

CLASS : 12th (Sr. Secondary)

Code No. 3601

Series : SS-M/2018

Roll No.

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SET : D

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

(Only for Fresh/Re-appear Candidates)

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

- *Please make sure that the printed question paper contains **13** questions.*
- *The **Code No.** and **Set** on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.*
- *Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.*
- *Don't leave blank page/ pages in your answer-book.*
- *Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.*
- *Candidates must write their Roll Number on the question paper.*
- *Before answering the question, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.***

General Instructions :

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

SECTION – A
(Reading Skills) [M. M. : 9

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

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P. T. O.

Nanotechnology is science, engineering, and technology conducted at the nanoscale, which is about 1 to 100 nanometers. Nanoscience and nanotechnology are the study and application of extremely small things and can be used across all the other science fields, such as Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Material Science, and Engineering. The ideas and concepts behind nanoscience and nanotechnology started with a talk entitled "There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom" by physicist Richard Feynman at an American Physical Society meeting at the California Institute of Technology (CalTech) on December 29, 1959, long before the term nanotechnology was used. In his talk, Feynman described a process in which scientists would be able to manipulate and control individual atoms and molecules. Over a decade later, in his explorations of ultraprecision machining, Professor Norio Taniguichi coined the term nanotechnology. It wasn't until 1981, with the development of the scanning tunnelling microscope that could 'see' individual atoms, that modern nanotechnology began. It's hard to imagine just how small nanotechnology is. One nanometer is a billionth of a meter, or 1.10^9 of a meter. Here are a few illustrative examples: There are 25,500,000 nanometers in an inch: A sheet of newspaper is about 100,000 nanometers thick. On a comparative scale, if a marble were a nanometer, then one meter would be the size of the Earth. Nanoscience and nanotechnology involve the ability to see and to control individual atoms and molecules. Everything on Earth is made up of atoms – the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the buildings and houses we live in, and our own bodies. But something as small as an atom is impossible to see with the naked eye. In fact, it's impossible to see with the microscopes typically used in a high school science classes. The microscopes needed to see things at the nanoscale were invented relatively recently – about three years ago. Once scientists had the right tools, such as the Scanning Tunnelling

Microscope (STM) and the Atomic Force Microscope (AFM), the age of nanotechnology was born. Although modern nanoscience and nanotechnology are quite new, nanoscale materials were used for centuries. Alternate-sized gold and silver particles created colours in the stained glass windows of medieval churches hundreds of years ago. The artists back then just didn't know that the process they used to create these beautiful works of art actually led to changes in the composition of materials they were working with. Today's scientists and engineers are finding a wide variety of ways to deliberately make materials at the nanoscale to take advantage of their enhanced properties such as higher strength, lighter weight, increased control of light spectrum and greater chemical reactivity than their larger – scale counterparts.

Questions :

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

(i) Materials at nanoscale are desirable as they :

- (a) have higher strength
- (b) have light weight
- (c) increased control of light spectrum
- (d) all of the above

(ii) Pick a statement that is **not** true :

- (a) Food is made of atoms
- (b) Our bodies are made of atoms
- (c) High school microscope can reveal atoms
- (d) Atoms can be seen with the naked eye

(iii) Nanotechnology can be used in :

- (a) chemistry
- (b) making newspaper
- (c) marking artworks using colours
- (d) both (a) and (b)

(iv) Who coined the term 'nanotechnology' ?

- (a) Einstein
- (b) Norio Taniguichi

- (c) Newton
- (d) Richard Feynman

OR

What does it mean to live a healthy lifestyle ? It is a way of living that allows you to enjoy more aspects of our life in a more fulfilling way. It is not just about trying to avoid one illness after another, or trying to just not feel as bad as you normally do. It is about feeling and being well physically, mentally and socially. It is about making specific choices that give you the opportunity to feel your best for as long as you can. Living a healthy lifestyle is about saying YES to life. Do you want to have a body that can support you well in your old age ? Do you wish to have mental clarity, quality relationships, good working internal functions or even an overall feeling of wellbeing ? Well, living a healthy lifestyle is what can get you there, or at least improve your condition. There are three specific things that you should do: You shouldn't be surprised that this one is on the list. It is unavoidable. Physical activity is essential to healthy living. The body is meant to move, and when it does not, it can become unhappy and ill. Physical activity stimulates the body's natural maintenance and repairs systems that keep it going. It improves circulation to our heart and lungs. It gives us strength to stave off injuries, and it increases the mobility in our muscles and joints. Physical activity also releases endorphins; the feel good hormones that create a sense of general wellbeing. Physical activity is good for the body and the mind. Exercises include brisk walking, cycling, dancing, swimming, rowing, elliptical workouts and jogging. Yoga and Pilates are also good exercise workouts; however, they should be performed in conjunction with the cardiovascular type workouts mentioned above. Have you ever heard of saying "You are what you eat" or "Garbage in garbage out"? Well, it is true. What you put into your body directly affects how you

feel physically, your mood, your mental clarity, your internal workings, and even your skin. Eating healthy does not mean eating expensive foods with little taste. As a matter of fact, there are some fantastic health recipes online and in cookbooks that are very healthy. Basically, you want to aim for a diet that is low in salt, fat and unprocessed foods and is high in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and omega - 3 fatty acids. It is also good to take a multivitamin to ensure you are meeting your nutrient requirements. We have got to get rid of all of this stress. Stress happens when your life becomes out of balance physically, mentally or emotionally. This imbalance can be caused by internal stress like worrying too much, environmental stress like pressure from work, family or friends, or by stress from being fatigued or overworked. Being stressed out has the potential to affect your health in a variety of ways. You can become tired, sick, tense, irritable, and unable to think properly. If you want to live a healthy lifestyle, you will need to manage the stress in your life so that it does not overtake you. This means taking charge of your thoughts, emotions, tasks, and environment to get your body back in balance. "Instead of dealing with the outcome of your angry outburst, deal with it scientifically," says alternative healer, Rama Awasthi.

Questions :

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

- (i) Healthy living means :
 - (a) Just avoiding illness
 - (b) Feeling better than normal
 - (c) Eating expensive foods
 - (d) Enjoying more aspects of life in a more fulfilling way
- (ii) Physical activity :
 - (a) improves blood circulation
 - (b) improves natural response system
 - (c) releases feel good hormones
 - (d) all of the above
- (iii) Which of the following is **not** a cardiovascular exercise ?
 - (a) Brisk walking
 - (b) Swimming
 - (c) Yoga

(d) Jogging

(iv) Stress management does **not** involve :

- (a) managing thoughts
- (b) taking multi-vitamins
- (c) balancing one's body
- (d) managing one's environment

2. Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Supply an appropriate title also : 4 + 1 = 5

Although stupidity is commonly defined as 'a lack of normal intelligence', stupid behaviour is not the behaviour of a person lacking in intelligence but the behaviour of a person not using good judgment or sense. In fact, stupidity comes from the Latin word that means 'senseless'. Therefore, stupidity can be defined as the behaviour of a person of normal intelligence who acts in a particular situation as if he or she isn't very bright. Stupidity exists at three levels of seriousness. First is the simple, relatively harmless level. Behaviour at this level is often amusing. It is humorous when someone places the food from a fast food restaurant on the roof of the car while unlocking the door and then drives away with the food still on the roof. We call this absent-mindedness. The person's good sense or intelligence was temporarily absent. At this level, other than passing inconvenience or embarrassment, no one is injured by the stupid behaviour. The next type – serious stupidity – is more dangerous. Practical jokes such as putting sugar in the salt shakers are at this level. The intention is humorous, but there is a chance of harm. Irresponsible advice given to others is also serious stupidity. An example is the person who plays psychiatrist on the basis of an introductory psychology course or doing a TV program on psychiatry. The intention may be to help, but if the victim really needs psychiatric help, an amateur will only worsen the situation. Even worse is the third kind of stupidity. Kind people, who would never injure another living being, stupidly throw away a box of six-week-old kittens along a country road. Lacking the heart to kill the poor things, they sentence them to almost certain death from wild animals, infections, exposure or the wheels of a passing vehicle. Yet they are able to tell themselves that 'they will find nice homes' or 'animals can get along in the wild'. Another example of this kind of

stupidity is the successful local businessman who tries to have as many office affairs as he can get away with. He risks the loss of his business and his home. He fails to see that what he is doing is wrong. This is the true moral stupidity of a person not willing to think about the results of his actions or take responsibility for them. The common defense of a person guilty of stupidity is – 'But I didn't think' This, however, is not a proper excuse, especially when serious or harmful stupidity is involved.

SECTION – B

(Grammar/Writing Skills) [M. M. : 26

3. Attempt any **two** from each sub-part :

- (a) Change the form of narration : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) Monika said, "God is omnipresent."
 - (ii) I said to her, "How is your father ?"
 - (iii) I said to him, "Leave this place at once."
- (b) Supply articles wherever necessary : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) He is kind to poor.
 - (ii) lunch given by you was delicious.
 - (iii) He came here by train.
- (c) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs given in the brackets : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) he live long ! (can/may)
 - (ii) A student respect his/her teacher. (must/would)
 - (iii) What you like to have in supper ? (would/shall)
- (d) Change the following sentences into passive voice : $1 \times 2 = 2$
- (i) Who will pay the bill ?
 - (ii) Someone has stolen my pen.
 - (iii) They play handball.

(8)

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(e) Use the correct form of verb given in the brackets : 1 ×
2 = 2

(i) Here two apples. (to be)

(ii) Baba started weeping when he out of the court.
(to come)

(iii) I this novel by this time tomorrow. (to
finish)

4. Attempt any **two** of the following : 3 × 2 = 6

(a) You are Secretary of the History club of Vidya Mandir, Kurukshetra. Draft a notice in not more than **50** words informing students of a proposed visit to some important historical sites in your city. Invent the details. Sign as Neha/Naveen.

(b) A new motorcycle is to be launched. Prepare an advertisement highlighting its qualities.

(c) Design a Poster saying 'No' to Noise Pollution.

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

(a) Write a report in not more than **125** words giving all the relevant details of your visit to a historical place. Sign in as Sheetal/Shyam of class XII.

(b) Write a paragraph of about **100** words on 'My Classroom'.

6. Write a letter to the SHO of your locality reporting the theft of your bike/scooty. You are Nisha/Nareesh living at 1020, Sector 6, Jind. 5

SECTION – C

(A) Main Reader [Prose] [M. M. : 20

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

Savita, a young girl in a drab pink dress, sits alongside an elderly woman, soldering pieces of glass. As her hands move mechanically like the tongs of a machine, I wonder if she knows the sanctity of the bangles she helps make. It symbolises an Indian woman's *suhaag*, auspiciousness in marriage. It will dawn on her suddenly one day when her head is draped with a red veil, her hands dyed red with henna, and the red bangles rolled onto her wrists. She will then become a bride.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter from which the above lines have been taken.
- (ii) Name the author of the chapter.
- (iii) What is Savita wearing ?
- (iv) What sanctity is attached to bangles ?
- (v) What job is Savita doing ?

OR

But half an hour later, the rattrap peddler stood again before the door. He did not try to get in, however. He only went up to the window, smashed a pane, stuck in his hand, and got hold of the pouch with the thirty kronor. He took the money and thrust it into his own pocket. Then he hung the leather pouch carefully back in its place and went away.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter from which the above lines have been taken.
- (ii) Name the author of the chapter.
- (iii) Why did the rattrap peddler not try to get in ?
- (iv) Where had the leather pouch been hanging ?
- (v) What was there in the leather pouch ?

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

- (a) How did the peddler show his gratitude to Edla ?
- (b) The order from Berlin aroused a particular zeal in the school. Comment.

9. Answer any **five** of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) What did Mr. Hamel say about the French language ?
- (ii) Does Saheb remember his native land ?
- (iii) Where did Douglas finally learn to swim ?
- (iv) Who gave the peddler unwanted joy ?
- (v) What issues did Gandhiji undertake in Champaran ?
- (vi) Rati Agnihotri may not have even heard of it ? What was 'It' ?
- (vii) What did Eco do after dinner ?

SECTION – C

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

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

*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.*

Questions : $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) Name the poem.
- (ii) Name the poet.
- (iii) Who is the aunt mentioned here ?
- (iv) Why is she ringed with ordeals ?
- (v) What is the difference between her and the tigers ?

OR

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*It would be an exotic moment
Without rush, without engines;
We would all be together
In a sudden strangeness.*

Questions : $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) Name the poem.
- (ii) Name the poet.
- (iii) Which exotic moment is referred to in these lines ?
- (iv) Why would the moment be strange ?
- (v) What does the poet advocate in the poem ?

11. Answer any **two** of the following : $3 \times 2 = 6$

- (i) What will happen when Aunt Jennifer is dead ?
- (ii) How do beautiful things help us to live a happy life ?
- (iii) What will counting up to twelve and keeping still help us to achieve ?

SECTION – D

(Supplementary Reader) [M. M. : 14

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

- (a) How does Charlie reach third level ?
- (b) Why does Evans decide to take an O-level exam ?

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

- (i) What was the special gift Maharaja gave to his son on his birthday ?

- (ii) When did Hanna and Dr. Sadao first see the American ?
- (iii) Why did Zitkala-Sa resist the cutting of her hair so fiercely ?
- (iv) What was Mr. Lamb's philosophy about the bees ?

