

**Class XII Session 2023-24**  
**Subject - English Core**  
**Sample Question Paper - 10**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING and LITERATURE.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

**SECTION-A**  
**READING SKILLS (22 MARKS)**

1. Read the following text.

(1) Subhas Chandra Bose fulfilled a promise to his father that he would sit for the Indian Civil Service examination in London. He secured the fourth position in 1920 but then went on to fulfil his own wish. He resigned from the coveted service the following year, saying "only on the soil of sacrifice and suffering can we raise our national edifice". Returning to India, he plunged into the national struggle and by 1923, was secretary of the Bengal State Congress and President of All India Youth Congress.

(2) By 1927, he emerged, along with Jawaharlal Nehru, as leader of the new youth movement, which came into its own by playing a major role in the anti Simon Commission agitation which swept India that year. He was also the chief organizer of the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in December 1928, which demanded that the goal of the congress be changed to 'Purna Swaraj' or 'Complete Independence'.

(3) Imprisonment in the Civil Disobedience movement followed by bad health in 1932 took him to Europe where he observed European politics, particularly Fascism under Mussolini and Communism in the Soviet Union. He was impressed by both and believed that authoritarian rule was essential for achieving radical social goals.

(4) In fact, it is in this period that political views of Nehru and Bose began to diverge sharply, especially on the issue of Fascism and Nazism. Nehru was so vehemently opposed to Fascism that he refused to meet Mussolini even when the latter sought him out, whereas Bose not only met Mussolini but was impressed by him. Nehru was sharply critical of the growing danger to the world from the rise of Hitler. Bose, on the other hand, never expressed that kind of aversion to Fascism, and was quite willing to seek the support of Germany and later Japan against Britain. However, he was not happy with the German attack on Soviet Union in 1941, and that

was one reason why he left Germany for Japan in 1943. For Bose, Socialism and Fascism were not polar opposites, as they were for Nehru.

(5) In 1938, Bose was unanimously elected, with the full support of Gandhiji, as Congress president for the Haripura session. But the next year, he decided to stand again, this time as a representative of militant and radical groups. An election ensued which Bose won by 1,580 to 1,377 votes, but the battle lines were drawn. The challenge he threw by calling Gandhian leaders rightists who were working for a compromise with the British government was answered by 12 members of the working committee resigning and asking Bose to choose his own committee. Nehru did not resign with other members but he was unhappy with Bose's casting of aspersions on senior leaders. He tried his best to mediate and persuade Bose not to resign.

(6) The crisis came to a head at Tripuri in March 1939, with Bose refusing to nominate a new working Committee and ultimately resigning. The clash was of policy and tactics.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

i. What is ironic about the line "Subhas Chandra Bose fulfilled a promise to his father that he would sit for the Indian Civil Service examination in London."?

ii. Anti-Simon Commission agitation happened in the year

- A. 1920
- B. 1923
- C. 1927
- D. 1928

iii. What is the meaning of 'Purna Swaraj'?

iv. The last para states 'the crisis came to a head...' What crisis was being talked about?

V. Which of these statements is false?

- A. Bose went to Europe in 1932.
- B. Nehru refused to meet Mussolini.
- C. For Bose, Socialism and Fascism were different things.
- D. Bose resigned as congress president in 1939.

vi. What was the main bone of contention between the two leaders, Nehru and Bose?

vii. Subhas Chandra Bose was secretary of the

- A. All India Youth Congress
- B. Central India Youth Congress
- C. Bengal State Congress
- D. Both A. and C.

viii. Congress president for Haripura session was

- A. Bose

- B. Gandhi ji
- C. Nehru
- D. Mohan singh

ix. Which word in para 3 means 'despotic'?

- A. Essential
- B. Politics
- C. Authoritarian
- D. Rule

2. Read the following text.

(1) This isn't a mountain region of mere subjective beauty. Nor one, which claims its greatness, based on just an overwhelming opinion of a large majority. For Sikkim, it is a treasure that few know about. However, the facts of its remarkable geography bear enough testimony to pitch Sikkim in a slot that no other mountain region anywhere in the world could duplicate or rival. What Everest is to peaks, Sikkim is to the mountains. Tragically, a region so wild and exotic and with such geographic and climatic extremes, that its amazing wilds and not its unremarkable hill stations, ensure its accessibility to the adventurous only.

(2) Just delve on these facts a bit. From the plains, in a mere 80 kms as the crow flies, the altitude reaches 28,168 feet at the very top of Kanchenjunga, the third highest peak in the world. Such a sharp elevation is unrivalled anywhere else and is the first geographical claim of Sikkim.

(3) The second is an offshoot of the first. Nowhere else do so many 7,000 metre plus peaks crowd up such a confined space. And the third is really a consequence of the first and the second with the sharp gradation creating the most variegated flora and fauna possible anywhere in the mountains. The fourth uniqueness is also a consequence of the first and the second and lies in the extremes of the climate which ranges from the tropical to the typical arctic type. And the fifth claim is its thin permanent population and relatively fewer travellers by virtue of its remote far-eastern Himalayan location. The startling facts about Sikkim never seem to end. For starters, all of Sikkim lies in a mere 110 kms by 65 kms of mountains, peaks, glaciers, rivers and forests. A little dot on the map at a latitude 27 degrees North and longitude 88 degrees East. Its 7,000 sq. kms make it about as large as the National Capital Region of India! To the North and extending to the East of Sikkim, is Tibet/China and to the West is Nepal. To the South are the Himalayan and sub Himalayan regions of West Bengal. It is, in fact, these geographical extremes and the resulting ambience, that makes mountaineers trek here, when they are not climbing, besides fuelling mountaineering dreams in the minds of trekkers, what with the closest possible proximity to magnificent peaks while trekking.

(4) On the subject of trekking here, it is strange but true that acclimatisation is much tougher in Sikkim than elsewhere. It may have something to do with being closer in latitude to the Tropic

of Cancer, beside the rather sharp stages involved in each day of trekking. The closeness to the Tropic of Cancer has meant that the snowline will always be much higher and therefore human settlements are seen even at altitudes of 16,000 feet!

Answer the following questions based on given passage.

- i. "This isn't a mountain region of mere subjective beauty." What does "this" stand for in the line?
- ii. Which proverb resonates the idea of "subjective beauty" given in the first line?
  - A. Too many cooks spoil the broth
  - B. A rolling stone gathers no moss
  - C. Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder
  - D. All that glitters is not gold
- iii. Why is acclimatisation much tougher in Sikkim than elsewhere?
- iv. Which of these statements is incorrect?
  - A. Sikkim lies in a mere 110 kms by 65 kms of mountains, peaks, glaciers, rivers and forests.
  - B. Sikkim is about 7000 sq. km.
  - C. Sikkim is sparsely populated.
  - D. Sikkim shares its eastern border with Nepal.
- v. Choose an appropriate title for the given passage.
  - A. Sikkim: A Study of its History
  - B. The Flora and Fauna of Sikkim
  - C. Sikkim: Why it is So Unique
  - D. Trekkers and Sikkim: A Study
- vi. Synonym of unrivalled is \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. riddled
  - B. outstanding
  - C. unfit
  - D. hideous
- vii. What makes Sikkim such a unique place? Mention two points.
- viii. The narrator states "in a mere 80 kms as the crow flies....." What is significant about this statement?

## **SECTION-B**

### **CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS (18 MARKS)**

3. Attempt ANY ONE of the two, in about 50 words.

A. You are Praveen /Prabha. As the Secretary, Science Club of your school, write a notice



informing students about an Inter-School Science Exhibition and encouraging them to participate in it.

**OR**

B. You are Pradeep/Asha. As President of the Dramatic Club of your school, you have organised an inter- school competition in one-act plays on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of your school. Write a notice, informing the students of your school about this proposed event.

4. Attempt ANY ONE of the two, in about 50 words.

A. Your parents have completed 25 years of happy married life. Invite your aunt, living in Hyderabad, to join you in the silver jubilee celebration of their marriage at your residence.

**OR**

B. You are Manoj/Mini. You have been invited to attend a birthday party of your closest friend. Respond to this invitation, accepting it.

5. Attempt ANY ONE of the two, in about 120-150 words.

A. Read the advertisement given below and write a letter applying for the job. Also give your detailed resume to be sent along with the letter. You are Praveen Kumar of 95, HAL Colony, Bangalore.

Applications are invited for the post of Junior Engineer. The candidate must have at least a diploma in Civil Engineering from a recognised institute. He should have at least 3 years experience of field work. Salary commensurate with qualification and experience. Apply to the Manager, Parsva Constructions Ltd., 24, Sector 10, Mysore, within 10 days, with detailed resume.

**OR**

B. Recently you travelled from Bangalore city to Vasco in Vasco Express. To your dismay, you found that the coach was infested with cockroaches. Write a letter to the Editor, 'The Hindu' drawing the attention of the

General Manager, Southern Railways, to the prevailing unhygienic conditions and asking for remedial action. You are Saroj/Saran, 5/31 Bangalore Cantt., Bangalore.

6. Attempt ANY ONE of the two, about in 120-150 words.

A. 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 an article on "The Role of the Students in Removing Illiteracy.

**OR**

B. Recently your school held a seminar on Conservation of Water as a part of World Water Day celebrations. As the School Pupil Leader of Maryland School, Gurgaon, write a report for a local daily. Sign as Pritham/ Preeti.

### **SECTION-C**

#### **LITERATURE TEXTBOOK AND SUPPLEMENTARY READING TEXT (40 MARKS)**

7. Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.

A. It is in the news that all these pitiful kin  
Are to be bought out and mercifully gathered in  
To live in villages, next to the theatre and the store,  
Where they won't have to think for themselves anymore,  
While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey,  
Swarm over their lives enforcing benefits  
That are calculated to soothe them out of their wits,  
And by teaching them how to sleep they sleep all day,  
Destroy their sleeping at night the ancient way.

i. What is the tone of the poet in the above lines?

- (a) aggressive
- (b) tolerant
- (c) sarcastic
- (d) resigned
- (e) sentimental

Choose the most appropriate option.

- A. Only (a)
- B. (b) and (c)
- C. (a), (d) and (e)
- D. Only (c)

ii. Identify the phrase from the extract, that suggests the following:

No one bothers to take their' consent before pushing the promise of a better life, their way.

iii. What quality of the villagers can be inferred through these lines?

- A. gullible
- B. futuristic
- C. hypocritical
- D. ambitious

iv. Complete the following analogy correctly. Do NOT repeat from used example. greedy good doers: alliteration :: \_\_\_\_\_: oxymoron

V. On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to (1) and (2) given below.

- 1. The city dwellers make promises for the betterment of the villagers.
  - 2. The city dwellers have ulterior motives.
- A. 1 is true but 2 is false.
  - B. 2 is true but 1 is false.
  - C. 2 is the reason for 1.
  - D. Both 1 and 2 cannot be inferred from the extract.

vi. Fill the blank with an appropriate word, with reference to the extract. .... calculated to soothe them out of their wits' implies that 'them' are being.

**OR**

B. ... old  
familiar ache,  
my childhood's fear,  
but all I said was,  
see you soon,  
Amma,

All I did was smile and smile and smile...

- i. What does the phrase, 'familiar ache' mean?
- ii. What was the poet's childhood fear?
- iii. What does the repeated use of the word 'smile' mean?

- A. It means the poet is happy.
- B. It means that the poet tried to hide her true feelings under the garb of false smile.
- C. It means the poet has no worries in her mind.
- D. It means the poet is enjoying the mood.

iv. What did the poet tell her mother?

- A. The poet said "see you soon" to her mother.
- B. The poet asked her mother to smile.
- C. The poet did not say anything to her mother.
- D. The poet said goodbye to her mother.

V. Name the poet of the given lines.

vi. What were the poet's parting words?

- A. Take care, Amma
- B. Get well soon, Amma
- C. Go back safely, Amma
- D. See you soon, Amma

8. Read the extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.

A. Students on Ice, the programme I was working with on the Shokalskiy, aims to do exactly this by taking high school students to the ends of the world and providing them with inspiring educational opportunities which will help them foster a new understanding and respect for our planet. It's been in operation for six years now, headed by Canadian Geoff Green, who got tired of carting celebrities and retired, rich, curiosity-seekers who could only 'give' back in a limited way. With Students on Ice, he offers the future generation of policy-makers a life-changing experience at an age when they're ready to absorb, learn, and most importantly, act.

i. Complete the sentence appropriately, with reference to the extract.

The writer refers to the educational opportunities as 'inspiring' because \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Which of the following would NOT be a life changing experience?

- A. Being given the lead role in a play.
- B. Going on an adventure trip.
- C. Playing a video game.
- D. Meeting a great leader, you admire.

iii. Select the most suitable title for the given extract.

- A. Adventure with a Mission
- B. Adventure - The Spice of Life
- C. The Wanderlust
- D. Students of the Future

iv. Why does the writer refer to act' as more important than 'absorb' or 'learn'?

**OR**

B. Now I don't know why this should have happened to me. I'm just an ordinary guy named Charley, thirty- one years old, and I was wearing a tan garbardine suit and a straw hat with a fancy band; I passed a dozen men who looked just like me. And I wasn't trying to escape from anything; I just wanted to get home to Louisa, my wife.

i. The incident mentioned in the extract took place while

- A. Charley was going to visit his father.
- B. Charley was going to work.



C. Charley was going to his psychiatrist friend.

D. Charley was returning late from work.

ii. What can be inferred about Charley from the given lines?

A. He fancied going to his old town.

B. He was a very amiable man with a lot of friends.

C. He wanted to lead a normal life with his wife.

D. He had a great imagination.

iii. The narrator said that he was not trying to escape from anything. Why?

iv. "Now I don't know why this should have happened to me." What does 'this' refer to in the given line?

9. Read the extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.

A. The old man was just as generous with his confidences as with his porridge and tobacco. The guest was informed at once that in his days of prosperity his host had been a crofter at Ramsjo Ironworks and had worked on the land. Now that he was no longer able to do day labour, it was his cow which supported him. Yes, that bossy was extraordinary. She could give milk for the creamery every day, and last month, he had received all of thirty kronor in payment.

i. The old man offered \_\_\_\_\_ to the peddler.

A. money

B. water

C. porridge and tobacco

D. milk

ii. The old man who hosted him had worked as a \_\_\_\_\_

iii. "that bossy was extraordinary?" Who was extraordinary?

A. The crofter's cow

B. The peddler

C. The crofter

D. The ironmaster

iv. What was 'the guest' doing at the old man's home?

v. What can you infer from the line "The old man was just as generous with his confidences as with his porridge and tobacco"?

vi. Which word means magnanimous?

A. Property

B. Labour

C. Extraordinary

D. Generous

**OR**

B. Then all efforts ceased. I relaxed. Even my legs felt limp; and a blackness swept over my brain. It wiped out fear; it wiped out terror. There was no more panic. It was quiet and peaceful. Nothing to be afraid of. This is nice... to be drowsy... to go to sleep... no need to jump... too tired to jump... it's nice to be carried gently... to float along in space... tender arms around me... tender arms like Mother's... now I must go to sleep... I crossed to oblivion, and the curtain of life fell.

i. Choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

Statement 1: The author tried his best to jump out of water.

Statement 2: After a while, the author was not anxious in water.

A. If Statement 1 is the cause, Statement 2 is the effect.

B. If Statement 1 is the effect, Statement 2 is the cause.

C. Both the statements are the effects of a common cause.

D. Both the statements are the effects of independent causes.

ii. How did the narrator get into the water?

iii. Which option indicates that the narrator lost consciousness?

A. 'It was quiet and peaceful.'

B. 'I crossed to oblivion.'

C. 'Tender arms like Mother's.'

D. 'It wiped out fear?'

iv. Name the narrator of this extract who's also the author of the chapter.

v. The 'curtain (of life) fell' corresponds to an aspect of \_\_\_\_\_

A. geometry

B. history

C. sports

D. drama

vi. The purpose of using "..." in the above passage is to

A. show omission

B. indicate pauses

C. shorten a dialogue

D. replace an idea

10. Answer ANY FIVE of the following six questions, in about 40-50 words.

i. What were the contents of the package left by the peddler as a Christmas gift for Edla Willmansson?

ii. 'All we have to fear is fear itself. When did Douglas learn this lesson?

iii. Why did Gandhiji tell the court that he was involved in a 'conflict of duties'?

iv. The author says that Seemapuri is a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it,

metaphorically. What is the meaning of her statement?

V. What was the opinion of the Khadi clad poets of Gemini Studios about communism?

vi. How does a thing of beauty provide shelter and comfort?

11. Answer ANY TWO of the following three questions, in about 40-50 words.

i. Comment on the ending of the play *On the face of It*.

ii. What does the third level refer to?

iii. Why did the maharaja decide to get married?

12. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words.

A. Exploitation of the poor and the downtrodden started a long time ago and 'Indigo' is a proof of that. However, the poor are still being exploited by the rich and it must be stopped. Based on your understanding of the chapter 'Indigo', how do you think exploitation can be defeated in present scenario?

**OR**

B. What is Pablo Neruda's visualisation of an ideal world in the poem 'Keeping Quiet'.

13. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words.

A. There are moments in life when we have to make hard choices between our roles as private individuals and

as citizens with a sense of national loyalty. Discuss with reference to the story 'The Enemy'?

**OR**

B. "In two days a bill for three lakh of rupees came from the British jewellers. The Maharaja was happy that though he had lost three lakh of rupees, he had managed to retain his kingdom." In the light of the given excerpt of the story 'The Tiger King' explain why did the king feel the need to bribe? Was he right at doing so? What is your opinion about the king after reading this excerpt? Draft your speech.

## SOLUTIONS

1. i. Subhas Chandra Bose appeared for the Indian Civil Services in 1920 as he had promised his father. Not only that, he also secured the 4th position. But ironically, he would then quit the service and begin his life fighting for the freedom of his country, India.

ii. C. 1927

iii. Complete Independence

iv. Though Bose, Gandhi and Nehru, among others, were all working towards the common goal of freeing India from the Britishers, their policies and tactics differ. Bose wanted a more 'violent' way of dealing with it while the other leaders wanted a more peaceful approach.

v. C. For Bose, Socialism and Fascism were different things.

vi. Jawaharlal Nehru had an aversion to Fascism. He disliked the authoritarianism form of government. On the other hand, Bose believed that authoritarianism was essential for achieving radical social goals. He was also impressed by Mussolini and was willing to seek the support of Nazi Germany.

vii. D. Both (A) and (C)

viii. A. Bose

ix. C. Authoritarian

2. i. Sikkim

ii. C. Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder

iii. It is because the sharp stages involved in climbing and being closer in latitude to the Tropic of Cancer.

iv. D. Sikkim shares its eastern border with Nepal

V.C. Sikkim: Why it is So Unique

vi. B. outstanding

vii. (1) Sikkim is a region so wild and exotic, with geographic and climatic extremes that enables or ensures access to adventurous activities.

(2) It has the most variegated flora and fauna possible anywhere in the mountains, with a temperature ranging from tropical to the typical arctic type.

viii. By using the word 'mere' in referring to the distance between the plains of Sikkim and Mt. Kanchenjunga, the narrator presents the contrast. Sikkim is on the plains and just a short distance from it is the third highest mountain in the world. This shows a unique feature of the small state.



3. A.

**XYZ PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**NOTICE**

2<sup>nd</sup> April, 20××

**Inter-School Science Exhibition**

Our school is organising an Inter School Science Exhibition on 10th April, 20×× at 10 a.m. in school auditorium. Students from class VIII to XII are requested to prepare models on any scientific theme and participate in the event.

For further query contact the undersigned.

Praveen Singh  
(Secretary, Science Club)

**OR**

B.

**NBA PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATNA**

**NOTICE**

7<sup>th</sup> September, 20××

**Inter-School One-Act Play Competition**

Our school is organising an Inter School One-Act play competition on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of our school, to be held on September 20, 20×× in the open air theatre of our school. Competition is open for classes V-X. Interested students can give their names to their class teacher by the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 20××

For Further information, please contact the undersigned.

Asha Jain  
(President, Dramatic Club)

4.A.

**Miss Kavya Sharma**

Requests the pleasure of your company at the grand dinner party to celebrate the momentous and auspicious day on which my parents complete 25 years of marital bliss. Please come and grace the occasion of her parents, Mr Deepak and Jaya Sharma's

***Silver Jubilee Wedding Anniversary***

on Saturday, June 23, 20xx

8:00 PM onwards

at her residence : 39, Udampur Colony,  
Hyderabad -28

R.S.V.P.

Kavya Sharma

98102xxxxx

**OR**

B.

**B-12, Raja Nagar**

**Moradabad**

15<sup>th</sup> July, 20xx

Dear Raj,

I feel honoured to be invited to attend your 25<sup>th</sup> birthday. Please accept my wishes on this auspicious occasion. It will be great to be a part of the fun and frolic and meet all our friends. I hereby confirm my presence. Looking forward to be there.

With best wishes

Yours

Manoj

5. A.

95, HAL Colony

Bangalore

24 July, 20xx

The Manager

Parsva Constructions Ltd.

24, Sector 10 Mysore

Subject : Application for the Post of Junior Engineer

Sir,

This is in response to your advertisement in The Times of India on 20 July 20xx for the post of junior engineer. I have worked for 2 years with TDI in Delhi as an Assistant Engineer and 2 years with DLF in Bangalore as a Junior Engineer. I am a dedicated and hard working individual, who takes his work seriously. If selected, I assure you that I will give my hundred percent and work to your full satisfaction. I have studied in IIT Kharagpur and hold a diploma and a degree in Civil Engineering. I have enclosed my bio-data for your consideration.

Thank you

Yours faithfully

Praveen Kumar

Enclosed :

1. Bio-data
2. Testimonials (2)

#### BIO-DATA

1. Name : Praveen Kumar
2. Age : 38 years
3. Date of Birth : 29 July, 1984
4. Address : 95, HAL colony, Bangalore
5. Gender : Male
6. Marital Status : Single
7. Educational Qualification :

S. No.	Examination	Year of passing	Percentage	Institute
1.	AISSE (Class XII)	1997	85%	DAV School
2.	B.Sc.	2000	89%	DU
3.	Diploma Civil E.	2002	75%	IIT
4.	Degree- C.E.	2004	77%	IIT

8. Professional Experience :

S. No.	Post Held	No. of Years	Reasons
1.	Assistant Engineer (TDI)	2004-2005	Better Salary
2.	Junior Engineer (DLF)	2005-2006	Better Prospects

9. Hobbies : Travelling, Painting, reading
10. Current Salary : Rs. 3,50,000 per annum
11. Expected Salary : Negotiable
12. E-mail : praveen.kumar@yahoo.com
13. References : Mr. Gyan Prakash Dubey, Sr. Manager, TDI, 9851xxxxxx.  
Mr. Piyush Ganguly, General manager, DLF, 9781xxxxxx.

OR

B.

5/31, Bangalore Cantt.

Bangalore - 21

4 March, 20xx

The Editor

The Hindu

Bangalore - 42

**Subject:** Unhygienic Condition of Railways

Sir,

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I would like to draw the attention of the General Manager, Southern Railways, to the prevailing unhygienic conditions of the Southern Railways.

I regret to inform you that recently, during my travel to Vasco in Vasco Express, I came across extremely unhygienic conditions inside the train. The coaches were infested with cockroaches. As we all know, cockroaches carry bacteria that is harmful for humans as they contaminate the food. Small children fear such insects, due to which people suffer much inconvenience during their journeys.

Cockroach infested coaches is just one of the issues of concern. A co-passenger of mine found an insect in his food tray provided by the railway pantry. Apart from this, the toilets in the train were extremely dirty as well.

I would request the authorities to look into the matter at the earliest and put stricter rules in place. They must ensure the use of insecticides at regular intervals so as to maintain proper hygiene levels in the trains. Also, proper cleanliness and hygiene practices will reduce the risk of further infestation.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Saran Singh

#### 6. A. The Role of the Students in Removing Illiteracy

Citizens of a country are its wealth. They can contribute a lot towards the development of a nation. If the citizens are literate then this wealth becomes more precise and accurate. Our country is standing at the threshold of joining the developed nations. But it is only possible when we achieve complete literacy. Our government has launched a variety of plans to remove illiteracy. But, above all, it's the role of students in this direction, which may bring a significant change. Considering that charity begins at home, students can offer to teach the children of their domestic helpers or they can go to different localities in groups and teach the underprivileged. Students can organise educational camps also or use street plays to show the importance of education. They can even go to different schools to inspire other students and encourage them to each one teach one. In this way, students can contribute a lot towards eradicating literacy.

**OR**

#### B. Seminar on Water Conservation Awareness

by Preeti Manoor, Pupil Leader, Maryland School Gurgaon, 9 March, 20xx: Maryland School, Gurgaon held a seminar on conservation of water. The full day seminar was a part of the World Water Day celebration and was held in the school auditorium. Students of class-XII from neighbouring schools of the zone were also invited to participate in the seminar. Ms. Amla Ruia,



a Mumbai based water conservationist, who was the Chief Guest, presided over the event. The seminar began with a street play, performed by the students of the host school, on the need for water conservation. Issues, such as scarcity of water, water pollution, climate change were raised in the street play. Later representatives of a Mumbai based NGO, Swades Foundation, shared some easy methods to conserve water both at home and outside. Ms. Amla Ruia shared with the participants of the seminar some traditional water harvesting techniques. She encouraged students to create awareness about restoring water so that the future generations learn to save water and lead a sustainable life. The seminar ended with the Principal expressing her gratitude towards the speakers for enlightening those present at the seminar. She also vowed to adopt various water conservation techniques for the school from them on.

- 7. A. i. D. Only (c)
- ii. enforcing benefits
- iii. A. gullible
- iv. beneficent beasts of prey
- V. C. 2 is the reason for 1
- vi. manipulated/fooled/duped (any one)

**OR**

- B. i. It means the pain.
  - ii. The poet's childhood fear was losing her mother.
  - iii. B. It means that the poet tried to hide her true feelings under the garb of false smile.
  - iv. A. The poet said "see you soon" to her mother.
  - V. Kamala Das
  - vi. D. See you soon, Amma opportunities would
8. A. i. these educational motivate the students to work towards the good of the planet and help them foster a new understanding and respect for the planet.
- ii. C. Playing a video game.
  - iii. A. Adventure with a Mission
  - iv. Because understanding something is not enough. The right knowledge will not have any impact if it's not applied.

**OR**

- B. i. D. Charley was returning late from work.
- ii. C. He wanted to lead a normal life with his wife.
- iii. The narrator said that he was not trying to escape from anything because his psychiatrist

friend told him that he was trying to escape the stress.

iv. 'This' refers to seeing the non-existent third level.

9. A. i. C. porridge and tobacco

ii. crofter

iii. A. The crofter's cow

iv. The guest was looking for a place to spend the night.

V. It shows that the old crofter easily trusted people and told them everything about himself.

vi. C. Extraordinary

## OR

B. i. A. If Statement 1 is the cause, Statement 2 is the effect.

ii. B. He was thrown into the water by someone bigger than him as a practical joke.

iii. B. 'I crossed to oblivion.'

iv. William Douglas

V. D. drama

vi. indicate pauses

10. i. As Christmas gift, the peddler left a package for Edla Willmansson. It contained a rattrap, three ten kronor notes and a letter. In the letter, the peddler had expressed his regret for robbing the crofter and his gratitude towards Ms. Willmansson for treating him like a captain.

ii. Once the writer realised that his fear of water was keeping him from enjoying any of the water related sports and activities, he decided to engage a swimming instructor, who gradually helped him face his fear. However, it was after his successful swimming attempts in Lake Wentworth and Warm Lake that the writer understood the real meaning of conquering one's fear in order to truly value life and enjoy every moment of it. This revelation made the writer confident and determined.

iii. Gandhiji said in the court he was involved in 'conflict of duties. On the one hand, he didn't want to set a bad example as a lawbreaker; on the other hand, he wanted to render humanitarian and national service for which he had come to Champaran.

iv. Seemapuri is situated on the periphery of Delhi. But it is devoid of all basic amenities. Unlike Delhi it is not developed at all. Though it is quite near Delhi, it does not have any effect of the city. Therefore the author is quite right in saying that Seemapuri is a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it.

v. The Khadi clad poets of Gemini Studios were clearly against the communism following the prevalent, political trend of south India. A communist according to them was a godless man, without conjugal love, ready to kill his own parents or children and was always ready to spread fear, unrest and violence.

vi. A thing of beauty is present in the nature and brings us eternal joy whenever we need it. It keeps a quiet bower for us to take shelter in and comforts us so as to provide us a good sleep full of sweet dreams, health and quiet breathing. A thing of beauty present in the nature comforts us also by removing the gloom and misery from our lives.

11. i. The play has a rueful yet dramatic ending. Mr Lamb who works actively in spite of his physical disability loses balance and falls down along with the ladder. Derry enters and tries to converse with Mr Lamb, who does not respond. Mr Lamb is exactly the same as envisaged by Derry earlier in the play.

ii. The third level refers to another level at the Grand Central Station. In reality, there were only two levels there but the narrator accidentally finds himself at the third level. The third level had an imaginary old world which eventually proves to be real and very much existing.

iii. So far, the Maharaja had succeeded in killing only seventy tigers when they became extinct in Pratibandapuram. In order to fulfil his vow of killing one hundred tigers, the Maharaja decided to get married to a girl from a royal family of a kingdom with a large tiger population.

12. A. Exploitation continues in unorganised sectors, such as farm workers, construction site labourers, house maids or helpers at 'dhabas' who are paid too little for the quantum of work done. Gandhiji showed us the way to counter the present day problems of exploitation. He helped Champaran sharecroppers by infusing courage and freedom from fears. He taught them to be confident and self-reliant which in turn enhanced their self-esteem. By fighting against injustice by non-violent ways, Gandhiji proved that if the cause is just, then one must not fear anything, only rely on oneself. After Gandhiji made the British landlords refund the sharecroppers' money, they were not indispensable. Therefore, when the peasants came together to demonstrate outside the courthouse the British officials found themselves powerless. In a violence-ridden world, he taught the sharecroppers to move towards their goal in a united and tolerant manner. As a result they won their fight against injustice and became self-reliant. These values helped them improve their quality of life and bring relief to present day problems of exploitation.

**OR**

B. The poet longs for a calm, quiet and peaceful world, devoid of all forms of violence, as he visualises 'togetherness' of the people in a moment of silence and peace. According to the poet, this moment will give us time in silence for self-introspection, when we can spiritually attain our moral self through a moment of meditation.

This moment will bring an end to all destructive activities in the world. The fishermen will not be killing whales and the men gathering salt will have time to rest their injured hands.

Environmental degradation will come to an end. The warmongers will be silenced in a moment of brotherhood to meditate and cleanse their souls. The poet hopes that it will be an ideal world where man will be able to come out from his self-centred attitude to gain moral peace.

13. A. Life has many facets. We live it by maintaining a delicate balance between the various facets it offers to us as part of our existence as an individual in a society. Living for our own self, family, profession and country are just a few of them. However at times, it becomes difficult to maintain this balance, and gets overpowered by confusion and dilemmas. The story about Dr Sadao, Hana and the war prisoner exemplifies this. On finding a wounded war prisoner washed ashore, Dr Sadao and Hana are unable to decide what to do. They are confused whether they should save and tend the injured or leave him to die or inform the army. Eventually, Dr Sadao strikes a balance by deciding to save him before handing him over to the army. He and his wife sympathetically tend him but the pressure, of secretly hiding a war prisoner in their home and going against the rule of the law, subdue their sympathetic self. In a bid to get rid of this burden, Dr Sadao reveals it to the General who promises to get the prisoner killed through assassins. But Dr Sadao's humane side again pops up asking him to ply with the voice of his soul, and he goes out of his way to help the enemy soldier flee to safety.

B. The Tiger King dispatched a telegram to a famous British company of jewellers in Calcutta to send samples of expensive diamond rings of different designs. Some fifty rings arrived and the king sent all of it to the British officer's wife. The king and his minister expected that the duraisani would choose one or two rings and send the rest back. However, it turned out that the duraisani kept the entire lot and replied with a thank you note for the gifts. In two days, a bill of three lakh rupees was sent by the British jewellers, to the Maharaja which he was happy to pay. This is how the Maharaja had managed to retain his kingdom. This act of the king sheds light on the deplorable practice of bribery that perpetuates the vicious cycle of corruption, especially considering the fact that the king had personal interests to protect rather than the welfare of his kingdom.