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2016

## ENGLISH

Time : 3 hours ]

[ Max. Marks : 100

- Note :** (i) This question paper is divided into three sections— A, B and C.  
(ii) All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.  
(iii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.  
(iv) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

## Section – A (Reading)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow—
- (A) Culture is a subtle term and has been defined and explained by different thinkers and writers in their own different ways. Sometimes, though rather loosely, it is used in the simple sense of approach to life. Thus people talk of Hindu culture, Muslim culture, European culture and so on. Again, people talk of 'physical culture', 'mental culture' or 'intellectual culture'. In this sense, culture simply means training or development. In another sense culture is the study of perfection, a perfection which consists in becoming, rather than in having something, in an inward condition of mind and spirit, not in outward circumstances. As a matter of fact, the true spirit of culture is not analyzable or demonstrable. However, there are certain factors about which there can be no conflict of opinion and which can be accepted by common consent as the chief constituents of culture.
- (B) Nobody can deny that culture is not a matter of good clothes and good manners merely. It is quite different from outward glitter and polish. "Suited, booted, stick in hand, a dog behind the gentleman." This is not the correct portrait of a cultured man. Mere affectation, show and proud display of what one knows of culture, are not the marks of culture. The leading marks of culture are sweetness and light. These two elements may be interpreted as sweetness of temper and sanity of outlook.
- (C) Sweetness of temper is the fundamental factor of culture. A cultured man is sweet and agreeable in his relations with others. His manners are refined and graceful. He pleases everyone and is pleased by everyone. He makes a profound and abiding impression upon those with whom he comes in contact. He cherishes a spirit of tolerance and keeps a due regard for others point of view. Politeness is his ornament and good-natured humour is his unfailing armour. He wants nothing from his fellow-men. He gives service, affection, considerateness and all that one man can give to another. And he does so unconsciously and to all—as the sun shines for all, or the flower opens for all. He realizes the noble and hard truth : that devotion to one or two is a poisonous thing – he must be devoted to all.
- (D) A broad outlook on life, an attitude in which nothing which concerns humanity, is regarded as trivial and insignificant, is another important feature of culture. In one of the plays of Terence, entitled, Self-Tormentor, there is an interesting character, an old man who is always worrying himself very much about things that do not concern him. He is very sorry that somebody's wife is dead in another street; another man's cat has been killed somewhere else or somebody is ill somewhere or other. He is asked why are you worried about things which do not concern you at all ? Then comes his reply, a very famous sentence in the history of the world's literature and which lays down the key-note of the whole arch of culture. The old man turns round and says, "Nothing that concerns man, can be a matter of unconcern to me". In other words, "Everything that concerns man concerns me." "Love for all and



malice towards none, cultivation of human relations with everyone, irrespective of caste and creed, privilege of wealth and social status and extension of active sympathy towards those who are poorest and lowliest and lost" are the characteristic marks of culture. A cultured man is, therefore, not essentially one who possesses great heights of scholarship and learning or follows the prescribed standards of conduct but one who cherishes pious and liberal feelings and maintains an upright character. Some opine that culture and education are interchangeable terms. This is not true. This narrows down the definition of true culture. A man may be uncultured in spite of his university education if he has known no refinement of tastes or manners.

(E) A cultured man is great not only in the nobility of his morals and manners but also in his capacity of suffering for the cause of his cherished ideas. He accomplishes his dreams and vision by dint of his persistent efforts and untiring industry. He is not discomfited by the difficulties and disappointments of life. He bears the burden of defeated hopes patiently and silently. In the severe test of life, he is a silent selfless sufferer.

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| (a) How can a culture be defined ?   | 2 |
| (b) What are the marks of culture ?  | 1 |
| (c) How does a cultured man think ?  | 2 |
| (d) What was the famous reply of the old man when he was asked, "Why are you worried about things which do not concern you at all ?" | 2 |
| (e) What are the noble qualities of a truly cultured man ?   | 2 |
| (f) Find one word from the paragraph that means the same as—   | 3 |
| (i) Delicate (para A)  |   |
| (ii) Thing that beautifies (Para C)  |   |
| (iii) Make uneasy (Para E)   |   |

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

The city of Rome which ultimately became the wonder of the civilized world must have consisted in its primitive stage of only a few huts and hovels, and it was only by slow degrees that she came to attain eminence. So every great achievement, in order to be lasting, must be gradual and cumulative.

We are apt to be impatient to see the fruits of our labour. We forget that there is no royal road to anything and that true success is to be attained only by hardwork; and we, therefore, like the farmer who sowed the seed and went the next morning to see the crop. We must not yield to discouragement because our efforts are not crowned with success but toil on with patience and perseverance, which overcome mountains. Slow progress must not make us impatient and difficulties must not discourage us. All great undertakings demand mature deliberation which must be given to them not only at the very beginning but also at their different stage. Every great success consists of parts which must be completed one after another. Anything that is done in haste is only meant for undoing. A youth can not become a good athlete nor a student a scholar, if the former does not take infinite pains and undergo hard training and the latter does not devote himself earnestly to his studies.

The Pyramids of Egypt which have seen many rough centuries, and still excite the admiration of the world, took many years to build but the Forehill Abbey arose in a few months and perished before it was completed. England has risen to her unrivalled eminence only through the work of ages, whereas the Goths and the Vandals flashed in their terrible greatness for a few years and passed away as mysteriously as they had sprung.

We should, therefore, not be disheartened if there has been no progress in our work. We should not become discouraged or abandon the work as hopeless. We should always remember that years of hard toil are necessary to achieve anything great or everlasting. Everybody is attached more by strenuous living



than indolent ease. There is a fight, a joy, an enthusiasm, an exhilaration of spirit which is genial to man's tastes and inclinations. It is no wonder, therefore, if a man should cherish more the results of labour than the gifts of fortune which bring their own punishment. He alone who has sweated for money, knows the right use of it. He will never waste it on riotous feasting and merry-making, but will indulge only in innocent pleasures that fill his life with joy.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using heading and sub-heading. 5
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words using the notes made by you and also suggest a suitable title. 3

### Section – B (Advanced Writing Skills)

3. Design a poster to create awareness about the harm of smoking in about 50 words. 5

OR

You have been successful in the I.I.T. Entrance Examination. Write an invitation for your friends inviting them to a get-together to celebrate the occasion at your home. You are Jitendra /Jeenat, a student of S.S.M. Ranikhet. (words limit - 50)

4. You are Hamid/Hemlata. 'Each One, Plant One' campaign was organized by your school to celebrate the 'Van Mahotsava Day' on 1st July this year. Write a report in 100-125 words for the newspaper. 10

OR

You were a member of your school quiz team which won the District Quiz Contest. Draft a report about it in about 100-125 words to be published in your school magazine. You are Aman/Anjali of Govindpur, Rishikesh.

5. Write an application for the post of a clerk in the office of Chief Education Officer, Dehradun giving your detailed biodata. You are Tarun/Tanuja. 10

OR

You are Gurmeet / Geeta of Champawat. A few boys of your school have damaged electric fitting of your class room. Your name has also been reported to the Principal. You along with them have been fined. Write an application to the Principal of your school for the remission of fine as you were not present in school on the day of the incident.

6. 'Indian TV is doing a great service to the general public.' Write an article giving your views on the above topic in 150-200 words. You are Mukesh / Meena of Nainital. 10

OR

'Many people in India do not welcome the birth of a girl-child.' Can a country which does not give equal rights to all its citizens ever dream of becoming great? Write an article in 150-200 words giving your views on the above subject and the steps we should take to solve this problems. You are Ramesh / Rupa of Vikasnagar.

### Section – C (Literature)

7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow—

And yet, for these

Children, these windows, not this map, their world,

Where all their future's painted with a fog.

A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky

Far far from rivers, capes and stars of words.



- (a) Who are 'these children'? What do 'these windows' refer to? 2  
 (b) What has been said about their future? 1  
 (c) What do you think is meant by 'stars of words'? 1

OR

Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing  
 A flowery band to bind us to the earth,  
 Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth  
 Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,

- (a) Name the poem and the poet. 2  
 (b) What binds us to the earth? 1  
 (c) What does the poet feel about human life on this earth? 1
8. Answer any three of the following questions in 30-40 words each— 2×3 = 6  
 (a) Why has the mother been compared to the 'late winter's moon'?  
 (b) What will counting upto twelve and keeping still help us to achieve in the poem 'Keeping Quiet'?  
 (c) Where was the roadside stand put up and what for?  
 (d) Do you sympathise with Aunt Jennifer? What is the attitude of the speaker towards Aunt Jennifer?
9. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each— 2×5 = 10  
 (a) How did Franz's feelings about Mr. Hamel and school change?  
 (b) What was the full name of Saheb? Did he know what it meant? What did it represent?  
 (c) What did the writer notice when he was sitting alone on the side of the Y.M.C.A. pool?  
 (d) What was Pancake and what was it used for?  
 (e) What do you understand by the expression "thumbprints on his windpipe" in the lesson 'The Interview'?
10. Answer the following question in 125-150 words— 10  
 How does the peddler interpret the acts of kindness and hospitality shown by the crofter, the ironmaster and his daughter?

OR

What did Gandhiji do in respect of the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran Villages?

11. Answer the following question in 125-150 words— 7  
 Do you think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley? Why?

OR

In the lesson "Memories of Childhood" the two accounts that you read are based in two distant cultures. What is the commonality of theme found in both of them?

12. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each— 2×4 = 8  
 (a) What did the astrologers foretell as soon as the tiger king was born?  
 (b) How were the Himalayas formed?  
 (c) Who was Hana? Where had Sadao met her?  
 (d) What is the moral issue that the story "Should Wizard hit Mommy" raises?

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**Section – A (Reading)**

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

- (A) Science and techniques to which it has given rise have changed human life during the last hundred and fifty years more than it had been changed since men took to agriculture, and the changes that are being wrought by Science continue at an increasing speed. There is no sign of any new stability to be attained on some scientific plateau. On the contrary, there is every reason to think that the revolutionary possibilities of Science extend immeasurably beyond what has so far been realised. Can the human race adjust itself quickly enough to these vertiginous transformations, or will it, as innumerable former species have done, perish from lack of adaptability ? The dinosaurs were, in their day, the lords of creation, and if there had been philosophers among them, not one would have foreseen that the whole race might perish.
- (B) In the case of man and science there is a wholly new factor, namely that man himself is creating the changes of environment to which he will have to adjust himself with unprecedented rapidity. But, although man through his scientific skill is the cause of the changes of environment, most of these changes are not willed by human beings. Although they come about through human agencies, they have, or at any rate have had so far, something of the irrevocable inevitability of natural forces. Whether men will be able to survive the changes of environment that their own skill has brought about is an open question. If the answer is in the affirmative, it will be known some day; if not, not. If the answer is in the affirmative, men will have to apply scientific ways of thinking to themselves and their institutions.
- (C) One of the most obvious problems raised by a scientific technique is that of the exhaustion of the soil and of raw material. This subject is much discussed and some governments have actually taken some steps to prevent the denudation of the soil. But it is doubtful as yet, the good done by these measures is outweighing the harm done in less careful regions. Food, however, is such an obvious, necessity that the problem is bound to receive increasing attention as population pressure makes it more urgent. Whether this increased attention will do good or harm in the long run is questionable. By a spend thrift use of fertilisers, food production in the present can be increased at the cost of food production in the future.
- (D) The question of raw materials is more difficult and complex than the question of food. The raw materials required at one stage of technique are different from those required at another. It may be that by the time the world's supply of oil is exhausted, atomic power will have taken its place. But to this sort of process there is a limit, though not an easily assignable one. At present there is a race for uranium, and it would seem likely that before very long there will be no easily accessible source of uranium. If, when that happens, the world has come to depend upon nuclear energy as its main source of power, the result may be devastating.



(E) All such speculations are of course very questionable, since new techniques may always make it possible to dispense with formerly necessary raw materials. But we can not get away from the broad fact that we are living upon the world's capital of stored energy and are transforming the energy at a continually increasing rate into forms in which it can not be utilized. Such a manner of life can hardly be stable, but must sooner or later bring the penalty that lies in wait for those who live on capital.

(F) In primitive time, when the human population of the globe was small, such problems did not arise. Agriculture, it is true, was practised in ways that exhausted the soil for a time, but there was usually new vacant lands available; and it did not matter much if the natural fertilizers were not available. The system was 'conservative' in the physicists sense. That is to say, energy on the whole accumulated as fast as it was used. Now, this is not the case; and, so far as one can see, it will never be the case while scientific technique continues.

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| (a) Is there any stability in scientific inventions ?                              | 2   |
| (b) Who is creating changes in the environment ?                                   | 2   |
| (c) How production of food can be increased in future ?                            | 2   |
| (d) What will prove devastating for human being in the field of power generation ? | 2   |
| (e) What was the conservative system adopted in agriculture ?                      | 1   |
| (f) Pickout one word from the paragraph that means the same as—                    | 3   |
| (i) Complete change (para A)   | (ii) Which has never happened before (para B) |
| (iii) A punishment for breaking a rule (para E)                                    |   |

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

People travelling long distances frequently have to decide whether they would prefer to go by land, sea or air. Hardly anyone can positively enjoy sitting in a train for more than a few hours. Train compartments soon get cramped and stuffy. It is almost impossible to take your mind off the journey. Reading is only a partial solution, for the monotonous rhythm of the wheels clicking on the rails soon lulls you to sleep. During the day, sleep comes in snatches. At night when you really wish to go to sleep, you rarely manage to do so. If you are lucky enough to get a couchette, you spend half the night staring at the small blue light in the ceiling or fumbling to find your passport when you cross a frontier. Inevitably you arrive at your destination almost exhausted.

Long car journeys are even less pleasant, for it is quite impossible even to read. On motor-ways you can at least travel safely at high speed, but more often than not, the greater part of the journey is spent on narrow, bumpy roads which are crowded with traffic. By comparison, trips by sea offer a great variety of civilized comforts. You can stretch your legs on the spacious decks, play games, swim, meet interesting people and enjoy good food—always assuming that the sea is calm. If it is not, and you are likely to get seasick, no form of transport could be worse. Even if you travel in ideal weather, sea-journeys take a long time. Relatively, few people are prepared to sacrifice upto a third of their holidays for the pleasure of travelling on a ship.

Aeroplanes have the reputation of being dangerous and even hardened travellers are intimidated by them. They have also the grave disadvantage of being the most expensive form of transport. But nothing can match them for speed and comfort. Travelling at a height of 30,000 feet, far above the clouds, and at over 500 miles an hour is an exhilarating experience. You do not have to devise ways of taking your mind off the journey, for an aeroplane gets you to your destination rapidly. An aeroplane offers you an unusual breathtaking view of the world. You soar effortlessly over high mountains and deep valleys. The journey



is so smooth that there is nothing to prevent you from reading or sleeping and you will arrive at your destination fresh and uncrumpled.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using heading and subheading. 5  
(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words using the notes made by you and also suggest a suitable title. 3

### Section – B (Advanced Writing Skills)

3. You are a house owner living in the posh Adarsh Colony of Rudrapur and you want to sell your house. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words under the classified column of Times of India. 5

OR

There is an outbreak of diarrhoea in some foot-hill areas of Pauri. As a Director General of Health, Uttarakhand, write a short notice of not more than 50 words to the concerned doctors of the district to attend the emergency meeting at Dehradun.

4. You attended a seminar on the Cultural History of Kumaon held last month in Zila Panchayat Hall of your city. Write a brief report in about 100-125 words on it. 10

OR

You are Gita / Gaurav of G.I.C., Tehri. You attended the NCC camp held at Raiwala during your winter vacation. Write a report in about 100-125 words on this camp.

5. Your locality is not clean. The garbage is badly dumped on the paths for many days. Write a letter to the Municipal Chairman inviting his attention to the unsatisfactory state of sanitary arrangements in your locality. You are Arvind / Avantika of GIC Kashipur. 10

OR

A month ago you bought a washing machine which has one year guarantee but it is not working properly. Write a letter to the Sales Manager of Whirlpool Sales department, Paharganj, New Delhi asking him for its replacement. You are Karim/Kaushar of Janta Inter College, Dehradun.

6. Drug addiction is spoiling many youths of our country. Write a composition of 150-200 words on the hazards of its evil use. 10

OR

Write an article of about 150-200 words on the frequent rape cases in India and the stringent actions required against the accused.

### Section 'C' (Literature)

7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow—

that she was as old as she

looked but soon

put that thought away, and

looked out at Young

Trees sprinting, the merry children spilling

Out of their homes,

(a) Who looked old ?

1

(b) Which thought was put away by the poetess ?

1

(c) What does the poetess mean by 'Trees sprinting' ?

2

OR



A bower quiet for us, and a sleep  
Full of sweet dreams, and health and quiet breathing.  
Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing  
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,

- (a) What does the poet mean by bower ? 1  
(b) How is that bower ? 1  
(c) What is the meaning of wreathing ? 1  
(d) The word 'Breathing' rhymes with ..... in the above stanza. (Write down the word with same sound in the blank space). 1
8. Answer any three of the following questions in 30-40 words each— 2×3 = 6  
(a) What kind of things the rural people want to sell to the car owners passing by a roadside stand ?  
(b) What is the 'sadness' that the poet refers to in the poem 'Keeping Quiet' ?  
(c) What image does the poet use to describe the beautiful bounty of the earth ?  
(d) What do the parting words of the poet signify in the poem 'My Mother at Sixty six' ?
9. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each— 2×5 = 10  
(a) How did the Champaran episode prove a turning point in the life of Gandhiji ?  
(b) What made the lawyer stand out from the others at Gemini Studios ?  
(c) How does Sophie include her brother Geoff in her fantasy of future ?  
(d) What made the peddler think that he had indeed fallen into a rat-trap ?  
(e) Why should the child labour be eliminated and how ?
10. Answer the following question in 125-150 words— 10  
Which forces conspire to keep the workers in the bangle industry of Ferozabad in poverty ?  
**OR**  
What are the views of Mr. Hamel about his native languages in 'The Last Lesson' ?
11. Answer the following question in 125-150 words— 7  
Why is Antarctica the place to go to understand the earth's present, past and future ?  
**OR**  
Give a brief account of the things and persons on the third level of the Grand Central Station, New York as Charley had seen there.
12. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each— 2×4 = 8  
(a) Who is the hero of the story 'The Tiger King' ? How is he identified ?  
(b) What were the precautions taken for the smooth conduct of Evan's examination ?  
(c) Why does Dr. Sadao save the life of an enemy soldier ?  
(d) Why did Bama take long time reaching home from her school ?

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