

ENGLISH CORE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) *This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.*
- (iii) *Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

PART - A (40 Marks)

READING (20 Marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

- (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 fulfill 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.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven given below. (1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) Subhas Chandra Bose ranked _____ in the Indian Civil Service examination in London.
(a) first (b) fourth (c) third (d) fifth
- (ii) 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)
- (iii) Anti-Simon Commission agitation happened in the year:
(a) 1920 (b) 1923 (c) 1927 (d) 1928
- (iv) Subhas Chandra Bose was imprisoned in the Civil Disobedience Movement in _____.
(a) 1928 (b) 1930 (c) 1932 (d) 1934
- (v) Purna Swaraj means:
(a) Independence (b) Complete Independence
(c) Freedom (d) Freedom movement
- (vi) Subhas Chandra Bose picked Japan over Germany for help because
(a) Germany refused to meet him (b) Germany attacked India
(c) Germany attacked Soviet Union (d) Germany attacked Japan
- (vii) Nehru had an aversion to _____.
(a) Socialism (b) Facism (c) Communism (d) Congress
- (viii) Congress president for Haripura session was _____.
(a) Bose (b) Gandhi ji (c) Nehru (d) Mohan singh
- (ix) Which of these statements is false?
(a) Bose went to Europe in 1932.
(b) Nehru refused to meet Mussolini.
(c) For Bose Socialism and Facism were different things.
(d) Bose resigned as congress president in 1939.
- (x) Synonym of vehemently is
(a) Veteran (b) passionately (c) rapidly (d) Morbidly
- (xi) Which word in para 3 means despotic?
(a) Essential (b) Politics (c) Authoritarian (d) Rule

2. Read the passage given below.

- (1) In the summer of 1967, when I was 10 years old, my father caved into my persistent pleas and took me to get my own dog. Together we drove in the family station wagon far into the Michigan countryside to a farm run by a rough-hewn woman and her ancient mother. The farm produced just one commodity-dogs. Dogs of every imaginable size and shape and age and temperament. They had only two things in common : each was a mongrel of unknown and distinct ancestry, and each was free to a good home.
- (2) I quickly decided the older dogs were somebody else's charity case. I immediately raced to the puppy cage. "You want to pick one that's not timid," my father coached. "Try rattling the cage and see which ones aren't afraid."
- (3) I grabbed the chain-link gate and yanked on it with a loud clang. The dozen or so puppies reeled backward, collapsing on top of one another in a squiggling heap of fur. Just one remained. He was gold with a white blaze on his chest, and he charged at the gate, yapping fearlessly. He jumped up and excitedly licked my fingers through the fencing. It was love at first sight.

- (4) I brought him home in a cardboard box and named him Shaun. He was one of those dogs that gives dogs a good name. He effortlessly mastered every command I taught him and was naturally well behaved. I could drop a crust on the floor and he would not touch it until I gave the okay.
- (5) Relatives would visit for the weekend and returned home determined to buy a dog of their own, so impressed were they with Shaun-or “Saint Shaun”, as I came to call him. Born with the curse of an uncertain lineage, he was one of the tens of thousands of unwanted dogs in America. Yet by some stroke of almost providential good fortune, he became wanted. He came into my life and I into his-and in the process, he gave me the childhood every kid deserves.
- (6) The love affair lasted fourteen years, and by the time he died I was no longer the little boy who had brought him along on that summer day. I was a man, out of college and working across the state in my first real job. Saint Shaun had stayed behind when I moved on. It was where he belonged. My parents, by then retired, called to break the news to me. My mother would later tell me, “In fifty years of marriage, I’ve only seen your father cry twice. The first time was when we lost Mary Ann”-my sister, who was stillborn. “The second time was the day Shaun died.”
- Saint Shaun of my childhood. He was a perfect dog. At least that’s how I will always remember him. It was Shaun who set the standard by which I would judge all other dogs to come.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven that follow.
(1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) How old was the narrator when he got a dog?
 (a) 5 years (b) 10 years (c) 11 years (d) 12 years
- (ii) What advice did the narrator’s father had for picking a pet?
 (a) That he should pick a healthy one. (b) That he should pick a small one.
 (c) That he should pick a fearless one. (d) That he should pick a big one.
- (iii) What color was the dog’s fur?
 (a) Golden (b) White
 (c) Golden with a white blaze on his chest (d) Brown
- (iv) Shaun was a well behaved dog because _____.
 (a) He was fearless. (b) He wouldn’t eat a crumb until given the orders.
 (c) He would jump around happily. (d) He would lick his owner’s fingers.
- (v) “Yet by some stroke of almost providential good fortune, he became wanted” What does the narrator mean by “providential good fortune”?
 (a) Self made good luck
 (b) Good luck provided by someone else
 (c) Heaven-sent good luck
 (d) Little luck
- (vi) Shuan was with the narrator for _____years.
 (a) 10 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 12
- (vii) Mary Ann was the narrator’s _____.
 (a) aunt (b) sibling (c) pet (d) mother
- (viii) Which of these statements is false?
 (a) Shaun was the narrator’s first pick.
 (b) Shaun’s fur was white in color.
 (c) The narrator’s father cried only twice in his lifetime.
 (d) Shaun was not with the narrator when he passed away.

- (ix) Choose an appropriate title for the given passage.
- (a) I love my pet (b) How I got my first dog
(c) How I met Shaun-love at first sight (d) How I lost Shaun
- (x) Synonym of ancestry is
- (a) Lineage (b) Recess (c) Tapestry (d) Ancient
- (xi) Antonym of effortless is
- (a) Easy (b) Smooth (c) Onerous (d) Plight

LITERATURE (20 Marks)

3. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY TWO of the three given by answering the questions that follow. (4 + 4 = 8)

A. A report came in that a peasant had been maltreated in a nearby village. Gandhi decided to go and see; the next morning he started out on the back of an elephant. He had not proceeded far when the police superintendent's messenger overtook him and ordered him to return to town in his carriage. Gandhi complied. The messenger drove Gandhi home where he served him with an official notice to quit Champaran immediately. Gandhi signed a receipt for the notice and wrote on it that he would disobey the order. The consequence, Gandhi received a summons of appear in court the next day.

- (i) What was in the report?
The report read that
- (a) Gandhi was coming to the village
(b) A peasant had been maltreated in a nearby village
(c) A peasant was charged with false accusations
(d) Gandhi went to the police
- (ii) Who ordered Gandhi to return to town in his carriage?
- (a) Police (b) Villagers
(c) Police superintendent (d) Superintendent's Messenger
- (iii) What did Gandhi do with the legal notice?
- (a) He signed the receipt and went home.
(b) He handed the receipt refusing to sign it.
(c) He signed the receipt writing on it that he will disobey the order.
(d) He agreed to follow the order of the law.
- (iv) The word summon means is
- (a) Happy (b) Command (c) Request (d) Receipt
- B. "It takes longer to build a school," I say, embarrassed at having made a promise that was not meant. But promises like mine abound in every corner of his bleak world. After months of knowing him, I ask him his name. "Saheb-e-Alam", he announces. He does not know what it means. If he knew its meaning lord of the universe he would have a hard time believing it.
- (i) The narrator was embarrassed because
- (a) she was asked a personal question
(b) she made a promise that was not meant
(c) she took money from the kid
(d) she did not understand the conversation
- (ii) What was the meaning of "Saheb-e-Alam"?
- (a) Boss (b) The king
(c) The lord of the universe (d) The prince

- (iii) Who wanted to go to school?
 (a) The author (b) Saheb (c) Saheb's friends (d) No one
- (iv) Which word in the lines mean flustered?
 (a) Bleak (b) Meaning (c) Embarrassed (d) Believing
- C. The experience had a deep meaning for me, as only those who have known stark terror and conquered it can appreciate. In death there is peace. There is terror only in the fear of death, as Roosevelt knew when he said, "All we have to fear is fear itself." Because I had experienced both the sensation of dying and the terror that fear of it can produce, the will to live somehow grew in intensity.
 At last I felt released free to walk the trails and climb the peaks and to brush aside fear.
- (i) What is the "stark terror" mentioned here for Douglas?
 (a) His fear of water (b) His struggle with swimming
 (c) His fear of wide open spaces (d) His fear of losing his limbs
- (ii) Where did Douglas experienced the sensation of dying?
 (a) At a lake (b) In the beach with his father
 (c) At the YCMA pool (d) While jumping down a cliff
- (iii) "All we have to fear is fear itself" who said this line?
 (a) Douglas (b) Roosevelt (c) The Swimming coach (d) Douglas' mother
- (iv) Which of the words mean path?
 (a) Stark (b) Conquered (c) Trails (d) Peaks

4. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE of the two given by answering the questions that follow. (1 × 4 = 4)

A. A. Children, these windows, not this map, their world,
 Where all their future's painted with a fog,
 A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky
 Far far from rivers,
 capes, and stars of words.

- (i) The children referred here are:
 (a) All children of the world (b) Children living in slums
 (c) Children with bright future (d) Children with rich parents
- (ii) How is their life different from that of other children ?
 (a) They get to play around instead of going to schools.
 (b) Their world is confined to the slum in which they are living.
 (c) They get better freedom to do what they want.
 (d) Their future looks brighter than other children.
- (iii) Why is the future of these children 'painted with a fog' ?
 (a) Because their future is in washing fogs away
 (b) Because their future is painted by their dreams
 (c) Because they dream to become an artist
 (d) The future of these children is very dark hence the poet calls it 'painted with a fog'.
- (iv) Why is their sky "lead"?
 (a) It means their dreams are sealed with little to no escape.
 (b) It means the children see the color of the sky as lead.
 (c) It means the sky is poisonous.
 (d) It means the author wants lead sky for the children.

- (B) Those who prepare green wars,
wars with gas, wars with fire,
victory with no survivors,
would put on clean clothes
and walk about with their brothers –
in the shade, doing nothing.
- (i) Name of the poet.
(a) John Keats (b) Kamala Das (c) Pablo Neruda (d) Adrienne Rich
- (ii) What does the poet mean by green wars ?
(a) War against people wearing the green uniform (b) War against greed
(c) War against the environment. (d) War against jealousy
- (iii) “victory with no survivors” means
(a) Celebration of war (b) The war won with a lot of gain
(c) War won with loss from both sides (d) War won with the help of soldiers
- (iv) What does the poet want from the lovers of the war ?
(a) He wants them to pick up more fights.
(b) He wants them to start a new war.
(c) He wants them to wear clean clothes and walk leisurely with their brothers.
(d) He wants them to engage in futile wars amongst themselves.

5. Attempt ANY EIGHT questions of following from the ten given below.

(1 × 8 = 8)

- (i) According to Neruda the people who destroy forests _____.
(a) wage a war against their own coming generations.
(b) are doing the future generations a great favour
(c) are kind people
(d) are those who observe total inactivity
- (ii) The name under which the peddler signed himself as :
(a) Captain Nils Olof (b) Ramjso
(c) Captain von Stahle. (d) None of these
- (iii) Franz didn't want to go to school that morning because
(a) He knew it was the last day of M. Hamel
(b) M. Hamel was to question the students on participles and Franz knew nothing
(c) M. Hamel was going to give them extra home work
(d) All the villagers were celebrating French's victory
- (iv) Sam had bought old style currency worth _____.
(a) 80 dollars (b) 90 dollars (c) 800 dollars (d) 900 dollars
- (v) Aunt Jennifer is a timid and terrified old woman while her tigers are
(a) Wild and ferocious (b) Strong and healthy
(c) Courageous and chivalrous (d) Plain and boring
- (vi) Evans' cell was thoroughly checked by
(a) The governor (b) Jackson (c) McLeery (d) The German teacher
- (vii) Douglas was inspired by a quote by
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) His mother
(c) Roosevelt (d) His swimming coach

- (viii) According to John Keats, who are the “mighty dead”?
- (a) Those who fell into great tragedies of nature.
 - (b) Those who lost at big battles of war.
 - (c) Those who sacrificed their lives for a noble cause.
 - (d) Those who have lost loved ones.
- (ix) How were the children in the elementary school classroom like?
- (a) Happy and bright
 - (b) Healthy and ambitious
 - (c) Weak and thin
 - (d) Fat and lazy
- (x) The capital of Champaram is _____.
- (a) Motihari
 - (b) Muzzafarpur
 - (c) Trihut
 - (d) None of these

PART - B (40 Marks)

WRITING (16 Marks)

6. Attempt ANY ONE of the following : (1 × 3 = 3)

- A. You want to rent out your newly constructed flat in the heart of the city. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in ‘The Hyderabad Times’, Hyderabad under classified columns. Give all the necessary details. You are Neeta/ Neel from Jayanagar, Hyderabad.

OR

- B. As headmaster of St. George’s High School, Patna , draft notice in not more than 50 words informing students of the change in school timings with effect from the 1st of October. State valid reasons for the change.

7. Attempt ANY ONE of the following : (1 × 3 = 3)

- A. Your sister Nisha is going to marry Akhilesh (S/o Mr & Mrs SM. Sharma, Raipur) Your father Mr K. Harkit has planned to hold the wedding at Hotel Meridian, New Delhi on 25 May 20XX at 8 p.m. Write a formal invitation on behalf of Mr & Mrs K. Harkit inviting guests to the auspicious occasion. Give other details. Do not exceed 50 words.

OR

- B. Write a formal reply to Mrs. and Mr. Jain accepting the invitation to attend the birthday of their son Raj.

8. Attempt ANY ONE of the following : (1 × 5 = 5)

- A. You are Sudhir Gupta write a letter to HP cookware company asking them about a scheme you read on Jaagran newspaper.

OR

- B. You are Harsh from 23/A Kailash Colony, New Delhi. Write a letter to the Times of India encouraging people to take interest in organic farming.

9. Attempt ANY ONE of the following : (1 × 5 = 5)

- A. Write an article on the pressure that students face today. Talk about how parents can play an important role in saving their mental health in 120-150 words;

OR

- B. There has been a horrific fire incident in your neighbourhood. Write a report for the local newspaper describing the incident in 120-150 words.

LITERATURE (24 Marks)

10. Attempt ANY FIVE out of the six questions given below, in 30-40 words each. (2 × 5 = 10)
- (i) Why can't the bangle makers organise themselves into a co-operative?
 - (ii) What made the peddler finally change his ways?
 - (iii) What did the landlords do when they know that Germany had developed synthetic indigo?
 - (iv) How did M Hamel end his last day teaching French?
 - (v) What is the underlying message in, 'A Thing of Beauty'?
 - (vi) What deep meaning did his experience at the YMCA pool have for Douglas?
11. Attempt ANY TWO out of the three questions given below in 30-40 words each. (2 × 2 = 4)
- (i) Why does Jo insist that her father should tell her the story with a different ending?
 - (ii) What would Stephens see whenever he peeped from the peephole?
 - (iii) How did Dr Sadao take bullet out of the body of the American soldier?
12. Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in about 120-150 words. (1 × 5 = 5)
- A. 'Lost Spring' explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemn thousands of people to a life of abject poverty. Do you agree? Why/Why not?

OR

- B. Everybody during the last lesson is filled with regret. Comment.
13. Attempt ANY ONE out of the following questions in 120-150 words (1 × 5 = 5)
- A. How did Dr. Sadao ensure that the American soldier left his house but he himself remained safe and secure?

OR

- B. How did Mr Lamb's meeting with Derry become a turning point in Derry's life?