

JIYA LAL MITTAL DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL

GRADE – XII SA-I (SEPT, 2015)

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

TIME: 3hrs.

M.M-100

General Instructions:

- 1. This paper consists of 3 sections A, B, and C.**
- 2. All questions are compulsory.**
- 3. Ensure that questions of each section are answered together.**
- 4. All the answers must be correctly numbered.**

Section-A Reading (30marks)

Ques1: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. Today, India looks like it is on course to join the league of developed nations. It is beginning to establish a reputation not just as the technology nerve centre and back-office to the world, but also as its production centre. India's secularism and democracy serve as a role model to other developing countries. There is great pride in being an Indian that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity.
2. But what is breathtaking is India's youth. For despite being an ancient civilization that traces itself to the very dawn of human habitation, India is among the youngest countries in the world. More than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third is under 15 years of age.
3. Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world. This confidence has made them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift. Even those who do not have enough to consume today feel that they have the capability and opportunity to do so.
4. The economic activity created by this combination of a growing labour pool and rising consumption demand is enough to propel India to double-digit economic growth for decades. One just has to look at the impact that the baby boomers in the US had over decades of economic activity, as measured by equity and housing prices. This opportunity also represents the

greatest threats to India's future. If the youth of India are not properly educated and if there are not enough jobs created, India will forever lose this opportunity. There are danger signs in abundance.

5. Fifty-three per cent of students in primary schools drop out, 1/3 (one-third) of children in Class V cannot read, three quarters of schools do not have a functioning toilet, female literacy is only 45 percent and 80 million children in the age group of 6-14 do not even attend school.
6. India's IT and BPO industries are engines of job creation, but they still account for only 0.2 per cent of India's employment. The country has no choice but it has to dramatically industrialise and inflate its domestic economy. According to a forecast by the Boston Consulting Group, more than half of India's unemployed within the next decade could be its educated youth. We cannot allow that to happen.
7. India is stuck in a quagmire of labour laws that hinder employment growth, particularly in the manufacturing sector. Inflexible labour laws inhibit entrepreneurship, so it is quite ironic that laws ostensibly designed to protect labour actually discourage employment.
8. Employment creation needs an abundant supply of capital. Controls on foreign investment have resulted in China getting five times the foreign direct investment, or an advantage of \$200 billion over the past five years. The growing interests in India by global private equity firms augurs well as they represent pools of patient and smart capital, but they too face many bureaucratic hurdles.
9. When it comes to domestic capital availability, budget deficits adding up to 10 percent of the national GDP impede capital availability for investment and infrastructure.
10. Raising infrastructure spending, coupled with rapid privatisation, may not only create employment but also address the growing gaps in infrastructure. China has eight times the highway miles and has increased roads significantly in the past few years while India has only inched along. Freight costs at Indian ports are almost double the worldwide average, just to give two examples.
11. Moreover, like the Lilliputians that kept giant Gulliver tied down, there are some 30,000 statutes in India, of which only a portion are even operational, and these keep the employment creation engine tied down. Since there are no sunset

provisions in any laws, the regulatory morass only grows every year.

12. In the meantime, we as citizens of the world and descendants of India have to make a difference. We have to ensure that India and its youth attain that potential, both through our business pursuits and the support of educational charities, on the ground proponents of participative democracy as well as other deserving organizations and initiatives.
13. I believe that hope can triumph and this can be India's century-not one that will happen as surely as the sun will rise each day, but one that many willing hands needs to create together.

A. On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions by choosing the best option: (3)

- (a) What is essential for the youth of India?
 - (i) proper guidance
 - (ii) proper education
 - (iii) proper growth
 - (iv) proper capital
- (b) What should be created for them?
 - (i) enough food
 - (ii) enough houses
 - (iii) enough jobs
 - (iv) enough shelters
- (c) India will lose its opportunity to be _____.
 - (i) a great democracy
 - (ii) a great nation
 - (iii) a great economy
 - (iv) a great country

B. On the basis of your reading, answer the following questions: (5X1=5)

- (a) What makes the author think that India is on the verge of joining the select band of developed nations?
- (b) Despite the fact that India is one of the oldest civilizations why does the author say it is young?
- (c) What hinders employment growth?
- (d) Who/What in the passage is referred to as the 'Lilliputians'?
- (e) How can we ensure that India and its youth attain their full potential?

C. Find words from the above passage which mean the same as the following: (3)

- (a) extremely exciting (para 2)
- (b) a period of sudden growth (para 3)
- (c) another name for wealth (para 8)

Ques2: Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: (11)

The wind one morning sprang up from sleep,
Saying, "Now for a frolic! Now for a leap!
Now for a madcap galloping chase!
I'll make a commotion in every place!"
Through the forest it roared and cried gaily, "Now,
You sturdy old oaks, I'll make you bow!"
And it made them bow without more ado,
Or it cracked their great branches through and through.
Then it rushed like a monster on cottage and farm,
Striking their dwellers with sudden alarm;
And they ran out like bees in a midsummer swarm;
There were dames with their kerchiefs over their caps,
To see if their poultry were free from mishaps;
The turkeys they gobbled, the geese screamed aloud,
And the hens crept to roost in a terrified crowd;
There was rearing of ladders, and logs laying on,
Where the thatch from the roof threatened soon to be gone

But the wind had swept on, and had met in a lane
With a schoolboy, who panted and struggled in vain;
For it tossed him and twirled him, then passed, and he stood
With his hat in a pool and his shoes in the mud.

Then away went the wind in its holiday glee,
And now it was far on the billowy sea,
And the lordly ships felt its staggering flow,
And the tittle boats dared to and fro.
But do! It was night, and it sank to rest
On the sea-bird's rock in the gleaming West,
Laughing to think in its fearful fun,
How little of mischief it really had done.

A. Choose the most appropriate option from the following: (3)

(i) What did the wind want to do one day?

- (a) It wanted to destroy everything.
- (b) It wanted to wear a mad cap.
- (c) It wanted to have fun.
- (d) It wanted to gallop on a horse.

(ii) Where did it go?

- (a) It went to a school
- (b) it went to a city
- (c) It went through a forest
- (d) It went through an orchard

(iii) What did the wind do to the old oaks?

- (a) It broke them
- (b) It shook them
- (c) It made them bow
- (d) It destroyed their branches

B. Answer the following questions briefly: (5)

- (a) What was the mood of the wind ore morning, when it got up from its sleep?
- (b) Why did the dames run out?
- (c) Whom did the wind meet in a lane?
- (d) What happened to his shoes and his hat?
- (e) Was the wind satisfied at the end of the day?

C. Pick out words from the poem meaning the same as: (3)

- (a) jumped up
- (b) strong
- (c) naughtiness

Ques3: Read the following carefully and answer the questions that follow: (8)

Why don't I have a telephone? Not because I pretend to be a wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons: because I don't really like the telephone, and because I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe, and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? Because I think it is a pest and a time-waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as you wait for an expected call that doesn't come; or irritating delay, as when you keep ringing a number that is always engaged. As for speaking in a public telephone box, you are half asphyxiated by stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain-smoking; and by the time you

have begun conversation your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody who is fidgeting to take your place.

If you have a telephone in your house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it-when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong-minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself, 'Ah well, it will be the same in a hundred years' time? You are not. You think that there may be some important news or message for you. Have you never rushed dripping from the bath, or chewing from the table, or dazed from bed, only to be told that you are wrong number? If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide not to answer it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic bell ringing and ringing in what is supposed to be the privacy of your own home. You might as well buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.....

To a person like me, one who is without a telephone, somebody is sure to say, 'Oh, but don't you find you have to write an awful lot of letters?' The answer to that is 'Yes, but I should have to write an awful lot of letters anyway', this may bring the remark 'Ah well, if you don't have a telephone, at least you must have a typewriter', and answer to this is 'No'.

'What, no telephone and no typewriter! Do please explain why.' Well, I am a professional man of letters, when I was younger I thought a typewriter would be convenient. I even thought it was necessary, and that editors and publishers would expect anything sent to them to be typewritten. So I bought a typewriter and taught myself to type, and for some years I typed away busily. But I did not enjoy typing. I happen to enjoy the act for some years. I enjoy forming letters or words with a pen, and I could never enjoy tapping the keys of a typewriter. There again, there was a bell-only a little bell that rang at the end of each line- but still a bell. And the fact is, I am not mechanically minded, and the typewriter is a machine. I have never been drawn to machines. I don't like oiling, cleaning, or mending them. I do not enjoy making them work. To control them gives me no sense of power- or not of the kind of power that I find interesting. And machines do not like me. When I touch them, they break down, get jammed, catch fire, or blow up.

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

- 2) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. (3)**

Section-B Writing (30marks)

- Ques4: Design a poster to create awareness about a campaign launched by Municipal corporation of Delhi(MCD) to prevent spread of diseases like dengue, chicken guinea, malaria, etc. (5)**

- Ques5: You have lost your leather wallet containing your Examination Entry Ticket for class XII, while travelling by bus from BanshanKari to M.G Road in Bangalore. Write a notice in not more than 50 words, to be published in 'Deccan Herald. You are Pranav/Parveen, 12 Gandhi Road Bangalore. (5)**

- Ques6: You are Anoop/Akriti, Baden Powel Senior Secondary School, Delhi. Write a letter to the sales Manager, Aparana Publishing House, placing an order for the books (minimum four titles) for you school library. Invent the necessary details. (10)**

- Ques7: Write an article in 150-200 words on the topic 'Poverty is the cause of all evils' to be published in the Young World of 'The Hindu', Chennai. (10)**

Section-C Literature (40marks)

- Ques8:Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow-**

..... but soon
put that thought away and
looked out at young trees sprinting,
the merry children spilling
out of their homes.....

- (a) Which thought did the poet put away? (1)
(b) What do the 'sprinting trees' signify? (1)
(c) What are 'the merry children spilling out of their homes' symbolic of? (2)

Ques9: Answer the following questions briefly in about 30-40 words. (4X3=12)

- (a) "What a thunder clap these words were to me!" Which were the words that shocked and surprised little Franz?
- (b) Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water?
- (c) Why was the Maharaja of Pratibandapuram so anxious to kill the hundredth tiger?
- (d) How did Jo want the wizard to behave when mommy skunk approached him?

Ques10: Answer the following question in about 120-150 words:

- (a) Do you think Dr. Sadao's final decision was the best possible one in the circumstances? Why/why not? Explain with reference to the story 'The Enemy'.
- (b) Give a brief account of the life and activities of the people like Saheb-e-Alam settled in Seemapuri.
- (c) After losing his religious faith, what became his first love was money. How can you contrast the two aspects in the life of Silas Marner?
- (d) How can you say, "Dunstan's mind was as dull as a mind of a felon usually is? Comment on Dunstan's actions when he was hunting for gold in the cottage of Silas Marner

(4X6=24)