

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH (SET-II)****Time : 3 Hrs.****M.M.: 80****General Instructions :**

- 1. This paper is divided into three sections, A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.**
- 2. Separate instructions have been given for each section and each question. Read them carefully and follow them meticulously.**
- 3. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.**

**SECTION-A (READING)**

- Q1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (12)
1. The Mastermind quiz is billed as a 'battle of minds'. This battle is fought in two halves. In the first, each of four participants faces a barrage of questions, for two minutes, on any topic of his or her choice. In the second round, the questions are on general knowledge. There are two points for each correct answer and zero for wrong answers and passes. In the event of a tie, the person who has passed fewer questions wins.
  2. Questions can be bizzare, but they are answered none the less. "It absolutely amazes you that these guys know so much. In KBC, it used to be, that this guy knows so little", says Basu after the show. Siddhartha Basu was the director of KBC.
  3. This year's Mastermind final was won by Ramanand Janardhana, a 22 year-old software engineer from Pune. Janardhana had Agatha Christie's 'Tommy and Tupence' novels as his specialist topic. He even knew that Tommy used asofoetida to create a stink in his room.
  4. There are, of course, all sorts of quizzers. The diary-toting, Manorama year book, wielding variety will typically prepare for a contest by 'studying'. He knows that the best questions, the ones that get the 'wah-wahs', are always repeated. He is a solid quizzier, because he knows the obvious.
  5. There is the other kind, like Janardhana, who claim they do nothing extra to prepare for quizzes. They read the papers and magazines, watch TV and become quizzers because they enjoy the test of recall.
  6. It was a test that nation took when KBC fever was at its height. But long before KBC, there were quiz societies across the country, in places from Guwahati to Gandhinagar. Kolkata was the hub of the game; quizzing in India began here in 1967. Even now, the majority of quizzers are from Kolkata. Of the four 2002 Mastermind finalists, two were from that city.
  7. Quizzing is big in school and college festivals. It's the 'literary' highlight of all fests. There are even professional quizzers, who, like mercenaries, play for money and the thrill of the game. They represent various organisations at different times.
  8. Most quizzers grow out of active quizzing after college. Some, the really hardcore devotees of the game, keep at it. "I don't get tired of quizzing", says Pinaki Prasad Roy, a Mastermind finalist. "I get

excited". Roy is a 46-year old finance professional from Kolkata, and has been a quizzer for three decades.

9. Curiosity is the most essential quality for a quizzer. A fantastic memory and instant recall help. And for Mastermind at least, the choice of specialist subject is critical. In this year's event, Janardhana took an unassailable lead in the specialist round itself.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the given questions :

(i) What is the criteria of the Mastermind quiz? (2)

(ii) Who are called solid quizzers? Why? (2)

(iii) How is Kolkata associated with quizzing game? (2)

(iv) How is 'quizzing' received in schools and colleges? (1)

(v) "Curiosity is the most essential quality for a quizzer". Explain. (2)

(b) Find words from the passage which mean the same as : (3)

(i) easily understood (para 4)

(ii) those who fight for money (para 7)

(iii) inquisitiveness (para 8)

Q2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (8)

How can you best improve your English depends on where you live and particularly on whether or not you live in an English speaking community. If you hear English spoken everyday and mix freely with English speaking people, that is on the whole an advantage. On the other hand, it is often confusing to have the whole language poured over you at once. Ideally, a step-by-step course should accompany or lead up to this experience. It will also help a great deal if you can easily get the sort of English books in which you are interested.

To read a lot is essential. It is stupid not to venture outside the examination set book or the textbooks you have chosen for intensive study. Read as many books you find, with the idea of listing or learning as many new words as possible. Choose what is likely to interest you and be sure in advance that it is not too hard. You should not have to be constantly looking up new words here and there, but as a general policy, try to push ahead, guessing that words mean from the context. It is extensive and not intensive reading that normally helps you to get interested in extra reading and thereby improve your English. You should enjoy the feeling which extensive reading gives of having some command of the language. As you read you will become more and more familiar with words and sentence patterns you already know, understanding them better as you meet them in more and more context some of which may differ slightly from others.

Some people say that we cannot learn or speak a language better with the help of a book. To believe this is to believe the spoken language and the written language as quite different things. This is not so. There is a great deal of link between the two. In learning the patterns and vocabulary of the

written form we are learning to a considerable extent those of the spoken form too. We are, in fact, learning the language and not merely one form of language.

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

**SECTION-B (ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS)**

- Q3. Your family is moving out of Delhi as your father has been transferred to Bengaluru. You intend to sell some household items. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in the classified columns of 'Hindustan Times'.

OR

You are Srinivas/Srinidhi the student editor of DP Public School, Nagpur. As student editor of your school magazine draft a notice for your school notice board inviting articles/sketches etc. from students of all classes in not more than 50 words. (4)

- Q4. Rising prices of essential commodities like L.P.G., milk, fruit, vegetables, petrol and diesel are crushing the backbone of the common man. Write a letter to the editor of a leading newspaper highlighting the plight of the common man in not more than 150 words.

OR

You attended a career counselling programme organised by Career India. You had the opportunity of listening to professionals from various fields like food, technology, fashion and media management. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper suggesting that such programmes should be arranged in all the schools. You are Saket/Sakshi. (6)

- Q5. Write a factual description of the multi-storeyed shopping mall in your locality in 150-200 words. Include, details of layout, special facilities like ATM, restaurants, escalators etc.

OR

There was a talk on the issue of co-education on the radio. After listening to various views on the topic you decide to write an article on the topic 'The Advantages of Co-education' for your school magazine. Write the article in not more than 200 words. (10)

**SECTION-C (TEXT BOOKS)**

- Q6. Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow :

The cardboard shows me how it was

When the two girl cousins went paddling,

Each one holding one of my mother's hands,

And she the big girl - some twelve years or so.

- (i) What does the word 'cardboard' suggest? (1)

- (ii) Where did the girls go? When? (2)
- (iii) Why were the girls holding the mother's hands? (1)

OR

Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea,  
Upwards to heaven, whence, vaguely form'd altogether changed,  
and yet the same.

I descend to lave the droughts, atomies, dust layers of the globe,  
And all that in them without me were seeds only latent, unborn.

- (i) From where does the rain originate? (1)
- (ii) How does the rain help the seeds? (1)
- (iii) What poetic device has been used in the above lines? (1)
- (iv) Explain : "I rise impalpable". (1)

Q7. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each : (4x3=12)

- (a) What changes did John Byro observe in the horse after it was returned?
- (b) How did the sparrows pay their last homage to the grandmother?
- (c) Why did the narrator call Ile Amsterdam 'the most beautiful island in the world'?
- (d) How did the narrator justify stealing of the horse?

Q8. Wars disrupt and destroy the normal life of people. It leads to the destruction of the family. People not only lose their homes but their identity is also forgotten. In reference to the chapter 'The Address', write an article in about 120-150 words on the topic 'The Ill-Effects of War'. (6)

Q9. Answer any one of the following questions in about 150 words : (6)

What difference did you notice between the reaction of the adults and the children when faced with danger?

OR

What steps did the narrator take to get Ranga married?

- Q10. Describe the first face to face interaction of Mrs. Otis and the ghost. (150 words). (6)
- Q11. Give a brief character sketch of Mrs. Umney. (150 words.) (6)