



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: ENGLISH
SAMPLE PAPER:1	Topic: SAMPLE PAPER 2020-2021 ENGLISH CORE (as per the revised syllabus)

PART A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (40 Marks)

Section-1: Reading Comprehension (20 Marks)

I. Read the passage given below carefully and answer any ten of the MCQs that follow. (1 × 10 = 10)

(1) There are phases in every child's and youth life where they show some aggressive traits more than usual. After all, the body, mind and soul of the growing person is at different stages of development and that brings its own problems. However, if the aggressive behaviour is lasting it should be scrutinized, and appropriate actions need to be taken. Parents and teachers alike are asked to draw on their life and work experience. Sometimes though, professional help will be required, for example from a psychologist to help the young person to regain emotional balance.

(2) The manifestations, as well as the causes of adolescent's aggression, can be very different. Important: In this context, when we talk about aggressive behaviour, we mean if the behavioural problems show over a longer period or exceed a normal acceptable amount. It can be said: Aggressive behaviour in children and adolescents is always a sign of helplessness and hopelessness. It is, so to speak, the last attempt to make a seemingly hopeless situation known while screaming for help. In recent years, it has become apparent that the aggressiveness among children and adolescents is becoming more commonplace as well as more distinct. Therefore, the whole issue can be interpreted as a cry for help by an entire generation in a changing society including its parents, teachers and educators.

(3) Aggressiveness in children and adolescents can manifest in various forms; combinations of several forms are not unheard. For example, verbally aggressive children often show a tendency to physical aggression. Nevertheless, you should first put an emphasis on the individual form(s) of aggressiveness at hand. Verbal aggression in children and adolescents may show towards peers, parents, educators and the general public. The child or young person insults or slanders his opponent, often using expletives, which significance they not yet understood in detail.

(4) Pushing, kicking, biting, hitting or throwing things - there are many forms of physical aggression in children and adolescents. These physical aggressions are often directed against their peers or younger kids, who are supposedly weaker. Compared to adults, physical aggression in youth is rather rare. Although most children love animals and quickly build a special bond with them, it is not uncommon to see aggression towards animals. As a rule of thumb, the animal is the "placeholder" if the child cannot find another outlet for his aggressions elsewhere. Even objects serve the young person as a valve to get rid of their aggressions. Either the object in question is thereby vandalized, or misused as a kind of weapon (for example, if things are thrown through the air and aimed at another person).

(5) We need to make a distinction between motivations and causes of aggression in children and adolescents. While the motivation can be understood as the immediate trigger, the cause is much deeper. Therefore, the young person looks for a reason to escalate. For example, frustration is a common motivation triggering aggressive behaviour. However, this experienced frustration has a deeper cause. This could, just to mention one, be too little attention by their parents or his entire environment.

(6) Before we get to the causes, there are still some other reasons, which trigger aggression in children and adolescents. Such are physical, mental or emotional distress, disorientation, neglect, insults and emotional hurt, fear, insecurity or perceived and experienced injustice.

(a) Sometimes though, professional help will be required, for example from a psychologist to help the young person to

- (i) develop positive personality traits
- (ii) get rid of negativity
- (iii) regain emotional balance
- (iv) develop humility

(b) Aggressive behaviour in children and adolescents is always a sign of

- (i) fatigue
- (ii) helplessness and hopelessness
- (iii) stress
- (iv) depression

(c) Aggressiveness among children and adolescents is becoming more commonplace as well as more

- (i) hazy
- (ii) similar
- (iii) obscure
- (iv) distinct

(d) Aggression in children and adolescents should be seen as their attempt to

- (i) scream for help
- (ii) reveal their hopelessness
- (iii) neither of the two
- (iv) both of these

(e) In the context of a child or a youth, when we talk about aggressive behaviour, we mean

- (i) if the behavioural problems show over a longer period or exceed a normal acceptable amount.
- (ii) if they have started to behave like bullies
- (iii) if they are grabbing, hitting, biting, and pushing
- (iv) if they demonstrate disruptive behaviour and act out without thinking about the consequences.

(f) What is commonly seen in verbally aggressive children?

- (i) helplessness
- (ii) hopelessness
- (iii) tendency to physical aggression
- (iv) cry for help

(g) Towards whom may the verbal aggression in children and adolescents show?

- (i) peers
- (ii) parents
- (iii) educators
- (iv) all of the above

(h) In which of the given forms is physical aggression seen in children and adolescents?

- 1. pushing

2. kicking
3. biting
4. hitting
5. throwing things

- (i) Only 5
- (ii) 1,2 and 3
- (iii) 2 and 3 only
- (iv) all of these

(i) Against whom is physical aggression often directed?

- (i) parents
- (ii) friends
- (iii) weaker children
- (iv) smaller children

(j) How can parents and teachers help a child mitigate their aggressive behaviour?

- (i) scrutinizing aggressive behavior
- (ii) taking appropriate actions
- (iii) seeking psychologist's help
- (iv) all of these

(k) Pick out the words/ phrases which are opposite in meaning to the given words: built (para 4); slump (para 5)

- (i) vandalized; escalate
- (ii) aggressions; distinction
- (iii) outlet; motivations
- (iv) frustration; triggering

II. Read the passage given below carefully and answer any ten of the MCQs that follow. (1 × 10 = 10)

August rainfall in 2020 has been the highest since 1926 with 32.7 cm — or about 27% more than what is normal for the month as per data released by the India Meteorological Department (IMD). In August 1926, the rainfall recorded was 34.8 cm, exceeding the normal by 33%. Though August rainfall was in excess of the expected, the overall figure for the year is likely to be normal with 96 to 104% of the long period average (LPA).

From June to September 6, rainfall was 7% more than what is normal for this period. Since the beginning of September, there has been a decrease in rainfall across India, but a revival around September 17 was expected. In the normal course, the monsoon begins its retreat from September 15 and this can go on for nearly a month.

The heavy rain in August was due to several long-lasting low-pressure systems (LPS) or rain-bearing winds, that formed in the Bay of Bengal and were vigorous enough to travel all the way from the southeastern coast up to north-west India. In a typical monsoon season, there are 12-13 LPSs. There were fewer this year, however, there were six of them in August and they lasted for several days. Together that led to several rainy days in August. The surplus rain was primarily in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The IMD admits that its monthly forecasts for July and August were widely off the mark due to “intra-seasonal” variations but its shorter-term forecast models had anticipated spells of heavy rain and adequately warned authorities.

North-West India has seen 10% less rainfall than what is normal; Central India has seen a 17% surplus; South India a 20% surplus and Northeast India received exactly what it normally gets. Cooler than normal conditions in the equatorial Central Pacific contributed to the increased rainfall. (The

Hindu newspaper)

- (a) Rainfall in the month of August 2020 has beenwhat IMD had predicted.
- (i) exactly as
 - (ii) less than
 - (iii) more than
 - (iv) data inadequate to compare
- (b) August rainfall in 2020 has been that in 1926.
- (i) not clear
 - (ii) same as
 - (iii) more than
 - (iv) less than
- (c) Rainfall in August 1926 wasnormal.
- (i) less than
 - (ii) more than
 - (iii) equal to
 - (iv) data inadequate
- (d) Rainfall in the year 2020 has been predicted to be less or more than long period average by only
- (i) 33%
 - (ii) 4%
 - (iii) 27%
 - (iv) 7%
- (e) Low pressure systems during monsoons can number up to
- (i) 9-10
 - (ii) 12-13
 - (iii) 15-17
 - (iv) 30-33
- (f) Rainfall in August 2020 was caused by as many aslow pressure systems.
- (i) 5
 - (ii) 6
 - (iii) 7
 - (iv) 8
- (g) The number of low pressure systems in 2020 monsoon was maximum so far.
- (i) the
 - (ii) more than the
 - (iii) less than the
 - (iv) not known
- (h) Monsoon normally starts receding from India
- (i) in mid September
 - (ii) from June to September
 - (iii) from September 17
 - (iv) not known
- (i) Which of the following states did not receive surplus rain in August 2020?
- (i) Rajasthan
 - (ii) Maharashtra
 - (iii) West Bengal
 - (iv) Telangana
- (j) Which of the following states received normal rain in August 2020?
- (i) Odisha and Gujarat
 - (ii) Andhra Pradesh And Tamil Nadu
 - (iii) Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh
 - (iv) Karnataka and Kerala

- (k) Which zone of India received normal rainfall in 2020 monsoon?
- (i) Central
 - (ii) South
 - (iii) North-west
 - (iv) Northeast

Section-2: Literature (20 Marks)

III. Read the Prose extracts given below and answer the questions that follow. (Answer any two choosing at least one from each book) (1 × 8 = 8)

A. (Flamingo)

And then in the midst of the terror came a touch of reason. I must remember to jump when I hit the bottom. At last I felt the tiles under me. My toes reached out as if to grab them. I jumped with everything I had.

- (a) Who is the narrator and where is he at this moment?
- (i) It is eleven year old Douglas; he is in the YMCA pool
 - (ii) It is William Douglas, the author; he is in the YMCA pool
 - (iii) It is eleven year old Douglas; he is swimming in the Warm Lake
 - (iv) It is four year old Douglas; he is at California beach, surfing with his father
- (b) How did he get caught in this situation?
- (i) A bruiser boy threw him into the pool
 - (ii) He already had a fright of water
 - (iii) He was still learning how to swim
 - (iv) All of these
- (c) What terror is he speaking of?
- (i) the terror of having lost his breath buried under waves
 - (ii) the uncontrollable, unreasonable terror that paralyzed him
 - (iii) the terror of dying by drowning
 - (iv) the terror that nothing could save him from drowning
- (d) When he was rigid with terror, what indicated to him that he was alive?
- (i) his racing pulse
 - (ii) his limp legs and arms
 - (iii) his pounding heart and head
 - (iv) his sight of the yellow water

B. (Flamingo)

“That was not so badly said, my good fellow. Perhaps we should let the sheriff alone on Christmas Eve. But now get out of here as fast as you can.”

- (a) Who is the speaker? Who is he speaking to?
- (i) the ironmaster is speaking to the peddler
 - (ii) the crofter is speaking to the rattrap seller
 - (iii) the master blacksmith is speaking to the peddler
 - (iv) Edla is speaking to the peddler
- (b) Why does he mention the sheriff?
- (i) to invite him over for Christmas feast
 - (ii) to ask him to help the good fellow
 - (iii) to hand over the ‘good fellow’ for theft
 - (iv) to hand over the ‘good fellow’ for deception
- (c) What was ‘not so badly said’?
- (i) that the world is a rattrap; it offers baits to trap people

- (ii) that the world is very cruel; it lets tramps like him die of hunger
 - (iii) that the world is very cunning; it offers the temptation and makes a person steal
 - (iv) that the world is nothing but an endless forest where one loses way and gets trapped
- (d) Why does he decide the sheriff should be left alone?
- (i) he did not want to disappoint Edla
 - (ii) he was impressed by the rattrap theory
 - (iii) he liked the man when he appeared washed and groomed
 - (iv) so that he (sheriff) could celebrate Christmas with his own family

C. (Vistas)

“Very silly of your stupid old daddy. Where was I? Well, you know about the pennies.”

- (a) Name the speaker and the listener.
- (i) The speaker is Clare and the listener is her four year old daughter Jo.
 - (ii) The speaker is Jo and the listener is her daddy Jack.
 - (iii) The speaker is Jack and the listener is his four-year-old daughter Jo.
 - (iv) The speaker is Jack and the listener is his two-year-old daughter Jo.
- (b) What are the two doing here?
- (i) As usual, Jack is telling Jo a story at bedtime
 - (ii) Jo is insisting Jack to tell a story in daytime
 - (iii) As usual, Jack is telling Jo a story before her Saturday afternoon nap
 - (iv) Jo is insisting Jack to tell a new story
- (c) What was ‘silly’ as the speaker mentions?
- (i) He did not mention the condition set by the wizard.
 - (ii) He forgot to tell about the owl.
 - (iii) He said Roger ‘fish’ instead of Roger Skunk.
 - (iv) He didn’t say the wizard hit mommy.
- (d) Why does the speaker say ‘You know about the pennies’?
- (i) because Jo knew all his stories had the same basic plot
 - (ii) because he had already told her this story before
 - (iii) because she was an intelligent girl
 - (iv) because he was in a hurry to finish the story

IV. Read the Poetry extract given below and answer the questions that follow. (Answer any one)(1 × 4 = 4)

A.

*They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.*

- (a) Why do Aunt Jennifer's tigers not fear the men beneath the tree?
- (i) because those men are not hunters
 - (ii) because they are not real but man- made tigers
 - (iii) because they are very confident of their own strength and supremacy.
 - (iv) because they are not like frightened like Aunt Jennifer
- (b) What does the term ‘chivalric certainty’ convey?
- (i) certainty that they are moving on their own domain
 - (ii) confidence that nobody can harm them
 - (iii) certainty about their power being supreme
 - (iv) confidence that comes with strength and courage like that of knights
- (c) How are Aunt Jennifer's tigers different from her?
- (i) they are bold; she is intrepid
 - (ii) they are anxious; she is terrified
 - (iii) they prance sleekly; her fingers flutter

- (iv) all of these
- (d) How do Aunt Jennifer's tigers look in their world of green?
- (i) They stand out like shining yellow gems
 - (ii) They look like denizens of forest
 - (iii) They look like topaz coloured big cats
 - (iv) They look bright in their yellow skin

B.

*Now we will count to twelve and we will all keep still
For once on the face of the Earth let's not speak in any language,
let's stop for one second,
and not move our arms so much.*

- (a) What does the poet want everyone to do at the count of twelve?
- (i) He wants everyone to stop talking
 - (ii) He wants everyone to stop all movement
 - (iii) He wants everyone to stop all speech and activity
 - (iv) all of these
- (b) What purpose will be served by keeping quiet?
- (i) It will enable everyone to introspect
 - (ii) It will help people to understand each other
 - (iii) It will connect everybody in peace
 - (iv) all of these
- (c) What does 'on the face of Earth' refer to?
- (i) in the apparent world on the surface of the earth
 - (ii) in the different countries of the world
 - (iii) in the different languages of the world
 - (iv) in the different organisms of the world
- (d) Explain: 'not move our arms so much'?
- (i) not move from our place
 - (ii) not engage into acts of the aggression or destruction
 - (iii) not work with our hands so much
 - (iv) all of these

V. Answer any eight of the following questions as briefly as possible. (1 × 8 = 8)

- (a) Why did Gandhiji demand 50% refund from the British landlords?
- (b) What is the exotic moment that the poet talks of in the poem, 'Keeping Quiet'?
- (c) What effect did M. Hamel's announcement cause in Franz?
- (d) What do the parting words and smile of the poet signify?
- (e) What does the poet convey with the term 'slag heap'?
- (f) What is the vicious circle which traps the bangle makers of Firozabad?
- (g) What, according to Keats, causes the pall or gloom to befall over our spirits and what removes it?
- (h) What is a 'first day cover'?
- (i) Why is Derry filled with self-hatred?
- (j) Why did Roger Skunk go to visit the owl?

PART B - SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (40 marks)

Section-1: Writing (16 marks)

VI. You are Manav/Manvi, A/4, Pedar Road, Mumbai. You have lost your stationery pouch containing your Examination Admission Card while travelling by 8.30 local train from Borivili to

Thane. Draft a classified advertisement in not more than 50 words, to be published in Mumbai Times. (3 marks)

OR

Due to the surging number of Coronavirus infections in the city, schools have to remain closed for another month as per Government orders. As Principal of Aravalli School, Jaipur, draft a notice in not more than 50 words to be displayed on the school website. You are Sumit/Smita.

VII. You are Ravi/Rati, the Head Boy/Girl of Aastha Public School, Hyderabad. Your school is organising an inter-school Badminton Tournament from November 4 to 10, 20XX. Write a formal invitation to Ms Jwala Gutta, former World No. 6 to declare the tournament open at 10.30 a.m. on Nov. 5, 20XX at the school indoor stadium. (3 marks)

OR

You are Amish/Amyra, a bestselling author equally popular among the young and the old. You have been invited to inaugurate a Book Festival for school children at Rainbow Public School, New Delhi. Draft a letter of acceptance confirming that you will attend the function.

VIII. You took the victim of a hit and run accident to a renowned hospital in New Delhi and were appalled by the disorder and apathy of the Casualty Department. The injured was attended to only after much precious time had been lost. Write in 120-150 words a letter to the Editor of a newspaper highlighting the incident. You are Ravi/Reena, B-2, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi. (5 marks)



OR

You are Vipul/Vidhi, living at 7, Manvendra Marg, Agra. Read the Hindustan Times advertisement given below and apply for the post you are eligible for. Also include your bio-data separately

Chaudhary Ramadhar Singh College, Gautam Buddha Nagar invites applications for the following posts:
Lecturers (English, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics) - Masters and NET qualified
Lab Assistants (Physics, Chemistry) – Bachelors degree , 1 year experience
Office staff (Accountant, receptionist, Office Assistant) –Bachelors degree, 2 years' experience Apply at crscjobs@gmail.com OR Chaudhary Ramadhar Singh College, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Greater Noida 201xxx

IX. You recently attended an Asthma prevention camp organised by Agastya Memorial Hospital, Janakpuri, Delhi, to observe World Asthma Day. Write a report on the same in 120–150 words for your school magazine. You are Anuj Agarwal, President, Health Club. (5 marks)

OR

The invention of mobile phone has revolutionised human life. If used judiciously, it can be a boon but if misused, it can prove to be a curse. Write an article in 120–150 words on 'Mobile phone and human life'. You are Asha/ Ashish.



Section-2: Literature (24 marks)

X. (Flamingo) Answer any five of the following questions briefly. (2 × 5 = 10)

- (a) What are the hazards of working in the glass bangle industry?
- (b) What was the ironmaster's reaction on seeing the poor state of the peddler? What do you gather about his character from that?
- (c) Why is 'grandeur' associated with the 'mighty dead'?
- (d) How did Gandhiji respond to the commissioner's advice?
- (e) What imagery does the poet use to show slum children suffering malnutrition?
- (f) Why did Douglas choose to learn swimming at the YMCA pool?

XI. (Vistas) Answer any two of the following questions briefly. (2 × 2 = 4)

- (a) Why did Evans excuse himself when Jackson ordered him to take off his hat?
- (b) Why did the booking clerk at the Third Level refuse to accept the money Charley offered for a ticket?
- (c) Why does Jo call Roger Skunk's mommy stupid?

XII. Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words. (5 marks)

- (a) "The order from Berlin changed the situation in the school." Describe the Last Lesson in the light of the above remark.
- (b) How did Gandhiji use satyagraha and non-violence to liberate the sharecroppers of Champaran?

XIII. Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words. (5 marks)

- (a) How did meeting with Mr. Lamb mark a turning point in Derry's life?
- (b) What was the dilemma faced by Dr. Sadao? What did he do to resolve it?

