

**Series-B****A-831-B**Roll No. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 3

Total No. of Questions—12 ] [ Total No. of Printed Pages—12

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Time allowed : 3 hours ] [ Maximum marks : 85

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as possible.*

*Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.*

**Special Instructions :**

- (i) You must write question-paper series in the circle at top left side of the title page of your answer-book.
- (ii) While answering your questions, you must indicate on your answer-book the same question number as appears in your question-paper.
- (iii) The question-paper is divided into three **Sections—A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.**
- (iv) Observe word limit wherever prescribed.

QQ7/2

[ P.T.O.

## SECTION—A

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

1. Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Pune and other cities are not today what they used to be or were sixty years ago. Most of these cities have grown vertically and horizontally beyond recognition. There has been an amazing growth of population in all these cities and most of these cities have served and have been serving as centres of great opportunities, providing a higher standard or quality of life than the vast neglected countryside. There has been a steady migration of people from smaller towns and villages to all these cities.

2. Delhi, for instance, was a small, but elegant city, but after partition it started growing enormously with refugees from Pakistan settling down in different parts of the city and setting up minor and major business enterprises, contributing to all the overall economic growth of the city. What started as a ripple, soon took the form of a flood, and lakhs of people started migrating not only to Delhi, but

also to Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and other cities as these offered them jobs and the basic means of living. Many of them took up jobs in the Government or joined the flourishing factories or other big enterprises. Millions of poor living in the villages across the country also found in the cities opportunities for survival when they found they could no longer survive in their villages because of unemployment, under-employment, persistent failure of crop and other discouraging factors.

3. The poor who migrated to the cities built up their own huts and makeshift tents wherever they could possibly find open land on the periphery of the cities, near drains and sewers, under flyovers, near the railway tracks, etc. The urban poor became a class by themselves offering a wide variety of services as carpenters, masons, plumbers, cobblers, suppliers of milk, buyers of junk, scrap and old newspapers, rickshaw-pullers, press-walas, domestic help labourers in construction work, hawkers and the like. In a city like Mumbai, more than half the population lives in slums or other unauthorised structures. The other half of the city—the upper and

middle strata treat the slum dwellers as encroachers who have defiled and disfigured the cities. All the same, they recognise that these urban poor have been serving the city dwellers in one way or the other and they cannot probably do without them in the hectic day-to-day life they are leading.

4. Now comes the question. Can you deny the poor the right to live in the cities? If the city belongs to the rich and the middle-class people as much as to the poor, don't the civic authorities, the corporation, the municipality or the city development authority, have a duty to provide for the minimum needs of these citizens—like housing, sanitation, drinking water supply, medical care, access to education, etc.? Do they cease to be citizens of the country just because of poverty?

5. A big demolition drive is now on in Mumbai razing to ground all unauthorized constructions including slums. Beyond doubt, slums are an ugly sore in the city. It has become a permanent wart on a beautiful city. But what is the alternative? Slums proliferate just because the poor migrant has no other place to live in.

( 5 )

Can't the government and the civic authorities provide low-cost, but decent accommodation for the poor who come to work in the cities?

6. It should be the motto of the government to see that no rural family migrates to the city for want of the facilities that the city provides and the villages don't. Slums are the backlash of rural poverty. If rural India flourishes, urban India too flourishes. The best way to get rid of slums is to take care of the villages.

Questions :

- (a) (i) What is amazing about the big cities of India? 2
- (ii) What changes were noticed in Delhi after partition? 1
- (iii) Why did the villagers shift to big cities? 1
- (iv) Where do most of the poor people live in Mumbai? 1
- (v) Why do slums proliferate in big cities? 1
- (vi) What should be the motto of the government? 1

( 6 )

(b) Find the words from the passage which convey the similar meanings as given below : 1×3=3

(i) Wonderful (Para-1)

(ii) Graceful (Para-2)

(iii) Intruders (Para-3)

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

1. Gandhiji was much impressed by reading John Ruskin's *Unto This Last*. He translated it later into Gujarati entitling it *Sarvodaya*. This book brought great information in the life of Gandhiji and *Sarvodaya* became a great ideal of his life and philosophy. The broad outlines of this ideal were the following :

(a) That the good of an individual is contained in good of all.

(b) That the lawyer's work has the same value as that of a barber in as much as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.

(c) That a life of a labourer, i.e., the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman is a life worth living.

A-831-B/2

( 7 )

2. As a votary of non-violence, Gandhiji did not fully subscribe to the utilitarian concept of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. He hoped that a votary of Ahimsa would zealously strive for the greatest good of all and may be ready to sacrifice his life gladly for attainment of that ideal whereas a utilitarian would never sacrifice his life for the good of others. Hence, the ideal of the greatest good of all is superior to that utilitarian doctrine of the greatest good of the greatest number; the former being comprehensive enough to include in it the latter too.

3. He believed that if the ideal of Sarvodaya could be realised, there would be true democracy in which the highest and the humblest, the ruler and the ruled would be equal. This presupposes that all are good and pure. So distinctions of caste and outcaste would vanish. There would be no untouchables. The big capitalist and the toiling labourer would hold equal status. Everybody would earn his living by honest means and by the sweat of his brow.

4. There would be no distinction between intellectual and physical labour. People would abjure intoxicants of opium and liquor at their own will. There would be no exploitation of women. Every woman

who is not a wife, would be respected as the mother, sister or daughter according to her age. Swadeshi would be rule of life. A zealous spirit of sacrifice would imbue all of us. Everybody would be ready to sacrifice his life for the good of all and would never think of taking the life of his fellow brethren.

Questions :

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it. 4
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

SECTION—B

3. You are Shubham/Purnima of 585, Gandhi Nagar, Kullu. You want to let out a portion of your house. Draft a suitable advertisement, giving details to be published in the local daily in its 'To Let' column. 5

Or

You are Mohan/Radha of 35, Main Bazar, Solan. You have lost your briefcase while travelling by bus from Luxmi Nagar to Netaji Park, Solan. Draft a short notice in not more than 50 words to be published in *The Tribune* under the column, 'Lost and Found'.



4. The Anti-Tobacco Day was celebrated in your school in which declamation contest was held. Prepare a report in about 125 words to be published in your school magazine. You are Sanu/Anchal. 8

Or

As a Reporter of a National Daily, write a report of Diwali Celebrations, held at Kangra in around 100-125 words.

5. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper, expressing your concern about the 'Population Explosion'. Sign yourself as Rajesh/Nisha of GSSS, Dharampur. 8

Or

Write an application to the Principal of your school requesting him to postpone the house examination to be held in the month of March. Give suitable reasons to postpone the examination. Sign yourself as Rajat/ Ritika.

6. You are Abhinav/Tripta. You have noticed the use of computers in every sphere of life. Write an article in about 200 words on 'The importance of computers in our future life'. 8

Or

You are Manoj/Meena. Write an article in about 200 words on 'Health is Wealth'.

( 10 )

## SECTION—C

7. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Driving from my parent's home to Cochin  
 last Friday  
 Morning, I saw my mother, beside me, doze,  
 Open mouthed, her face ashen like that  
 Of a corpse and realized with pain  
 That she thought away, and looked ... .

Questions :

- (a) Name the poem and the poet. 1  
 (b) Where was the poet going? 1  
 (c) How did the poet's mother look? 1  
 (d) What did the poet realize with pain? 1

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.

Questions :

- (a) Name the poet and the poem. 1  
 (b) What does she find hard? 1  
 (c) What sits heavy on Aunt Jennifer's  
 hands? 1  
 (d) What is Aunt Jennifer doing with her  
 fingers? 1

( 11 )

8. Answer any *three* of the following questions in about 30 words each :  $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (a) What do you think is the colour of 'sour cream'? Why do you think the poet has used this expression to describe the classroom walls?
- (b) What will counting up to twelve and keeping still help us achieve?
- (c) What makes human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings?
- (d) What was the plea of the folk who had put up the roadside stand?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30 words each :  $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (a) Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall? Explain.
- (b) How did the instructor build a swimmer out of Douglas?
- (c) Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed?
- (d) Why did Gandhiji agree to the offer of 25% refund to the farmers?

10. Answer the following question in about 150-200 words : 8

The people in the story, *The Last Lesson*, suddenly realize how precious their language is to them. What shows you this? Why does this happen?

( 12 )

Or

Why was Kothamangalam Subbu considered No. 2 in Gemini studios?

11. Answer the following questions in about 125-150 words :

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Do you think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley? Why?

60

Or

Bama's experience is that of a victim of the caste system. What kind of discrimination does Zitkala-Sa's experience depict? What are their responses to their respective situations?

12. Answer the following questions in about 30 words each :

2×4=8

(a) What did the astrologers foretell as soon as the Tiger King was born?

(b) What will Dr. Sadao do to get rid of the man?

(c) What do you think was Jo's problem?

(d) Will injured McLeery be able help the prison officers to track Evans?

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