

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: ENGLISH	
SAMPLE PAPER:2	Topic: SAMPLE PAPER 2020-2021	
	ENGLISH CORE (as per the revised syllabus)	

Part-A (40 Marks)

1. Read the passage given below:

- 1. When you grow up in a place where it rains for five months a year, wise elders help you to get acquainted with the rain early. They teach you that it is ignorance to think that it is the same rain falling every day. Oh no! the rain is always doing different things at different times. There is rain that is gentle, and there is also rain that falls too hard and damages the crops. Hence, the prayer for the sweet rain that helps the crops to grow.
- 2. The monsoon in the Naga Hills goes by the native name, Khuthotei (which means the rice-growing season). It lasts from May to early or mid-October. The local residents firmly believe that Durga Puja in October announces the end to rain. After that, one might expect a couple of short winter showers, and the spring showers in March and April. Finally, comes the 'big rain' in May; proper rainstorms accompanied by heart-stopping lightning and ear-splitting thunder. I have stood out in storms looking at lightning arc across the dark skies, a light-and-sound show that can go on for hours.
- 3. This is the season when people use the word sezuo and suzu to refer to the week-long rains, when clothes don't dry and smell of mould, when fungus forms on the floor and when you can't see the moon or the stars.
- 4. The rains are also called after flowering plants and people believe that the blossoming of those plants draws out rain. Once the monsoon sets in, field work is carried out in earnest and the work of uprooting and transplanting paddy in flooded fields is done. The months of hard labour are June, July and August. In August, as the phrogo plant begins to bloom, a rain will fall. This August rain, also called phrogo, is a sign that the time for cultivation is over. If any new grain seeds are sown, they may not sprout; even if they do sprout, they are not likely to bear grain. The rain acts as a kind of farmer's almanac.
- 5. The urban population of school-goers and office-goers naturally dislikes the monsoon and its accompanying problems of landslides, muddy streets and periodic infections. For non-farmers, the month of September can be depressing, when the rainfall is incessant and the awareness persists that the monsoons will last out till October. One needs to have the heart of a farmer to remain grateful for the watery days, and be able to observe—from what seems to the inexperienced as a continuous downpour—many kinds of rain. Some of the commonly known rain-weeks are named after the plants that alternately bloom in August and September. The native belief is that the flowers draw out the rain.
 - 6. Each rain period has job to fulfil: October rain helps garlic bulbs to form, while kumunyo rain helps the rice bear grain. Without it, the ears of rice cannot form properly. End of October is the most beautiful month in the Naga Hills, as the fields turn gold and wild sunflowers bloom over the slopes, all heralding the harvest. Prayers go up for protecting the fields from storms, and the rains to retreat because the grains need to stand in the sun and ripen. The cycle nears completion a few weeks before the harvest, and the rain does retreat so thoroughly from the reaped furrows that the earth quickly turns hard. The months of rain becomes a distant memory until it starts all over again.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer Any Ten of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: $(1\times10=10)$

- (1) The rains are called after flowering plants because:
 - (i) Heavy rains kill plants.
 - (ii) Flowers grow in the rainy season.
 - (iii) It is believed that the plants bring the rain.
 - (iv) Flowers grow all the year round.
- (2) The rain is like a calendar for farmers because:
 - (i) It tells them when to sow and when to harvest.
 - (ii) It tells them the birthdays of their children.
 - (iii) Each month has a time for plantation.
 - (iv) Different kinds of rain tell different things.
- (3) People who live in cities don't like rain because:
 - (i) It brings mud and sickness with it.
 - (ii) They are not bothered about the farmers.
 - (iii) They don't like the plants that grow during the rain.
 - (iv) Going shopping becomes difficult.

(4)	People pray asking the rain to retreat because:					
	(i) The fungus and mould need to dry.					
	(ii) Children don't get a chance to play.					
	(iii) The crops n	(iii) The crops need the sun and heat to ripen.				
	(iv) They like to	pray.	-			
(5)	(5) What do the elders want you to understand bout rain?					
	(i) That rain is	That rain is always welcomed				
	(ii) That the sar	That the same rain falls everyday				
	(iii) That the rain always damages the crops					
	iv) That rain always does different things at different times					
(6)	What helps the crops to grow?					
	(i) Gentle rain		(ii) Prayer for rain			
	(iii) Rain that fa	lls too hard	(iv) Early rain			
(7)	Which of these pictorials represents the duration of monsoon in Naga Hills?					
	(i) May	Oct	(ii) Jan	Dec		
	(iii) Apr	Jun	(iv) _{Jan}	Jun		
(8)	(8) What does Durga Puja mean to the farmers of the Naga hills?					
	(i) It is a holy f	estival for them.				
	(ii) It announce	es the end of rain.				
	(iii) They expect thereafter winter showers.					
	(iv) They look for light and sound show during the festival.					
(9)	9) What kind of rain is called senzo?					
	(i) Winter mon	isoon	(ii) Summer rains			
	(iii) Week long 1	ain	(iv) Short winter shower			
(10) W	hat is the occupa	tion of more than half of th	ne population of Naga hills?			
(i)	Agriculture and	d farming	(ii) Leather industry			
(ii	ii) Non-farming		(iv) Floriculture			
(11) W	hen can one see s	sunflowers blooming all ov	ver the Naga hills?			
(*)	Europe Mary to C	Val. 1	(22) In Comtombon Oatobon			

(1:

(i) From May to October

(ii) In September – October

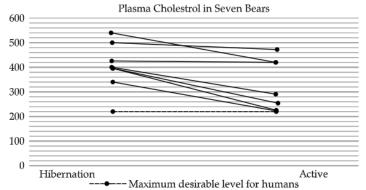
(iii) End of October

(iv) During the retreat of rain

2. Read the passage given below:

- 1. Understanding how hibernators, including ground squirrels, marmots and bears, survive their long winter's naps may one day offer solutions for problems such as heart disease, osteoporosis and muscular dystrophy.
- 2. Nearly everything about the way an animal's body works changes when it hibernates, and preparations start weeks or months in advance. The first order of business is to fatten up.
- "Fat is where it's at for a hibernator." says Matthew Andrews, a molecular biologist at the University of Minnesota Duluth who studies 13-lined ground squirrels. "You bring your own lunch with you". Packing lunch is necessary because the animals go on the world's strictest diet during the winter, surviving entirely off their white fat. "They have their last supper in October; they don't eat again until March," Andrews says.
- 4. Recent analysis revealed that Scandinavian brown bears spend the summer with plasma cholesterol levels considered high for humans; those values then increase substantially during hibernation, Frobert and his colleagues reported. These "very, very fat" bears with high cholesterol also get zero exercise during hibernation. Lolling about in the den pinches off blood vessels, contributing to sluggish circulation. "That cocktail would not be advisable in humans," Frobert says. It's a recipe for hardened arteries, putting people at a risk of heart attacks and strokes.
- Even healthy young adult humans can develop fatty streaks in their arteries that make the blood vessels less flexible, but the bears don't build up such artery-hardening 75 streaks. "Our bears, they had nothing," Frobert says. It's not yet clear how the bears keep their arteries flexible, but Fröbert hopes to find some protective molecule that could stave off hardened arteries in humans as well.

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		your understanding of the above passag the most appropriate option:	ge, answer ANY TEN of the questions given belo $(1 \times 10$		
(1) Which problem may be solved by studying long winter naps of bears?					
	` ′	(i) Heart disease	(ii) Lung disease		
		(iii) Brain disease	(iv) Obesity		
	(2)	Nearly everything about the way an anim			
	. ,	(i) eats	(ii) hibernates		
		(iii) respires	(iv) excretes		
	(3)	When do animals start preparing for hibe	ernation?		
		(i) Weeks in advance	(ii) Months in advance		
		(iii) Sometimes (i) and Sometimes (ii)	(iv) Neither (i) Nor (ii)		
(4)	M	atthew Andrews belongs to which Univ	ersity?		
	(i)	University of Minnesota, Duluth	(ii) University of Oxford		
	(ii	i) University of Cambridge	(iv) University of Pricetown Argent		
(5)	W	hat is the main animal on which Andrey	vs is studying?		
	(i)	Bears	(ii) Polar Bears		
	(ii	i) 13-lined Ground Squirrels	(iv) All of these		
(6) When do the animals studied by Andrews have their last supper?					
	(i)	January	(ii) July		
	(ii	i) August	(iv) October		
(7)	7) How much exercise do bears get during hibernation?				
	(i)	Zero	(ii) Maximum		
	(ii	i) Stringent	(iv) On alternate days		
(8) The study has been done for		ne study has been done for	level in bears.		
	(i)	Plasma Cholesterol	(ii) Red blood Cells		
	(ii	i) White Blood Cells	(iv) Bone Marrow		
(9)	9) How do the bears keep their arteries flexible?				
	(i)	Protective skin layer	(ii) Protective molecule		
	(ii	i) Protective bones	(iv) Not known yet		
(10) Tł	ne word 'sluggish' used in Para 4 means			
	(i)	Active	(ii) Hyperactive		
	(ii	i) Inactive	(iv) Crazy		
(11) Pi	ck out the word or phrase from the passa	nge which means opposite to 'hidden'.		
	(i)	Revealed	(ii) Considered		
	(ii	i) Substantially	(iv) Contributing		

3. Read the extract given below and attempt ANY TWO of the three given by answering the questions that follow. (a) But I got mixed up on the first words and stood there, holding on to my desk, my heart beating, and not daring to look up. (i) Who is 'I' here? a. Mr. Hamel **b.** Franz c. Village sarpanch d. Not clear from the story (ii) What was asked in the class from 'I'? a. Rule of grammar b. Addition rule d. Essay on 'The Language' **c.** Multiplication table of 18 (iii) Why did he stand holding the desk? a. He was surprised at the question. b. He had not prepared his lesson. He was absent the previous day. **d.** He did not listen the question clearly. (iv) What was the reaction of the teacher? a. Scolded him b. Shouted at him c. Sent him out of the class d. Pitied him (b) 'Why not organise yourselves into a cooperative?' I ask a group of young men who have fallen into the vicious circle of middlemen who trapped their fathers and forefathers. (i) Who is 'I' in the above lines? a. Saheb b. Mukesh c. Anees Jung d. Khushwant Singh (ii) What suggestion did 'I' did give to a group of young men? a. Organise into a trade union **b.** Organise into a co-operative **c.** Organise into an armed force d. Organise into market (iii) What is a 'co-operative'? a. An organisation run by a single person **b.** An organisation run by a group of people A market d. A stock market (iv) What reasons did the group give to 'I' for not forming a co-operative? a. Hauled by police **b.** Dragged to jail c. No leadership d. All of these (c) I talked to a psychiatrist friend of mine, among others. I told him about the third level at Grand Central Station, and he said it was a waking dream wish fulfilment. He said I was unhappy. That made my wife kind of mad, but he explained that he meant the modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and all the rest of it, and that I just want to escape. (i) Who is the psychiatrist friend of 'I'? b. Galesburg a. Jack c. Sam d. Charley (ii) How did his psychiatrist friend diagnose his problem? a. Sleeplessness b. Anxiety c. Waking dream wish fulfilment d. Both a and b (iii) Why did the psychiatrist's analysis make Louisa lose her temper?

a. He had analysed that Charley was unhappy.

- **b.** He had analysed that Charley was a prince.
- c. He had analysed that charley had become mad.
- **d.** He had not shared his analysis report with Louisa.

(iv) How did psychiatrist explain the problem of 'I' and appease Louisa?

- a. He was trying to escape his fears and frustrations.
- **b**. He was trying to lead a happy life.
- c. He was trying to become sufficiently rich.
- d. He was trying to guide him.

4. Read the extract given below and attempt ANY ONE of the two given by answering the questions that follow. (a) On sour cream walls, donations, Shakespeare's head, Cloudless at dawn, civilized dome riding all cities. Belled, flowery, Tyrolese valley. Open-handed map Awarding the world its world. (i) What is the condition of the classroom wall? a. State of maintenance b. State of neglect c. State of delight d. State of richness (ii) What aspects show a civilized race? a. Picture of Tyrolese valley b. Shakespeare's bust d. All of these c. World map (iii) What is the specialty of the Tyrolese Valley? a. Flowers b. Bells c. Carpets d. Maps (iv) What type of map has been referred to here? a. Cloe-handed map b. Open-handed map d. Globe c. Foldable map (b) In spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth of noble natures, of the gloomy days, of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways made for our searching: 'yes, in spite of all, some shape of beauty moves away the pall from our dark spirits.' (i) Who is the poet/poetess of these lines? a. A Thing of Beauty b. Keeping Quite c. Aunt Jennifer's Tigers d. My Mother at Sixty Six (ii) What types of ways are being discussed here? a. Healthy and charming b. Unhealthy and darkened c. Bright and Hopeful d. Hopeless and disgusting (iii) What does 'pall' mean? a. Sun b. Moon c. Cloud d. Star (iv) What type of days are we spending presently? a. Charming b. Unforgetful c. Happy d. Gloomy Attempt ANY EIGHT questions from the ten given below by choosing the correct option (1×8=8) Which of these languages were forced to be taught after the end of the war? (a) English language (b) French language (d) German language (c) Russian language (ii) Who inhabited in the little grey cottage by the roadside? (b) A young lady (a) A young boy (c) An old man without a wife or child (d) An old woman without a husband or child (iii) Who has written the story in which Gandhiji fought for the peasants of Champaran? (a) Louis Fischer (b) Khushwant Singh (c) Kamala Das (d) Shakespeare (iv) What fear does the poetess want to convey through her poem "My Mother at Sixty Six"? (a) Fear of moving into a new city. **(b)** Fear of separation of a child from his/her mother. (c) Fear of separation from husband/wife. (d) Fear of separation from children. Is the last stanza of the poem 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum' in contradiction to the other stanzas of that poem? (a) The last stanza is optimistic in contrast to the entire poem. (b) The last stanza is pessimistic in contrast to the entire poem. (c) The last stanza is joyful in contrast to the entire poem. (d) The last stanza is unforgettable in contrast to the entire poem.

- (v) Is the last stanza of the poem 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum' in contradiction to the other stanzas of that poem?
 - (a) The last stanza is optimistic in contrast to the entire poem.
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 - (d) The last stanza is unforgettable in contrast to the entire poem.
- (vi) What type of things do we like to read and hear?
 - (a) The lovely tales of the movie stars.
- (b) The lovely tales of the freedom fighters.
- (c) The lovely tales of the martyrs.
- (d) The lovely tales of the fairies.
- (vii) Through which emotion does the poet connect to Aunt Jennifer?
 - (a) Sadness

(b) Sympathy

(c) Gratefulness

- (d) Comment
- (viii) Which American President had the hobby of stamp collection?
 - (a) President Washington

(b) President Wilson

(c) President Clinton

- (d) President Roosevelt
- (ix) How Tom appeared in front of Sadao?
 - (a) Tom was flung up out of the yacht near Sadao's home.
 - (b) Tom was flung up out of the ocean near Sadao's home.
 - (c) Tom was flung up out of the yacht near Sadao's clinic.
 - (d) Tom was flung up out of the ocean near Sadao's clinic
- (x) What was the name of Jack's son?
 - (a) Bobby

(b) Tobby

(c) Lobby

(d) Crobby

Part-B (40 Marks)

6. Attempt any ONE of the following

Evaluation, using appropriate format and fluency, appropriacy of style and tone

(a) Every year, with the end of monsoon season, there is a sudden uprising in the cases of dengue, chikunguniya, etc. You are the Principal of Sunshine Public School, Manu Vihar. In the management meeting, you have put up the proposal which was unanimously accepted to allow the students to wear full sleeve shirts and trousers as school uniform for the next 1 month. Write the notice in about 50 words.

OR

- (b) You are the Dean, Admissions, MNT Professional College, Chandigarh. Draft an advertisement in about 50 words giving information about admission in undergraduate courses offered by your college mentioning the required details.
 3
- 7. Attempt any ONE of the following

Evaluation, using appropriate format and fluency, appropriacy of style and tone

(a) As Sumit Negi, invite your friends to the house warming ceremony of your newly constructed house.
3

OR

- (b) The famous economist, Prem Shankar Jha has been invited to share his views on the important features of the last budget. The Lion's Club has sought his presence. On his behalf, draft a reply expressing your regret to not attend the same. Give a suitable reason for your inability to attend.
 3
- 8. Attempt any ONE of the following

Evaluation, using appropriate format and fluency, appropriacy of style and tone

(a) The medical tourism is on the rise in India. People of the West are looking towards medical expertise and advancement taking place in India. Write a letter in about 120–150 words to the editor of a national daily describing the benefits of medical tourism for India. Sign as Karan/Karuna, M 114, Mall Road, Kanpur.
5

OR

- (b) There is an urgent vacancy at Bal Vidya Public School, Bhilai for a political science teacher for senior secondary classes.
 - The school has given an advertisement in The Bhilai Express. As Sanjay/ Sanjana Sharma from 21, Vasant Marg, Bhilai, apply for the job along with the resume for the advertised post. 5
- 9. Attempt any ONE of the following

Evaluation, using appropriate format and fluency, appropriacy of style and tone

(a) Write an article in 150-200 words on 'The State of Education Today'. The article must refer to the noble nature of education in the past in comparison to the commercialisation of the education in recent years. You are Karan/Karuna.
5

OR

(b) A blood donation camp was organized by an NGO – 'For Your Health' near your residence. Write a report in 150-200 words for a local newspaper covering the arrangements, doctors team, refreshment served etc.
5

10. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each.

- (Any Five) $(2\times5=10)$
- (i) How was Saheb's name in contradiction to his state of life?
- (ii) What were the feeling of Douglas when he was overthrown in the swimming pool?
- (iii) Why was the ironmaster kind to the peddler? Where did he invite him to and why?
- (iv) What was the pain of the poetess of 'My Mother at Sixty-Six'?
- (v) How does a thing of beauty help us?
- (vi) What is the perception of the phrase 'massive weight of uncle's wedding band' in Aunt Jennifer's life?

11. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each.

(Any Two) $(2\times2=4)$

- (i) What were the two contradictory feelings that arouse in the minds of the doctor and his wife upon seeing the wounded soldier of the enemy army?
- (ii) What were the reactions of the people upon seeing the disfigured face of Derry?
- (iii) What was the judgment of Governor about Evans when he was arranging to get his exam conducted?

12. Answer the following in 120-150 words.

What is the importance of our native language in our lives? Elaborate with suitable reference to the incidents happening in 'The Last Lesson'.

OR

- Gandhiji was invited to Champaran. Who invited him there and why? Was Gandhiji able to solve the matter for which he was invited there?
 5
- 13. Answer the following in 120-150 words.

What did Charley think that the Grand Central Station is growing like and why?

5

5

What was the style of story narration by Jack?