

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) “The rules of soccer are very simple, basically it is this: if it moves, kick it. If it doesn’t move, kick it until it does.” ~*Phil Woosnam, 1974*
- (2) Woosnam is a former soccer player and manager in Wales. He moved to the United States, where he was the coach of the American national team. He is now in the United States’ National Soccer Hall of Fame. His quotation describes large variety of games that have been played for at least 3,000 years, finally resulting in the game of soccer.
- (3) Soccer seems to have originated in Asia. The Japanese played a game similar to soccer in about 1000 B.C.E., and it is documented that the Japanese played the first real soccer game in the year 611 A.D. The Chinese played against Japan with a feather or hair-filled soccer ball as early as 50 B.C.E. The Greeks played a game called episkyros. It was similar to soccer. The Romans played a ball game called Harpastum. Somehow soccer made its way to England by the 1300s. King Edward of England did not like the game; in fact, he passed laws banning it. King Henry IV and King Henry VII passed laws against soccer as well. Queen Elizabeth of England had people put in jail for a week for playing soccer, followed by religious penance, or payment for sin. The game was thought to take time away from military drills and archery. At that time, it was very important for young men to practice archery, and soccer competed with archery.
- (4) However, laws, penance, and official censure did not stop the game of soccer. The game was very popular in the British Isles. It was played in many different ways -- sometimes it was played by kicking the ball, but often it was played by kicking members of the opposing team. Sometimes an entire village played against another village. The game was played through streets, fields, and streams. Over time, players agreed on general rules for the game. They also agreed on the size and weight of the soccer ball.
- (5) Then another problem developed. During the 1600s, the Puritans in England took a particular dislike to soccer. This religious group thought that soccer was a “frivolous,” or time-wasting entertainment. They also said that soccer disturbed the peace on Sunday, the Lord’s Day. So, there was a new ban on Sunday soccer.
- (6) Despite the ban, soccer eventually became an accepted sport. It even became part of the school curriculum. In 1863, a meeting of eleven English soccer clubs and schools decided on the official rules of the game. This meeting was the beginning of “The Football Association”. Soon other countries formed football associations.

By 1912, there were 21 countries affiliated with the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). Today FIFA has 208 member associations. Before the 1970s, soccer was considered to be mostly a men's game. However, FIFA established the Women's World Cup in 1991. The first Women's World Cup tournament was played in the People's Republic of China in 1991. Twelve teams played for the championship. US women's college teams have also begun to receive varsity status, mostly because of the influence of Title IX, a new law which provides more money for schools that include women's sports.

- (7) FIFA estimates that about forty million (40,000,000) women are currently playing football throughout the world. The FIFA "Big Count," a 2006 soccer census, estimates two hundred sixty five million (265,000,000) male and female soccer players worldwide and five million referees, for a total of two hundred seventy million (270,000,000) people – four percent of the world's population – actively engaged in soccer.

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

- (i) Soccer has its origin in _____.
 (a) Japan (b) China (c) England (d) Asia
- (ii) Chinese filled their soccer balls with _____.
 (a) feather (b) skin (c) hair (d) Both 'a' and 'c'
- (iii) _____ banned soccer in England.
 (a) King Edward (b) King Henry (c) King Henry VII (d) None of these
- (iv) In _____, 'The Football Associations' beginning was marked.
 (a) 1912 (b) 1863 (c) 1970 (d) 2006
- (v) About _____ women are currently playing football.
 (a) 65,000,000 (b) 270,000,000 (c) 40,000,000 (d) many millions
- (vi) _____ soccer associations belong to FIFA.
 (a) 1600 (b) 208 (c) 50 (d) 611
- (vii) A game similar to soccer, called episkyros was played by
 (a) Indians (b) Greeks (c) Romans (d) Chinese
- (viii) When did FIFA established the Women's world cup?
 (a) In 1970 (b) In 50 B.C.E. (c) In 1991 (d) In 2006
- (ix) What other names did soccer have in ancient times?
 (a) Episkyros called by Greeks (b) Harpastum called by Romans
 (c) Hall of Fame called by Indians (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (x) Who disliked soccer during 1600s in England?
 (a) Queen Elizabeth (b) King Henry VII (c) Puritans (d) Henry IV
- (xi) Which of the following words, mentioned in the passage, means the same as 'Punishment'?
 (a) Laws (b) Archery (c) Penance (d) Frivolous

2. Read the passage given below.

- (1) On a serious level, when was the last time you remember keeping your emotions solely to yourself, when a disaster struck? Or was averted? Agreed, humans are social beings who need feedback based on their social interactions. But, in today's times, where people-men and women alike-thrive on social approval, it feels like your happiness is on a leash depending on social media, or society at large. A person could possibly go to any extent to seek attention. Lying, cheating, manipulating, constantly blabbing or being intentionally silent, are all a part of the process to be the centre of attention. Everyone wants to be liked and be popular. Attention gives a pleasurable high and does wonderful things to one's ego and selfworth. It is when, seeking exceeds normalacy that the trouble begins. Both too much of attention and the lack of it are obvious signs of trouble.

- (2) Also known as Histrionic Personality Disorder, attention-seeking is an attempt to desperately attract the attention of other people, typically by disruptive or excessively extrovert behavior. To find an attention-seeker around you, look for someone who says, “I want to kill myself,” after a mere bad day at work, or simply throws a tantrum for not being given enough time. Taking on the role of a victim or a damsel-in-distress is a typical trait of an attention-seeker. Simply put, attention-seekers are the drama queens we come across frequently in our life. According to clinical psychiatrist, Dr Harish Shetty, from Hiranandani Hospital, Mumbai, “Attention-seeking is not exactly a disorder. We all want approval in some way or the other from the people we are around with. It massages our ego and therefore, has a feel-good factor to it. Seeking approval enhances our identity.” He explains how attention seeking, if casual, can be encouraging, “but once out of control, if the person’s obsession sets in, the trouble that follows ruins a person’s relationships and eventually their peace of mind.”
- (3) Attention-seeking generally happens in a large magnitude to people who blame others. The blaming is a type of coping mechanism the attention-mongers feel is essential to justify the mistakes they refuse to own up to. Dr. Shetty elaborates, “People who are narcissistic will seek attention in a larger than life manner like dramatizing even the smallest of things that happens to them. Also, adults who have been spoilt as children will have a lesser sense of responsibility towards other as well as themselves, so are more likely to be narcissistic.” This behavior can be seen in adults who have had an unpleasant past, i.e. they have been ignored, neglected, bullied, or abused in many ways before. They gradually start becoming addicted to it. Their think making up for all the years of unfairness they have faced as a child is best done by seeking attention. Their pre-teen years are extremely significant as they mould the child he or she is to become when they fully grow up. Frustration, anger, and disturbing relationships ensure if there is an excess of this behavior. The person can also grow to be extremely anxious and develop a nervous anxiety. Dr. Shetty adds, “Mostly seen in kids, this behaviour generally tends to die out with age. But as adults, people suffering from a terminal illness, ones who have faced a huge loss in business, break-ups or divorces, also portray such behaviour. If not handled with maturity, it worsens. But, when someone faces a challenge, they think they are incapable of handling, it can amplify uneasiness in them and they resort to playing the victim all the time. A lot of other causes, however are varied and highly subjective.”

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven that follow.

(1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) What all can a person do to be the centre of attention?
 (a) Lie (b) Cheat (c) Manipulate (d) All of these
- (ii) According to the passage, what are the obvious signs of trouble?
 (a) Too much of attention (b) Lack of attention
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- (iii) The word ‘averted’ means the same as
 (a) destroyed (b) prevented (c) denied (d) betrayed
- (iv) Attention - seeking is also known as
 (a) Schizotypal personality Disorder (b) Histrionic Personality Disorder
 (c) Paranoid Personality Disorder (d) Obsessive - Compulsive personality Disorder
- (v) According to the passage, to find an attention seeker around you, look for someone who says “ _____ ”.
 (a) I am the best (b) I am all - rounder
 (c) I want to kill myself (d) I want to possess everything
- (vi) A person who has too much admiration for himself or herself is known as
 (a) lazarus (b) narcissist (c) psychopath (d) mendicant

- (vii) In adults, narcissism can be seen in those who have been _____ in many ways before.
 (a) ignored (b) neglected (c) bullied or abused (d) all of these
- (viii) According to Dr. Shetty, in kids narcissistic behaviour generally dies out with
 (a) time (b) strong bondings with others
 (c) education (d) age
- (ix) Attention seeking generally happens in a large magnitude to people who _____.
 (a) help others (b) love others (c) appreciate others (d) blame others
- (x) The word 'magnitude' given in the third paragraph means _____.
 (a) extent (b) smallness (c) insignificance (d) triviality
- (xi) The word 'extrovert' is a synonym of _____.
 (a) egotist (b) autist (c) exhibitionist (d) languid

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. I started for school very late that morning and was in great dread of a scolding, especially because M.Hamel had said that he would question on participles, and I did not know the first word about them. For a moment I thought of running away and spending the day out of doors. It was so warm, so bright The birds were chirping at the edge of the woods; and in the open field back of the sawmill Prussian soldiers were drilling. It was all much more tempting than the rule for participles, but I had the strength to resist, and hurried off to school.

- (i) Why was Franz in great dread of a scolding?
 (a) He forgot to do his home work.
 (b) He forgot to bring the grammar book.
 (c) He was late for school.
 (d) He was to be questioned on participles and he knew nothing about them.
- (ii) Which of the following things tempted Franz while he was on his way to school?
 1. The flying birds. 2. The mooing cows.
 3. The warm and bright weather. 4. The soothing chirping of the birds.
 5. The children playing on the street.
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4 (c) 2 and 5 (d) 1 and 3
- (iii) What do the drilling soldiers represent?
 (a) The defeat of Prussia (b) The Dawn of Japan
 (c) The victory of French over Prussians (d) The Dawn of Prussia over the French people
- (iv) What did Franz finally do?
 (a) He went back home.
 (b) He decided to go to his friend's house.
 (c) He resisted all the temptations and hurried off to school.
 (d) He decided to run away and spend the day out of doors.

B. A few years later when I came to know the waters of the cascades, I wanted to get into them. And whenever I did - whether I was wading the Ticton or Bumping River or bathing in warm lake of the Goat Rocks the terror that had seized me in the pool would come back. It would take possession of me completely. My legs would become paralysed. Icy horror would grab my heart.

- (i) What was stopping the narrator to get into the waters of Cascades?
 (a) Memories of California (b) Memories of Germany
 (c) Instructions given by the instructor (d) Memories full of terror in the pool

- (ii) Why would the narrator's leg become paralysed?
 (a) Because of excitement (b) Because of nervousness
 (c) Because of his childhood terror (d) Because he was feeling cold
- (iii) Who is the author of this chapter?
 (a) Asokamitran (b) William Douglas (c) Mahadevi Verma (d) Kamala Das
- (iv) Who is 'T' in the above extract?
 (a) Franz (b) Douglas (c) A fat boy (d) Edla
- C. "Tomorrow, I want you to tell me the story that that wizard took that magic wand and hit that mommy" — her plump arms chopped forcefully — "right over the head".
- (i) Who is speaking the above lines and to whom?
 (a) Jo is speaking these lines to her father.
 (b) Jack is speaking these lines to his wife.
 (c) Roger skunk is speaking these lines to the owl.
 (d) Wizard is speaking these lines to Roger.
- (ii) Who wanted to listen the story?
 (a) Jack (b) Jo (c) Wizard (d) Roger
- (iii) Whom does the word 'mommy' referred to here?
 (a) To the narrator's mother (b) To Jack's mother
 (c) To Roger's mother (d) To the owl
- (iv) What does these lines tell about the speaker?
 1. She wanted a happy ending of the story.
 4. She wanted that wizard should fight with Roger.
 3. She wanted Roger skunk to have many friends.
 5. She didn't like any stories tell by her father.
 (a) Both 2 and 4 (b) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 3 (d) Only 4
4. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE of the two given by answering the questions that follow. (1 × 4 = 4)
- A. Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,
 Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.
 They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
 They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.
- (i) Pick out the option that best describes Aunt Jennifer's tigers.
 1. They are golden yellow in colour. 2. They are fearful and scared of human being.
 3. They are trapped in a cage. 4. They prance fearlessly across a screen.
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 3 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
- (ii) Why are the tigers described as denizens of a world of green?
 (a) Because the poet have kept them in a green field.
 (b) It shows poet's love of nature.
 (c) Because they are the natives of dense green forests.
 (d) Because they are embroidered with green colour.
- (iii) What qualities of the tigers make them unafraid of the men?
 (a) They are brave and strong. (b) They are powerful but impatient.
 (c) They are fearless and confident. (d) Both (a) and (c)

- (iv) Aunt Jennifer's tigers are symbolic of _____.
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. her desire for freedom | 2. her fascination for tigers | | |
| 3. Strength and self confidence | 4. Diffidence and frailty | | |
| (a) 2 and 3 | (b) 1 and 4 | (c) 1 and 3 | (d) 2 and 4 |

OR

B. If we were not so single minded
 About keeping our lives moving;
 And for once could do nothing,
 Perhaps a huge silence
 Might interrupt this sadness
 Of never understanding ourselves
 And of threatening ourselves with death.

- (i) 'We' in the above lines refer to
 (a) the poet (b) human beings
 (c) the poet and his mother (d) both (a) and (c)
- (ii) What poetic style is used in the above stanza?
 (a) Sonnet (b) Blank verse (c) Monorhyme (d) Free verse
- (iii) What is the name of the poem from which the above stanza has been taken?
 (a) Keeping Quiet (b) Aunt Jennifer's Tigers
 (c) A Thing of Beauty (d) My Mother at Sixty-six
- (iv) What does the word 'sadness' refer to in the poem?
 (a) The sadness of losing our childhood.
 (b) The sadness of people when they fail to understand themselves.
 (c) The sadness of never spending time to introspect their actions.
 (d) Both (b) and (c)

5. Attempt ANY EIGHT questions of following from the ten given below. (1 × 8 = 8)

- (i) In how much time was Gandhi asked to furnish a bail?
 (a) In five hours (b) In two days (c) In two hours (d) In a week
- (ii) What was Shakespeare called by the poet in the poem 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum'?
 (a) Intelligent (b) Wise (c) Cruel (d) Wicked
- (iii) Aunt Jennifer is suffering from what ?
 (a) Physical and mental trauma (b) Nostalgia
 (c) Loneliness (d) Home sickness
- (iv) What was the initial purpose of story telling?
 (a) To make the child happy (b) To make the child sleep
 (c) Teach morals to the child (d) To make the child learn the art of story-telling
- (v) Mr. Lamb has a/ an _____ tree.
 (a) mango (b) jackfruit (c) orange (d) apple
- (vi) How much was Saheb paid at the tea stall?
 (a) ₹1000 (b) ₹1500 (c) ₹800 (d) ₹500

- (vii) Who is the writer of Deep Water?
 (a) Shakespeare (b) Sarojini Naidu (c) William Douglas (d) Susan Hill
- (viii) What did M. Hamel wear on the last day of school?
 (a) A blue shirt and a white pant (b) A black trouser and a blue coat
 (c) A special green coat (d) A grey three-piece
- (ix) The story of 'The Third Level' begins _____.
 (a) in a jovial manner (b) in an aggressive manner
 (c) on a happy note (d) in a serious manner
- (x) Sadao made the prisoner dress-up in _____.
 (a) Indian clothes (b) Western clothes
 (c) Japanese clothes (d) Chinese clothes

PART - B (40 Marks)

WRITING (16 Marks)

- 6. Attempt ANY ONE of the following :** (1 × 3 = 3)
- A. Due to incessant rains, cases of dengue and few other water borne diseases are on the rise. As health teacher of Alps Convent School, Mathura Road, write a notice in not more than 50 words informing your students to wear full sleeve shirts and trousers in the school for a period of one month and also to take all the necessary precautions.

OR

- B. Olive Girls Hostel, New Gurgaon, Haryana needs the service of a warden. Draft an advertisement for publication in a local daily asking deserving candidates to appear for a walk-in-interview on 26 and 27 October from 9 am to 2 pm at B-3/62 (first floor) Sahara Enclave, Haryana.

- 7. Attempt ANY ONE of the following :** (1 × 3 = 3)
- A. Write an informal invitation to your childhood friend Vishal, who is in the same town, inviting him for dinner at your residence. You are Neha/Nehal.

OR

- B. You are Akshay/Amrita, a child psychologist. You have been invited to be the Chief Guest at a seminar on Fundamental Rights of Children organised by the Lions Club of your district. Draft a reply declining the invitation. (50 words)

- 8. Attempt ANY ONE of the following :** (1 × 5 = 5)
- A. You are Simar/ Smriti of 10-A, Krishna Nagar, Lucknow. Having recently completed your graduation in Mass Media Studies, you are looking for a job as a Radio Jockey in a reputed radio station. Surfing through the newspaper, you have come across an advertisement in a national daily. Apply in response to the advertisement giving your detailed bio-data. (120-150 words)

OR

- B. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily, expressing your opinion and views on the increased human dependence on technology. Right from a small child to an adult, or even an old man, everyone wants gadgets only - cell phone, I-pod, laptop, etc. This also has a negative effect on social relationships. Using your own ideas and the unit, 'Science', write a letter in 120-150 words, you are Rajiv/ Ranjana of Krishna colony, New Delhi.

- 9. Attempt ANY ONE of the following :** (1 × 5 = 5)
- A.** You are Arpit/Arpita of Zenith Public School, Mumbai. You went to Gateway of India with your friends for an outing where you observed the local guides following and pestering the foreign tourists. You could see the irritation and disgust in the eyes of the tourists. It made you so disturbed that you decided to write an article for a local newspaper sharing your views and concerns over the image of your city and country being tarnished by such acts. (120-150 words)

OR

- B.** You had an eye opening experience at a Personality Development Workshop organised for the students of Class-XI and XII by your school. Write a report in 120-150 words. You are Nandan/Nandini.

LITERATURE (24 Marks)

- 10. Attempt ANY FIVE out of the six questions given below, in 30-40 words each.** (2 × 5 = 10)
- (i) At the crofter's home, why did the peddler feel very happy?
- (ii) Stephen Spender in his poem, 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum' paints a dismal picture of poverty. Comment.
- (iii) Is it possible for Mukesh to realize his dream? Justify your answer.
- (iv) How was Gandhiji able to influence the lawyers at Champaran?
- (v) What was the mood in the classroom when M. Hamel gave his last French lesson?
- (vi) Describe the tigers created by Aunt Jennifer.

- 11. Attempt ANY TWO out of the three questions given below in 30-40 words each.** (2 × 2 = 4)
- (i) Hana told Yumi to wash the soldier's wounds. How did Yumi react?
- (ii) Why did Evans not take off his hat when Jackson ordered him to do so?
- (iii) What peculiar things does Derry notice about the old man, Mr. Lamb?

- 12. Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in about 120-150 words.** (1 × 5 = 5)
- A.** The order from Berlin aroused a particular zeal in the school. Comment.

OR

- B.** How is Mukesh's attitude towards his situation different from that of Saheb? Why?

- 13. Attempt ANY ONE out of the following questions in 120-150 words** (1 × 5 = 5)
- A.** Discuss Dr Sadao as both a patriot and a dedicated surgeon.

OR

- B.** Derry sneaked into Mr. Lamb's garden and it became a turning point in his life. Comment.