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No. of printed pages : 8

103

403 (IZC)

2019
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) There are two brothers who hold the destiny of man in the hollow of their hands. Though born of the same parents, they are as different in nature as black is from white. The one is lovely, well-favoured and amicable. He is received everywhere with open arms. The other is ugly, ill favoured and repulsive. He is driven away from every door with a sneer and disdain. The one lifts a man up and up; the other lowers him down, down and down. The one gives the ups; the other lowers the downs, and thus the ups and downs in life flow from the hands of these two brothers; as water flows from a fountain. The name of the one is Prosperity: that of the other is Adversity. It is however, with Adversity that we are concerned in this passage.
- (B) Dark and detestable as adversity is, it has yet an important end to serve in our life. It sets in relief the bright days of prosperity, making life what it is, a mingled yarn of joy and sorrow, light and shade. Pain is a necessary part of life, as inevitable as the 'shades of darkness' falling softly from the wings of night, after the day is done. We may desire to be happy always but dark

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days will come. Life can never be without a cloud and a storm. The sky cannot always remain clean and blue and filled with sun-shine. It is the mixture of both that constitutes human life. Those who seek the one and try to avoid the other can not be said to understand life, far from enjoying it. They can not realize the great but simple truth that if pain were impossible , so also would pleasure be impossible; for it is by exactly the same physical machinery that we are able to feel both pain and pleasure. And it is a fact commonly unknown that a great deal of our pleasure is entirely due to its being alternated with pain. The pain of acute desire heightens the pleasure of its gratification. We never know the sweetness of the food we throw away in today's abundance until we are destitute and starve as the poor do. We must, therefore, suffer before we enjoy. "He that has no cross will have no crown."

- (C) Adversity is the anvil on which the character of a person is forged. Our faculties, mental and physical, are strengthened by exercise. Kept unused, they will either become useless or die. As adversity gives more facility for the exercise of our faculties, it is inevitably a better school for man than prosperity. What is learned in this school of adversity can nowhere else be learned either from books or from school and colleges. In prosperity we degenerate and become idle, ease-loving and indolent; in adversity, we strive and thrive, and learn lessons of industry, courage, patience, perseverance and forgiveness. A smooth sea never made a skilful voyager. "The storms of adversity, like those of the ocean, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of a voyager." Adversity endows us with courage and resourcefulness, fortitude and firmness. Because we have to battle with adverse circumstances, we put our best foot forward, and inch by inch, by hard struggle, gain back the ground lost. Many unsuspected virtues and qualities of our head and heart lying latent within us come out. The potential in us become the actual and after we have won back our position we are altogether changed men, no longer vague about our idea, or weak in our will or listless in our bearing. It is, therefore, through suffering, we are made manly and strong and our higher nature becomes noble and brave.

(D) The presence of adversity among us, whether it be our own adversity or that of others, is not an enemy but a friend, a benefactor, a great moral teacher bidding us learn our lesson of duty and bidding us carry them out in our daily lives. It makes us restless and enquiring. Wisdom, it is rightly said, is born of sorrow. Had there been no sorrow, there would have been no thought of God, no sense of Eternal, no feeling for Heaven. Another great advantage of adversity is that it reveals the real character of man and separates true friend from mere flatterers. More over, if adversity discovers virtues in good men, it exposes the inherent vices of evil souls. The essential base of human nature cannot be tested if it is not tried in the fire of misfortune.

(E) The really great men of the world are those who have risen from the ranks, and the world has been benefitted more by these struggling souls than by men nursed in prosperity. It is a matter of common experience that the trees that come out of a hard rocky soil are generally tall, tough and straight. What is true of the tree is perhaps also true of man. Besides man's natural tendency is toward vice. This tendency is fanned into flame by the genial breeze of prosperity; and this flame, burning to ashes all his good qualities, leads him hell-ward. It is adversity, the cold blast of which freezes that tendency into death, that sets the feet of man in the right path and conducts him heaven-ward. Adversity is, therefore, a boon from God, seeming ugly and dark but actually the messenger of sweetness and light. Sorrows come, storms blow and lightning threatens us; yet out of darkness, comes light, out of death, comes life and out of sorrow, joy."If winter comes, can Spring be far behind"? A wise man should, therefore, patiently bear the ordeal.

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| (a) What are the two brothers referred to? | 2 |
| (b) What is the necessary part of life? | 1 |
| (c) What makes a man idle and ease-loving? | 2 |
| (d) What does adversity teach us? | 2 |
| (e) Why is the adversity a boon from God? | 2 |

(f) Choose the correct option and write in your answer book. $1 \times 3 = 3$

(I) Find the word from Para A, which means dissimilar –

- (i) disdain
- (ii) different
- (iii) destiny

(II) Find the word from Para B, which means 'plentiful' –

- (i) prosperity
- (ii) pleasure
- (iii) abundance

(III) Find the word from Para D, which means 'sensible' –

- (i) sorrow
- (ii) misfortune
- (iii) wisdom

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

Democracy is by far the best of the existing form of government. This is the only form of government which preserves and promotes the fundamental principles of human freedom and respects man as man.

First of all, democracy is admired because it fundamentally starts from the assumption that the individual is important. The role and value of an individual is fully realized in democracy. The case with aristocracy is just the opposite. In a dictatorial government man is for the state while in a democracy the state is for the man. In a dictatorial country, man tends to become a mechanical instrument in the machinery of the government, while in democracy man preserves his own individuality and character. Therefore democracy is the only form of government in which an individual can fully develop his physical, intellectual and moral talents and capacities. The talented people who want to create something or discover something get a better atmosphere under a democratic form of government. They can freely pursue their hobbies and interest in the religious, literary, artistic or scientific fields.

The second reason why democracy is admired is that it allows full freedom of speech and criticism. Freedom of speech is the highest boon that a government can bestow upon its people. Freedom of press is a rare boon of a democratic state. Parliament is often mocked at as a talking shop. Whatever be the case, the parliament is the great instrument that safeguards human liberty. The members of opposition get full chance and liberty to criticise the government and expose its weaknesses and follies.

Thirdly, democracy is valued because it does not encourage hero-worship-a dangerous vice. Democracy does not produce this barren class of men. It produces rather different kind of small men with a variety of mind and life. Therefore, democracy witnesses a harmonious and simultaneous development of the various faculties and aspect of national life.

- (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. You lost your briefcase while travelling by bus from Haldwani to Dehradun. The briefcase contains some valuable documents including your Board Certificate. Draft a notification in not more than 50 words to be published in 'Amar Ujala' under the column 'Lost and Found' you are Harsh/Divya of Haldwani. 5

OR

'Water is precious and each one of us must stop wastage'. Prepare a poster in not more than 50 words requesting people to employ various methods of rain water harvesting in their localities.

4. You are Neha/Akhil. Last week, you attended a seminar on "The Importance of Blood Donation" organised by the Red Cross Society, Almora. Write a report on the seminar in about 125 words. 10

OR

You are Nisha/Vishal. As a member of the Science Club of your school, draw a report on the activities of the science club during the academic year in about 125 words to be published in your school magazine.

5. Your name is Niharika/Naval. You are studying in a school situated in the remote area of the District Bageshwar. The posts of the important subject teachers are lying vacant for many years in your school. Write a letter to the Chief Education Officer Bageshwar, requesting him to appoint teachers at the earliest. 10

OR

You are Anjali/Nakul of a Convent School Haridwar. You live at Govindpur where there is no letter box. Write a letter to the Chief Postmaster Haldwani to provide this facility to the residents.

6. You are much concerned about the entrance examinations organised for professional courses by different organizations. Write an article on this issue highlighting the need to have one common entrance examination for the professional courses. You are Tina/Tarun. (word limit 150-200). 10

OR

You are Deepti/Deepak, a student. You have observed that young boys and girls go on adding to their academic qualification aimlessly. Most of them fail to get any employment and thus create the problem of educated unemployed. Some of them drift into antisocial activities. Write an article in 150-200 words on how this problem of the 'educated unemployed' can be solved.

Section - C (Literature)

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

Surely, Shakespeare is wicked, the map a bad example
With ships and sun and love tempting them to steal
For lives they slyly turn in their cramped holes.
From fog to endless night.

- (a) Why has Shakespeare been said to be wicked? 2
(b) Why has the map been said to be a bad example? 1
(c) What kind of life do they live? 1

OR

Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;

They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

- (a) Name the poem and the poet. 2
(b) What do Aunt Jennifer's tigers do? 1
(c) What are tigers not afraid of? 1
8. Answer any **three** of the following questions in 30-40 words each- $2 \times 3 = 6$
(a) What does the poet see when she looks outside during her drive to the airport?
(b) What does the poet say about fishermen in the poem "Keeping Quiet".
(c) What pleasure does a beautiful thing give us?
(d) How does the poet mention some of the cars that stop at the stand?
9. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each- $2 \times 5 = 10$
(a) What information did Mr. Hamel give to the children in his class?
(b) Where have the people living in Seemapuri come from? Why don't they want to go back?
(c) From where did the peddler get the idea of the world being a rat trap?
(d) How was Gandhiji able to influence the lawyers? Give instances.
(e) What does "The God that Failed" refer to?
10. Answer the following question in 125-150 words- 10
What did the writer do when he decided to learn to swim in Yakima? Did he succeed in it?

OR

Sophie and Jansie were classmates and friends. What were the differences between them that show up in the story?

11. Answer the following question in 125-150 words- 7
Give a brief account of how the hundredth tiger was found and hunted down.

OR

What is the moral issue that the story-
"Should Wizard Hit Mommy?" raises?

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

2×4=8

- (a) How does the writer describe himself when he steps into the Grand Central Station?
- (b) What is unique and typical about Antarctica?
- (c) Who is Mr. Lamb?
- (d) Who was Judewin? What warning did she give to Zitkala-Sa?
