

Series GBM

SET-2

Roll No.

Candidates must write code on the
title page of the answer –book

- Please check that this question paper contains 15 printed pages with solutions.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer- book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **13** questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

ENGLISH (Core) & SOLUTION

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

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.

SECTION A

Q 1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 12 marks

- 1 We sit in the last row, bumped about but free of stares. The bus rolls out of the dull crossroads of the dull crossroads of the city, and we are soon in open countryside, with fields of sunflowers as far as the eye can see, their heads all facing us. Where there is no water, the land reverts to desert. While still on level ground, we see in the distance the tall range of the Mount Bogda, abrupt like a shining prism laid horizontally on the desert surface. It is over 5,000 metres high, and the peaks are under permanent snow, in powerful contrast to the flat desert all around. Heaven Lake lies part of the way up this range, about 2,000 metres above sea-level, at the foot of one of the higher snow-peaks.
- 2 As the bus climbs, the sky, brilliant before, grows overcast. I have brought nothing warm to wear: it is all down at the hotel in Urumqi. Rain begins to fall. The man behind me is eating overpoweringly smelly goats' cheese. The bus window leaks inhospitably but reveals a beautiful view. We have passed quickly from desert through arable land to pasture, and the ground is now green with grass, the slopes dark with pine. A few cattle drink at a clear stream flowing past moss-covered stones: it is a Constable landscape. The stream changes into a white torrent, and as we climb higher I wish more and more that I had brought with me something warmer than the pair of shorts that have served me so well in the desert. The stream (which, we are told, rises in Heaven Lake) disappears, and we continue our slow ascent. About noon, we arrive at Heaven Lake, and look for a place to stay at the foot, which is the resort area. We get a room in a small cottage, and I am happy to note that there are thick quilts on the beds.
- 3 Standing outside the cottage we survey our surroundings. Heaven Lake is long, sardine-shaped and fed by snowmelt from a stream at its head. The lake is an intense blue, surrounded on all sides by green mountain walls, dotted with distant sheep. At the head of the lake, beyond the delta of the inflowing stream, is a massive snow-capped peak which dominates the vista; it is part of a series of peaks that culminate, a little out of view, in Mount Bogda itself.
- 4 For those who live in the resort, there is a small mess-hall by the shore. We eat here sometimes, and sometimes buy food from the vendors outside, who sell kabab and naan until the last buses leave. The kababs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers, are particularly good; highly spiced and well-done. Horse's milk is available too from the local Kazakh herdsmen, but I decline this. I am so affected by the cold that Mr. Cao, the relaxed young man who runs the mess, lends me a spare pair of trousers, several sizes too large but more than comfortable. Once I am warm again, I feel a pre-dinner spurt of energy ___ dinner will be long in coming ___ and I ask him whether the lake is good for swimming in.
- 5 "Swimming ?" Mr. Cao says. "You aren't thinking of swimming, are you?"
- 6 "I thought I might," I confess. "What's the water like?"
- 7 He doesn't answer me immediately, turning instead to examine some receipts with exaggerated interest. Mr. Cao, with great off-handedness, addresses the air. "People are often drowned here," he says. After a pause, he continues. "When was the last one?" This question is directed at the cook, who is preparing a tray of mantou (squat, white steamed bread rolls), and who now appears, wiping his doughy hand across his forehead. "Was it the Beijing athlete ?" asks Mr. Cao.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage complete the statements given below with the help of the options that follow:

- Q.** (a) One benefit of sitting in the last row of the bus was that
(i) the narrator enjoyed the bumps.
(ii) no one stared at him.
(iii) he could see the sunflowers.
(iv) he avoided the dullness of the city.
- Ans.** (a) No one stared at him.
- Q.** (b) The narrator was travelling to
(i) Mount Bogda.
(ii) Heaven Lake.
(iii) a 2,000-metre high snow-peak.
(iv) Urumqi.
- Ans.** (b) Heaven Lake.
- Q.** (c) On reaching the destination the narrator felt relieved because
(i) he had got away from the desert.
(ii) a difficult journey had come to an end.
(iii) he could watch the snow-peak.
(iv) there were thick quilts on the beds.
- Ans.** (c) There were thick quilts on the beds.
- Q.** (d) Mount Bogda is compared to
(i) a horizontal desert surface.
(ii) a shining prism.
(iii) a Constable landscape.
(iv) the overcast sky.
- Ans.** (d) A shining prism.
- Q.** (e) Which two things in the bus made the narrator feel uncomfortable ?
- Ans.** (e) The two things in the bus which made the narrator feel uncomfortable were
- Q.** (f) What made the scene look like a Constable landscape ?
- Ans.** (f) The country rustic and realistic elements in the scenery made the scene look like a constable landscape.
- Q.** (g) What did he regret as the bus climbed higher?
- Ans.** (g) As the bus climbed higher he felt cold and regretted as he did not bring anything warm and cozy with him.
- Q.** (h) Why did the narrator like to buy food from outside?
- Ans.** (h) The narrator liked to buy food from outside as its taste was good, it was highly spiced and properly cooked the narrator found it toothsome.
- Q.** (i) What is ironic about pair of trousers lent by Mr. Cao?
- Ans.** (i) The pair of trousers lent by Mr. Cao were oversized yet the writer found them very comfortable.
- Q.** (j) Why did Mr. Cao not like the narrator to swim in the lake?
- Ans.** (j) Mr. Cao did not like the narrator to swim in the lake as he was aware of the fact that many people drowned during swimming . It could be dangerous so he wanted to avoid any mishappening.
- Q.** (k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:
- Ans.** (k) (i) Vendors
(ii) Exaggerated
- Q.** (i) Sellers (Para 4)
- Ans.** (i) The man behind him was eating over poweringly smelly goat's cheese.
- Q.** (ii) Increased (Para 7)
- Ans.** (ii) The leaking window of the bus.

Q 2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

10 marks

- 1 Thackeray reached Kittur along with a small British army force and a few of his officers. He thought that the very presence of the British on the outskirts of Kittur would terrorise the rulers and people of Kittur, and that they would lay down their arms. He was quite confident that he would be able to crush the revolt in no time. He ordered that tents be erected on the eastern side for the fighting forces, and a little away on the western slopes tents be put up for the family members of the officers who had accompanied them. During the afternoon and evening of 20th October, the British soldiers were busy making arrangements for these camps.
- 2 On the 21th morning. Thackeray sent his political assistants to Kittur fort to obtain a written assurance from all the important officers of Kittur rendering them answerable for the security of the treasury of Kittur. They, accordingly, met Sardar Gurusiddappa and other officers of Kittur and asked them to comply with the orders of Thackeray. They did not know that the people were in a defiant mood. The commanders of Kittur dismissed the agent's orders as no documents could be signed without sanction from Rani Chennamma.
- 3 Thackeray was enraged and sent for the commander of the Horse Artillery, which was about 100 strong, and ordered him to rush his artillery into the Fort and capture the commanders of the Desai's army. When the Horse Artillery stormed into the fort, Sardar Gurusiddappa, who had kept his men on full alert, promptly commanded his men to repel and chase them away. The Kittur forces made a bold front and overpowered the British soldiers.
- 4 In the meanwhile, the Desai's guards had shut the gates of the fort and the British Horse Artillery men, being completely overrun and routed, had to get out through the escape window. Rani's soldiers chased them out of the fort, killing a few of them until they retreated to their camps on the outskirts.
- 5 A few of the British had found refuge in some private residences, while some were hiding in their tents. The Kittur soldiers captured about forty persons and brought them to the palace. These included twelve children and a few women from the British officer's camp. When they brought in the presence of the Rani, she ordered the soldiers to be imprisoned. For the women and children she had only gentleness, and admonished her soldiers for taking them into custody. At her orders, these women and children were taken inside the palace and given food and shelter. Rani came down from her throne, patted the children lovingly and told them that no harm would come to them.
- 6 She, then, sent word through a messenger to Thackeray that the British women and children were safe and could be taken back any time. Seeing this noble gesture of the Rani, he was moved. He wanted to meet this gracious lady and talk to her. He even thought of trying to persuade her to enter into an agreement with the British to stop all hostilities in lieu of an inam (prize) of eleven villages. His offer was dismissed with a gesture of contempt. She had no wish to meet Thackeray. That night she called Sardar Gurusiddappa and other leading Sardars, and after discussing all the issues came to the conclusion that there was no point in meeting Thackeray who had come with an army to threaten Kittur into submission to British sovereignty.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements given below with the help of the options that follow :

- Q.** (a) Thackeray was a/an
- (i) British tourist.
 - (ii) Army officer.
 - (iii) Advisor to the Rani of Kittur.
 - (iv) Treasury officer.
- Ans.** (b) Army officer.

- Q.** (b) British women and children came to Kittur to
- (i) visit Kittur.
 - (ii) Enjoy life in tents.
 - (iii) Stay in the palace.
 - (iv) Give company to the army officers.

Ans. (b) Give company to the army officers

Answer the following questions briefly:

- Q.** (c) Why did Thackeray come to Kittur ?

Ans. (c) Thackeray sought to administer the territory of Kittur . He wanted to seal the treasury so that British could confiscate its treasure and wealth.

- Q.** (d) Why did Kittur officials refuse to give the desired assurance to Thackeray?

Ans. (d) The officers of Kittur were very loyal to the queen ,so they refused to sign any legal document without permission of Rani Chennamma.

- Q.** (e) What happened to the Horse Artillery?

Ans. (e) When the horse artillery stormed into the fort , the brave soldiers of Kittur kingdom under their efficient commander Gurusiddappa readily chased the enemy force away. In a very bold manner they faced the British and overpowered the British soldiers.

- Q.** (f) How do we know that the Rani was a noble soul?

Ans. (f) Rani Chennamma was a noble soul when her soldiers captured about forty persons including twelve children and a few women from the British officer's camp. She ordered her own soldiers to be imprisoned and assured safety and comfort to the captives.

- Q.** (g) How, in your opinion, would the British women have felt after meeting the Rani?

Ans. (g) The British women must have felt great sense of gratitude and feeling of admiration for the high standards and ethical values after being treated in such a sublime manner by Rani Chennamma.

- Q.** (h) Why did the Rani refuse to meet Thackeray?

Ans. (h) The Rani refused to meet Thackeray because she was not ready to compromise with the basic moral value that were part and parcel of her basic behaviour.

- Q.** (i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following :

- (i) aggressive/refusing to obey (Para 2)
- (ii) entered forcibly (Para 3)

Ans. (i) (i) Defiant
(ii) Stormed into

Q 3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

8 marks

The most alarming of man's assaults upon the environment is the contamination of air, earth, rivers and sea with lethal materials. This pollution is for most part irrevocable; the chain of evil it initiates is for the most part irreversible. In this contamination of the environment, chemicals are the sinister partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world; radiation released through nuclear explosions into the air, comes to the earth in rain, lodges into the soil, enters the grass or corn, or wheat grown there and reaches the bones of a human being. There to remain until his death. Similarly, chemicals sprayed on crops lie long in soil, entering living organisms, passing from one to another in a chain of poisoning and death, Or they pass by underground streams until they emerge and combine into new forms that kill vegetation, sicken cattle, and harm those who drink from once pure wells.

It took hundreds of millions of years to produce the life that now inhabits the earth and reach a state of adjustment and balance with its surroundings. The environment contains that are hostile as well as supporting. Even within the light of the sun, there are short-wave radiations with power to injure. Given time, life has adjusted and a balance reached. For time is the essential ingredient, but in the modern world there is no time.

The rapidity of change and the speed with which new situations are created follow the heedless pace of man rather than the deliberate pace of nature. Radiation is no longer the bombardment of cosmic rays; it is now the unnatural creation of man's tampering with the atom. The chemicals to which life is asked to make adjustments are no longer merely calcium and silica and copper and all the rest of the minerals washed out of the rocks and carried in the rivers to the sea; they are the synthetic creations of man's inventive mind, brewed in his laboratories, and having no counterparts in nature.

- Q.** (a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings.
Use recognisable abbreviations (wherever necessary ___ minimum four) and a format you consider suitable.

- Ans.** (a) Heading: Assaults upon the environment.
(i) Through man :
(A) Contamination of air, Earth, rivers & sea.
(B) Chemicals are sinister partners.
(C) Radiations released through explosions.
(D) Chemicals entering deep pores of the earth causing a chain of poisoning and death.
(E) Harming the vegetation and wild life.

Heading: Balance with the surroundings

- (A) Millions of years to maintain a balance.
(B) State of adjustments between hostile and supporting elements.
(C) Degraded value of time.

Heading :Rapid Changes

- (A) Following the heedless pace of man.
(B) Deliberate pace of nature .
(C) Synthetic creations of man's inventive mind.
(D) No substitution in nature.

Abbreviations

- (i) Environment: Eenvt
(ii) Laboratories: Lab

- Q.** (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

- Ans.** (b) Humans contaminate air, earth, water, sea and everything for his own benefits. Radiations released through nuclear explosions into the air and to the earth and it lead to acid rain, it affects the fertility of soil and the wheat grown in this soil affects the whole mankind. This leads to cancer and many other harmful diseases. It is very hard to make balance with surroundings. All the elements which are provided by nature, have to be used wisely because they are irreversible and form after millions of years. Chemical reaction will disturb the whole balance of nature. the unwanted changes which are done by men. He is least bothered about the changes that he is inventing by using artificial chemicals.

Synthetic creations of man's inventive mind are not substituted by the nature.

SECTION B_ (Writing Skills)

Q 4. The Principal, Sunshine Public School, Dindigul has invited the Inspector of Police (Traffic) to deliver a lecture on 'Road Safety' in her school. Draft a notice in about 50 words informing the students to assemble in the school auditorium.

OR

Publicly we proclaim that dowry is an evil. Privately we want our sons to fetch good dowries. Right from our school days we should be taught that demanding and even giving dowry is not only illegal but immoral too. Draw a poster in about 50 words highlighting dowry as a curse. You are Vikram/Sonia.

Ans. Notice

Sunshine Public School, Dindigul

11th March' 17 **NOTICE**

ROAD SAFETY

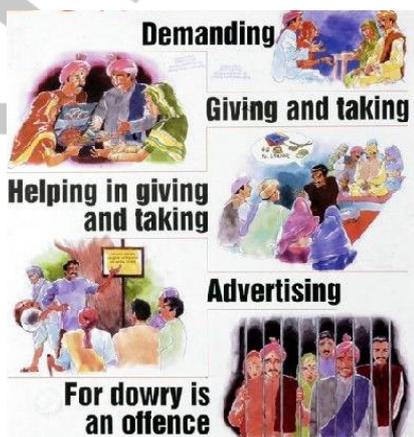
This is to inform all the students that we are organising a session on 'Road Safety' and session would be taken by the Inspector of Police (Traffic). All students kindly assemble in the auditorium at 10 A.M. All the students are requested to maintain discipline and decorum of the school.

Principal

OR

Dowry : A Curse

There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women.



“As long as she is wise & good, a girl has sufficient dowry” – Plautus

Q 5. There is a senior secondary school running right in the middle of Manu Vihar, a middle class colony full of housing society flats. In the morning as well as in the afternoon the road passing in front of the school is congested with school buses, mini buses, private cars, etc. Write a letter in 120 - 150 words to the Dy. Commissioner (Traffic) to provide at least two traffic police constables to regulate the traffic. You are Gautam/Gita, A-21 Akashdeep Apartments, Manu Vihar, Delhi.

OR

Sunshine Public School, Pune requires two sports coaches (one male and one female). Each should be a degree holder in physical education as well as an SAI certified coach in athletics. You have seen their advertisement and you know that you have these qualifications. Write an application in 120 - 150 words along with your resume. You are Praveen/Praveena, M-114, Najafgarh, Delhi.

Ans. (5)

A-21 Akashdeep Apartments
Manu Vihar, New Delhi
11th March '17

The Dy. Commissioner (Traffic),
Traffic Control Room

Sir,

Subject: Congestion on Roads during peak hours.

It is to bring in your kind notice that the traffic conditions are very poor in our locality also in the morning and afternoon the roads in our locality get congested with school buses, mini buses, private cars, etc. Due to which high sound and air pollution is caused in our locality.

To avoid such conditions we would request you to provide at least two police constables from traffic department who can control this problem of congestion.

I hope that you will personally look into the matter and try to solve our problem.

Thank You

Yours sincerely
Gautam

OR

Praveen Kumar
M-114, Najafgarh
Delhi
10 March 2009

The Principal
Sunshine Public School
Pune

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Subject: Application for the post of sports coach.

I wish to apply for the position of Sports Coach as advertised in the Courier Mail, Saturday 9 March, 2009 (reference no.) I am writing to express my interest in being considered for an appropriate position within

your school. I bring to any job a strong work ethic and desire to succeed, a willingness to cooperate with others, and a need to produce quality work.

Thank you for considering my application. Enclosed is a copy of my resume and academic record. I would appreciate an interview and am available at short notice.

Thank You

Yours Sincerely
Praveen.

- Q 6.** Every teenager has a dream to achieve something in life. What they are going to become tomorrow depends on what our youth dream today. Write an article in 150-200 words on 'What I want to be in life'. You are Simranjit/Smita.

OR

History Society of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Krishna Nagar sent a group of students to visit a place of historical interest. You, Anant/Anita, were its leader. Write a report in 150 - 200 words for the school newsletter on the tour, describing the place, its history, how you reached there and all that you have learnt.

Ans. (6)

ARTICLE
“What I want to be in life”

By- Simranjit

"What we dream today, is our tomorrow."

This statement is very true as everyone have aim in their lives. A man without aim and dream is merely a toy of situations. He can never achieve success in life . He may face troubles but if he works hard he will achieve it. I have already fixed the goal of my life that is to become a doctor.

As the profession of a doctor is really noble. He offers amazing and valuable services to the people. A good doctor is always respected and honoured. If I will become a doctor I can earn money more importantly I will earn respect which no other profession could give me. If I will become a doctor I will treat poor people without charging any fee moreover I will also work for maintaining hygiene every where.

I have made up my mind to serve as a doctor and that is why I have opted Biology in my Senior secondary examination and will also try to crack the AIPMT exam by working and studying hard.

If everything goes according to my plan I will become a doctor and the only thing which I would require in my journey of becoming a doctor is positive mind-set and hardwork.

OR

REPORT ON HISTORICAL PLACE
“Visit to historical Place”

Place : Raisen
Date : 20.3.2017

One day our teacher told us about some historical places. We were very happy to know about them. As a result we decided to visit the Bhojpur temple, the historical place in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. We started early in the morning and reached Bhojpur by our school bus at 10 o'clock. Bhojpur is a beautiful small village surrounded by rocky hills. The river Betwa flows nearby. The temple of Lord Shiva stands on a small hill near the river. It reflects the glorious part of our history. It has a big gate. The priest told us that the temple was built by Raja Bhoj. The structure is built with huge finely cut rocks kept one

over the other. 92 How could they have put such large rocks one over the other? It is amazing to look at the fine example of ancient architecture and sculpture. There is a huge 'Shivalinga' in the temple built on an equally large platform. It is one of the largest Shivalingas in the world. It fills the whole interior of the temple. The monument has rightly been adopted by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). We enjoyed our lunch in a garden near the temple. We also took some photographs there. We returned home in the evening. It was a pleasant tour which introduced us to the golden period of the history of Madhya Pradesh.

By- Anant (Team Leader)

- Q 7.** After the rainy season is over, mosquitoes start breeding. They cause malaria, dengue, chikungunya, etc. These diseases can sometimes prove to be fatal. As Principal of your school you have decided to deliver a speech on protection from mosquitoes. Write that speech in 150 - 200 words.

OR

"A career counselor (not you, yourself) is the best person to guide you in the choice of a career." Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against the motion.

Ans.(7) A SPEECH ON PROTECTION FROM MOSQUITOES

PROTECTION FROM MOSQUITOES

Good morning everyone present here ! It is time after rainy season and also the best time for breeding of mosquitoes. So today I am going to tell you some measures for protection from mosquitoes.

Use mosquito repellent any time you are outdoors. Even being out a short time can be long enough to get a mosquito bite. Make sure to follow directions on the label. Be aware of mosquitoes around you. If mosquitoes are biting you, reapply repellent, or think about going inside. Be aware of peak mosquito hours. The hours from dusk to dawn are peak biting times for many species of mosquitoes. Take extra care to use repellent and protective clothing during evening and early morning - or consider avoiding outdoor activities during these times. Use mosquito netting on baby carriages or playpens when your baby is outdoors. When weather permits, wear long-sleeves, long pants and socks when outdoors. Make sure screens are repaired and are tightly attached to doors and windows. Remove standing water from places like ditches, gutters, old tyres, wheel barrows, and wading pools. Mosquitoes can begin to grow in any puddle or standing water that lasts for more than four days, so don't let water collect around your home. Avoid camping overnight near freshwater swamps to reduce your risk of exposure to mosquitoes that carry the EEE virus. If you do go camping, use a tent with mosquito netting and use appropriate repellents.

OR

DEBATE

Good morning every present here ! the topic of today's debate is "A career counselor (not you, yourself) is the best person to guide you in the choice of a career." and I would like to speak in favour of the motion.

The use of counselling as a way of responding to people in distress has grown rapidly in recent years. While it has proven popular with many people, the rapid growth of counselling has also generated some disquiet and numerous questions. Confusion abounds in many quarters about what counselling is and to what extent it works. The position is complicated by the fact that there is considerable debate about how the effects of counselling should be measured. Nevertheless, robust and consistent evidence about the effectiveness of counselling is now accumulating. This paper provides a brief introduction to debates about effectiveness before summarising the results of some of the most influential bodies of research. It also identifies important limitations of existing findings.

Controlled trials conducted in health care settings indicate that counselling is an effective intervention, clinically and economically. Its costs and benefits are broadly comparable to those of antidepressant

medication. It is, moreover, a popular choice with many patients. Caution is sometimes attached to the results of these trials because, compared to trials of medication, the numbers of patients are relatively small. However, this paper argues that medical trials are, in fact, more likely to underestimate than overestimate the impacts and effectiveness of counselling. Studies of counselling in other settings indicate a high level of satisfaction among clients. Moreover, there is good evidence to suggest that counselling has an important preventative role in relation to mental illness: counselling has the capacity to reduce demand on psychiatric services by preventing less serious problems from becoming more serious, and by helping people to maintain reasonably good levels of mental health.

Sceptics often doubt the effectiveness of counselling because it appears to involve nothing other than one (or two) people "chatting" to another who is called a counsellor. Appearances are, however, deceptive. The communication that takes place within counselling is conducted within a very special kind of relationship. Practitioners are trained to be able to offer this special kind of relationship using appropriate techniques, but, above all else, using themselves. Human beings are social creatures who need at least some connections with others. What all approaches to counselling share is a commitment to apply insights and understandings about the importance of these connections to offer therapeutically effective relationships.

SECTION C_ (Literature : Textbooks and Long Reading Text)

Q 8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

At back of the dim class
One unnoted, sweet and young. His eyes live in a dream,
Of squirrel's game, in tree room, other than this.

Q. (a) Why is the class dim ?

Ans. (a) The words 'dim class' hints at a classroom which is dull and uninteresting.

Q. (b) How is the young child different from others?

Ans. (b) The young child is different from others because he hopes for a different and bright future.

Q. (c) What is he doing?

Ans. (c) He is dreaming about playing games in the open.

Q. (d) What is a tree room?

Ans. (d) Tree room is a place where students decorate the trees with different things to remember.

OR

Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through her wool
Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.
The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band
Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.

Q. (a) What is Aunt Jennifer doing with her wool?

Ans. (a) Aunt Jennifer's hands are 'fluttering through her wool' as she is an old lady on whom age has taken its toll.

Q. (b) Why does she find it difficult to pull her ivory needle?

Ans. (b) Her oppressed mental condition makes it difficult for her to pull an ivory needle while embroidering.

Q. (c) What does 'wedding band' stand for ?

Ans. (c) Wedding band stands for oppression.

Q. (d) Describe the irony in the third line.

Ans. (d) The wedding band is pretty much the opposite of Aunt J's tigers. The tigers are prancing and

free, while the wedding band is heavy and holds Aunt J back from the life she'd like to lead.

Q 9. Answer any four of the following questions in 30 - 40 words each :

- (a) "What a thunderclap these words were to me!" (Franz). What were those words and what was their effect on Franz?
- (b) Why did Douglas fail to come to the surface of the pool as he hoped to ?
- (c) What was Kamala Das's childhood fear ?
- (d) How is the Earth a source of life when all seems dead on it ? (Keeping Quiet)
- (e) How does Mr. Lamb react when Derry enters his garden ?
- (f) Which problem did the Maharaja face when he had killed seventy tigers ? How did he solve it ?

- Ans.**
- (a) The new order from Berlin shocked and stunned the students and villagers. M.Hamel told them in a solemn and gentle tone that it was their last French lesson .Henceforth, only German would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. Franz regretted the time when he could not pay attention to the lessons.
 - (b) Nine feet were more like ninety, his lungs were ready to burst, summoned all his strength and sprang upwards,he suffocated, paralysed and grew panicky.
 - (c) Since her childhood Kamala Das had a fear that she would lose her mother in some way or the other. Now that the mother is sixty -six years old and has a deteriorating health, the poet's fear returns.
 - (d) The Earth teaches us how new life springs from dead remains, and how there is life under apparent stillness.
 - (e) Mr. Lamb's attitude to the small boy is quite gentle, protective and accommodating. Like an elder in the family offering advice and instructions to the younger members, Mr Lamb advises the young boy to mind the apples lest he should trip. He also advises the boy not to feel afraid.
 - (f) The Tiger population suddenly became extinct in maharaja's kingdom. He solved it by marrying a girl of other kingdom which had a good tiger population.

Q 10. Answer the following questions in 120 - 150 words :

"For the children it is wrapped in wonder, for the elders it is a means of survival." What kind of life do the rag-pickers of Seemapuri lead?

OR

The peddler believed that the whole world is a rattrap. How did he himself get caught in the same ?

Ans. 10 The ragpickers lead a life which was devoid of all basic necessities. Seemapuri exists on the outskirts of Delhi-refugee camp people from Bangladesh, have left their home land for livelihood. - they live in dingy cells-small houses of mud with roof of tin and tarpaulin - no sewage, drainage or even fresh water- extremely poor - don't have enough to eat. There was scarcity of food. The children walked barefeet.theyhave to face the harsh realities of life everyday. To them garbage was gold not only because sometimes they found rupees in it but also that was the only thing for their survival in this world.

OR

One day the peddler was thinking of his rattraps. Suddenly he was struck by an idea that the whole world with its lands and seas, its cities and villages was nothing but a big rattrap. It offered riches and joys, shelter and food as baits in the same manner as the rattrap offered cheese and pork. As soon as someone touches the bait, he finds himself in the trap.

After stealing the crofter's money, the peddler believed that it was not safe to walk on the public highway. So he went into the woods. But it was a big and confusing forest. He walked and walked but could not get out of it. The forest having its trunks, branches and thickets appeared to him a big rattrap. Then he realized that he had fallen into the rattrap.

Q 11. Answer the following question in 120 - 150 words :

In India, the so-called lower castes have been treated cruelly for a long time. Who advised Bama to fight against this prejudice, when and how ?

OR

To choose between professional loyalty and patriotism was a dilemma for Dr. Sadao. How did he succeed in betraying neighter?

Ans11. Bama was a low -caste girl. She saw the upper caste people showing discrimination against lower caste people. They could not touch food and other items of the upper caste people. They had to work for them and bow their heads. Her spirit too revolted against this injustice. She felt terribly sad and agitated. She could not understand this human treatment since all are human beings. She wanted honour for all. Her brother Annan told her that she could do away with these indignities if she worked hard. Bama studied hard and stood first in her class. Many people became her friends and finally she won the long time battle of prejudice.

OR

Dr.Sadao was a famous surgeon and scientist of Japan. He was a sympathetic man who remained loyal to his profession even in adverse situations. He lived in his ancestral square stone house in Japan which was built upon rocks, above a narrow beach, on the Japanese coast.Dr.Sadao encounters with the dilemma-to live as private individual whose moral and ethical responsibility is to save the soldier &second is a Japanese to make the soldier arrest.

So as a doctor and as an individual his first job is to save man-takes ethical responsibility, he risks his life, fame and social status- takes him to his house and makes efforts to save him.

But his other side-sense of patriotism as well as nationalism also involves a report to police, takes the general in confidence and plans to make him killed but later on again helps the soldier in escaping off. Thus Dr.Sadao personality is displayed.

Q 12. Answer the following question in 120 - 150 words :

Attempt a character sketch of Dr. Kemp as law-abiding citizen.

OR

Lammeter sisters have money but not class or education. What do you think about them ?

Ans12. Like Griffin, Dr Kemp was also a scientist who lived in Burdock. Actually, they both had gone to the same college. He was a tall and slender young man with flaxen hair and a moustache almost white.

He was ambitious which was clear from the fact that he wanted recognition of his achievements. But then he was also a speculative philosopher. The night that Griffin came to his house Dr Kemp was working on a remote speculation of social conditions of the future.

Kemp is referred to as "the doctor," but his degree seems to be an academic one rather than a medical one. He continues his own study in hopes of being admitted to "The Royal Fellows". His own experiments and fascination with science enable him to listen sensibly to Griffin, but in spite of being rather contemptuous of his fellow citizens, his common sense and decency prevent him from being a part of Griffin's schemes.

Kemp was a law-abiding man, who, at the same time, respected the freedom of an individual. He promised to help Griffin initially, but when he came to know about his darker side and mad behavior from the newspapers, with a true spirit of a law-abiding citizen, he informed Colonel Adye of his presence at his house.

Kemp was tactful. At the same time he was bold.. Kemp tried to attain research fellowship by his scientific pursuits and hard work.

OR

One of the interesting features of the Lammeters is the fact that all their money has not been able to buy them much class nor education. They were virtuous, but had a lot of "country" in them.

Nancy Lammeter is apparently beautiful. She moves with lots of graceful movements, and lives completely up to the standards expected of a lady. She walks upright and up straight, has nice and candid manners, but she is not the smartest woman in the world. She also does not have the insightful personality one would expect from the heroine of a story. She is ambitious and understands her position in society well enough to aspire to higher places. However, the striking feature of Nancy Lammeter is her beauty, her height, her straight posture, and her moral code of ethics which she refused to detour from.

Priscilla is like Nancy's alter ego. She is plain, and certainly the uglier but smarter version of Nancy.

She is described as "square-shouldered", "clumsy", and "high-featured". However, she is also skilled in many trades, is no-nonsense, and actually has more common sense than Nancy in many ways. She is older than Nancy and understands that she is "the ugly one" yet that does not impede her from being self confident and saying what's on her mind.

Either way, the Lammeters lack a lot of brush with the city folk and that is what is most awkward about them.

Q 13. Attempt the following question in 120 - 150 words :

Why and how did Griffin burglarise the vicarage ?

OR

How did Silas' treatment of Sally Oates affect his life at Raveloe ?

Ans13. Griffin robbed vicar Bunting because he needed money urgently. Mrs. Hall had been pestering him to pay the arrears. He did not have any money with him. He did the theft in the early hours on Whit Monday. He took advantage of his invisibility. He removed all his clothes and bandages and became invisible. He entered vicar Bunting's, went to his study, and saw the money stolen. But he could not prevent it. The Buntings were aware of an intruder's presence inside their home; but they did not know what exactly was happening. Mrs. Bunting woke her husband after hearing suspicious noises, Mr. Bunting tried his best to catch the burglar. But the strange phenomenon of being robbed by an invisible burglar was beyond his comprehension. He tried to catch the thief, but there was none. There savings disappeared mysteriously from the chest of drawer in the study and they could not do anything.

OR

Sally Oates, a cobbler's wife, was sitting by the fire suffering from symptoms of "heart disease and dropsy" which reminded Silas of the symptoms his own mother experienced prior to dying. Silas remembered that a certain concoction made of "foxglove" which is referred to as "the stuff". Silas Marner's life, prior to Eppie was pretty much self-centered. He had suffered so much trauma and deceit in his former town of Lantern Yard that he chose to implode and remain isolated, caring only for making money and figuring out how to keep it away from everyone else. Isolation made Silas quite bitter and had loose touch with reality: The reality that humans are meant to interconnect, interact, and sometimes depend on each other.

When Silas suffered the major flop of having all of his gold stolen, he went into a frenzy that reminds one of his awful situation at Lantern Yard prior to moving to Raveloe..

Unfortunately for the newcomer to Raveloe, Silas Marner's hopes of opening up "some possibility of fellowship with his neighbours" by relieving the discomfort of the cobbler's wife brings only negative consequences. For after he has cured the symptoms of Mrs. Oates, he finds mothers at his door for a cure for whooping-cough, men for something for their rheumatism or their arthritis, all of whom carry silver in their hands. Never one for falsities, Marner tells them he cannot cure them; however, no one will believe him. After Marner turns them away, they blame attacks of their symptoms on him.

Thus it came to pass that his movement of pity towards Sally Oates, which had given him a transient sense of brotherhood, heightened the repulsion between him and his neighbours, and made his isolation more complete.

Marner becomes more and more reclusive. He begins to withdraw from society, instead working more hours and counting his gold.

He began to think it [the money] was conscious of him, as his loom was, and he would on no account have exchanged those coins...for other coins with unknown faces.

Year after year, Marner lives in this state of exile and rejection. After working all day, he counts his gold, bringing it from a hole in his floor and counting it fondly.