

SET – 1

Series : GBM/1/C

Code No. 1/1/1

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **12** printed pages.
- 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)

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

30 Marks

#### READING

1. Read the passage carefully :

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#### The Art of Living

1. The art of living is learnt easily by those who are positive and optimistic. From humble and simple people to great leaders in history, science or literature, we can learn a lot about the art of living, by having a peep into their lives. The daily routines of these great men not only reveal their different, may be unique life styles but also help us learn certain habits and practices they followed. Here are some; read, enjoy and follow in their footsteps as it suits you.

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2. A private workplace always helps. Jane Austen asked that a certain squeaky hinge should never be oiled so that she always had a warning whenever someone was approaching the room where she wrote. William Faulkner, lacking a lock on his study door, detached the doorknob and brought it into the room with him. Mark Twain's family knew better than to breach his study door – they would blow a horn to draw him out. Graham Green went even further, renting a secret office; only his wife knew the address and the telephone number. After all, everyone of us needs a workplace where we can work on our creation uninterruptedly .Equally we need our private space too!
  
3. A daily walk has always been a source of inspiration. For many artists, a regular stroll was essentially a creative inspiration. Charles Dickens famously took three hour walks every afternoon, and what he observed on them fed directly into his writing. Tchaikovsky made do with a two – hour jaunt but wouldn't return a moment early; convinced that doing so would make him ill. Ludwig van Beethoven took lengthy strolls after lunch, carrying a pencil and paper with him in case inspiration struck. Nineteenth century composer Erik Satie did the same on his long hikes from Paris to the working-class suburb where he lived, stopping under street lamps to jot down ideas that came on his journey; it's rumoured that when those lamps were turned off during the war years, his music declined too. Many great people had limited social life too. One of Simone de Beauvoir's close friends puts it this way. "There were no receptions, parties. It was an uncluttered kind of life, a simplicity deliberately constructed so that she could do her work." To Pablo the idea of Sunday was an "at home day".
  
4. The routines of these thinkers are difficult. Perhaps it is because they are so unattainable. The very idea that you can organize your time as you like is out of reach for most of us, so I'll close with a toast to all those who worked with difficulties. Like Francine Prose, who began writing when the school bus picked up her children and stopped when it brought them back; or T.S. Eliot, who found it much easier to write once he had a day job in a bank than he had as a starving poet and even F. Scott Fitzgerald, whose early books were written in his strict schedule as a young military officer. Those days were not as interesting as the nights in Paris that came later, but they were much more productive – and no doubt easier on his liver.

5. Being forced to follow someone else's routine may irritate, but it makes it easier to stay on the path. Whenever we break that trail ourselves or take an easy path of least resistance, perhaps what's most important is that we keep walking.

1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete each of the statements given below with the help of options that follow : **1 × 4 = 4**

(a) The passage is about :

- (i) how to practise walking.
- (ii) walking everyday.
- (iii) the life of a genius.
- (iv) what we can learn from the routines of geniuses.

(b) The writers in the past :

- (i) followed a perfect daily routine.
- (ii) enjoyed the difficulties of life.
- (iii) can teach us a lot.
- (iv) wrote a lot in books.

(c) In their daily routines :

- (i) they had unique life styles.
- (ii) they read books and enjoyed them.
- (iii) they did not get any privacy.
- (iv) they did not mind visitors.

(d) Some artists resorted to walking as it was :

- (i) an exercise
- (ii) a creative inspiration
- (iii) essential for improving their health
- (iv) helpful in interaction with others

1.2 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions : **1 × 6 = 6**

- (e) What did Jane Austen like ?
- (f) Why do you think Graham Green hired a secret office ?
- (g) What was the rumour about Erik Satie's productivity ?
- (h) How did her limited social life affect Simone de Beauviore ?
- (i) In what way did T.S. Eliot's day job help him to write ?
- (j) What makes it easier for one to stay on the path ?

1.3 Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following : **1 × 2 = 2**

- (k) glance/look (para 1)
- (l) noisy (para 2)

2. Read the passage carefully : **10**

1. Amomon means "fragrant spice plant" in Arabic and Hebraic and in Italian, canella means "little tube". These are a few of the many terms given to the popular spice known as cinnamon. Dating back as far as 2800 B.C., Chinese writings describe cinnamon as an important part of the culture, so much so that over the years this spice was traded right up there with silver. Now-a-days we find it in sweetened cereals, baked goods and sprinkled on various foods such as yogurt. Yet, many do not consider its wealth of healing capabilities including the potential as a weight loss remedy.
2. Cinnamon is derived from the inner bark of the cinnamon tree grown and harvested mostly in Sri Lanka but also found in Brazil, Indonesia, Vietnam, China and Burma. After a cinnamon tree grows for about six to eight years it is cut down leaving a stump to allow it to grow again making it a very sustainable practice. It is then stripped from the bark, dried and packaged as sticks for export.

3. Several studies have been published regarding the weight loss properties of cinnamon which include its unique ability to be used for type 2 diabetes which is a disease often resulting from obesity. When eaten, the spice seems to slow down glucose absorption within the intestines while stimulating insulin production. This normalizes blood glucose levels which in turn can indirectly decrease weight gain.
4. “The results of a study demonstrate that intake of 1, 3 or 6 g of cinnamon per day reduces serum glucose, triglyceride, LDL cholesterol and total cholesterol in people with type 2 diabetes and suggest that the inclusion of cinnamon in the diet of people with type 2 diabetes will reduce risk factors associated with diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.”
5. A study from the Department of Family and Consumer Sciences, called “Effect of ground cinnamon on after meal blood glucose level in normal-weight and obese adults” found that cinnamon may be effective in moderating post meal glucose level in normal weight and obese adults.
6. Columbia University nutritionist Tara Ostrowe comments to Reader’s Digest on the benefits of this spice: “Cinnamon really is the new skinny food...Scientists already credit cinnamon with helping lower blood sugar concentration and improving insulin sensitivity. When less sugar is stored as fat, this translates into more help for your body when it comes to weight loss.”
7. Talk to your doctor about adding cinnamon daily into your healthy diet and exercise program. Add it to your tea, oatmeal, fruit, toast or anything else you can think of, as a small amount will go a long way and potentially assist in your weight loss mission.

2.1. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete each of the statements given below with the help of options that follow :  $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (a) Cinnamon is called \_\_\_\_\_ in Hebraic.
- (i) little tube
  - (ii) canella
  - (iii) Amomon
  - (iv) a fragrant spice plant
- (b) In 'Yet, many do not consider its wealth of healing capabilities \_\_\_\_\_, The writer refers by the word 'wealth' to :
- (i) the payment in silver
  - (ii) the cost of cinnamon
  - (iii) health of people
  - (iv) the healing power of cinnamon

2.2 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following :  $1 \times 6 = 6$

- (c) Which country produces most of the cinnamon in the world ?
- (d) Pick out the phrase from the passage (para 1) which shows that cinnamon was much in demand in China.
- (e) From what is cinnamon derived ?
- (f) How is it used today ?
- (g) In what way does cinnamon help people suffering from type-2 diabetes ?
- (h) How is cinnamon helpful in weight loss ?

2.3 Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following :  $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (i) sweet smelling (para 1)
- (ii) reaped/cultivated (para 2)

3. Read the passage below :

The Great Wall of China was built to link existing fortifications into a united defense system and better keep invading Mongol tribes out of China. It is the largest man-made monument ever to have been built and it is said that it is the only one visible from space. Many thousands of people must have given their lives to build this huge construction.

The **Great Wall of China** is a series of towers made of stone, brick, earth, wood and other materials, generally built along an east-to-west line across the historical northern borders of China to protect the Chinese states and empires against the raids and invasions of the various nomadic groups of the Eurasian Steppe. Several walls were being built as early as the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE; these, later joined together and made bigger and stronger, are now collectively referred to as the Great Wall. Especially famous is the wall built (220-206 BCE) by Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. Little of that wall remains. Since then, the Great Wall has on and off been rebuilt, maintained and enhanced; the majority of the existing wall is from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

Other purposes of the Great Wall have included border controls, allowing the imposition of duties on goods transported along the Silk Road, regulation or encouragement of trade and the control of immigration and emigration. Furthermore, the defensive characteristics of the Great Wall were enhanced by the construction of watch towers, troop barracks, garrison stations, signaling capabilities through the means of smoke or fire and the fact that the path of the Great Wall also served as a transportation corridor.

The Great Wall stretches from Dandong in the east to Lop Lake in the west, along an arc that roughly delineates the southern edge of Inner Mongolia. A comprehensive archaeological survey, using advanced technologies, has concluded that the Ming walls measure 8,850 km. This is made up of 6,259 km sections of actual wall, 359 km of trenches and 2,232 km of natural defensive barriers such as hills and rivers. Another archaeological survey found that the entire wall with all of its branches measures out to be 21,196 km.

King Zheng of Qin conquered the last of his opponents and unified China as the First Emperor of the Qin dynasty (“Qin Shi Huang”) in 221 BCE. Intending to impose centralized rule and prevent the resurgence of feudal lords, he ordered the destruction of some sections of the walls, however, he ordered building of new walls to connect the remaining fortifications along the empire’s northern frontier. Transporting the large quantity of materials required for construction was difficult, so builders always tried to use local resources. Stones from the mountains were used over mountain ranges, while earth was used for construction in the plains.

The Great Wall concept was revived under the Ming dynasty in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, to gain a clear upper hand over the Mongolian tribes.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary, minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 5
- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. 3

## SECTION – B

### WRITING SKILLS

**30 Marks**

4. You are Ram/Rajani, Secretary, Social Service Club, Sun Public School, Nagpur. Your club is organizing a book fair for your school students. Draft a notice for your school notice board giving all relevant information about the event, in not more than 50 words. 4

**OR**

You are Ram/Rajani. Draft a classified advertisement, in not more than 50 words, to be published in India Times for the sale of a used motor car giving all the necessary details. You can be contacted at 12345679.

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5. You are Ram/Rajani, a resident of Nagpur. You feel students should use the Internet mostly for gaining knowledge rather than wasting away time merely on entertainment. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the Editor, 'The Harbinger', 9, Bund Marg, Hyderabad, pointing out how schools can control students' net surfing at school and enable them to use internet fruitfully.

6

**OR**

You are Ram/Rajani, living at 1, Rana Pratap Marg, New Delhi. Read the advertisement given below and apply for the job that suits you giving your biodata separately.

**Sun University**

requires Lecturers in English and Demonstrators in Physics, Chemistry and Botany for their new Campus at Panipat. Candidates with a minimum of 5 year experience alone can apply. Excellent command of English is a must. Excellent package and compensation for experienced persons. Those interested may e-mail to sununiversityjobs@gmail.com or mail their response to : Box no 123. 'The Harbinger', New Delhi.

6. You are Ram/Rajani, a nutritionist. You have been invited to speak on 'Healthy Food'. Prepare a speech in 150-200 words pointing out how healthy food contributes to physical and mental well-being.

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**OR**

Write a debate either for or against the motion : 'Participation in sports is a mere wastage of time'. (150-200 words).

7. You are Ram/Rajani. You feel that India, with its rich and varied heritage, linguistic and cultural diversity is an excellent destination for tourism. Promoting tourism will surely promote our economy. Write an article titled, 'Promoting Tourism is Promoting Ourselves', in 150-200 words, specifying the advantages of promoting tourism and how it can be accomplished.

10

**OR**

Independence Day was celebrated in your school. District Magistrate, Ms. Indu Bala Sharma was the Chief Guest. Write a report on the function in 150-200 words describing all the activities that took place. You are Head boy/Head girl.

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**SECTION – C**

**LITERATURE : TEXT AND LONG READING TEXTS**

**40 Marks**

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : 1 × 4 = 4

‘A thing of beauty is a joy forever

Its loveliness increases, it will never

Pass into nothingness; but will keep

A bower quiet for us, and a sleep

Full of sweet dreams, and health and quiet breathing.

- (a) How does a thing of beauty give us everlasting joy ?
- (b) What is the effect of increase in its loveliness ?
- (c) Which one example of the beauty of nature has the poet given here ?
- (d) What kind of joy do we get from a quiet bower ?

**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.

- (a) What is Aunt Jennifer’s mood ?
- (b) Why are her fingers fluttering ?
- (c) What is Uncle’s wedding band ?
- (d) Why is it heavy ?

9. Answer any **four** of the following in **30-40** words each : **3 × 4 = 12**
- (a) What familiar ache and childhood fear did Kamala Das feel ?
  - (b) Why does Pablo Neruda want us to count till twelve and keep still ?
  - (c) How is the title 'The Last Lesson' appropriate ?
  - (d) How did Jo want the story to end ? Why ?
  - (e) Which industry was a boon and also bane for the people of Firozabad ? How ?
  - (f) What dilemma did Dr. Sadao face ?

10. Answer the following in **120-150** words :

We always admire those as heroes who face challenges bravely in different phases of life and emerge successfully. Elaborate on this statement with reference to William Douglas.

**6**

**OR**

Gandhiji, Father of our nation, is a great leader whose values have been admired by one and all. Describe at least three characteristics of Gandhiji you get to know from 'Indigo', which you wish to adopt into your own life quoting suitable instances from the story.

11. Answer the following in **120-150** words :

Describe three tricks used by Evans to escape from the prison.

**6**

**OR**

Who was Mr. Lamb ? How did he make Derry gain confidence and come out of his shell ?

12. Answer the following question in **120-150** words : **6**

Write briefly on any two experiences that the villagers had with the invisible man.  
How do you feel about these experiences ?

**OR**

Which two events badly affected Silas' life ? What impact did they have on Silas ?

13. Answer the following question in **120-150** words. **6**

'Evil thoughts always have an evil end'. Describe the character of Griffin in 'The Invisible Man'.

**OR**

'Eppie's coming brought about a dramatic change in the life of Silas Marner'. –  
Elaborate on the happenings in the story that throw light on this statement.

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