

CBSE Class 12 English Core
Sample Paper 07 (2019-20)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

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.
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Section A

1. Read the passage and on the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the questions given below:

1. Among the natural resources which can be called upon in national plans for development, possibly the most important is human labour. Since the English language suffers from a certain weakness in its ability to describe groups composed of both male and female members, this is usually described as "manpower".
 2. Without a productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management, no amount of foreign assistance or of natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernization.
 3. The manpower for development during the next quarter-century will come from the world's present population of infants, children and adolescents. But we are not sure that they will be equal to task. Will they have the health, the education, the skills, the socio-cultural attitudes essential for the responsibilities of development?
 4. For far too many of them the answer is no. The reason is basic. A child's most critical years, with regard to physical, intellectual, social, and emotional development, are those before he reaches five years of age. During those critical formative years he is cared for almost exclusively by his mother and in many parts of the world, the mother may not have the capacity to raise a superior child.
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She is incapable of doing so by reason of her own poor health, her ignorance and her lack of status and recognition of social and legal rights, of economic parity of independence. One essential factor has been overlooked and ignored. The forgotten factor is the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second class citizens, uneducated without any voice in family or community's decisions without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children, and henceforth producing one baby after another, often to see half of them die before they are of school age.

5. We can enhance development by improving 'women power', by giving women the opportunity to develop themselves. Statistics show that the average family size increases in inverse ratio to the mother's years of education- is lowest among college graduates, highest among those with only primary school training, or no education. Malnutrition is most frequent in large families, and increases in frequency with each additional sibling. The principle seems established that an educated mother has healthier and more intelligent children, and that is related to the fact that she has fewer children. The tendency of educated, upper class mothers to have fewer children operates even without access to contraceptive services.
6. The educational level of women is significant also because it has a direct influence upon their chances of employment, and the number of employed women in country's total labour force has a direct bearing on both the gross national product and disposable income of the individual family. Disposable income, especially in the hands of women, influences food purchasing and therefore the nutritional status of the family. The fact that the additional income derives from the paid employment of women provides a logical incentive to restrict the size of the family.

QUESTIONS: 1.1 Answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×5=5)

- i. Among the natural resources which can be called upon in national plans for development.....
 - a. The most important is certainly human labour.
 - b. The most important is possibly human labour.
 - c. The least developed is certainly human labour.

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- d. The least developed is undoubtedly human labour.
 - ii. Without a productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management.....
 - a. No productive work is possible.
 - b. Entrepreneurs will incur heavy losses.
 - c. Economic development will not keep pace with national movements.
 - d. No amount of foreign assistance or of natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernization.
 - iii. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain.....
 - a. second class citizen
 - b. third-class citizen
 - c. first-class citizen
 - d. fourth class citizen
 - iv. Disposable income in the hands of women strengthen.....
 - a. Family bond
 - b. Nutritional status of the family
 - c. Spiritual status of the family
 - d. None of these
 - v. The additional income derives from paid employment of the women provides a logical incentive.....
 - a. To restrict the standard of the family
 - b. To restrict the health of the family
 - c. To restrict the size of the family
 - d. To restrict the income of the family

1.2 Answer the following questions in 25-30 words: (1×4=4)

- i. What is "manpower" and how is it important?
- ii. Why a woman is sometimes incapable of raising a superior child?
- iii. When will the development be handicapped?
- iv. How the educational level of women is significant?

1.3 Pick out the words/phrases from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following: (1×3=3)

- i. Increase (Para 5)
- ii. Important(Para 6)

iii. Lack of knowledge or information (para 4)

2. Read the following passage carefully:

The modern Olympic Games or the Olympics (French: Jeux Olympiques) are leading international sporting events featuring summer and winter sports competitions in which thousands of athletes from around the world participate in a variety of competitions. The Olympic Games are considered the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating. The Olympic Games are held every four years, with the Summer and Winter Games alternating by occurring every four years but two years apart. The first Olympics were held at Olympia in Greece in 776 BC. The prestige and glory of the Olympics spread far and wide. With the advent of Christianity, the games lost their importance, as it was believed that they encouraged pagan worship in temples built to honour the Greek Gods. It was Theodosius I who ordered the total destruction of the Olympia Sanctuary's temples and other structures in the year 394 AD, which ended the era of the ancient Olympic Games. It was due to the efforts of Baron de Coubertin that the modern Olympics of the modern era began in 1896 and were held every four years except during the two World Wars. After the success of the 1896 Games, the Olympics entered a period of stagnation that threatened their survival. The Olympic Games held at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 were side shows. The Games in Paris did not have a stadium but were notable for being the first time women took part in the Games. When the St. Louis Games were celebrated roughly 650 athletes participated, but 580 were from the United States. The homogeneous nature of these celebrations was a low point for the Olympic Movement. The Games rebounded when the 1906 Intercalated Games (so-called because they were the second Games held within the third Olympiad) were held in Athens. These Games were, but are not now, officially recognised by the IOC and no Intercalated Games have been held since. The Games attracted a broad international field of participants and generated great public interest. This marked the beginning of a rise in both the popularity and the size of the Olympics. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was constituted in 1894. It had 15 representatives including Coubertin. The first Olympic medal was won by America's James Connolly in triple jump. The Marathon was the most important event and was won by a Greek named Spiridon Louis. Olympia is a small village situated near the West coast of the

Peloponnese Peninsula of Greece. It is noted for its archaeological ruins which are related to the temples for worship of Greek Gods and the ancient Olympic stadium. The visitor is impressed by the Grandiose ruins, which show temple foundations, ruins of the temple of Zeus, the tall columns, the altars and art objects that dot the site. Some of these objects are placed in the Archaeological Museum. Another museum displays objects like stamps, photographs, documents, flags, maps and trophies belonging to the modern Olympics. The games sought to bring various warring groups together in an atmosphere of friendly rivalry and competition. So a sacred truce would be called for the duration of the games that had assumed Pan-Hellenic importance. Some of the events included in the games were foot-racing, wrestling, chariot racing and horseracing. The names of the victors along with the names of events would be recorded for posterity. For the victors, it was the laurel wreath which was important as it signified their superior performance. The Olympic Movement consists of International Sports Federations (IFs), National Olympic Committees (NOCs), and organising committees for each specific Olympic Games. As the decision-making body, the IOC is responsible for choosing the host city for each game, and organises and funds the Games according to the Olympic Charter. The IOC also determines the Olympic programme, consisting of the sports to be contested at the Games. There are several Olympic rituals and symbols, such as the Olympic flag and torch, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies. Over 13,000 athletes compete at the Summer and Winter Olympic Games in 33 different sports and nearly 400 events. The first, second, and third-place finishers in each event receive Olympic medals: gold, silver, and bronze, respectively. At the modern Olympics, the sacred flame is lit at Olympia using sun power by Greek maidens dressed in white. The event is presided over by a Greek priestess. The flame is then carried in a torch that travels across nations. The importance of the Olympic movement has been recognized over centuries as it brings people together in a spirit of friendly competition. The Games have grown so much that nearly every nation is now represented. This growth has created numerous challenges and controversies, including boycotts, doping, bribery, and a terrorist attack in 1972. Every two years the Olympics and its media exposure provide unknown athletes with the chance to attain national and sometimes international fame. The Games also constitute an opportunity for the host city and country to showcase themselves to the world.

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- i. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary, and a format you consider suitable. Supply an appropriate title also.
 - ii. Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

Section B

3. Design a poster in not more than 50 words about the need for regular exercise. You may use a slogan(s).

OR

You are Sachin Bansal, the Head Boy of Springdales Public School, Gurgaon. Your school is holding an inter-school T-20 championship from 2 Oct. to 8 Oct 2018. Write a formal invitation to Sh. B.S. Bedi, the legendary cricketer, to inaugurate the championship on 2 Oct. 2018 at 10 a.m. at your school grounds.

4. Recently you travelled from Bengaluru 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 General Manager, Southern Railway to the prevailing unhygienic conditions and asking for remedial action. You are Saroj/Saran, 5/31 Bengaluru Cantt, Bengaluru.

OR

In all big cities road rage has become a serious problem. A minor scratch, a little push, or a small brushing past can lead to a scuffle sometimes resulting even in murder. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the Police Commissioner giving your views on the problem and its solutions. You are Karuna/Karan, M114, Mall Road, Delhi.

5. A country needs a dynamic leader to meet the challenges before it and take it ahead on the path of progress. Write an article in 125-150 words on 'The qualities you would like your leader to have.' You are Mohan/ Mohini.

OR

Your school, Kanpur Secondary School, Kanpur celebrated 'No Tobacco Day' on 4th September. Write a report in 100-125 words on the activities performed for your school newsletter. You are Shobita/Sameer, Cultural Secretary of your school. Invent the necessary details.

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6. Rising incomes of the middle-class families are leading to obesity among their children. Poring over books for hours coupled with the lure of TV and the internet has led to a sedentary lifestyle. Addiction to junk food is another cause of obesity. Write a speech in 150-200 words on obesity, its causes and how to prevent it.

OR

‘The policy of reservation of seats for admission to the professional courses is good for the deprived sections of society.’ Write a debate in 150-200 words either for or against the motion.

Section C

7. Read the extracts given below and briefly answer the questions that follow each:
- a. **Read the following extract and answer the following questions briefly:(1 × 4 = 4)**
- Offered for sale are wild berries in wooden quarts
Or crook necked golden squash with silver warts,
Or beauty rest in a mountain scene.....
- What articles are offered for sale at the stand?
 - What qualities of the offered articles make them unfit for sale?
 - What does, beauty rest in a mountain scene mean?
 - add question here?
- b. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**
- From the beginning, however, I had an aversion to the water when I was in it. This started when I was three or four years old and father took me to the beach in California. He and I stood together in the surf.
- Whom does 'I' refer to?
 - When did his aversion for water start?
 - What happened at the beach in California?
 - Which word in the extract means ‘foam formed by waves’?
8. Answer any five of the following questions in 30 -40 words each:
- Why did M Hamel write 'Vive La France'! on the blackboard?
 - Why do women must veil their faces before elders?

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- c. Why was the crofter happy when the peddler knocked on his door?
 - d. How do 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the tiger's attitudes? (Aunt Jennifer's Tigers)
 - e. What do learn about Galesburg, Illinois during 1894?
 - f. How did Jo want the Skunk story to end?
 - g. What was his father's chief concern for Sadao?
9. Describe how, according to Louis Fischer, Gandhiji succeeded in his Champaran campaign.

OR

Do you think that Umberto Eco likes being interviewed? Give reasons for your opinion.

10. Give the character sketch of Derry.

OR

Reflecting on the story, what did you feel about Evans having the last laugh? (Evans Tries an O-Level)

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Answer
Section A

1. 1.1 Answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×5=5)

- i. b. The most important is possibly human labour.
- ii. d. No amount of foreign assistance or of natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernization.
- iii. a. second class citizen
- iv. b. Nutritional status of the family
- v. c. To restrict the size of the family

1.2 Answer the following questions in 25-30 words:

- i. Human labour of a nation composed of both male and female members is usually described as "manpower". It is important for the development of a nation. It includes a productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management.
- ii. A woman is sometimes incapable of raising a superior child because of her own poor health, her ignorance and her lack of status and recognition of her social and legal rights and her economic dependency on others.
- iii. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain, second class citizens, uneducated without any voice in the family or community's decisions, without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children.
- iv. The educational level of women is significant as it increases the chances of their employment and the number of employed women has a direct effect on both the gross national product and disposable income of individual family. This also influences food purchasing and nutritional status of the family. Educated mothers have healthier and more intelligent but fewer children, leading to a healthy future generation.

1.3 Pick out the words/phrases from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following:

- i. enhance
- ii. significant
- iii. ignorance

2. a. History of the Olympics

I. Ancient Olympics

- i. first held in Greece in 776 BC at Olympia
- ii. lost imp. with advent of Christianity
- iii. belief—encouraged pagan worship in temples of Greek Gods
- iv. Theodosius I total destruction- Olympia sanctuary temples, 394 AD

II. Initial Olympics

- i. IOC—constituted in 1894
- ii. efforts of Baron De Coubertin began era of modern Olympics in 1896
- iii. 15 representatives including Coubertin
- iv. first Olympic medal won by America's James Connolly in triple jump
- v. Marathon—the most imp. event—won by Greek, Spiridon Louis
- vi. atm. of friendly rivalry & comp.
- vii. foot-racing, wrestling, chariot racing & horse racing
- viii. for victors—laurel wreath imp.—sig. superior perf.

III. History of Olympia

- i. small village near West coast of Peloponnese Peninsula (Greece)
- ii. arch. ruins—of temples of Greek Gods & ancient Olympic stadium
- iii. Grandiose ruins—popular among tourists- temple foundations
- iv. ruins of temple of Zeus
- v. tall columns, altars & art objects at arch. museum
- vi. another museum—stamps, photos, docs., flags, maps & trophies of modern Olympics

IV. Modern Olympics

- i. held every four years except during two world wars
- ii. sacred flame lit at Olympia using sun power by Greek maidens dressed in white
- iii. presided over by Greek priestess

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- iv. flame carried in a torch across nations
 - v. 13,000 athletes, 400 events, gold, silver and bronze medals
 - vi. IOC and constituent bodies: NOC, IF
 - vii. IOC responsible for:
 - choosing the host city
 - organising funds
 - determining Olympic programme
 - viii. Olympic rituals & symbols
 - flag & torch
 - opening & closing ceremonies
 - ix. brings people together in spirit of friendly comp.
 - x. athletes & countries—chance of international fame
 - xi. host city & country showcase themselves

Abbreviations used:

& - and

imp. - importance/important

atm. - atmosphere

comp. - competition

sig. - signified

perf. - performance

arch. - archaeological

docs. - documents

Summary:

Titles: History and Revival of Olympic Games, Olympic Games, Restoration of Olympic Games

The Olympic Games began in Greece in 776 BC at Olympia, a small village situated near the West coast of Peloponnese Peninsula noted for its archaeological ruins and museums. However, with the advent of Christianity, they lost importance as pagan worship of Greek Gods was to be discouraged. Nevertheless, with the efforts of Baron de Coubertin, the modern Olympics began in 1896. The IOC was constituted in 1894. The first Olympic medal was won by James Connolly (triple jump). Foot-racing,

wrestling, chariot racing etc. were some initial games. For victors, the laurel wreath was important as it signified their superior performance. Modern Olympics Games, held every four years, bring people together in spirit of friendly competition and provide fame and a chance to the host city and country to showcase themselves.

Section B

3.

TAKE REGULAR EXERCISE AND

Become Active! Get Fit For Life! Enjoy Mental Alertness!

Healthy Body Shelters a Healthy Mind



Exercising can be fun-choose anyone:

- **Swimming**
- **Jogging**
- **Aerobics**
- **Dancing**
- **Working out at the Gym**

Why should one exercise regularly?

- **Weight loss**
- **strong muscles and bones**
- **makes you feel happier**
- **increases energy levels**
- **reduces the risk of chronic disease**
- **gives glowing skin**
- **improves brain health and memory**
- **gives relaxation and improves sleep quality**

Run and have fun

Live Longer
Sport a healthy heart
Give your heart a healthy resort

Issued by
Sports Authority of India

OR

Springdales Public School
Gurgaon
25 Sept 2018
Sh. B.S. Bedi
2/27 Jorbagh
New Delhi
Sir

Sub: For Inaugurating of Cricket Championship

Our school is organizing an inter-school T-20 cricket championship from 2nd Oct. to 8th Oct. 2018 in our school premises. All the Schools of the area are invited to participate. Your presence in our midst will motivate and inspire all of us. You are requested to inaugurate the championship on 2nd Oct. 2018 at 10 a.m. in our school's sports ground and to enlighten all of us with your inspiring words.

We will be glad by your presence. Kindly inform us by 30th Sept. 2018.

Yours faithfully,
Sachin Bansal
Head Boy

4. 5/31 Bengaluru Cantt,

Bengaluru-560008

1st March, 20XX

The Editor,
The Hindu,
Bengaluru-560001

Sir,

Subject: Unhygienic conditions in trains

Through the columns of your esteemed daily, I wish to draw the attention of the General Manager, Southern Railway and the concerned authorities towards the prevailing unhygienic conditions in the trains.

Recently when I was travelling from Bengaluru city to Vasco aboard the Vasco Express, I found that the coach was infested with cockroaches. On further observation, I found that all the coaches also had rodents problem. Seeing all this was very disgusting. It was hard to sit watching the cockroaches and rodents running here and there. Moreover, the toilets in the train were not clean. The canteen team and their uniform stank, the utensils used for serving beverages were dirty and worn out; you would rather starve the journey if you didn't pack food for the journey. It was painful to see railway labourers working on the tracks for a living knowing that the tracks were full of human waste. India claims to have considerable high technologies but no effort has been made to improve the lavatory system. The foreign tourists travelling with us were very disappointed and were highly critical of the hygiene situation in our country. I wonder how many thousand commuters have suffered in silence.

The unhygienic conditions need to be checked soon, as they are a health hazard. Regular monitoring is required. A special agency should be appointed for this task.

I hope my letter would find a suitable space in your newspaper and the authorities make a note of the situation and take remedial action.

Yours sincerely,

Saroj

OR

M114, Mall Road

Delhi - 110007

17th December, 20XX

The Commissioner of Police, Delhi

Police Headquarters, ITO
Delhi - 110002

Respected Sir,

Subject: Incidents of road rage

It is high time that the authorities take proper steps to stop the incidents of road rage. We observe such incidents in the city almost on a daily basis. An incident as small as a minor scratch when a vehicle brushes past another, a little push at a stop light or other minor incidents lead to insults being flung, a scuffle or sometimes even a murder. The problem needs to be combated now before it gets out of control. First of all, the presence of the traffic police, especially in the traffic-prone areas is a must at all times. The traffic police have to ensure that people strictly follow traffic rules on the roads and not take the law into their own hands. It is suggested that the policemen on duty on the roads should be trained suitably to handle such incidents diplomatically as and when they occur. Further, the traffic police should be empowered to fine people who indulge in road rage and even arrest people who indulge in violence. I hope my suggestions will be considered seriously by your department to ensure discipline on the roads.

Thank you!

Yours sincerely,
Karan

5. **An Ideal Leader**
by Mohini

A country needs a dynamic leader to meet the challenges before it and take it ahead on the path of progress. History provides numerous examples of leaders who, with their morals and vision, changed the course of humanity. They possessed a dynamic strength in their character which made them stand out in the crowd, and the crowd followed them religiously.

Today's leaders, too, need to have such strength. There are many qualities that a good leader ought to possess. A leader should be visionary and should preach the path of honesty for true nation building. Power should be dealt with responsibility. It should

not be taken for granted as a licence for wrong deeds or illegal actions to satisfy one's motives. Leaders must work for the progress and betterment of the people.

In addition, a good leader should treat everybody as equal and should promote secularism. He should be persuasive, yet sensitive to the hopes and aspirations of the people. Gandhiji has proved what the power of good leadership can do. We need more such leaders in the new millennium to make India a superpower in the world.

OR

**No Tobacco Day Celebrated
by Shobita, Cultural Secretary**

Kanpur, 6th September, 20XX: The 'Health Club' of Kanpur Secondary School celebrated 'No Tobacco Day' on 4th September in the school premises. The Health Minister of the state, Mr Gupta, inaugurated the programme. He was then presided over by the Principal.

The Cultural Group of the school exhibited many cultural programmes, which included a very interesting dance drama on the theme 'Tobacco Kills'. It was highly applauded by all.

An essay writing and a poster making competition was also held. After distributing the prizes, the chief guest delivered a speech in which he highlighted the problems faced by people who consumed tobacco.

The day was finally concluded after declaring the area a no-tobacco zone. It was a huge success.

6. **Obesity-A Severe Problem**

Good morning everyone! I, XYZ, have come before you all to draw your attention towards the problem of obesity in children, its causes and how it can be prevented.

Obesity has become a major concern among children in the recent years. Rising income levels of the middle-class families coupled with the sedentary lifestyle of children and addiction to junk food has aggravated the problem of child obesity. This trend of overweight children is most common and prevalent in the metro cities where kids spend most of their time indoors in schools, tuitions, watching TV or sitting in front of the computer. In addition to this, their food intake comprises a

variety of junk food that is not beneficial for their health. We need to take some strong steps to prevent children from leading this kind of unhealthy lifestyle. It is very important for parents to cultivate healthy eating habits in their children and increase the time for physical activities. Children should be encouraged to play outdoor games and take up activities like yoga, dancing, karate etc. The use of computers and time spent indoors should be regulated. Along with an increase in the physical activity levels, it is important to bring a significant change in the diet of children by decreasing the junk food quotient to a great level. Children should be encouraged to eat nutritious food like fruits and vegetables and avoid fatty-food and aerated drinks.

I am sure that a little effort on the part of the parents can ensure a healthy and disease-free life for their children.

Thank you!

OR

For the Motion

Worthy Chairperson, Secretary and Dear Students,

Today, I Sameer, stand before you to speak in favour of the motion, "The policy of reservation of seats for admission to the professional courses is good for the deprived sections of society".

The fact that the Indian society still remains a caste-based hierarchical system is not unknown to anyone. The lower caste people have always been exploited by the high caste ones and have suffered the demerits of socio-economic underdevelopment to the maximum extent. The aim of reservations in admission to the professional courses is to bring the backward castes at par with the other sections of the society. Though it appears as a violation of the principle of equality, yet its justification is sustained by the obligation of a social welfare state. The backward classes suffer from huge issues, ranging from poverty to unemployment, without any fault of their own. And as citizens of the country, it's our responsibility to help them overcome the barriers.

Article 46 of the Indian Constitution says that the state shall promote with special care

the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people. Further, the clause 4 of the Article 15, added in the first Constitutional Amendment Act of 1951, clearly says that nothing shall prevent the state from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward class of citizens.

The Constitution was designed to help the deprived sections of society, and thus, the policy of reservation is justified.

Thank you!

Against the Motion

Worthy Chairperson, Secretary and Dear Students,

Today, I Kaveri, stand before you to speak against the motion, "The policy of reservation of seats for admission to the professional courses is good for the deprived sections of society".

There is no denying to the fact that the Indian Constitution provides reservation to the socially, culturally and economically backward citizens of the country. However, the policy of reservation stated in the Constitution was initially designed as an ad-hoc policy for ten years. But it never saw an end and continued to get extensions at the end of every ten years. The other people, who are deprived of opportunities to take admission in professional courses due to the reservation policy, thus get frustrated and angry and rightly so. In addition, the policy of reservation contradicts the principle of equality. Equality means equal treatment to all the people. Everyone has the right to avail equal and fair opportunities. But, special privileges and extra protection to certain classes of people based on reservation not only violates the policy of equality but also violates the very spirit of democracy. Further, the reservation policy has actually created a new class of vested interests in Indian society. These people permanently continue to earn the benefits of the reservation policy even after getting ample resources and opportunities. Thus, the policy has created the psychology of dependency among them.

Thus, this policy will actually harm the deprived sections in the long run and so it needs immediate suspension.

Thank you!

Section C

7. Read the extracts given below and briefly answer the questions that follow each:
- a.
 - i. Wild berries in wooden containers, crook-necked golden squash with silver warts and paintings of mountain scenery are for sale at the roadside stand.
 - ii. The articles for sale at the roadside stand are wild and therefore lack the polished look of the similar articles available in the cities. Moreover, these articles are not packaged properly and they are far expensive than those in the cities.
 - iii. Beauty resting in a mountain scene is probably a scenic painting made by the inhabitants of the roadside stand meant for selling to the rich people.
 - iv. add answer here.
 - b.
 - a. 'I' refers to William Douglas.
 - b. His aversion for water started when he was just three or four years old.
 - c. Douglas was stood with his father in the surf, on a beach in California, when waves knocked him down and swept over him. He was buried in the water and could not breathe. He was terrified at the overpowering force of water.
 - d. The word which means "foam formed by waves" is 'surf'.
8. Answer any five of the following questions in 30 -40 words each:
- a. M Hamel wrote 'Vive La France!' on the blackboard to reveal not only his patriotic fervour but also his true love for France. He wanted that French people should not only stay united but also remember not to be dominated by the policy of Linguistic Chauvinism and must stay united to fight Germans who had taken over France.
 - b. According to the prevailing tradition in India, it is mandatory for the ladies in the house to veil their face in front of older/elder male members of the family. This custom exists in some parts of the country even now that women hide their face behind their veil in the presence of their elders as a mark of respect.
 - c. The crofter was happy when the peddler knocked on his door because he was very lonely and lived alone in a cottage. He did not have a wife or a child. He felt happy as he thought that the peddler would give him company.

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- d. 'Denizens' denotes occupants or citizens and 'chivalric' points to fearlessness, honor, bravery and majesty. Tigers are very possessive about their territory. They live on their own terms and fear none, as they regard themselves superior in their own domain. The poet finds similarities between the tendency of tigers and men.
- e. Galesburg is described as the wonderful town with big old framed houses and huge lawns. The branches of the splendid old trees met overhead and covered the streets. In 1894, summer evenings were twice as long. People set out on there lawns. The men would be smoking cigars and talking quietly. The women would be waving palm leaf fans. There were fireflies all around. It was a peaceful world that had not been ravaged by the two World Wars of the twentieth century.
- f. Jo was not happy to know the ending that Jack told her. Jo wanted the story to end with the Wizard hitting Roger Skunk's mommy with his magic wand because Jo disapproved of mother Skunk taking Roger to the Wizard to get back his old foul smell. She wanted Skunk to smell like roses forever as he was happy with it.
- g. Sadao's father was chiefly concerned about Sadao's education. He took a lot of pains and sent Sadao to America to study surgery and medicine. Sadao met his father's expectations by becoming a famous surgeon as well as a scientist. He was perfecting a discovery that would render wounds perfectly clean. Sadao's father wanted him to explore all possible opportunities, therefore he would never fail to point out the islands to him and state that those islands were stepping stones to the future for Japan.
9. The Champaran episode did not begin as an act of defiance. Instead, it grew out of an attempt to alleviate the distress of a large number of poor peasants. It was a campaign to free the poor peasants of Champaran from injustice and exploitation at the hands of the Britishers. Gandhiji succeeded in this campaign using his method of non-cooperation and non-violence. He visited Muzaffarpur to obtain complete information about the actual condition of the sharecroppers. He first appealed to the concerned authorities, but when there was no positive response, he organised a mass civil disobedience movement with the support of the peasants. The success of the movement, thus, proved the effectiveness of Gandhiji's method of non-violence and non-cooperation.

Gandhiji, through his way, was successful in teaching the people a lesson in self-reliance. He made the people realise their own rights, strengths and the need to be self-dependent. He tried to unite the people and make them realise that they had the courage in them to gain their independence on their own. Self-reliance, help to sharecroppers and the Champaran campaign were all bound together.

OR

Mr Mukund Padmanabhan interviewed Umberto Eco. The interview extract gives us an insight into how Umberto Eco feels about being interviewed. Eco, one understands does not get perturbed while being interviewed. He was comfortable, confident and at ease when he was being interviewed. He was ready to furnish answers to the questions asked. Also, he elaborated on everything and furnished more information than was required.

He readily discussed his philosophical and academic interests, his fictional and non-fictional styles of writing and why he considered himself a University Professor. He also shared with the interviewer his secret of time management and how he used to utilize the empty spaces in his life called 'interstices' that enabled him to pen down staggeringly large amount of literature. He very candidly spoke about his experience of his trials and errors which he faced during his first Doctoral dissertation. He spoke openly about his novel "The Name of The Rose" and was humble enough to admit that it was a mystery to him as to how the novel became successful. His tone was friendly and at no point did he seem to be ruffled about being interviewed.

10. Derry is a fourteen-year-old boy who is disfigured and ugly because half of his face is burnt due to the spilling of acid on it. He is conscious of the fact that his ugliness is revolting to others and so, everybody wants to ignore him or pity him. He suffers from inferiority complex. He becomes too arrogant and usually avoids any social interaction. He heard people using nasty comments about him and so bears a grudge towards the entire society. His ugly looks have made him a pessimist and a loner with various negative complexes. Derry is always frustrated, angry, and withdrawn. Moreover, he always has low confidence and dwells in self-pity apart from always being suspicious about others' intentions towards him. Derry is a bit narrow-minded. He does not think for himself but relies on others feedback only. He is full of bitterness about his handicap. He is of negative nature but soon learns to change

himself with Mr Lamb's guidance.

He suspects everyone and lacks trust. Derry starts listening to Mr Lamb because Mr Lamb is also handicapped. It is only when Mr Lamb bestowed upon him, his love, trust and generosity that his mindset starts changing. Due to the wise words of Mr Lamb, Deny transforms completely.

OR

Evans smartly devised and executed the plan of his escape. He managed to befool everyone till the end of the story. He left fake clues to misguide the officials chasing him. Even as the Governor heaved a sigh of relief after nabbing him in the Golden Lion hotel, Evans was secretly cooking and executing another path of escape. The prison officer and the van used by the Governor for transferring Evans back to the prison were forged. The Governor was happy that ultimately he was able to track him down using his intelligence and knowledge of German. However, Evans had planned a step ahead. With his successful escape, Evans definitely had a well earned last laugh.