Von Stahle?
   The tramp, though illiterate and a thief, found himself raised to a captain through Edla’s kindness and compassion. He got a chance to redeem himself and hence he signs the letter as Captain Von Stahle.

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Both the Crofter and Edla Willmanson were kind and hospitable to the Tramp. But he repays crofter's kindness by stealing his money while Edla is able to transform him to a better human being. Why?

   **Value Points:**
   Crofter very hospitable. Welcomes him with a smile - gives him supper and shares his tobacco. Tells him about income-shows him the money - very trusting and friendly.
   Stealing a way of life for the tramp-no twinge of conscience while stealing-But later he realizes that he who prided himself in not being caught in the rattrap was caught in it by stealing – feels depressed.

   Edla’s kindness and hospitality awakens his conscience-Realises that there is a way out of the trap- Returns the money through Edla- His redemption – gift to Edla.
QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE:
1. “The world was a rattrap and the peddler himself became a victim of it”. Elucidate.
2. The rattrap exemplifies the truth that essential goodness of human can be awakened through understanding and love. Discuss
3. The story focuses on human loneliness and the need to bond with others. Explain.
4. Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with peddler?
5. Why did the rattrap seller develop negative view of the world?
6. Why did the peddler decline the iron master’s invitation?
7. Edla is a better judge than her father. Do you think so? Why/why not?
8. Why did the peddler defend himself against not having revealed his true identity?

LONG ANSWER QUESTION: PRACTICE
1. ‘The essential virtue of human heart can be aroused through compassion and empathy.’ How far has the meaning of this statement been exemplified in the story ‘The Rattrap’

2. Value Based Question: Answer the following in about 100 words. 5

It has been understood from the story ‘The Rattrap’ that the compassion, empathy and unconditional love and trust of Edla Wilmanson only could win the heart of the rattrap seller to reclaim him to be an honest and upright individual at last. ‘An Eye for an Eye will make the whole world blind.’—It is through fellow-feeling, love, compassion and trust in others that we can change the society. Write your argument for the statement to participate in a debate competition.

THE INTERVIEW by Christopher Sylvester

GIST OF THE LESSON: PART I

- Interview has become a commonplace of journalism. Opinions on the functions, methods and merits of Interview vary considerably.
- Some claim it to be the highest form, a source of truth and in its practice an art.
- Some despise the interview as an unwarranted intrusion into lives, which diminishes their personality.
  - V.S. Naipaul feels that ‘some people are wounded by interviews and lose a part of them selves’.
  - Lewis Carroll never consented to be interviewed for he believed it to be ‘a just horror of the interviewer’.
  - Rudyard Kipling considered it ‘immoral, a crime, an assault that merits punishment’.
  - H.G. Wells referred interviewing to be an ‘ordeal’.
Saul Bellow describes it ‘like thumbprints on his windpipe’.

Despite the drawbacks interview is a supremely serviceable medium of communication. Interviews are the most vivid impression of our contemporaries and the interviewer holds a position of unprecedented power and influence.

PART II

An extract from an interview of Umberto Eco interviewed by Mukund Padmanabhan.

Umberto Eco was a professor with a formidable reputation as a scholar for his ideas on Semiotics, literary interpretation and medieval aesthetics before he turned into writing literary fiction. He attained intellectual superstardom with his publication “The Name of the Rose”.

In the interview Eco shares his idea of empty spaces in our lives just as they exist in an atom, which he calls Interstices. He says that he makes use of these empty spaces to work.

Eco’s essays were scholarly and narrative. He likes to be identified more as a university professor who writes novels.

Eco’s “The Name of the Rose”, a serious novel, which delves into metaphysics, theology and medieval history, enjoyed a mass audience. It dealt with medieval past. He feels that the novel wouldn’t have been so well received had it been written ten years earlier or later.

**SOLVED SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

a. Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed?

Most celebrity writers despise being interviewed as they consider it as an undesirable intrusion into their personal lives. Some viewed it an immoral and offensive activity. Some others feel it would ‘diminish’ them.

b. How is Umberto Eco’s non-fictional writing style different from academic writing style?

Umberto Eco’s non-fictional writing style has a certain playful, narrative and personal quality about it whereas his academic writing is depersonalized and often dry and boring.

**LONG ANSWER QUESTION**

a. “Interviews an unwarranted intrusion in the lives of others”. Elucidate with reference to *The Interview.*
Value points:-
Interviews are common feature in Journalism – Most celebrities consider them as an unnecessary intrusion in their lives – “a horror of the interview”, “an ordeal”, “thumbprints on windpipe”- interview is a supremely serviceable medium of communication- the most vivid impression of our contemporaries -the interviewer holds a position of unprecedented power and influence.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

1. “Best interviews are considered as an art.” Mention four qualities of such an art.
2. Saul Bellow consented to be interviewed many a times. Did he like being interviewed? Substantiate.
3. Why does Brian say that interviewer holds a strong position of power and influence?
4. Why was ‘Name of the Rose’, a success?
5. What are the major two remarkable qualities of Umberto Eco’s scholarly writings?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. The interview conducted by Mukund Padmanabhan reveals what a good interview should be like. Do you agree? Give reasons.
2. Value Based Question: Answer the following in about 100 words. 5
   Rudyard Kipling says that ‘interview’ is ‘an offence against a person, an assault…. It is cowardly and vile.’

   Everyone likes to have his/her own individual space and freedom. It is seen quite often in your class that some of your fellow students are made victims of verbal assault, rumours and insults at the hands of your own friends. Write a note of advice ‘How to conduct Yourself’ to such bullying friends of yours teaching them about the need to respect others’ self-esteem, dignity, individuality and freedom..

GOING PLACES by A.R.BARTON

GIST OF THE LESSON

- The lesson explores the theme of adolescent fantasies and hero worship.
- Sophie and Jansie are both in the last year of high school and both knew that they were destined to work in the biscuit factory as they belong to a working class family.
- Yet, Sophie, always dreams of big and beautiful things, glamour and glory.
Her ambitions are not rooted in reality i.e., have no relation with the harsh realities of life.

In contrast is Jansie, Sophie’s friend, a realistic and practical girl.

Sophie lives in a male-dominated family where her mother was only a shadow. The men were football fans and the conversations around the dinner table were about Danny Casey, their Hero.

Sophie wants some attention from her father and brother and telling them that she met Casey, was her way of drawing their attention towards her.

But she carries her fantasies too far when she starts to live them.

SOLVED SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What does Sophie dream of doing after she passes out of school? Why do you call it a dream, and not a plan?

Sophie dreams of big and beautiful things, glamour and glory. She is not practical in her thinking and has no concrete plans to make her dreams real.

1. Do you think Sophie and Jansie are pole apart in their attitude to life?

Sophie was a dreamer unable to come in terms with the fact that she is year marked for the biscuit factory after her high school. But the tragedy was that she carries her fantasies too far when she started living in them, whereas her friend Jansie is practical and down-to-earth. She tries her level best to bring her friend down to the realities.

2. Sophie is a typical adolescent hero-worshipper who carries her fantasizing too far. Do you agree?

Yes, Sophie is a typical adolescent who worships Danny Casey, the football star. She fantasizes about meeting him and taking his autograph which is quite normal for an adolescent. But she crosses the border of normalcy when she tell her family that she actually met him and that he wants to take her on a date. And then she actually goes to the place and literally waits for him to appear which is abnormal.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. Sophie has no touch with reality; Janise’s feet are, however, firmly planted on the ground. Discuss.
**Value Points:**
Both school going girls and intimate friends – both belong to lower middle class family – but different from each other. Different approach to life - one a romantic, habitual dreamer and an escapist. Sophie dreams of things beyond her reach – Jansie has a practical approach to life - discourages her friend’s wild dreams – gossipy.

**QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE**

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**
1. “Sophie’s dreams and disappointments are all in her mind “.justify this statement.
2. Do you think that Sophie met Danny Casey? Give reasons.
3. What was Sophie’s father’s reaction when Geoff told him about Sophie meeting Casey?
4. When did Sophie actually see Danny Casey?
5. Why was Sophie Jealous of Geoff’s silence?
6. What is the adolescent issues discussed in the lesson ‘Going places’?

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**
1. Why did Sophie like her brother Geoff more than any other person? What did he symbolize for her?
2. Give a brief character sketch of Sophie’s father. What kind of a relationship did they share?
3. The story “Going Places” draws a beautiful contrast between ‘fact’ and ‘fiction’. Comment.
4. Do you think that Sophie is a representative of unguided adolescent? Discuss.
5. **Value Based Question:** Answer the following in about 100 words. 5

Sophie, in the story, ‘Going Places’ is a victim of adolescent fantasizing and hero worship and does not have any touch realistic and practical outlook. But her friend Jansie is very opposite to her and tries hard to bring her to the reality.

One of your friends studying in the city is also such a victim of adolescent fantasizing and hero worship. Write a letter to her making her realize the wrong path she is treading and guiding her through the right way, being true friend.
THE TIGER KING BY KALKI

Gist of the lesson:

- The Maharaja Sir Jilani Jung Jung Bhadur was called “Tiger King”.
- When he was just 10 days old he asked intelligent questions to the astrologers and was told that he would be killed by a tiger. He uttered “Let tigers beware!”
- No other miracle took place, the child grew like any other Royal child drinking white cow’s milk, taught by an English tutor, looked after by an English nanny and watched English films.
- When he was 20, he was crowned as king. It was then the prediction of his death by the tiger reached the Maharaja’s ear and he in turn to safe guard himself killed a tiger and being thrilled he told the astrologer who replied that he can kill 99 tigers but should be careful with the 100th.
- From then on he started killing tiger and none was allowed to hunt tigers. A high-ranking British officer visited the state that was fond of hunting tiger and his wish was declined.
- The officer requested for getting a photograph with a tiger killed by Maharaja and this request was rejected.
- So to please the officer’s wife he sent 50 diamond rings expecting that she would take 1 or 2 instead she kept all the rings costing 3 lakh rupees and sent ‘thanks’ to the Maharaja. But his state was secured.
- In 10 years he killed 70 tiger and didn’t find any in Pratibandapuram so he decided to marry a girl from royal state which had more tigers to complete his target.
- Whenever he visited his in-laws he killed 5-6 tigers. So he killed 99 tigers and was feverishly anxious to kill the 100th but couldn’t find.
- News about the presence of a tiger near a village proved disappointing.
- Now the Dewan was warned of his danger so he visited ‘People’s Park in Madras’ and brought an old tiger and placed it in the forest and informed the Maharaja.
- The Maharaja took great care and shot the tiger and left the place with great triumph.
- The bullet did not hit the tiger but out of fear the tiger had collapsed. Now the staff killed the tiger and brought it in grand procession.
- It was the 3rd birthday of the Maharaja’s son and he wanted to buy a present from the toyshop. He bought a wooden tiger which was poorly carved.
While the Maharaja was playing with the prince a tiny sliver of the wooden tiger pierced his right hand which later on caused his death. Thus the hundredth tiger takes his final revenge upon the “Tiger King”.

Question and Answer:
1. What was the miracle that took place in the royal palace?
When the Maharaja was a 10 day old infant spoke and asked intelligent questions about his death. After knowing that he would be killed by a tiger he uttered saying “Let tigers beware.”
2. How was the Tiger King brought up?
As a child the Tiger King was brought up by an English nanny and tutored in English by an Englishman. He was given the milk of an English cow. Like many other Indian crown princes he watched only English movies.

3. What did the State astrologer say he would do ‘if the hundredth tiger were also killed’?
The State astrologer was so sure of his prediction that he announced that he would cut off his ceremonial tuft, crop his hair short and become an insurance agent in case the king was able to kill the 100th tiger, too. He was sure that the Maharaja’s death would be caused by the 100th tiger.
4. What did the high-ranking British officer wish to do? Was his wish fulfilled?
The high-ranking British officer wanted to kill a tiger. When he was denied the permission for hunting, he sent a word to the king that he would be happy if he was allowed to get photographed with the dead body of a tiger killed by the king. However, his wish remained unfulfilled.
5. How did the Maharaja manage to save his throne?
The Maharaja had annoyed the visiting senior British officer over the issue of tiger-hunting and ‘stood in danger of losing his kingdom itself’. So, the Maharaja and the Dewan decided to placate and pacify the officer through bribe by sending gifts of expensive diamond rings to the ‘duraisani”, the wife of the British officer. Thus he managed to save his throne.
6. How did the ‘duraisani’ behave on receiving the gifts?
Some fifty samples of expensive diamond rings were sent to the duraisani and it was expected that she would select on or two and return the rest. But the lady proved to be greedy as she retained all of them and merely sent a letter of thanks.
6. Why did the Maharaja’s tiger killing mission come to a sudden still?
Within ten years Maharaja’s tiger hunting had resulted in the killing of seventy tigers. However his tiger killing mission came to a sudden standstill because the tiger population became extinct in the forest of Pratibandapuram.

8. Why did the Maharaja suddenly decide to marry? Whom did he wish to marry?
The Maharaja suddenly decided to marry because firstly, he was of marriageable age and secondly, he wanted to kill thirty more tigers in his father-in-law’s state in order to complete the tally of hundred tigers. For this reason he wished to marry a girl in the royal family of a state with a large tiger population.

9. Why did Maharaja order the dewan to double the tax?
The Maharaja called the dewan and ordered him to immediately double the tax of the villagers who had informed him of a tiger in the forest because despite his best efforts he was unable to locate the beast. This infuriated the Maharaja.

10. What did the Maharaja buy as a birthday gift for his son?
The Maharaja wished to give his son a very special gift on his birthday and he bought a wooden toy tiger as a perfect birthday gift for his son.

11. How did the king’s arm become seriously infected?
The king’s arm had got infected from a prick caused by one of the slivers on the wooden tiger. In one day, the infection got flared in the Maharaja’s right hand and in four days it developed into a suppurating sore which spread all over the arm. Though he was operated yet he died.

**Unsolved Question**

1. How did the Maharaja kill the hundredth tiger?
2. The title of the Maharaja reflected grandeur but his death was an anticlimax. Justify.
3. How did the Tiger King meet his end? What is ironical about his death?
4. What idea do you form about the ruling Indian class during the pre-partition days from the king’s encounter with shopkeeper?
5. What idea do you form about the married life of the king?
6. Why did the tiger king decided to marry? How do you conclude his attitude towards marriage?

**Long answer type question**

1. How did the Tiger King meet his end? What is ironical about his death?
The wooden toy tiger the king had got as a birthday present for his son had been carved by an unskilled carpenter. It had a rough surface with tiny slivers of wood standing up like quills all over it. One of those slivers pierced the Maharaja’s right hand and although the king pulled it, his arm got infected. In four days, it developed into a suppurating sore and spread all over the arm. The king died while being operated upon.
The king’s death is ironical but not surprising for the reader who is, in fact, looking forward to it. Having ‘killed’ the 100th tiger, the king is jubilant for he has fulfilled his vow and disproved the prediction of the royal astrologer. He is now at ease for he thinks he cannot die of a tiger’s attack. No wonder, he orders the ‘dead’ tiger to be taken in a procession through the town and gets a tomb erected over it. All this while he does not know that the 100th victim was not killed by him but by other hunters.

That is indeed quite ironical. Death is lurking around him and the king is unaware of it. Again, it is ironical that a king who has killed 100 tigers and is bold and fearless dies of a mere ‘sliver’ on the body of a wooden tiger. Thus, ironically death does come to him from a tiger.

2. ‘The story is a satire on the conceit of those in power’ Elucidate.

THE ENEMY BY PEARL S BUCK
GIST OF THE LESSON:
• Dr. Sadao, a Japanese surgeon finds a wounded American soldier on the beach near his house.
• He is unable to throw him back though he was his enemy as he was a doctor and his first duty was to save a life.
• Hana, his wife, though initially reluctant because it was dangerous for all including the children to keep the enemy in the house, joins her husband in operating and nursing the enemy soldier back to health, even though the servants desert the house.
• Hana assists Dr. Sadao in operating the soldier in spite of her physical discomfort and hesitation.
• Though it was war time and all hands were needed at the front, the General did not send Sadao with the troops as he is an expert surgeon and the General needed him.
• Sadao tells him about the enemy soldier but he does not take any action as he is self-absorbed and forgets his promise that he would send his private assassins to kill the enemy and remove his body.
• Taking advantage of the general’s self-absorption Sadao decides to save the soldier’s life. After the soldier is out of danger Dr. Sadao helps him to escape from his house to safety.

SOLVED SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1 Why did the General overlook the matter of the enemy soldier?
The General had an attack and according to Dr. Sadao he could not survive the second attack. So if Dr. Sadao was arrested, no other doctor was capable of performing the operation. So for furthering his selfish needs he overlooked the matter and promises to send his assassins. But he was so self-absorbed, he forgot about it.
2. Why was Dr. Sadao not sent with the troops?

The General thought that Dr. Sadao is indispensable to his life and can save anyone as he is very skilled. He also does not trust anyone except Dr. Sadao. So he was not sent with troops.

3. How was the plan of the prisoner’s escape executed in the story?

The prisoner was successful in his escape only because of the right guidance and help from Dr. Sadao. He provided him his boat, gave his food, made him wear Japanese cloths and also helped him in comfortable sail to a nearby island.

4. Why did the servants leave Dr. Sadao’s house?

They were not in favour of keeping the American prisoner hidden in the house. They also did not want Dr. Sadao to save his life as he was the enemy. Also, if the police come to know of it, all their lives would be in danger. So they left the house.

5. Who was the white man whom Dr. Sadao and Hana found?

The white man was an American soldier as evident from his clothes. They guess that he was a prisoner of war from his cap that said ‘Navy Seals’

6. “But Sadao searching the spot of black in the twilight sea that night, had his reward”. What was the reward?

The “reward” was the escape of the enemy. Dr. Sadao searched the spot of black in the twilight sea that night to see if the man was still there but there was no light. Obviously the man had gone. The escape of the prisoner was his reward.

7. What message does “The Enemy” give?

This is a great lesson in humanism. Dr. Sadao by nursing his country’s enemy proves true to his professional ethics.

8. Why do you think Hana believes that the prisoner of war is a menace ‘living or dead’?

9. What is the observation of the American professor about a doctor’s ability?

10. What was the help that the General offered to Sadao to get rid of the prisoner?

11. Why was Sadao not able to talk to the General about the assassins for quite some time?

12. Why did Sadao feel that General was in the palm of his hand?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. How did Dr. Sadao rise above narrow prejudices of race & country to human being in need?
Value Points

Dr. Sadao- a renowned Japanese surgeon- believed in professional loyalty & human kindness- saw an American wounded soldier in a terrible condition on beach in front of his house-took him his house with the help of his wife Hana-successfully removed the bullet-nursed him back to his life-thus rose above racialism.

As a patriot, reported the prisoner’s presence at his house to the Army General. The general decided to have him killed-he grew vestless to see him & finally decided to help him to escape form his house-gave him boats & instructed him how he could safely escape.

2. Do you think the doctor’s final solution to the problem was the best possible one in the circumstances?

Value Points

It is the best possible option-general had promised him that he would get the soldier quietly killed through his private assassins-but he forgot to get rid of- Dr. Sadao could do nothing-he wanted to get rid of the wounded soldier-as the servants had left the house-and news could be spread-so he devised his own plan to get the soldier off to the nearby island-managed his boat for the soldier and instructed him. The white soldier took leave of him and followed his instruction and managed to escape safely. Thus all this proves that that was the only way out for Dr. Sadao to the problem.

5. There are moments in life when we have to make hard choice between our role as private individuals and as citizens with a sense of national loyalty. Discuss with reference to the Enemy.

Value Points

Dr. Sadao encounters with the dilemma-to live as private individual whose and moral ethical responsibility is to save the soldier. So as a doctor and as an individual his first job is to save the man-takes ethical responsibility, he risks his life, fame and social status- takes him to his house and makes efforts to save him.

But his other side-sense of patriotism and nationalism also involves a report to police, takes the general in confidence, and plans to get the enemy soldier killed but later on helps the soldier in escaping. Thus Dr. Sadao’s personality is displayed as patriotic citizen.

4. Do you justify the hard choice that Dr. Sadao made between his his national loyalty and personal/professional morality? Why?
SHOULD WIZARD HIT MOMMY?  By JOHN UPDIKE

Gist of the Lesson

- The chapter captures a very sensitive reaction of a small girl to an important aspect of the story that her father narrates to her.
- The story reveals the worldview of a little child to a difficult moral question that shows her mental or psychological richness.
- Jo is a little girl of four years. She is engaged in a story session with her father.
- Jack, the father used to tell her a story every evening and especially for Saturday naps.
- Jo feels herself involved with the characters and the happenings.
- The story always had an animal with a problem. The old owl advises him to visit the wizard who would solve the problem.
- Skunk’s problem- he smelt bad, visited the wizard who changed it to the smell of roses.
- Skunk’s mother was unhappy with it and took him back to the wizard. She hit the wizard and asked him to restore the original smell. She wanted her son to keep his identity of a skunk and wanted his friends to accept him for himself. So the wizard changes him back to smell like a skunk.
- After hearing the story of Roger Skunk Jo was not happy with the ending.
- She wants her father to change the ending. She wants the wizard to hit the mother back and let Roger be which her father was not ready to do to establish his authority. This raises a difficult moral question whether parents possess the right to impose their will on their children.
- Her father finds it difficult to answer her question.

SOLVED QUESTIONS

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:
1. How did the wizard help Roger Skunk?
The wizard was moved by Roger Skunk’s story. On finding his magic wand - chanted some magic words & granted that Roger should smell like roses.
2. How did Roger Skunk’s Mommy react when he went home smelling of roses?
Roger Skunk began to smell like roses. Mommy asked about the smell - Roger Skunk replied that the wizard had made him smell like that mother did not like that and asked Roger to come with her.
3. How did the Skunk’s mother get him his old smell back?
Mother was furious to learn about the wizard who changed the original smell. She immediately visited the wizard and hit him on his head and asked him to restore the original smell.
4. Who is Jo? How has she changed in the past two years? How did Jo behave in ‘reality phase’?
Jo is Jack’s 4 year old daughter. She was no more a patient listener. She did not take things for granted and tried to see things in her own way.

5. How does Jo want the story to end and why?
Jo understood Roger Skunk’s need to enjoy the company of his friends; therefore wanted that the wizard should take Roger’s side.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

1. What different queries does the Secretary of the Examinations Board make from the Governor before conducting the examination for Evans and why?
2. Who do you think made a call regarding a correction in the question paper? What did it really want to convey?
3. Who is Carter? What does the Governor want him to go and why?
4. How did the Governor manage to reach Evans in the hotel?
5. Do you think that the father in the story is, more or less, an alter ego of the author, as far as the child is concerned?
6. How do you interpret the expression’ This was a new phase, just this last month, a reality phase’?
7. Why in your opinion, is the smell of roses obnoxious for the mother Skunk?
8. ‘That was a long story.’ What does Clare want to convey through this assertion?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why an adult’s perspective of life is different from that of a child’s as given in the story?

Suggested Value points

An adult’s perceptive on life is always different - maturity of a person becomes his barometer to judge right & wrong. For him/her everything that occurs has a message. In the story, Jack at no level accepts Jo’s worldview that wizard should hit Mommy. On the other hand - a child’s perceptive is limited to his activities - child’s perceptive completely different - they love ‘action’ more than thought - so does Jo in the story - she would delight in hearing the story of Roger Skunk’s Mommy being hit by the wizard.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is Jack’s way of telling stories? Why is it appealing?
2. What does Jack want to convey through the story of Roger Skunk?
3. How is Jack’s childhood interwoven in the story of the stinky skunk?
4. How does Jack assert his authority as a father over his daughter?
5. What part of the story did Jack himself enjoy the most? Why?
‘ON THE FACE OF IT’ BY SUSAN HILL

GIST OF THE LESSON

- The play depicts beautifully yet grimly the sad world of the physically impaired.
- It is not the actual pain or inconvenience caused by a physical impairment that trouble a disabled man but the attitude of the people around him.
- Two physically impaired people, Mr. Lamb with a tin leg and Derry with a burnt face, strike a band of friendship.
- Derry is described as a young boy shy, withdrawn and defiant.
- People tell him inspiring stories to console him, no one will ever kiss him except his mother that too on the other side of his face
- Mentions about a woman telling that only a mother can love such a face.
- Mr. Lamb revives the almost dead feelings of Derry towards life.
- He motivates him to think positively about life, changes his mind set about people and things.
- How a man locked himself as he was scared - a picture fell off the wall and got killed.
- Everything appears to be the same but is different - Ex. of bees. And weeds
- The gate of the garden is always open.
- Derry is inspired and promises to come back.
- Derry’s mother stops him but he is adamant saying if he does not go now it would be never.
- When he comes back he sees lamb lying on the ground
- It is ironical that when he searches a new foothold to live happily, he finds Mr. Lamb dead.
- In this way the play depicts the heart rendering life of physically disabled people with their loneliness, aloofness and alienation.
- But at the same time it is almost a true account of the people who don’t let a person live happily.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1. Who is Derry? What self-opinion does he hold?
Derek, also called Derry was a young boy of 14. He was a quiet, shy and defiant boy. One side of his face was totally burnt by acid. He was a victim of inferiority complex.

Q2. How does Lamb try to remove the baseless fears of Derry?
Mr. Lamb influences Derry by his optimistic philosophy. He advised him not to give attention on other’s comments, try to be internally pure and strong and eliminate the negativity of life.

Q3. What did Derry’s mothers think of Mr. Lamb?
OR
Why did Derry’s mother stop him, going to Mr. Lamb?
Derry’s mother does not hold a good opinion about Mr. Lamb. She has heard many things about the old man, therefore stops Derry to visit Mr. Lamb.

Q5. Why does Derry go back to Mr. Lamb in the end?
Actually Mr. Lamb has taught Derry, the most important lesson of life. He advises him not to care about the comments made by others. He now no longer cares about his burned face or
looks. He is more concerned what he thinks and feels what he wants to hear and see. He knows if does not go back, he will never go back. Therefore he returns back.

Q6. Comment on the moral value of the play?

The moral of the play is very loud and clear. The physically disabled should focus on the brighter side of life and not to brood over the shortcomings. The society should accept them as they are and expand their social interactions. In this way they can fight out the loneliness, depression and disappointment.

Q7. Mr. Lamb says to Derry; ‘it’s all relative, beauty and the beast’, what essentially does he mean by that?

Mr. Lamb tells Derry that it all depends upon people’s individual perceptions. A thing is a beauty for one while that beauty may be a beast for others.

Extra questions for practice
1. What is the attitude of Mr. Lamb to the small boy who comes to the garden?
2. “I’m not afraid. People are afraid of me,” says Derry. What do people think on seeing his face? How do they react then?
3. Why does Lamb’s argument fail to console Derry?
4. What makes Derry think that the old man is always alone and miserable? What does he tell the old man?
5. What argument does Derry give to convince his mother why he wants to go the old man’s garden?
6. How does Mr. Lamb explain his concept of the world?
7. What does the author want to communicate through the incident of the buzzing/humming of bees?
8. Do you think Mr. Lamb was equally lonely and dejected? Why / Why not?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
Q1. The actual pain or inconvenience caused by a physical impairment is often much less than the sense of alienation felt by the person with disabilities. What is the kind of behavior that the person expects from others?

Value Points:
Actual pain or inconvenience caused by physical impairment is often less than the sense of alienation felt by the person with disabilities – Physical disabilities – caused pain once in lifetime – But after it this physical disability – set chain for other actions – caused mental agony –
-
called Lamely lamb, mothers were afraid of sending the children because of his tin leg. -Derry -burnt face –everyone pities him-only a mother could love that face -Both Mr. Lamb and Derry have been the victims of verbal atrocities – Mr. Lamb takes comments lightly –
-But Derry does not have the attitude like Mr. Lamb – Attitude of the people needs to be changed -Do not want sympathy but accept them as they are -Wounds get healed –but bitter comments never forgotten leaves a scar
QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE
1. What is the theme of the play? How has it been worked out?
2. Compare and contrast the characters of Mr. Lamb and Derry.
3. What is the bond that unites old Mr. Lamb and Derry the young boy? How does the old man inspire the small boy?
4. Comment on the appropriateness of the title.
5. The play is full of psychological revelations about the adolescent psyche. Discuss

EVANS TRIES AN O-LEVEL BY OLIN DEXTER

GIST OF THE LESSON
- Evans a kleptomaniac was imprisoned thrice and all the time escaped from the prison. Now he was in the prison for the 4th time and all of a sudden developed curiosity to appear in O-level German Examination which also was an effort to break the prison.
- The Governor takes utmost care to see that he would not be fooled. Every care was taken to make Evans prepare for the exam.
- He was tutored by a German tutor for 6 months. The day before the exam the tutor wishes good luck but makes it clear that he had hardly any ‘chance of getting through.’ But Evans gives an ironical twist to the tutor’s observation by saying “I may surprise everybody.”
- On the day of the exam Jackson and Stephens visited Evans cell and took away everything that may help him injure himself. Evans was insisted to take away the hat but he refused saying that it was lucky charm.
- Evans cell was bugged so that the Governor could himself listen to each and every conversation in the cell. The invigilator Rev. S. McLeery too was searched and left him to complete the task. Stephen sitting outside the cell every now and then peeped into the cell.
- The exam went on smoothly. Stephen escorted the invigilator to the main gate and took a look into Evans cell and found the invigilator (actually Evans) wounded, informed the Governor. The latter was to be hospitalized but informed that he was alright and asked them to follow Evans. Thus he escaped the prison.
- When the invigilator was not found in the hospital they went to the residence of Rev. S. McLeery only to find him ‘bound and gagged in his study in Broad Street’. He has been there, since 8.15 a.m. Now everything was clear to the Governor.
- Evan escaped the prison the 4th time. But by taking the hint from the question paper the Governor reached the hotel where Evans was and captured him and came to know how he planned his escape and said that his game was over. Evans surrenders himself to the Governor.
- The Governor tells Evan they would meet soon.
- The moment they are rid of the Governor, the so called prison officer-a friend of Evans-unlocks the handcuffs and asks the driver to move fast and Evans tells him to turn to Newbury. Evans, thus, has the last laugh.

SOLVED SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. What kind of a person was Evans?
   Evans was a ‘Kleptomaniac’ and had broken jail thrice. He was a master planner and was very sociable. He knew how to keep intimate contacts with people. In the words of the Governor, he was a pleasant sort of chap with no record of violence.

2. Do you think Evans’ statement, ‘I may surprise everybody,” has some special significance?
   Evans seems to be telling his teacher that he may surprise everybody by doing well in the exam, but in reality it is a forewarning that he is going to jolt everybody by his master-minded perfect escape-plan.

3. Who were the two visitors Evans received in the morning of the day of his exam?
   The two visitors --Mr. Jackson, the senior prison officer of the prison’s D Wing-- man called Stephens, who had been only recently recruited.

4. What made Evans clip his hair short?
   Evans’ escape prison-- duplicate McLeery (invigilate during the O-level German exam) had short hair. In order to give a practical shape to their plan Evans’ hair had to look like McLeery’s, hence Evans clipped them short.

5. Why did the Governor instruct Jackson to search McLeery?
   The Governor asked Jackson to search McLeery, the invigilator, just in case he has brought something unwittingly which might prove to be a weapon that Evans could use and try escaping from prison.

6. Why did Evans drape a blanket round his shoulder? What did Stephens think about it?
   In between intervals of Stephens’ peeping into the cell, Evans was changing into the Parson’s dress to look like McLeery. So, in order to conceal his effort to keep them in place, Evans draped a blanket round his shoulder. Stephens was misled into believing that Evans was feeling cold.

7. In spite of strict vigilance, how did Evans’ friend manage to give the material for disguise in the cell?
   Despite all vigilance, Evans’ friend disguised as McLeery, the invigilator, managed to smuggle the disguised material into the cell. He came wearing two parson’s dresses with black fronts and collars. Apart from it he also brought an extra pair of spectacles. All this was passed on to Evans when Stephens’ vigilant eyes were away from the peep-hole.

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE
1. What different queries does the Secretary of the Examinations Board make from the Governor before conducting the examination for Evans and why?

2. Who do you think made a call regarding a correction in the question paper? What did it really want to convey?

3. Who is Carter? What does the Governor want him to go and why?

4. How did the Governor manage to reach Evans in the hotel?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. What impression do you form of ‘Evans the Break’?
2. Comment on the ending of the play ‘Evan Tries An O-Level.'
3. How far do you agree with the observation: “He was just another good-for-a-giggle, gullible governor that was all”?
4. Do you think the title ‘Evans Tries an O-Level’ is appropriate? Give reasons in support of your answer.
5. How did the Governor manage to reach Evans in the hotel?
6. Who do you think is the driver of the van who eventually takes Evans to freedom?

**LONG ANSWER QUESTION**
1. What were the precautions taken for the smooth conduct of the examination?
   Since Evans had already escaped from the jail on three earlier occasions, there was always a lurking fear that he might make another attempt to escape. Therefore all possible precautions were taken to see that the O-level German examination arranged in the prison did not provide him with any means of escape. The Governor personally monitored all security arrangements and heavily guarded the Recreation Block from where he expected the prisoner to make another break. Evans cell was thoroughly checked by Jackson to ward off the possibility of the presence of an incriminating material which might hamper the smooth conduct of the examination. His nail-scissors, nail-file and razor were taken away; and to keep a strict watch on the activities of the cell during the examination, the Governor got it bugged. A police officer Stephens was posted to keep a constant vigil on his activities. The invigilator, too was frisked to make sure that he carried no objectionable material with him.

**MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD by ZITKALA-SA AND BAMA**

**GIST OF THE LESSON**

**PART I**

- The first part deals with the account of Simmons, An American Indian, who fought against the prejudices of the society against American Indians.
- She describes her experiences on her first day at the Carlisle Indian School.
- The customs and rules of the place were strange and new to her.
- She was forced to wear clothes that were considered undignified in her culture.
- At breakfast, she was embarrassed as she did not know the routine of the place.
- When she comes to know that they were planning to cut her hair, she protests by hiding under the bed, even though she knew it was futile. In her culture, it was the cowards whose hair was shingled.
- She felt like an animal driven by a herder.

**PART II**

- The second part is an excerpt from the autobiography ‘Karukku’ by Bama – a Tamil Dalit.
- She was in her third grade when she becomes aware of the indignities that the lower caste people face.
- She happens to see an elderly person from her community abase himself in front of a higher caste person as he was not supposed to touch the food that he was ordered to fetch for the landlord.
Later, her brother explains to her that the incident was not at all funny as she initially thought, but very pathetic. The people from the lower caste were treated as untouchables.

She was deeply saddened and decided to study hard to overcome discrimination.

Short Answer Questions with Sample Answers
1. What were the indignities that the new girls were subjected to at Carlisle Indian School?
   The girls were scrutinized thoroughly and supervised by a grey-haired woman. They were made to wear tight fitting immodest clothes and stiff shoes. During breakfast a systematic and regimental discipline was observed. The girls with long hair had to get them shingled and they had to submit to the authorities who were strong, unfeeling and cruel.

2. On learning that her long hair would be cut the author decided to struggle first. What does this tell us about the author?
   The author knows that she could never prevail against the authorities, yet she struggles against the injustice. Her mother had told her that only cowards had their hair shingled and she firmly believed that she was not one. To prove her point as well as raise her voice against the indignity, she struggles.

3. Why did Bama take half hour to an hour to cover the distance to her home that would normally take only ten minutes?
   Bama would dawdle along, watching all the entertaining novelties and oddities in the streets. She would gaze at the shops and the bazaar enjoying the street scenes and so she would take at least an hour to reach home.

4. What was the incident that made Bama laugh as well as feel so provoked and angry?
   Bama saw an elderly man of her street carrying a packet of ‘Vadais’ by the strings and walking gingerly, holding the parcel away from his body. Bama found his manner of carrying the parcel very funny. But her brother explains to her the higher caste people believed that if the lower caste people touched the parcel it would be polluted. That’s why the elder was carrying it in that manner. This provokes and angers Bama.

Short Answer Questions for Practice:
1. Zitkala-Sa’s friend Judewin tells her that it is better to submit to authority. What kind of a person do you think Judewin was?
2. Why did Zitkala-Sa start crying in the dining hall?
3. Why does the author feel ‘Spirit tore itself in struggling for its lost freedom, all was useless’?
4. ‘Now I was only one of many little animals driven by a herder!’ Explain.
5. When and how did Bama come to know of the discrimination faced by the marginalized people?
6. Why didn’t the author want her hair to be cut short?

**Long Answer Questions:**

1. Had Bama not been guided properly by her elder brother regarding untouchability, she would have grown up into a complex-torn woman. Do you agree? Justify.

**Value points:**

Annan an understanding and considerate elder brother – guides her properly – explains the social stigma of untouchability – Elder carrying Vadai not comical but pathetic – victim of social prejudice – Bama angry and provoked – Frustration might have lead to open and futile revolt – Timely advice of Annan guides her in right direction – He believe that people of their community should study and outshine others to earn respect of society. Bama follows his timely advice and grows up to be a balanced and well respected individual of the society.

**Long Answer questions for Practice:**

1. Bama’s brother’s right advice at the right time helped her progress in academics thereby throwing away the chain of untouchability of which dalits like her are victims of. Justify with reference to ‘Memories of Childhood’
2. Both Bama and Zitkala-Sa are victims of discrimination that is practiced in the society. What kind of experience did both of them go through?
3. What are the similarities in the lives of Bama and Zitkal though they belong to different countries?
4. Describe how Zitkala tried in vain to save her hair from being cut. Why did she want to save her hair?
5. Does the twin stories hold any relevance today? Analyse with reference to the incidents in the story and the present society.
SECTION A – READING (30 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully. (12 Marks)

1. Many of us believe that “small” means “insignificant”. We believe that small actions and choices do not have much impact on our lives. We think that it is only the big things, the big actions and the big decisions that really count. But when you look at the lives of all great people, you will see that they built their character through small decisions, small choices and small actions that they performed every day. They transformed their lives through a step-by-step or day-by-day approach. They nurtured and nourished their good habits and chipped away at their bad habits, one step at a time. It was their small day-to-day decisions that added up to make tremendous difference in the long run. Indeed, in matters of personal growth and character building, there is no such thing as an overnight success.

2. Growth always occurs through a sequential series of stages. There is an organic process to growth. When we look at children growing up, we can see this process at work: the child first learns to crawl, then to stand and walk, and finally to run. The same is true in the natural world. The soil must first be tilled, and then the seed must be sowed. Next, it must be nurtured with enough water and sunlight, and only then will it grow, bear fruit and finally ripen and be ready to eat.

3. Gandhi understood this organic process and used this universal law of nature to his benefit. Gandhi grew in small ways, in his day-to-day affairs. He did not wake up one day and find himself to be the “Mahatma”. In fact, there was nothing much in his early life that showed signs of greatness. But from his mid-twenties onwards, he deliberately and consistently attempted to change himself, reform himself and grow in some small way every day. Day by day, hour by hour...
hour, he risked failure, experimented and learnt from mistakes. In small and large situations alike, he took up rather than avoid responsibility.

4. People have always marvelled at the effortless way in which Gandhi could accomplish the most difficult tasks. He displayed great deal of self-mastery and discipline that was amazing. These things did not come easily to him. Years of practice and disciplined training went into making his successes possible. Very few saw his struggles, fears, doubts and anxieties, or his inner efforts to overcome them. They saw the victory, but not the struggle.

5. This is a common factor in the lives of all great people: they exercised their freedoms and choices in small ways that made great impact on their lives and their environment. Each of their small decisions and actions, added up to have a profound impact in the long run. By understanding this principle, we can move forward, with confidence, in the direction of our dreams. Often when our “ideal goal” looks too far from us, we become easily discouraged, disheartened and pessimistic. However, when we choose to grow in small ways, taking small steps one at a time, performing it becomes easy.

(I) On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. (1×4 = 4 Marks)

1. The main idea in the first paragraph is that
   a. Big things, big actions and big decisions make a person great
   b. Small actions and decisions are important in one’s life
   c. Overnight success is possible for all of us
   d. Personal changes are not important

2. What does the writer mean by saying ‘chipped away at their bad habits’?
   a. Steadily gave up bad habits
   b. Slowly produced bad habits
   c. Gradually criticized bad habits
   d. Did not like bad habits
3. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the third paragraph?
   a. Gandhi became great overnight
   b. Gandhi showed signs of greatness in childhood itself
   c. Every day Gandhi made efforts to change himself in some small way
   d. Gandhi never made mistakes

4. What is done by great people to transform their lives?
   a. They approach life on a day-by-day basis
   b. They build character in small ways
   c. They believe in performing everyday
   d. All of these

(II) Answer the following questions as briefly as possible. (1×6 = 6 Marks)
5. How do small actions and choices impact our lives?
6. Describe organic process of growth through an example from the text.
7. What according to the author is the ‘universal law of nature’?
8. How did Gandhi accomplish the most difficult tasks effortlessly?
9. Which things about Gandhi’s life were not seen by most people?
10. How can we achieve our ‘ideal goals’?

(III) Pick out words from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following: (2 Marks)
   a. intentionally / purposely (Paragraph 3)
   b. of deep significance; far-reaching (Paragraph 5)
Q2. Read the following passage carefully. (10 Marks)

1. South India is known for its music and for its arts and rich literature. Madras or Chennai can be called the cultural capital and the soul of Mother India. The city is built low in pleasant contrast to the ghoulish tall structures of Mumbai and Kolkata. It has vast open spaces and ample greenery. The majestic spacious Mount Road looks like a river, wide and deep. A stroll on the Marina beach in the evening with the sea glistening in your face is refreshing. The breeze soothes the body, it refreshes the mind, sharpens the tongue and brightens the intellect.

2. One can never feel dull in Chennai. The intellectual and cultural life of the city is something of a marvel. Every street corner of Chennai has a literary forum, a debating society and music, dance and dramatic club. The intelligent arguments, the sparkling wit and dashing irony enliven both the political and the literary meetings. There is a young men’s association which attracts brilliant speakers and equally brilliant listeners to its meetings. It is a treat to watch the speakers use their oratorical weapons. Chennai speakers are by and large sweet and urbane, though the cantankerous, fire-eating variety is quite often witnessed in political campaigning. The more urbane speakers weave their arguments slowly like the unfolding of a leisurely Karnataka raga.

3. Music concerts and dance performances draw packed houses. There is hardly any cultural family in Chennai that does not learn and patronize music and dance in its pristine purity. Rukmani Devi Arundale’s ‘Kalakshetra’ is a renowned international centre. It has turned out hundreds of celebrated maestros and dancers who have brought name and glory to our country. Karnataka music has a peculiar charm of its own. It has the moon’s soft beauty and moon’s soft pace. Thousands of people flock to the temple ‘maidans’ to get drunk with the mellifluous melodies of their favorite singers. They sit out all night in the grueling heat, swaying to the rhythm of ‘nadaswaram’ and rollicking with the measured beats of ‘mridangam’. M.S Subbulakshmi is considered to be the nightingale of the South.
4. The Gods might descend from heaven to see a South Indian damsel dancing. There are several varieties of South Indian dance – Bharat Natyam, Mohini Attam, Odissi, Kathakali etc. Age cannot wither nor custom stale its beautiful variety. Bharat Natyam is the most graceful and enchanting dance form whereas Kathakali is most masculine and virile. South Indian dances combine voluptuousness with purity. Here every muscle and fibre of the body vibrates into life, and as the tempo increases, a divine flame-like passion bodies forth as if making an assault on heaven.

5. South Indian dress, particularly of the males, is puritanically simple. There you cannot distinguish a judge from an ‘ardali’ by their dress. South Indian ladies too look charming and graceful in their colourful Kanjeevaram and Mysore silk saris.

6. South Indian cuisine, especially ‘dosa’, ‘idli’ and ‘vada’ are so delicious that now we can enjoy them almost everywhere in India as well as in some foreign countries. The Madras ‘idli’, which was a favourite of Gandhiji is served with ‘sambhar’ and coconut ‘chutney’.

(I) On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. (2 Marks)

1. South India is known mainly for its
   (a) tasty food
   (b) traditional music, art, literature
   (c) scenic beauty
   (d) delicate and precise ways

2. South Indian dances are special because
   (a) Gods come from heaven to see them
   (b) there aren’t many varieties of dance
   (c) they are pure as well as sensuous
   (d) they make an assault on heaven
(II) Answer the following questions as briefly as possible.  
(1×6 = 6 Marks)
3. How does the breeze on Marina Beach affect the author?
4. How do we know that music is very important for the people of South India?
5. What is the common connection between language, music and dance of South India?
6. What makes Karnataka music charming?
7. Enumerate the features of Bharat Natyam and Kathakali form of dance.
8. What is Kalakshetra renowned for?

(III) Find words from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following.  
(2 Marks)
(a) ill-tempered and quarrelsome (Paragraph 2)
(b) smooth and sweet (Paragraph 3)

Q3. Read the following passage carefully.  
(8 Marks)
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 hours 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.

A. On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and sub – headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary – minimum 4) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5 Marks)

B. Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. (3 Marks)

SECTION B – ADVANCE WRITING SKILLS (30 Marks)

Q4. Your school is organizing a Public Awareness Exhibition. In connection with it, prepare a poster to bring home the importance of conservation of electricity. Your school is A.K. Public School, Green Park, Delhi. (4 Marks)

Or
Namita/Namit has come out successful in the XII class examination. She/he has decided to have a party for her/his friends. Draft an invitation in about 50 words giving details of venue, time and date.

Q5. You are Amit/Amita staying at Sunrise Apartments, Gymkhana Road, Pune. The main road leading to this colony has three open manholes causing frequent accidents at night. The streetlight is also not available. Write a letter to the Editor of “The Times of India” expressing your concern about the apathy of the authorities towards this situation. Also suggest ways to mobilize city dwellers, with the help of school children, for the cause for safe roads. (6 Marks)

Or

You are Shreya/Shreyas. Write an application in response to the following advertisement in a national daily. You consider yourself suitable and eligible for this post.

Applications are invited for the post of a Nursery teacher/PRT in Y.K. International School, Ghaziabad, UP. The candidate must have a minimum experience of 3 years of teaching at the primary and pre-primary level. The applicant must have a pleasant and energetic personality. She/he should be creative and adaptable. Attractive salary. Interested candidates should apply to the Principal with a detailed resume.

Q6. You are an active member of the Animals Lovers Club of your school which works for preventing cruelty to animals. Write an article in 150-200 words for your school magazine emphasising the need to co-exist peacefully with animals. You are Zaheeda/Zahir of P. K. Senior Secondary School, Hyderabad.

Or

Over the past few years there has been a constant rise in coaching institutes and private tuition centers all over India. Write an article in about 150-200 words highlighting the exploitation of young minds that seek sincere counselling and proper direction. You are Gurpreet, a student of class XII of Indira Public School, Jamshedpur. (10 Marks)
Q7. You are Suraj/Sandhya of Gargi Senior Secondary School Delhi. Games and Sports should be made compulsory in schools. Write a speech for morning assembly on the **Importance of Games and Sports in Personality Development** in about 150 -200 words.  

*(10 Marks)*

*Or*

You have been asked to participate in a debate competition on the topic

“Community service once a week should be introduced in all schools and should be graded”.

Write the speech in about 200 words either for or against the motion.

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**SECTION – C (TEXT BOOKS {FLAMINGO AND VISTAS}) and LONG READING TEXT {NOVEL}) (40 Marks)**

Q8. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.  

I looked again at her, wan pale 
as a late winter’s moon and felt that old 
familiar ache, my childhood’s fear, 
but all I said was, see you soon, Amma 
and all I did was smile and smile and smile……

a) Who looked pale and wan and why?  
   *(1 Mark)*

b) What was the speaker’s familiar ache?  
   *(1 Mark)*

c) Explain “as a late winter’s moon”.  
   *(1 Mark)*

d) Name the poem and the poet.  
   *(1 Mark)*

*Or*

Surely, Shakespeare is wicked, the map a bad example, 
With ships and sun and love tempting them to steal –
For lives that slyly turn in their cramped holes 
From fog to endless night.
a) Why is Shakespeare wicked? (1 Mark)
b) Why is the map a bad example? (1 Mark)
c) What is the condition of these children as described in these lines? (1 Mark)
d) Explain “From fog to endless night”. (1 Mark)

Q9. Answer any FOUR of the following questions in about 30-40 words each:

(4×3=12 Marks)
a) How does M. Hamel prove to be an ideal teacher?
b) Why did Edla still entertain the peddler even after she knew the truth about him?
c) Mention the hazards of working in a bangle factory.
d) Why does Dr. Sadao mutter the words “My friend” while treating the American prisoner of war? What is ironical about his words?
e) What did Jo want Roger Skunk’s mother to be punished for?
f) Why did Zitala-Sa not want her hair to be cut short?

Q.10. Answer the following in about 120 – 150 words (6 marks)

Though Rajkumar Shukla was an illiterate peasant; he was resolute and was able to bring a change in the lives of the people of Champaran. Taking hints from the text, write an article on the topic, “Grit and Determination can take you a long way”.

Or

A big boy pushed Douglas into the deep end of the swimming pool which could have led to his death. Concerns regarding bullying and ragging persists in many teenage groups. Quoting examples from the text, discuss the problem of bullying and its effects on the victims. Also suggest ways to deal with this problem.

Q11. Answer the following in about 120 – 150 words (6 marks)
Do you think Sophie is overambitious and Jansie is more practical? Discuss.

Or

How is Derry’s and Mr. Lamb’s behavior and attitude different towards people because of their physical impairment?

Q12. Answer the following in about 120 – 150 words (6 marks)
How does the author bring in natural elements into the novel “Silas Marner”

Or

Illustrate is the ending of the novel “The Invisible Man” happy and just? What is your reaction when Griffen gets killed and Marvel gets to keep all the stolen money? Are you glad that the invisibility formula is hidden from Kemp, who could use it?

Q13. Answer the following in about 120 – 150 words (6 marks)
Eppie is a character who remains highly predictable in her reactions. Prove this with reference to her character traits.

Or

Why did Kemp turn out differently than Griffen? After all they are both scientists. Is Kemp less isolated than Griffen? Is it simply because Kemp has more money?

Now Test Your confidence with CBSE Question Papers
Please check that this question paper contains 16 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 13 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 (Core)

Time allowed : 3 hours  
Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions:

(i) This paper is divided into three Sections : A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.

(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.

(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.
1. Read the passage carefully.

1. 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 in its people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.
9 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.

10 We entered in a single file. On my right was a large marble slab that covered the original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid. 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.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of the given options:

(a) How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of the ancient era?

(i) There are narrow lanes.
(ii) Roads are paved with cobblestones.
(iii) People can be seen riding asses.
(iv) All of the above

(b) Holy Sepulchre is sacred to

(i) Christianity
(ii) Islam
(iii) Judaism
(iv) Both (i) and (iii)
(c) Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church?
   (i) Its lanes are narrow.
   (ii) Entrance to the church is nondescript.
   (iii) People are not tourist-friendly.
   (iv) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place.

(d) Where was Jesus buried?
   (i) In a cave
   (ii) At a place outside the city
   (iii) In the Holy Sepulchre
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following questions briefly:  

(e) What is the Greek belief about the ‘stone of anointing’?

(f) Why did Emperor Constantine build the Rotunda?

(g) What is the general attitude of the pilgrims?

(h) How is the site compatible with the biblical period?

(i) Why did the pilgrims enter the ‘room of the tomb’ in a single file?

(j) Why did ‘a woman’ try to hide her tears?

(k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as:

(i) A large grave (para 3)

(ii) Having no interesting features/dull (para 4)
2. Read the passage carefully.

1. We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful — it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

2. Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.

3. All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.

4. The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone’s Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some
seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.

Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.

This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!
7 We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals — this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.

8 A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.

9 This is the truth!

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the questions that follow with the help of the given options: 1\times2=2

(a) How can a pilgrim keep his body healthy?
   (i) By travelling light
   (ii) By eating small amount of food
   (iii) By keeping free from attachments
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(b) How do we satisfy our ego?
   (i) By having a special darshan
   (ii) By distributing alms
   (iii) By treating it like a picnic
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)
Answer the following as briefly as possible:

(c) What change has taken place in our attitude towards pilgrimages?
(d) What happens when pilgrimages are turned into picnics?
(e) Why are we complacent in our spiritual efforts?
(f) How does nature respond when we try to be clever with it?
(g) In olden days with what attitude did people go on a pilgrimage?
(h) What message does the passage convey to the pilgrims?
(i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:

1. made/turned (para 3)
2. very satisfied (para 4)

Read the passage given below:

It is surprising that sometimes we don’t listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don’t listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words.

Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something, it doesn’t always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said is listening.

Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention, but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention, and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn’t seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken.
We come with a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgement and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no. Sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things.

What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once we have done that, we can decide whether we want to make a judgement or not. Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better. Listening well doesn’t mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind, but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration.

Let’s look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don’t really listen even to people who really matter to us. That’s how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary – minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.
SECTION B — (Writing Skills)

4. Your school, Akash Public School, Agra needs a canteen manager. On behalf of the Principal, write an advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a local daily. Mention the educational and professional qualifications, other qualities required in the manager, who to apply to and the last date for the receipt of applications.

OR

Your club is going to organise an interclass singing competition. Write a notice in about 50 words inviting names of the students who want to participate in it. Give all the necessary details. You are Navtej/Navita, Secretary, Music Club, Akash Public School, Agra.

5. You are Navtej/Navita, Secretary, Environment Club, Akash Public School, Agra. You, along with a group of students, went on a 3-day tour through Corbett National Park. You found how the tourists abuse the available facilities and thus endanger the environment. Write a letter in 120 – 150 words to the editor of a national daily highlighting the situation. Suggest ways through which the environment of the Park can be saved.

OR

On Teacher’s Day, you read in a newspaper that privately owned and managed schools in small towns or even in the suburbs of metropolitan cities exploit their teachers by paying them just a fraction of their authorised salaries. This affects their performance in the classroom and thus the lives of their students. Write a letter in 120 – 150 words to the editor of a national daily raising your voice against such exploitation. Suggest ways to solve this problem. You are Navtej/Navita, 112 Taj Road, Agra.
6. The government has banned the use of animals in the laboratories for the purpose of dissection. Write a debate in 150 – 200 words either for or against this decision.

OR

Some people feel that electronic media (TV news) will bring about the end of print media (newspapers). What are your views on the issue? Write a debate in 150 – 200 words either for or against this view.

* use of visuals on TV
* authentic and fast
* not enough news for 24-hour telecast
* may fabricate news
* become repetitive and dull
* even scandals become news
* print media – time tested
* analysed, verified news
* editorial comments
* cater to all interests
7. Ragging has raised its ugly head again. A recent incident at a prestigious school has shown that this evil has not yet come to an end. Write an article in 150 – 200 words on ‘Ragging, an Evil’. You are Navtej/Navita.

- a practice from the British era
- original aim, respect for hierarchy
- enforcing traditions, discipline
- Prefect – a teacher substitute
- misuse of authority
- vulgar aspect
- fatalities
- solution

OR

India is a tourist’s dream destination. Give your views on the tourism potential of India in an article in 150 – 200 words. You are Navtej/Navita.

- places of worship – religious tourism
- foreigners – places of historical interest
- the rich – hill stations during summers
  - the sun-kissed beaches in winters
  - leisure tourism
- medical tourism – world class hospitals
8. Read the extract given below 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
as a late winter’s moon and felt that
old
familiar ache, … … …

(a) How can the trees sprint?  1
(b) Why did the poet look at her mother again?  1
(c) What did she observe?  1
(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.  1

OR

On their slag heap, these children

Wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel

With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones.

(a) Who are these children?  1
(b) What is their slag heap?  1
(c) Why are their bones peeping through their skins?  1
(d) What does ‘with mended glass’ mean?  1
9. Answer any four of the following in 30 – 40 words each:

(a) What did garbage mean to the children of Seemapuri and to their parents?

(b) How did Rajkumar Shukla establish that he was resolute?

(c) ‘Life is what it is all about;....’ How is keeping quiet related to life?

(d) Mention any four things of beauty that add joy to our life.

(e) The manner of his (the Tiger King’s) death is a matter of extraordinary interest. Comment.

(f) In what condition did Dr. Sadao find the American soldier at the seashore?

10. Answer the following question in 120 – 150 words:

Even today so many among us believe in superstitions. An astrologer predicted about ‘the Tiger King’ that he would be killed by a tiger. He ‘killed’ one hundred tigers yet was himself ‘killed’ by a tiger. How did the superstitious belief ‘prevail’?

OR

Dr. Sadao faced a dilemma. Should he use his surgical skills to save the life of a wounded person or hand an escaped American P.O.W. over to the Japanese police? How did he resolve this clash of values?
11. Answer the following question in 120 – 150 words:

Everybody during the last lesson is filled with regret. Comment. (The Last Lesson)

OR

Sophie lives in a world full of dreams which she does not know she cannot realise. Comment.

12. Answer the following question in 120 – 150 words:

Describe how Silas Marner is betrayed by his friend, William Dane.

OR

Why and how did Griffin rob the Vicar’s house?

13. Answer the following question in 120 – 150 words:

‘Evil begets evil.’ In the light of this remark, describe the character of Dunstan Cass.

OR

Attempt a character sketch of Mrs. Hall.
## SUGGESTED VALUE POINTS

### SECTION A: READING

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<td>(e)</td>
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<td>(e)</td>
<td>that this is the place where Christ was removed from the cross</td>
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| (f) | (f) | (f) | to venerate the place of burial  
- to protect the Holy Sepulchre  
- to show his official recognition and respect for Christianity  
- the original burial site destroyed by continuous attacks and rebuilding  
(any one) | 1 mark |
| (g) | (g) | (g) | not interested in the history or tradition of the place  
- interested in the novelty of the place and in photographing it  
- clueless about directions and locations of important sites  
(any one) | 1 mark |
| (h) | (h) | (h) | Archaeologists have discovered tombs from that era. This is compatible with the biblical period which says that Jesus’ crucifixion occurred at the place outside the city walls with graves nearby | 1 mark |
| (i) | (i) | (i) | a low door leads to a narrow, smaller chamber inside  
- a large marble slab covers the original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid, this makes the chamber very narrow  
- people enter in a single file to pray at the tomb  
(any one) | 1 mark |
| (j) | (j) | (j) | felt embarrassed  
- didn’t want to be seen crying by others  
- Like a true Christian she felt overwhelmed as Jesus was buried there, while others seemed unconcerned.  
(any one) | 1 mark |
| (k) | (k) | (k) | i) tomb  
i) non-descript | 1 mark |

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NOTE: No mark(s) should be deducted for mistakes in usage and grammar, spelling, or word limit. Full marks may be awarded if a student has been able to identify the core ideas. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage as an answer to a question, no mark(s) to be deducted for this as long as it is relevant.
<table>
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<th>(iv) any one of the four options</th>
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<td>(a)</td>
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<td>(iv) any one of the four options</td>
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<td>(iv) any one of the four options</td>
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</table>
| (c) | (c) | (c) | - we look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind / modern amenities, luxuries and comforts 
- we think that external solutions will fulfil our needs 
- we do not want to make any special effort even in our spiritual search 
- pilgrimages have become tourism opportunities / picnics (any one) | 1 mark |
| (d) | (d) | (d) | - we tamper with our own nature and with that of the supreme 
- we seek comfort, luxury and indulgence 
- we become complacent 
- we travel with a large group consisting of our relatives, friends and associates 
- instead of spiritual upliftment, our egos get a boost 
- we fail to understand the grace and significance of a pilgrimage 
- we don’t aim at spiritual upliftment (any one) | 1 mark |
| (e) | (e) | (e) | - we often make all things around us the way we want them 
- we think that external solutions will fulfil our needs therefore we do not make any special efforts even in our spiritual search 
- our mind is resourceful – it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways 
- we have distorted traditions according to our conveniences (any one) | 1 mark |
| (f) | (f) | (f) | - we have to face the fierce blows / harsh treatment from nature 
- its fury can wash away all imperfections 
- cleverness rendered ineffective (any one) | 1 mark |
| (g) | (g) | (g) | - created a feeling of belonging towards all / conveyed a message of brotherhood 
- conducted the dharma of their pilgrimage 
- took it as a penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it 
- kept the body healthy and fulfilled with frugal meals 
- sought freedom from attachments and yet remain happy away from relatives and associates 
- saw it as a medium of spiritual evolution 
- did not try to pamper themselves with luxuries and material comforts 
- took it as a path to peace and knowledge (any one) | 1 mark |
(h) a pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation, meditation and acceptance
- a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts
- not to treat a pilgrimage like a picnic
- to observe austerity in order to experience spiritual upliftment
- pilgrimage must be treated as a path to peace and knowledge
- to understand the grace and significance of a pilgrimage
- to promote brotherhood through a pilgrimage
(any one)

(i) rendered
- complacent

3 3 3 Note
- If a student has attempted only summary or only notes, due credit should be given.
- 1 mark allotted for the title be given, even if a student has written the title either in Q3(a) or Q3(b)
- Content must be divided into headings and sub-headings

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and sub-points may be accepted if they are indicative of the candidate’s understanding of the given passage, and the notes include the main points, with suitable and recognizable abbreviations. Complete sentences are not to be accepted as notes.

Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

(a) (a) (a) NOTE MAKING
Distribution of Marks
Abbreviations / Symbols (with/without key) – any four
Title
Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes)

1 mark
1 mark
3 marks

Suggested Notes
NOTE:
Accept the notes and summary in the third person.
Also accept them written in the first person provided the format is correct and content is covered properly.

Title: Art of Listening / Hearing vs. Listening / any other relevant title

1 Difference b/w Hearing & Listening
1.1 hearing diff. from listening
1.2 hearing – phy
1.2.1 sound waves
1.2.2 may not understand
1.3 listening – full attention
1.3.1 applying mind

2 Barriers to Listening / Obstacles
### SECTION A: LISTENING SKILLS

2.1 Prejudices / preconceived notions
2.2 Pretend to listen
2.3 Sit in judgement
2.4 -ive mind-set

3. **Benefits of Listening / Benefits / Advantages**
   - 3.1 full awareness & conc.
   - 3.2 suspend judgement
   - 3.3 speak your mind

4. **Importance of Listening**
   - 4.1 Perfect communication
   - 4.2 improve interpersonal relationships
   - 4.3 no tension / negativity
   - 4.4 understand unspoken words
   - 4.5 reduce misunderstanding

### (b) **Summary**
The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.

**Content**

**Expression**

2 marks

1 mark

### SECTION B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

**NOTE:** The objective of the section on Advanced Writing Skills is to test a candidate’s writing ability. Hence, expression assumes as much importance as the content of the answer.

### 4 4 4 ADVERTISEMENT

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<td>Expression</td>
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**Suggested value points:**
- [SITUATION VACANT / CANTEEN MANAGER]
  - post advertised – canteen manager
  - educational qualification
  - professional qualification
  - age, experience
  - other qualities required
  - salary / perks offered
  - who to apply – Principal, Akash Public School
  - how to apply
  - last date for applying
  - any other relevant details

(min 4 points)
(due credit should be given for economy of words used)

### OR

### 4 4 4 NOTICE

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<td>The format should include: NAME OF THE INSTITUTION (ISSUING AUTHORITY) / NOTICE / TITLE, DATE, and</td>
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WRITER’S NAME WITH DESIGNATION. The candidate should not be penalized if he has used capital letters for writing a notice within or without a box.

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Suggested value points:
- what – interclass singing competition
- where – Akash Public School / venue
- when - day, date, time
- last date of submission of entries
- to be given to whom / contact details
- any other relevant details

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<td>[Note: - No marks are to be awarded if only the format is given. Credit should be given for the candidate’s creativity in presentation of ideas. Use of both the traditional and the new format is permitted.]</td>
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Format:
1. sender’s address, 2. date, 3. receiver’s address, 4. subject / heading, 5. salutation, 6. complimentary close.

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grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling
coherence and relevance of ideas and style

(LETTER TO THE EDITOR— CORBETT NATIONAL PARK)
Suggested value points
- tourism – largest industry worldwide
- adding to degradation of parks
- harms environment in many ways
- trampling vegetation
- littering in places
- disturbing wildlife
- vehicles parked in prohibited areas
  (any 3 points)
solution:
- limiting visitors / vehicles
- educating tourists on the issue
- taking help of local people
- penalty for abuse of facilities, laws
- increase in patrolling by forest guards
- increase staff and stricter implementation
- limit noise pollution
- use of non polluting fuel
  (any 3 points)
  (any other relevant details)
(LETTER TO THE EDITOR—EXPLOITATION OF TEACHERS)

Suggested Value Points
- private schools becoming business minded
- not enough appreciation for teacher’s contribution
- pay fraction of their authorised salaries
- no perks and allowances
- leads to demotivation and loss of interest in work
- affects performance in classroom
- difficult to get and retain quality teachers

Suggestions:
- government to ensure that such schools pay salaries as per govt. fixed pay scales
- school authorities to be more humane
- good salary will draw good and competent teachers
- payment through banks
- government agency to monitor salary and perks

(any other relevant points)

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Format (opening address and conclusion)
Content

Expression
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [2½]
coherence and relevance of ideas and style [2½]

Suggested Value Points
FOR
- dissection cruel and unpleasant
- teaches children to abuse animals
- unethical
- drugs that pass animal tests are not necessarily safe
- animals stock piled on top of one another, shipped in crowded containers with no temperature regulation, food or water
- negative impact on bio-diversity
- ecological imbalance
- animal dissection can be replaced using virtual labs and models

AGAINST
- will hamper anatomy lessons
- will produce generations of researchers without appropriate lab skills
- will not give students hands on experience
- necessary prelude to further research
- has scientific and educational purpose
- organs and other matter can be fully examined and described

(any other relevant details)

OR
7 7 7

**ARTICLE WRITING**

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<td>grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling</td>
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<td>coherence and relevance of ideas and style</td>
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7 7 7

- equitable development of rural areas to minimise migration
- more than creating job opportunities govt must improve the quality of slums
- government to ensure compulsory service in villages by its employees
- adoption of villages by corporates
- self-employment opportunities in villages
(any other relevant details)

7 7 7

**Suggested value points:**

(RAGGING, AN EVIL / any other suitable heading)

- practice from the British era
- original aim, respect for hierarchy
- enforcing traditions, discipline
- prefect - a teacher substitute
- misuse of authority
- psychological trauma for freshers
- risks life / leads to fatalities
- stringent laws and punishments
- action against students indulging in ragging
- sensitisation on the issue
- more activities involving seniors and juniors
(any other relevant point)

7 7 7

**Suggested value points:**

(TOURISM POTENTIAL IN INDIA / any other suitable heading)

- place of worship - religious tourism
- foreigners - places of historical interest
- the rich - hill stations during summers
  - the sun-kissed beaches in winters
  - leisure tourism
- medical tourism - world class hospitals
(any other relevant points)

7 7 7

**Suggested value points:**

(MIDDAY MEAL SCHEME / any other suitable heading)

- children from deprived sections are beneficiaries
- nutritious food distributed
- good health fostered
— attraction towards attendance at school
— kept from going astray
— develop into good citizens

Drawbacks:
— contaminated food
— lack of monitoring and hygiene
— corruption at all levels
— manner of distributing not dignified
— in most places teachers manage kitchens
— no infrastructure in schools
— payment low / delayed
— children treated as burden
— can improve if parents are involved
— any other relevant point

OR

Suggested value points:
(IMPORTANCE OF MORNING ASSEMBLY / any other suitable heading)
— strengthens work of school
— develops feeling of affiliation and unity among students
— inculcates discipline
— develops a sense of identity with the culture of the school
— enables students to share experiences, stories, anecdotes etc.
— providing training in good social behaviour desired in public life
— motivates by positive reinforcement
— celebrates national festivals
— moral development, national integration, secularism
— prize winners appreciated
— any other relevant points

SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS AND LONG READING TEXT)

NOTE: The objective of the section on Literature is to test a candidate’s ability to understand and interpret the prescribed text through short and long answer type questions. Hence both content and expression in answers to the given questions deserve equal importance while awarding marks.

8 8 8

[This question has been designed to test the students’ understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the questions based on the given extract. In other words, it attempts to test their reading comprehension ONLY.]

Value points:

(a) (a) (a) — movement of trees backward as the car moves ahead 1 mark

(b) (b) (b) — to see her before departing / her feeling of anxiety and insecurity / love for her mother makes her look at her mother again 1 mark

(c) (c) (c) — observed her pale unhealthy appearance / resembling the late winter moon 1 mark
2 marks

**Expression**
(deduct ½ a mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)

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**Distribution of marks:**

**Content:** 2 marks

**Value points:**

(a) For elders – means of survival
(b) For children – wrapped in wonder / they expect to get a coin / gives them the hope of finding more
(c) views bangle making as destiny / mute acceptance / cannot dream of any other option / no initiative left
(b) came from Champaran to Lucknow to speak to Gandhi / accompanied Gandhi everywhere / to Cawnpore ashram and then Calcutta
(b) servants thought Gandhi to be a peasant like Shukla
(b) they did not allow him to draw water from the well lest it be polluted / let him stay on the grounds
(b) the arable land was divided into large estates owned by Englishmen and worked by Indian tenants
(b) the landlords compelled all tenants to plant 3/20 or 15% of their holdings with indigo (the chief commercial crop) and submit the entire indigo harvest as rent

(c) people pursue their goals single-mindedly on keeping their lives moving
(c) would be better if they give themselves some time for rest
(c) keep quiet – will help when they are sad / don’t understand themselves / threaten themselves with death
(c) silence is productive and stillness is progress
(c) how earth seems still but nurtures life under apparent stillness (any 2)

(c) counting up to twelve and introspection will build a sudden and strange feeling of universal brotherhood / enjoy a unique moment / exotic moment / unusual / everything has come to a standstill / no talk / no activity

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<td>simile (as a late winter’s moon)</td>
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<td>OR</td>
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<td>the poor / impoverished children of the slums</td>
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<tr>
<td>slum in which they are living / waste material / heap / unwanted</td>
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<tr>
<td>physically weak / malnourished / impoverished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>too poor to afford spectacles / shattering of dreams</td>
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</table>
- ... in a moment of inactivity fishermen will not harm the whales / man will not indiscriminately exploit nature for his vested interests and harm himself (man gathering salt will look at his own hands) / e.g. no green wars, no wars with gases

(d) ... sun/moon/trees - old and young / daffodils / sheep / forests / rills / forest brake / musk rose / tales / grandeur of the dooms (any 4)

- (d) ... despondence / lack of noble nature / gloomy days / unhealthy and evil ways (any 2)

- (d) ... sun/moon/trees - old and young / daffodils / sheep / forests / rills / forest brake / musk rose

(e) ... vows to kill hundred tigers to ensure his longevity / as soon as he was born, astrologers had foretold that one day the Tiger King would be killed by a tiger

- (d) ... the Maharaja had annoyed a high-ranking British officer by refusing him permission to hunt tigers in Pratibandapuram / not even allowed the officer photographed with a dead tiger

- - (e) ... the tiger population at Pratibandapuram became extinct and he had killed 70 tigers / wanted to marry a girl in the royal family of the state with a large tiger population / had to fulfill his vow of killing 100 tigers

(f) ... motionless with his face in the sand
- unconscious
- with a gun wound on the right side of his lower back which had reopened / flesh blackened with gunpowder

- (f) ... American professor and wife were kind-hearted
- anxious to do something for foreign students
- Professor Harley invited students to his place
- Sado found rooms too small and food bad
- met Hana, felt he would love her if it were all possible

- (f) ... Sado’s education was his father’s chief concern
- was sent to America at the age of 22 to learn all he could of surgery and medicine
- became an eminent surgeon and scientist
- perfecting a discovery which would render wounds clean

Q10 & 11 [These questions have been set to test the students' understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the issues raised therein. Hence no particular answer can be accepted as the only correct answer. All presentations may be accepted as equally correct provided they have been duly supported by the facts drawn from the text. The important thing is that the student should be able to justify his or her viewpoint.]

10 10 10 Distribution of marks:
Content 3 marks
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<th>1/1, 1/2, 1/3</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expression</strong></td>
<td>grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [1%]</td>
<td>3 marks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coherence and relevance of ideas and style [1%]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Value points:</strong></td>
<td>- predictions – hundredth tiger would kill him</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- every action of the Tiger King guided by the prediction</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- hunting innocent animals</td>
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<td>- marriage</td>
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<td>- bribe</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- taxes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- death caused by his own actions</td>
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<td>OR</td>
<td>- Sadao believed in professional loyalty and human kindness</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- ran the risk of being punished for saving an American</td>
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<td>- dilemma – to be a patriot or a traitor</td>
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<td>- surgeon in him instinctively inspires him to operate upon the dying man / save him</td>
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<td>- his sentimentality for the suffering and wounded help him rise above narrow national prejudices and extend help and services to an enemy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- as a patriot reported the prisoner’s presence at his house to the General – keeping his integrity as a Japanese</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- ending of the story highlights humanitarian attitude of Sadao</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- waited for the assassin to come</td>
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<td><strong>Distribution of marks:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Content:</strong></td>
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</table>

<p>| <strong>Expression</strong> | grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [1%] | 3 marks |
| | coherence and relevance of ideas and style [1%] | |
| <strong>Value Points:</strong> | - Regret in Franz | |
| | - wished he had attended classes more often | |
| | - paid more attention | |
| | - found lessons more interesting | |
| | - The village people regretted | |
| | - they had paid less heed to learning their language | |
| | - for not letting their wards go to school more often | |
| | - M Hamel | |
| | - for sending his students to water flowers | |
| | - giving students a holiday when he wanted to go fishing | |
| - 11 | - | - |
| | - School very quiet and still – usually very noisy | |
| | - M Hamel with ruler – banging on the desks | |
| | - lessons repeated in unison | |
| | - that day M Hamel dressed in his Sunday best | |
| | - spoke gently and kindly | |
| | - all very attentive | |
| | - even small children not distracted | |</p>
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<td>Sophie is a young girl full of dreams</td>
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<tr>
<td>incurable dreamer</td>
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<tr>
<td>an escapist from real world</td>
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<td>all dreams and disappointments are figments of her own imagination</td>
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<td>comes from a lower middle class family</td>
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<tr>
<td>earmarked for the biscuit factory dreams of opening a boutique</td>
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<tr>
<td>becoming a fashion designer or an actor</td>
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| 11 |   |   |
| Janie |
| practical |
| realistic |
| grounded |
| rational |
| contrast to Sophie’s character |
| feet firmly planted |
| Sophie |
| lives in an imaginary world |
| adores her brother — envies his freedom |
| doesn’t trust Janie in certain matters |
| dry dreamer |

| 11 |   |   |
| Sophie is a young girl full of dreams but comes from a lower middle class family |
| she is an escapist from the real world |
| she is caught in the web of her own creation, not ready to accept what life has to offer her |
| earmarked for the biscuit factory but dreams of becoming a fashion designer or opening a boutique which may not be achievable because of her financial status |
| fantasises about Danny Casey, weaves strange stories only to be disappointed |

Q12 & Q13 – Long Reading Text

[NOTE: accept any answer that correlates with the novel and seems relevant]
### Distribution of marks:

- **Content:** 3 marks
- **Expression:** 3 marks

### Value Points:

- William Dane is a scheming person
- became friends with Silas Marner because they shared the same religious sect in Lantern Yard
- framed Silas
- Silas accused of the crime as the empty bag was found in Silas’ room and his knife was found at the crime scene. Silas’ knife had been with William
- William wanted to get rich quickly stole Silas’ fiancée
- with deacon falling ill, he sees his opportunity and works out a plan to do both – frames Silas and manages to marry Sarah / Silas’ fiancée

### OR

- four – early morning
- vicar and wife hears noises and a violent sneeze
- something snapped – drawer opened
- rustle of papers
- match struck – study room flooded with yellow light
- sound of money gone from drawer
- kitchen door slammed
- get to know about it through the narrator of the vicar and his wife

### Distribution of marks:

- **Content:** 3 marks
- **Expression:** 3 marks

### Value Points:

- Dustan Cass
- squire’s youngest son
- cruel / lazy / manipulative / greedy – ready to say anything to get what he wants
- blackmails his brother Godfrey (threatens to reveal the latter’s secret marriage)
- forces his brother to sell off his favourite horse, ‘Wildfire’ and strikes a good bargain with Bryce
- his greed gets the animal killed
- sees Silas’ cottage – wants to borrow but steals Silas’ money
- vanishes – his corpse is found later when stone-pits drained
- he had fallen into a quarry full of water and drowned
OR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character sketch of Mrs Hall</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- wife of Mr Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- owner of the Coach and Horses Inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- down to earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greedy</td>
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<tr>
<td>- since the stranger had compensated for his mess so she defends him by calling him an experimental investigator</td>
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<tr>
<td>- stands her ground – scared but confronts Griffin (and says he must come only through door when she suspects the latter’s involvement in the burglary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- practical – disciplined by years of experience, remained in the bar next to the till and suppressed her curiosity</td>
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<tr>
<td>- used to making her decisions – expected nothing from her husband</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH (Core)

Time allowed: 3 hours

[ Maximum Marks: 100 ]

General Instructions:
(i) This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.
(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION – A

30 Marks

READING

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

1. 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 in its people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ.

2. 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.

1/1/1

[ P.T.O. ]
3. **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 10\textsuperscript{th} station where Jesus was stripped of his clothes, the 11\textsuperscript{th} where he was nailed to the cross, the 12\textsuperscript{th} where he died on the cross, the 13\textsuperscript{th} where the body was removed from the cross, and the 14\textsuperscript{th}, his tomb.**

4. **For all this weighty tradition, the approach and entrance to the church is non-descript. 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.**

5. **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.**

6. **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.**

7. **“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.**

8. **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.**
9. 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.

10. 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. 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.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of given options: (1 x 4 = 4)

(a) How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of ancient era?
   (i) There are narrow lanes.
   (ii) Roads are paved with cobblestones.
   (iii) People can be seen riding asses
   (iv) All of the above

(b) Holy Sepulchre is sacred to ________
   (i) Christianity
   (ii) Islam
   (iii) Judaism
   (iv) Both (i) and (iii)

(c) Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church?
   (i) Its lanes are narrow.
   (ii) Entrance to the church is non-descript.
   (iii) People are not tourist-friendly.
   (iv) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place.

3
(d) Where was Jesus buried?
   (i) In a cave
   (ii) At a place outside the city
   (iii) In the Holy Sepulchre
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following questions briefly:  

(e) What is the Greek belief about the 'stone of anointing'?

(f) Why did Emperor Constantine build the Rotunda?

(g) What is the general attitude of the pilgrims?

(h) How is the site compatible with the biblical period?

(i) Why did the pilgrims enter the room of the tomb in a single file?

(j) Why did 'a woman' try to hide her tears?

(k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as:
   
   (i) A large grave (para 3)
   (ii) Having no interesting features/dull (para 4)

Read the passage given below:

1. We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful – it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

2. Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.
3. All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.

4. The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone’s Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.

5. Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.

6. This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!

5 [P.T.O.]
7. We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals – this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.

8. A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.

9. This is the truth!

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the questions that follow with the help of given options:

(a) How can a pilgrim keep his body healthy?
   (i) By travelling light
   (ii) By eating small amount of food
   (iii) By keeping free from attachments
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(b) How do we satisfy our ego?
   (i) By having a special darshan
   (ii) By distributing alms
   (iii) By treating it like a picnic
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following as briefly as possible:

(c) What change has taken place in our attitude towards pilgrimages?

(d) What happens when pilgrimages are turned into picnics?

(e) Why are we complacent in our spiritual efforts?

(f) How does nature respond when we try to be clever with it?

(g) In olden days with what attitude did people go on a pilgrimage?

(h) What message does the passage convey to the pilgrims?

(i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:
   (i) made / turned (para 3)
   (ii) very satisfied (para 4)
3. Read the passage given below:

It is surprising that sometimes we don’t listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don’t listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words.

Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something, it doesn’t always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said is listening.

Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention, but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention, and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn’t seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken.

We come with a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgement and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no. Sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things.

What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once, we have done that, we can decide whether we want to make a judgement or not. Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better. Listening well doesn’t mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind, but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration.
Let’s look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don’t really listen even to people who really matter to us. That’s how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary – minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it.

(B) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

SECTION – B

ADVANCEDWRITING SKILLS

4. Every year in the central park of the city a flower show is held in the month of February. Your school has received a circular from the District Collector inviting your students to visit it. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the show and advising them to go and enjoy it. You are Navtej/Navita, Head Boy/Head Girl, Sunrise Public School, Surat.

OR

Sarvodaya Education Society, a charitable organisation is coming to your school to distribute books among the needy students. As Head Boy/Head Girl, Sunrise Public School, Surat, write a notice in about 50 words asking such students to drop the lists of books they need in the box kept outside the Principal’s office. You are Navtej/Navita.

5. Recently you went to your native village to visit your grandparents. You saw that some of the children in the age group 5 – 14 (the age at which they should have been at school) remained at home, were working in the fields or simply loitering in the streets.

Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a national daily analyzing the problem and offering solutions to it. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.

OR
When cricket teams go abroad the members are allowed to take their wives, even friends along with them. Does this fact distract them or help them to focus on their game in a better way? If it is good, why don’t we allow our athletes to enjoy the same privilege?

Write a letter to editor of a national daily in 120-150 words giving your views on the issue. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.

6. Mobile phone of today is no longer a mere means of communication. Music lovers are so glued to it that they don’t pay attention even to the traffic while crossing the roads. This leads to accidents sometimes even fatal ones.

Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly advising the students to be careful in the use of this otherwise very useful gadget. Imagine you are Principal of your school.

OR

Power shortage has become a norm even in the metropolitan cities. One way to face this situation is by preventing the wastage of power.

Write a speech in 150-200 words on the importance of power in our daily life and how to save power at school and at home. Imagine that you are the Principal of your school.

7. In the year to come (if you have not already done this year) you are going to celebrate your 18th birthday. Write an article in 150-200 words on the joys and responsibilities of being eighteen. You are Navtej/Navita.

OR

Write an article in 150-200 words on how we can make India a carefree and enjoyable place for women when they can go wherever they like to without any fear of being stared at, molested or discriminated against. You are Navtej/Navita.
SECTION – C

LITERATURE: TEXT BOOKS AND LONG READING TEXT

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

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

(a) What worried the poet when she looked at her mother? (1)

(b) Why was there pain in her realization? (1)

(c) Why did she put that thought away? (1)

(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)

OR

Far far from gusty waves these children’s faces.
Like rootless weeds, the hair torn round their pallor;
The tall girl with her weighed-down head.

(a) Who are these children? (1)

(b) What does the poet mean by ‘gusty waves’? (1)

(c) What has possibly weighed-down the tall girl’s head? (1)

(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)
9. Answer any four of the following in 30 – 40 words each: \[3 \times 4 = 12\]

(a) Who occupied the back benches in the classroom on the day of the last lesson? Why?

(b) Why did Douglas’ mother recommend that he should learn swimming at the YMCA swimming pool?

(c) What will counting upto twelve and keeping still help us achieve?

(d) What does a thing of beauty do for us?

(e) Which do you think is a better ending of Roger Skunk’s story, Jo’s or her father’s? Why?

(f) What could the Governor have done to securely bring Evans back to the prison from the “Golden Lion”?

10. Answer the following in 120 – 150 words:

Giving a bribe is an evil practice. How did the Tiger King bribe the British officer to save his kingdom? How do you view this act of his? 6

OR

Dr. Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values?

11. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

Describe the difficulties the bangle makers of Firozabad have to face in their lives. 6

OR

The peddler declined the invitation of the ironmaster but accepted the one from Edla. Why?
12. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

Describe the ironical situation in which Silas Marner had to leave Lantern Yard.  

OR

Within a few days of his arrival in Iping, people became suspicious of Griffin. Why?

13. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

Describe Dolly Winthrop as the most lovable character in George Eliot's 'Silas Marner'.

OR

Attempt a character sketch of Marvel.
ENGLISH (Core)

Time allowed : 3 hours  
[ Maximum Marks : 100 ]

General Instructions :

(i) This paper is divided into three sections : A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.
(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. 

Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION – A  
30 Marks

READING

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

1. 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 in its people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ.

2. 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.
3. 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.

4. For all this weighty tradition, the approach and entrance to the church is non-descr ipt. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. “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.

8. 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.
9. 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.

10. 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. 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.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of given options: 

(a) How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of ancient era?
(i) There are narrow lanes.
(ii) Roads are paved with cobblestones.
(iii) People can be seen riding asses
(iv) All of the above

(b) Holy Sepulchre is sacred to__________.
(i) Christianity
(ii) Islam
(iii) Judaism
(iv) Both (i) and (iii)

(c) Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church?
(i) Its lanes are narrow.
(ii) Entrance to the church is non-descript.
(iii) People are not tourist-friendly.
(iv) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place.

3 [P.T.O.]
(d) Where was Jesus buried?

   (i) In a cave
   (ii) At a place outside the city
   (iii) In the Holy Sepulchre
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following questions briefly: \( (1 \times 6 = 6) \)

(e) What is the Greek belief about the ‘stone of anointing’?

(f) Why did Emperor Constantine build the Rotunda?

(g) What is the general attitude of the pilgrims?

(h) How is the site compatible with the biblical period?

(i) Why did the pilgrims enter the room of the tomb in a single file?

(j) Why did ‘a woman’ try to hide her tears?

(k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as: \( (1 \times 2 = 2) \)

   (i) A large grave (para 3)
   (ii) Having no interesting features/dull (para 4)

Read the passage given below:

1. We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful – it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

2. Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.
3. All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.

4. The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone’s Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.

5. Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.

6. This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!
7. We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals – this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.

8. A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.

9. This is the truth!

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the questions that follow with the help of given options: \(1 \times 2 = 2\)

(a) How can a pilgrim keep his body healthy?
   (i) By travelling light
   (ii) By eating small amount of food
   (iii) By keeping free from attachments
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(b) How do we satisfy our ego?
   (i) By having a special darshan
   (ii) By distributing alms
   (iii) By treating it like a picnic
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following as briefly as possible: \(1 \times 6 = 6\)

(c) What change has taken place in our attitude towards pilgrimages?

(d) What happens when pilgrimages are turned into picnics?

(e) Why are we complacent in our spiritual efforts?

(f) How does nature respond when we try to be clever with it?

(g) In olden days with what attitude did people go on a pilgrimage?

(h) What message does the passage convey to the pilgrims?

(i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following: \(1 \times 2 = 2\)
   (i) made / turned (para 3)
   (ii) very satisfied (para 4)
Read the passage given below:

It is surprising that sometimes we don’t listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don’t listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words.

Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something, it doesn’t always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said is listening.

Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention, but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention, and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn’t seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken.

We come with a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgement and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no. Sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things.

What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once, we have done that, we can decide whether we want to make a judgement or not. Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better. Listening well doesn’t mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind, but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration.
Let’s look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don’t really listen even to people who really matter to us. That’s how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary – minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 

(B) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

SECTION – B

ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

Every year in the central park of the city a flower show is held in the month of February. Your school has received a circular from the District Collector inviting your students to visit it. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the show and advising them to go and enjoy it. You are Navtej/Navita, Head Boy/Head Girl Sunrise Public School, Surat.

OR

Sarvodaya Education Society, a charitable organisation is coming to your school to distribute books among the needy students. As Head Boy/Head Girl, Sunrise Public School, Surat, write a notice in about 50 words asking such students to drop the lists of books they need in the box kept outside the Principal’s office. You are Navtej/Navita.

Recently you went to your native village to visit your grandparents. You saw that some of the children in the age group 5 – 14 (the age at which they should have been at school) remained at home, were working in the fields or simply loitering in the streets.

Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a national daily analyzing the problem and offering solutions to it. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.

OR
When cricket teams go abroad the members are allowed to take their wives, even friends along with them. Does this fact distract them or help them to focus on their game in a better way? If it is good, why don’t we allow our athletes to enjoy the same privilege?

Write a letter to editor of a national daily in 120-150 words giving your views on the issue. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.

6. Mobile phone of today is no longer a mere means of communication. Music lovers are so glued to it that they don’t pay attention even to the traffic while crossing the roads. This leads to accidents sometimes even fatal ones.

Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly advising the students to be careful in the use of this otherwise very useful gadget. Imagine you are Principal of your school.

OR

Power shortage has become a norm even in the metropolitan cities. One way to face this situation is by preventing the wastage of power.

Write a speech in 150-200 words on the importance of power in our daily life and how to save power at school and at home. Imagine that you are the Principal of your school.

7. Emotionally as well as intellectually, a woman is as good as a man if not better. Yet we don’t allow her the same status as a man enjoys in society. Write an article in 150-200 words on ‘Status of Women in Society’. You are Navtej/Navita.

OR

When children watch TV the adults generally scold them without realizing that some programmes on TV can be educative too. Write an article in 150 – 200 words on ‘TV as a tool of instruction’. You are Navtej/Navita.
SECTION – C

LITERATURE : TEXT BOOKS AND LONG READING TEXT

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

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

(a) What worried the poet when she looked at her mother ?

(b) Why was there pain in her realization ?

(c) Why did she put that thought away ?

(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.

OR

Far far from gusty waves these children’s faces.

Like rootless weeds, the hair torn round their pallor;
The tall girl with her weighed-down head.

(a) Who are these children ?

(b) What does the poet mean by ‘gusty waves’ ?

(c) What has possibly weighed-down the tall girl’s head ?

(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.
9. Answer any four of the following in 30 – 40 words each:  
\[3 \times 4 = 12\]

(a) What precautions were taken for the smooth conduct of Evan’s O-Level examination?

(b) How did Jo want the Roger Skunk story to end?

(c) What makes human beings love life inspite of all the troubles they face?  
(A Thing of Beauty)

(d) What is suggested by the phrase, ‘massive weight of Uncle’s wedding band’?  
(Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers)

(e) How did Douglas remove his residual doubts about his fear of water?  
(Deep Water)

(f) Why did M. Hamel write ‘Vive La France’ on the blackboard?  
(The Last Lesson)

10. Answer the following in 120 – 150 words:

Giving a bribe is an evil practice. How did the Tiger King bribe the British officer to save his kingdom? How do you view this act of his?

OR

Dr. Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values?

11. Answer the following question in 120-150 words:

Describe the circumstances which keep the workers in the bangle industry in poverty.

OR

Edla proved to be much more persuasive than her father while dealing with the peddler. Comment.
12. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

Describe the ironical situation in which Silas Marner had to leave Lantern Yard.

OR

Within a few days of his arrival in Iping, people became suspicious of Griffin. Why?

13. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

Describe Dolly Winthrop as the most lovable character in George Eliot’s ‘Silas Marner’.

OR

Attempt a character sketch of Marvel.
ENGLISH (Core)  

Time allowed : 3 hours  

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :
(i) This paper is divided into three sections : A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.
(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION – A  

READING

12

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

1. 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 in its people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ.

2. 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.

P.T.O.
3. 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.

4. For all this weighty tradition, the approach and entrance to the church is non-descript. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. “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.

8. 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.
9. 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.

10. 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. 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.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of given options: 

\( (1 \times 4 = 4) \)

(a) How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of ancient era?
   (i) There are narrow lanes.
   (ii) Roads are paved with cobblestones.
   (iii) People can be seen riding asses
   (iv) All of the above

(b) Holy Sepulchre is sacred to ________.
   (i) Christianity
   (ii) Islam
   (iii) Judaism
   (iv) Both (i) and (iii)

(c) Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church?
   (i) Its lanes are narrow.
   (ii) Entrance to the church is non-descript.
   (iii) People are not tourist-friendly.
   (iv) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place.
(d) Where was Jesus buried?
   (i) In a cave
   (ii) At a place outside the city
   (iii) In the Holy Sepulchre
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following questions briefly: (1 × 6 = 6)

(e) What is the Greek belief about the ‘stone of anointing’?

(f) Why did Emperor Constantine build the Rotunda?

(g) What is the general attitude of the pilgrims?

(h) How is the site compatible with the biblical period?

(i) Why did the pilgrims enter the room of the tomb in a single file?

(j) Why did ‘a woman’ try to hide her tears?

(k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as: (1 × 2 = 2)
   (i) A large grave (para 3)
   (ii) Having no interesting features/dull (para 4)

Read the passage given below:

1. We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful – it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

2. Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.
3. All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.

4. The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone’s Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.

5. Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.

6. This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!
7. We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals — this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.

8. A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.

9. This is the truth!

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the questions that follow with the help of given options: $(1 \times 2 = 2)$

(a) How can a pilgrim keep his body healthy?
   (i) By travelling light
   (ii) By eating small amount of food
   (iii) By keeping free from attachments
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(b) How do we satisfy our ego?
   (i) By having a special darshan
   (ii) By distributing alms
   (iii) By treating it like a picnic
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following as briefly as possible: $(1 \times 6 = 6)$

(c) What change has taken place in our attitude towards pilgrimages?
(d) What happens when pilgrimages are turned into picnics?
(e) Why are we complacent in our spiritual efforts?
(f) How does nature respond when we try to be clever with it?
(g) In olden days with what attitude did people go on a pilgrimage?
(h) What message does the passage convey to the pilgrims?

(i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following: $(1 \times 2 = 2)$
   (i) made / turned (para 3)
   (ii) very satisfied (para 4)
Let’s look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don’t really listen even to people who really matter to us. That’s how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary – minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5)

(B) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. (3)

SECTION – B
ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

4. Every year in the central park of the city a flower show is held in the month of February. Your school has received a circular from the District Collector inviting your students to visit it. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the show and advising them to go and enjoy it. You are Navtej/Navita, Head Boy/Head Girl Sunrise Public School, Surat.

OR

Sarvodaya Education Society, a charitable organisation is coming to your school to distribute books among the needy students. As Head Boy/Head Girl, Sunrise Public School, Surat, write a notice in about 50 words asking such students to drop the lists of books they need in the box kept outside the Principal’s office. You are Navtej/Navita.

5. Recently you went to your native village to visit your grandparents. You saw that some of the children in the age group 5 – 14 (the age at which they should have been at school) remained at home, were working in the fields or simply loitering in the streets.

Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a national daily analyzing the problem and offering solutions to it. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.

OR

1/1/2

8
When cricket teams go abroad the members are allowed to take their wives, even friends along with them. Does this fact distract them or help them to focus on their game in a better way? If it is good, why don’t we allow our athletes to enjoy the same privilege?

Write a letter to editor of a national daily in 120-150 words giving your views on the issue. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.

6. Mobile phone of today is no longer a mere means of communication. Music lovers are so glued to it that they don’t pay attention even to the traffic while crossing the roads. This leads to accidents sometimes even fatal ones.

Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly advising the students to be careful in the use of this otherwise very useful gadget. Imagine you are Principal of your school.

OR

Power shortage has become a norm even in the metropolitan cities. One way to face this situation is by preventing the wastage of power.

Write a speech in 150-200 words on the importance of power in our daily life and how to save power at school and at home. Imagine that you are the Principal of your school.

7. Emotionally as well as intellectually, a woman is as good as a man if not better. Yet we don’t allow her the same status as a man enjoys in society. Write an article in 150-200 words on ‘Status of Women in Society’. You are Navtej/Navita.

OR

When children watch TV the adults generally scold them without realizing that some programmes on TV can be educative too. Write an article in 150 – 200 words on ‘TV as a tool of instruction’. You are Navtej/Navita.
8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

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

(a) What worried the poet when she looked at her mother? (1)

(b) Why was there pain in her realization? (1)

(c) Why did she put that thought away? (1)

(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)

OR

Far far from gusty waves these children's faces,
Like rootless weeds, the hair torn round their pallor;
The tall girl with her weighed-down head.

(a) Who are these children? (1)

(b) What does the poet mean by 'gusty waves'? (1)

(c) What has possibly weighed-down the tall girl's head? (1)

(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines. (1)
9. Answer any four of the following in 30 – 40 words each: \[3 \times 4 = 12\]

(a) What precautions were taken for the smooth conduct of Evan’s O-Level examination?

(b) How did Jo want the Roger Skunk story to end?

(c) What makes human beings love life inspite of all the troubles they face? (A Thing of Beauty)

(d) What is suggested by the phrase, ‘massive weight of Uncle’s wedding band’? (Aunt Jennifer’s Tigers)

(e) How did Douglas remove his residual doubts about his fear of water? (Deep Water)

(f) Why did M. Hamel write ‘Vive La France’ on the blackboard? (The Last Lesson)

10. Answer the following in 120 – 150 words:

Giving a bribe is an evil practice. How did the Tiger King bribe the British officer to save his kingdom? How do you view this act of his? 6

OR

Dr. Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values?

11. Answer the following question in 120-150 words:

Describe the circumstances which keep the workers in the bangle industry in poverty. 6

OR

Edla proved to be much more persuasive than her father while dealing with the peddler. Comment.
12. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

Describe the ironical situation in which Silas Marner had to leave Lantern Yard.

OR

Within a few days of his arrival in Iping, people became suspicious of Griffin. Why?

13. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

Describe Dolly Winthrop as the most lovable character in George Eliot's 'Silas Marner'.

OR

Attempt a character sketch of Marvel.
ENGLISH (Core)

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

General Instructions:
(i) This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.
(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
    Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION – A

READING

30 Marks

1. Read the passage given below carefully:

   1. 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 in its people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ.

   2. 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.

[ P.T.O. ]
3. 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.

4. For all this weighty tradition, the approach and entrance to the church is non-descript. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. “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.

8. 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.
9. 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.

10. 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. 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.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of given options:  

\[ 1 \times 4 = 4 \]

(a) How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of ancient era?
   (i) There are narrow lanes.
   (ii) Roads are paved with cobblestones.
   (iii) People can be seen riding asses
   (iv) All of the above

(b) Holy Sepulchre is sacred to ________.
   (i) Christianity
   (ii) Islam
   (iii) Judaism
   (iv) Both (i) and (iii)

(c) Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church?
   (i) Its lanes are narrow.
   (ii) Entrance to the church is non-descript.
   (iii) People are not tourist-friendly.
   (iv) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place.
(d) Where was Jesus buried?
   (i) In a cave
   (ii) At a place outside the city
   (iii) In the Holy Sepulchre
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following questions briefly: \( (1 \times 6 = 6) \)

(e) What is the Greek belief about the ‘stone of anointing’?

(f) Why did Emperor Constantine build the Rotunda?

(g) What is the general attitude of the pilgrims?

(h) How is the site compatible with the biblical period?

(i) Why did the pilgrims enter the room of the tomb in a single file?

(j) Why did ‘a woman’ try to hide her tears?

(k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as: \( (1 \times 2 = 2) \)
   (i) A large grave (para 3)
   (ii) Having no interesting features/dull (para 4)

Read the passage given below: \( 10 \)

1. We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfill our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful – it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

2. Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.
3. All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.

4. The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone's Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.

5. Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.

6. This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!
7. We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals – this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.

8. A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.

9. This is the truth!

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the questions that follow with the help of given options:  

(a) How can a pilgrim keep his body healthy?  
   (i) By travelling light  
   (ii) By eating small amount of food  
   (iii) By keeping free from attachments  
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)  

(b) How do we satisfy our ego?  
   (i) By having a special darshan  
   (ii) By distributing alms  
   (iii) By treating it like a picnic  
   (iv) Both (i) and (ii)  

Answer the following as briefly as possible:  

(c) What change has taken place in our attitude towards pilgrimages?  

(d) What happens when pilgrimages are turned into picnics?  

(e) Why are we complacent in our spiritual efforts?  

(f) How does nature respond when we try to be clever with it?  

(g) In olden days with what attitude did people go on a pilgrimage?  

(h) What message does the passage convey to the pilgrims?  

(i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:  
   (i) made / turned (para 3)  
   (ii) very satisfied (para 4)
3. Read the passage given below:

It is surprising that sometimes we don’t listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don’t listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words.

Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something, it doesn’t always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said is listening.

Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention, but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention, and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn’t seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken.

We come with a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgment and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no. Sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things.

What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once, we have done that, we can decide whether we want to make a judgement or not. Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better. Listening well doesn’t mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind, but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration.
Let's look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don't really listen even to people who really matter to us. That's how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary – minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5)

(B) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. (3)

SECTION – B 30 Marks

ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

4. Every year in the central park of the city a flower show is held in the month of February. Your school has received a circular from the District Collector inviting your students to visit it. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the show and advising them to go and enjoy it. You are Navtej/Navita, Head Boy/Head Girl Sunrise Public School, Surat. 4

OR

Sarvodaya Education Society, a charitable organisation is coming to your school to distribute books among the needy students. As Head Boy/Head Girl, Sunrise Public School, Surat, write a notice in about 50 words asking such students to drop the lists of books they need in the box kept outside the Principal’s office. You are Navtej/Navita.

5. Recently you went to your native village to visit your grandparents. You saw that some of the children in the age group 5 – 14 (the age at which they should have been at school) remained at home, were working in the fields or simply loitering in the streets.

Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a national daily analyzing the problem and offering solutions to it. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur. 6

OR

1/1/3 8
When cricket teams go abroad the members are allowed to take their wives, even friends along with them. Does this fact distract them or help them to focus on their game in a better way? If it is good, why don't we allow our athletes to enjoy the same privilege?

Write a letter to editor of a national daily in 120-150 words giving your views on the issue. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.

6. A number of your classmates (especially those from science and commerce streams) bunk their classes in order to attend coaching centres. Write a debate in 150 – 200 words on ‘Tuition at coaching centres is not essential’.

- School teachers better equipped
- Infrastructure much better at schools
- Philanthropic approach
- Coaching centres – money minting machines
- No infrastructure
- Competition oriented education
- Schools should reorient their teaching process

OR

Recent rains and consequent water-logging have increased the risk of malaria and dengue. Write a speech in 150 – 200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly advising the students on prevention of and protection against these ailments and the steps that the school has taken to prevent mosquito breeding in and around the school. Imagine you are the Principal of the school.
7. In the year to come (if you have not already done this year) you are going to celebrate your 18th birthday. Write an article in 150-200 words on the joys and responsibilities of being eighteen. You are Navtej/Navita.

OR

Write an article in 150-200 words on how we can make India a carefree and enjoyable place for women when they can go wherever they like to without any fear of being stared at, molested or discriminated against. You are Navtej/Navita.

SECTION – C

LITERATURE : TEXT BOOKS AND LONG READING TEXT

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

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

(a) What worried the poet when she looked at her mother ?

(b) Why was there pain in her realization ?

(c) Why did she put that thought away ?

(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.

OR

1/1/3
Far far from gusty waves these children’s faces.
Like rootless weeds, the hair torn round their pallor;
The tall girl with her weighed-down head.

(a) Who are these children?  
(b) What does the poet mean by ‘gusty waves’?  
(c) What has possibly weighed-down the tall girl’s head?  
(d) Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.

9. Answer any four of the following in 30 – 40 words each:
   (a) “We’ve all a great deal to reproach ourselves with”, said M. Hamel. Comment.
   (b) How did Douglas’s experience at YMCA pool affect him?
   (c) Which symbol from nature does the poet invoke that there can be life under apparent stillness? (Keeping Quiet)
   (d) Why does Aunt Jennifer create animals that are so different from her own character?
   (e) Why did Roger Skunk go to the owl? What advice did he get?
   (f) According to the Governor, what kind of person was Evans?

10. Answer the following in 120 – 150 words:

Giving a bribe is an evil practice. How did the Tiger King bribe the British officer to save his kingdom? How do you view this act of his?

OR

Dr. Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values?
11. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

How is Mukesh’s attitude towards his situation different from that of Saheb? Why?  

OR

Why did the crofter repose confidence in the peddler? How did the peddler betray that and with what consequences?

12. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

Describe the ironical situation in which Silas Marner had to leave Lantern Yard.  

OR

Within a few days of his arrival in Iping, people became suspicious of Griffin. Why?

13. Answer the following in 120-150 words:

Describe Dolly Winthrop as the most lovable character in George Eliot’s ‘Silas Marner’.  

OR

Attempt a character sketch of Marvel.
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<td>- clueless about directions and locations of important sites</td>
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<td>- a low door leads to a narrow, smaller chamber inside</td>
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<td>- a large marble slab covers the original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid, this makes the chamber very narrow</td>
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<td>- Like a true Christian she felt overwhelmed as Jesus was buried there, while others seemed unconcerned.</td>
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<td>we don’t aim at spiritual upliftment (any one)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>we often make all things around us the way we want them</td>
<td>1 mark</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>we think that external solutions will fulfill our needs therefore we do not make any special efforts even in our spiritual search</td>
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<td></td>
<td>our mind is resourceful – it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways</td>
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<td></td>
<td>we have distorted traditions according to our conveniences (any one)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
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<td>(f)</td>
<td></td>
<td>we have to face the fierce blows / harsh treatment from nature</td>
<td>1 mark</td>
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<td></td>
<td>its fury can wash away all imperfections</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cleverness rendered ineffective (any one)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>(g)</td>
<td></td>
<td>created a feeling of belonging towards all / conveyed a message of brotherhood</td>
<td>1 mark</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>conducted the dharma of their pilgrimage</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>took it as a penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it</td>
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<td></td>
<td>kept the body healthy and fulfilled with frugal meals</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sought freedom from attachments and yet remain happy away from relatives and associates</td>
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<td></td>
<td>saw it as a medium of spiritual evolution</td>
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<td></td>
<td>did not try to pamper themselves with luxuries and material comforts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>took it as a path to peace and knowledge (any one)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(h) a pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation, meditation and acceptance.
- A metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.
- Not to treat a pilgrimage like a picnic.
- To observe austerity in order to experience spiritual upliftment.
- Pilgrimage must be treated as a path to peace and knowledge.
- To understand the grace and significance of a pilgrimage.
- To promote brotherhood through a pilgrimage.

(i) rendered
(ii) complacent

1 mark
1 mark

3 marks

Note
- If a student has attempted only summary or only notes, due credit should be given.
- 1 mark allotted for the title be given, even if a student has written the title either in Q3(A) or Q3(B).
- Content must be divided into headings and sub-headings.

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and sub-points may be accepted if they are indicative of the candidate's understanding of the given passage, and the notes include the main points, with suitable and recognizable abbreviations. Complete sentences are not to be accepted as notes. Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

(A) (A) (A) NOTE MAKING
Distribution of Marks
Abbreviations / Symbols (with/without key) — any four
Title
Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes)

Suggested Notes
NOTE:
Accept the notes and summary in the third person.
Also accept them written in the first person provided the format is correct and content is covered properly.

Title: Art of Listening / Hearing vs. Listening / any other relevant title

1 Difference b/w Hearing & Listening
   1.1 hearing diff. from listening
   1.2 hearing – phy
       1.2.1 sound waves
       1.2.2 may not understand
   1.3 listening – full attention
       1.3.1 applying mind
2 Barriers to Listening / Obstacles
2.1 prejudices / preconceived notions
2.2 pretend to listen
2.3 sit in judgement
2.4 –ive mind-set

3 Benefits of Listening / Benefits / Advantages
3.1 full awareness & conc.
3.2 suspend judgement
3.3 speak your mind

4 Importance of Listening
4.1 perfect communication
4.2 improve interpersonal relationships
4.3 no tension / negativity
4.4 understand unspoken words
4.5 reduce misunderstanding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary</strong></td>
<td>The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.</td>
<td>2 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 mark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS**

**NOTE:** The objective of the section on Advanced Writing Skills is to test a candidate’s writing ability. Hence, expression assumes as much importance as the content of the answer.

4 4 4 4 **NOTICE**

**Format**
The format should include: NAME OF THE INSTITUTION (ISSUING AUTHORITY) / NOTICE / TITLE, DATE, and WRITER’S NAME WITH DESIGNATION. The candidate should not be penalized if he has used capital letters for writing a notice within or without a box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Content</td>
<td>2 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>1 mark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Suggested value points**

**[FLOWER SHOW]**
- what - flower show
- when - February
- where - central park of the city
- for whom - students and teachers
- advising them to go and enjoy it
- any other relevant details

**OR**

**Suggested value points**

**[BOOKS FOR NEEDY STUDENTS]**
- what - books for needy students
- by whom - Sarvodaya Education Society / a charitable organisation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **LETTER WRITING**  
[Note: No marks are to be awarded if only the format is given. Credit should be given for the candidate’s creativity in presentation of ideas. Use of both the traditional and the new format is permitted.] | **Format**  
1. sender’s address, 2. date, 3. receiver’s address, 4. subject / heading, 5. salutation, 6. complimentary close. | 1 mark |
| **Expression**  
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [1]  
coherence and relevance of ideas and style [1] | **Content** | 3 marks |
| **(ILLITERATE CHILDREN)**  
**Suggested value points:**  
the problem:  
- some village children in the age group 5-14 remain at home, work in the fields or loiter in the streets  
- do not receive formal education at school  
why:  
- disinterested, indifferent attitude of children, parents and elders  
- no incentive to learn / made to work in the fields  
- no motivation  
- no skill learning at school  
solution:  
- parents and guardians to take initiative  
- school Principal and teachers to motivate and enrol students of school going age group  
- emphasis on skill development  
- provide free meals, books and uniforms (any other relevant details) |  | |
| **OR** |  | |
| **(FAMILY OR FRIEND ON FOREIGN TRIPS)**  
**Suggested Value Points:**  
the issue: Should the cricket teams be allowed to take their wives / friends abroad?  
yes:  
- gives emotional support / keeps them free from worries  
- helps them to concentrate on their game  
- don’t feel homesick  
- keeps them distressed  
no: |  | |
### Speech

- Acts as a distraction
- Lose focus and don’t give their best
- Becomes a family outing rather than a sporting mission

(any other relevant points)
Yes or no in case of athletes also

| Format (opening address and conclusion) | 1 mark |
| Content | 4 marks |

| Expression | 5 marks |
| grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling | [2½] |
| coherence and relevance of ideas and style | [2½] |

**Suggested Value Points (Mobile Phones)**

**Advantages:**
- Multipurpose instrument – phone, radio, music player, camera, internet, social sites, TV channels etc.

**Hazards:**
- Accidents happen due to carelessness especially on roads and rail tracks - some are fatal
- Exposure to radiation causes cancer and other complications

**Advice:**
- Use sparingly and judiciously, without risking self or others

(any other relevant details)

### OR

**Suggested Value Points (Importance of Power)**

- The issue:
  - Wastage of power at school and homes due to carelessness and indifference

- Importance:
  - Life conveniences, comforts, essentials, equipment, appliances and gadgets all depend on electric power

- How to save power:
  - Be vigilant, switch off fans, lights, geysers, motor pumps, AC’s, TV, radio when not in use
  - Appoint power monitors in class
  - Public recognition of students who take initiative in this regard
  - Tell parents, friends, neighbours and relatives about the problem and seek their cooperation

(any 3 points)

(any other relevant details)

### Debate

<p>| Format (opening address and conclusion) | 1 mark |
| Content | 4 marks |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>5 marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [2½]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coherence and relevance of ideas and style [2½]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(TUITION AT COACHING CENTRES IS NOT ESSENTIAL)
- school is better equipped
- school teachers better equipped
- infrastructure much better at schools
- philanthropic approach
- coaching centres - money minting machines
- no infrastructure
- competition oriented education
against
- competition oriented / focussed at producing excellent results
- qualified staff / school teachers have a different approach
- especially trained for preparing students for entrance exams
- weekly exams to assess students
- chance to meet your competitors and assess your own potential
- provide scholarships to meritorious students
  (any other relevant point)

OR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format (opening address and conclusion)</th>
<th>1 mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>4 marks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>5 marks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [2½]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coherence and relevance of ideas and style [2½]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested Value Points
(THE RISK OF MALARIA AND DENGUE)
  reason:
  - recent rains and waterlogging
  prevention and protection:
  - don’t allow water logging in or around your homes and schools, in ditches, drains, potted plants etc.
  - maintain cleanliness
  - keep water coolers clean and dry
  - use mosquito nets, mosquito coils, repellents etc
steps taken at school:
  - fogging by municipal authorities
  - cleaning the school compound and surroundings
  - wearing trousers and full sleeve shirts
  (any 3)
  (any other relevant details)

| ARTICLE WRITING | 1 mark |
| Format (heading and writer’s name) | 1 mark |
### Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>4 marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [2½]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coherence and relevance of ideas and style [2½]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suggested value points:

#### (JOYS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BEING EIGHTEEN / any other suitable heading)

**joys:**
- finally acceptance as an adult
- voting rights, getting a driving licence
- unlimited freedom
- enjoying youthful days
- dreams, challenges, opportunities (min 3 points)

**responsibilities:**
- career
- mature behaviour expected
- childishness discouraged
- greater accountability
- shouldering the family and household responsibilities (min 3 points)

(any other relevant details)

### OR

#### (WOMEN SAFETY IN INDIA / any other suitable heading)

**present situation:**
- frightening, no safety for women
- recent cases of crime against women (stared at, molested, discriminated against)
- cases of discrimination at workplace, home, society

**solutions:**
- effective implementation of laws protecting women rights
- strict laws as a deterrent to crime
- creating social awareness, boycott of those who indulge in any crime against women
- self-defence techniques to be taught to girls and women in schools, colleges, offices and residential colonies
- better surveillance by law enforcing authorities (any 4 points)

(any other relevant details)

### Suggested value points:

#### (STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY / any other suitable heading)

- emotionally as well as intellectually a woman is as good as a man if not better
- not allowed the same status as a man in Indian society
- shoulders maximum responsibilities at home and workplace
- doesn’t even get equal pay for equal work at certain places
– stared at, molested and discriminated against at home and workplace and in society
– promoting education and skill development for women
– giving priority in jobs
– women friendly laws
– reserving at least 50% seats in elected councils and democratic institutions
– recognising and celebrating women’s contribution in every field
(any other relevant point)

OR

Suggested value points:
(TV AS A TOOL OF INSTRUCTION / any other suitable heading)
parent’s views
– biased and negative / over anxiety of parents to correct the children
– treat TV viewing as a waste of time
– fear that it will have negative impact on young children
children’s view
– not always wrong and immature
– can take right decisions
– parents must have faith in their children
benefits of TV viewing
– some programmes on TV can be educative, informative and entertaining too
– parents must guide children about good programmes on TV
– watch certain programmes together
– examples of few channels
(any other relevant details)

SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS AND LONG READING TEXT)
NOTE: The objective of the section on Literature is to test a candidate’s ability to understand and interpret the prescribed text through short and long answer type questions. Hence both content and expression in answers to the given questions deserve equal importance while awarding marks.

8 8 8

(This question has been designed to test the students’ understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the questions based on the given extract. In other words, it attempts to test their reading comprehension ONLY.)

Value points:
(a) (a) (a)
– fear of separation
– childhood fear
– that the mother was getting very old
– that her face looked ashen like that of a corpse
– fear that she would be alone when the mother died
– it might be their last meeting
1 mark
<table>
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<th>(b)</th>
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<th>1 mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>couldn’t reconcile herself to the thought of losing her mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>she would be left alone / separation from the mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>there were obvious signs that the mother would pass away very soon</td>
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<tr>
<td>she was deeply attached to her mother / had the childhood fear of losing her mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>1 mark</td>
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<tr>
<td>unpleasant thought / very painful thought of separation / was feeling uneasy and disturbed / was going away from the mother and so didn’t want to carry the thought with her / painful at the thought of separation</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
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<td>(d)</td>
<td>1 mark</td>
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<tr>
<td>simile (like that of a corpse)</td>
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OR

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1 mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>children of the slum / children of elementary school classroom in a slum / poor children / deprived children</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>1 mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the mainstream society / better living conditions / vitality / energy / all that the children have been deprived of / happiness / progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>1 mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shame / embarrassment / harsh realities of the world of the slums / inferiority complex / problems / depression / malnourished / poverty</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>1 mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simile (like rootless weeds) / repetition (far, far) / metaphor (gusty waves) / alliteration (far, far, from)</td>
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9 9 9 Short answer type questions
Distribution of marks:
Content: 2 marks
Expression (deduct ¼ a mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes): 1 mark
Value points:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>3 marks</th>
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<tr>
<td>who: the village people (old Hauser, the former mayor, the former postmaster and several others) / the villagers why: to pay respect to the teacher for his faithful service / also to show respect for the country that was theirs no more / bidding farewell to the teacher and language / feeling of regret for not having learnt the language</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<p>| - | 3 marks |
| - | arrangement for exam made in the prison itself – in Evan’s cell |
| - | removed all sharp objects like razor, nail file, nail scissors from the cell |
| - | a parson arranged as invigilator frisked at the prison gate, briefcase checked thoroughly |
| - | cell bugged so that the governor could listen to every talk / all the prison officers were put on alert |
| - | Mr Jackson and Mr Stephens put on duty |
| - | Stephens sat outside the cell, peeped in time and again (any 2) |</p>
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</table>
|   |   | (a) M Hamel blamed himself, the students and the parents of his students for neglecting the study of French language.  
  - They had all needlessly postponed the learning.  
  - Many parents might have preferred putting their children to work on a farm or at the mills to have a little more money.  
  - He himself had sent his students to water his flowers and sometimes given them a holiday when he had wanted to go fishing. (any 2) |   | 3 marks |
|   | (b) |   |   |   |
|   |   |   | (b) It was safe.  
  - It was only 2-3 feet deep at the shallow end and nine feet deep at the other end.  
  - The drop was gradual.  
  - The Yakima river was treacherous. / Many drownings had already happened there. (any 2) |   | 3 marks |
|   | (b) |   |   |   |
|   |   |   | (b) Happy ending / Roger skunk to smell like roses forever  
  - the wizard to hit the mother / Mother had no right to interfere in the matter (any one) |   | 3 marks |
|   | (b) |   |   |   |
|   |   |   | (b) was weak and trembling  
  - shook and cried when he lay in bed  
  - couldn’t eat  
  - haunted by fear  
  - became extremely physically weak  
  - never went back to the pool again  
  - feared water  
  - felt handicapped for many years  
  - couldn’t enjoy any water sport like swimming, fishing, boating and canoeing (any 2) |   | 3 marks |
|   | (c) |   |   |   |
|   |   |   | (c) time for introspection / create an exotic moment of togetherness / save the world from disasters and wars / give us an opportunity to understand each other and save ourselves from death / time to express oneness with nature / in harmony with nature (any 2) |   | 3 marks |
|   | (c) |   |   |   |
|   |   |   | (c) A thing of beauty brings joy and removes the gloom / search for beautiful things |   | 3 marks |
|   | (c) |   |   |   |
|   |   |   | (c) The earth is taken as a symbol (when everything seems dead and later proves to be alive / nurturing life under apparent stillness) |   | 3 marks |
|   | (d) |   |   |   |
|   |   |   | (d) becomes a joy forever / provides eternal joy / uplifts one’s mood  
  - never fades away  
  - its loveliness keeps on increasing  
  - provides a pleasant and quiet place (a bower quiet for us)  
  - a sleep full of sweet dreams and health and quiet breathing  
  - makes life worth living in spite of despondence, inhuman death of noble natures, gloomy days, unhealthy and over darkened ways  
  - it removes the pall from our dark spirits (any 2) |   | 3 marks |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>male domination / oppressive marriage / symbol of bondage / symbol of gender inequality / burden of an unhappy marriage</th>
<th>3 marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wants to get out of the bondage imposed by the uncle if not in reality then at least symbolically expression of a hidden desire / giving expression to her unfulfilled wishes (any one)</td>
<td>3 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Open ended question – either of the two endings should be accepted) <strong>Jo’s</strong> – wanted a happy ending to the story / wanted the skunk to smell like roses so that he could play with the other animals / ugliness has no place in a child’s world / peer acceptance is very important for them/ child’s point of view / freedom of choice <strong>Jack</strong> – wanted the skunk to have its original smell / didn’t want the wizard to hit the mother / aimed at teaching an important lesson that parents are the best judge / adult perspective / acceptance of oneself</td>
<td>3 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
<td>at the first opportunity he headed west / went up the Tieton to Conrad Meadows, up the Conrad Creek to Meade Glacier camped in the high meadow by the side of Warm Lake the next day he stripped, dived into the lake and swam across to the other shore and back shouted with joy – had conquered his fear (any 2)</td>
<td>3 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>wanted his advice on how to get rid of his smell – so that other animals could play with him advised to go to the wizard to get his problem solved</td>
<td>3 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the governor could have brought the police force with him from the prison itself he could have travelled in the van himself with Evans to take him to the prison should have checked the credentials of the officials escorting him to the prison (any 2)</td>
<td>3 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(f)</td>
<td></td>
<td>expression of rebellion against imposition of the German patriotic feeling / wanted his students and the villagers to safeguard their language for freedom love for the country which would not be theirs any longer (any one)</td>
<td>3 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>a pleasant fellow / not violent a star at concerts good at imitation congenital kleptomaniac (any 2)</td>
<td>3 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q10 &amp; 11 [These questions have been set to test the students’ understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the issues raised therein. Hence no particular answer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
can be accepted as the only correct answer. All presentations may be accepted as equally correct provided they have been duly supported by the facts drawn from the text. The important thing is that the student should be able to justify his or her viewpoint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>Distribution of marks:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Content: 3 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Expression 3 marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [1½]</td>
</tr>
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<td>coherence and relevance of ideas and style [1½]</td>
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<td>Value points:</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Evils of Bribery</td>
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<td>Tiger King’s desire to prove the astrologers wrong</td>
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<td>vowed to kill one hundred tigers to ensure his longevity</td>
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<td>hunting of tigers prohibited in his kingdom</td>
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<td>The British officer was also not allowed to hunt</td>
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<td>throne at stake</td>
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<td>offer of diamond rings to the official’s wife</td>
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<td>cost him 3 lacs but saved his crown</td>
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<td>(any 3 points)</td>
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<td>student’s response to this situation with logical response</td>
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OR

Dr Sadao – a patriotic Japanese
- married a Japanese with his father’s permission
- loved his country
- saved the life of the General by operating on him
- informed the General about the American sailor, how he had saved him, requested the General to do whatever was necessary in the matter
- agreed to the arrangement of getting the American sailor killed by professional assassins sent by the General
- informed the General about the American’s escape (any 3 points)
- a dedicated surgeon
- treated the enemy soldier, saved his life
- faced difficulties at home from his wife and servants
- endangered his own life and that of his family
- saved the life of the General by operating on him
- did not let personal prejudice override his duties as a doctor (any 3 points)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>11</th>
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<th>Distribution of marks:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Content: 3 marks</td>
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<td>Expression 3 marks</td>
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<td>Value Points:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Difficulties faced by the bangle makers of Firozabad</td>
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<td>- long hours of work in the glass furnaces with high temperatures</td>
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<td>- live in dingy cells without air and light</td>
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<td>- health problems – lose eyesight at a young age</td>
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<td>- remain uneducated</td>
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<td>- houses are hovels with crumbling walls, wobbly doors, no windows, crowded with families of human and animals coexisting in a primeval state</td>
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<td>- extreme poverty in spite of mind numbing toil (hard work)</td>
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<td>- vicious cycle of exploitation by middlemen, money lenders, police and bureaucrats</td>
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<td>- no leader to raise their problems</td>
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<td>- face apathy and injustice all their lives</td>
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<td>- cannot even organise themselves into a cooperative as they fear that it might be treated as being illegal</td>
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<td>- burdened by the stigma of caste in which they are born</td>
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<td>- no initiative or daring left in their lives</td>
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<td>(any other relevant point)</td>
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<td>(any 3)</td>
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</table>

|   |   |   | traditions (lineage) / stigma of the caste in which they are born |
|   |   |   | - lack of ambition (mind numbing toil has killed all initiative and the ability to dream) |
|   |   |   | - no cooperative |
|   |   |   | - vicious circle of the sahukars / who trapped their fathers and forefathers |
|   |   |   | - poverty, apathy, greed, injustice |
|   |   |   | - extreme poverty |
|   |   |   | - no leader to raise their problems |
|   |   |   | - exploitation at the hands of sahukars, the middlemen, the policemen, the keepers of law, the bureaucrats and the politicians |
|   |   |   | - poor living conditions / working conditions |
|   |   |   | - poor health (lose eyesight before they become adults) |
|   |   |   | (any 3) |

|   |   |   | Mukesh, ambitious |
|   |   |   | - wants to break the family tradition |
|   |   |   | - wants to become a motor mechanic |
|   |   |   | - feels deeply hurt at the prevailing poverty |
|   |   |   | - feels disillusioned and therefore resolves to do something different |
|   |   |   | - firm, has strong determination |
|   |   |   | - ready to walk a long distance every day to a garage and learn to become a motor mechanic |
|   |   |   | - has his roots in Firozabad |
|   |   |   | (any one) |

|   |   |   | Saheb |
|   |   |   | - a rootless migrant from Bangladesh |
|   |   |   | - a rag picker at Seemapuri |
|   |   |   | - wants to study at a school |
|   |   |   | - starts working at a tea stall for a salary |
has no ambition

Why

- Mukesh has his roots in Firozabad whereas Saheb is a migrant and for him the problem is that of survival

OR

11 -- The Ironmaster invited the peddler as a former comrade or colleague. / did not insist much

Peddler afraid to go to the manor house as he had stolen money from the Crofter

Edla

- more persuasive
- firm yet polite
- sympathised with him for the hard time he was facing
- assured him that he was free to leave whenever he desired after the Christmas celebration was over
- won his confidence with her polite, compassionate and sympathetic attitude

(any 3)

11 -- the Ironmaster invited the peddler as a former comrade or colleague / did not insist much

Peddler afraid to go to the manor house as he had stolen money from the Crofter (lion’s den)

Edla

- more persuasive
- firm yet polite
- sympathised with him for the hard time he was facing
- assured him that he was free to leave whenever he desired after the Christmas celebration was over
- won his confidence with her polite, compassionate and sympathetic attitude / the peddler agreed to go with Edla

(any 3)

11 -- the crofter lived alone in his cottage / wanted to enjoy human company / told the peddler about his work and his savings / the peddler seemed incredulous, then the crofter took the leather pouch and took out three wrinkled ten kronor notes

- the peddler stole the crofter’s money
- felt caught up in a rattrap when he lost his way in the forest

Q12 & Q 13 – Long Reading Text – Silas Marner / The Invisible Man

[NOTE: Accept any answer that correlates with the novel and seems relevant]

Distribution of marks:

Content: 3 marks

Expression: 3 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [1%]
coherence and relevance of ideas and style [1½]

**Value Points:**

- Silas Marner betrayed by his friend, William Dane
  - shared the same religious sect in Lantern Yard
  - William Dane framed Silas Marner
    - empty bag found in Silas’ room
    - knife found at the crime scene
    - married Silas Marner’s beloved / fiancée
  - with deacon falling ill – Silas Marner looking after him
  - deacon died during Silas Marner’s turn
  - ironic that he was accused of a crime and sin when he was doing a sacred duty to the church

OR

- Griffin’s appearance (wrapped up from head to toe, the brim of his hat hid every inch of his face)
- arrived on a winter day through a biting wind and driving snow
- walked all the way from Bramblehurst railway station
- without much introduction he took up quarters in the inn
- stays aloof
- looks strange with a muffled and bandaged head
- snubs Mrs Hall when she tries to be friendly
- keeps to his room – mostly talking to himself
- The Invisible Man is rude with Teddy Henfrey and asks him to leave the room
- Teddy spreads rumours
- he tells Mr Hall – the Invisible Man wanted by police / wrapped to conceal identity
- dog tears his trousers – Fearenside sees absence of pink flesh says either a black man or peibald
- Mrs Hall sees him without a hat / he quickly covers his mouth when she enters
- terrorises Cuss by showing empty sleeves and tweaking his nose with an invisible hand
  
(min 3)

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Distribution of marks:

- **Content:** 3 marks
- **Expression**
  - grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [1½]
  - coherence and relevance of ideas and style [1½]
  
(deduct ½ a mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)

**Value points:**

- Dolly Winthrop
  - wife of the wheelwright, Ben Winthrop and mother of Aaron
  - Dolly takes upon herself to help Silas
  - raises Eppie
  - believes in customs and traditions
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>persuades Silas to trust in God always and go to church — mainstream of social life</td>
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<td>Dolly later becomes Eppie’s godmother and mother-in-law</td>
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<td>is kind and patient</td>
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<td>devoutly religious</td>
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<td>open and friendly</td>
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<td>friend and guide to Silas Marner</td>
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<td>helps in the reorientation of Silas Marner</td>
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Marvel
- poor, homeless, jobless, wanderer, a tramp wearing shabby, old fashioned clothes / bearded hump and short limbs/ harmless / simple / nose of cylindrical protrusion
- wears a shabby obsolete hat, shoelaces substitute for button
- air of abandon and eccentricity about him / does everything in a leisurely manner / Griffin considers him stupid
- unwilling to work for the Invisible man
- drinks a lot and when he hears the invisible man he thinks it is due to the drink
- practical man – accedes to Griffin’s request as he realises that the latter is a man of power
- Griffin thinks he is stupid and makes him the victim of his manipulations
- first visible partner and companion to the Invisible Man
- fear of injury makes him a puppet carrying out orders
- carries scientific notes and a large sum of money for the Invisible Man
- he is smart enough to take protection in the cell / jail to save himself from the Invisible Man
- when Invisible Man’s retaliation turns against Dr Kemp, Marvel is saved
- smart, knows what advantages to take from the situation
- gets all the money — keeps the books — becomes owner of an inn
- only one who is benefitted from association with Griffin
   (any 3)

ALL THE BEST

Your feedback and suggestions will help us for further revision and improvement