

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

BLUE PRINT

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Typology	MCQs (1 mark)	SA-I (2 marks)	SA-II (3 marks)	LA (5 marks)	Total
Reading Skills	20	–	–	–	20
Writing Skills	–	–	2	2	16
Literary Text Books and Supplementary Reading Text	20	7	–	2	44
Total	$20 \times 1 = 20$	$7 \times 2 = 14$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	80



ENGLISH CORE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
- (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

PART - A (40 Marks)

READING (20 MARKS)

1. Read the passage given below.

- (1) Archaeology is the scientific study of the remains of past human culture. Archaeologists investigate the lives of early people by studying the objects those people left behind. Such objects include buildings, artwork, tools, bones and pottery. Archaeologists may make exciting discoveries, such as a tomb filled with gold or the ruins of a magnificent temple in the midst of a jungle. However, the discovery of few stone tools or grains of hardened corn may reveal even more about early people.
- (2) Archaeological research is the chief method available for learning about societies that existed before the invention of writing about 5,000 years ago. It also provides an important supplement to our knowledge of ancient societies that left written records. In America, archaeology is considered as a branch of anthropology, the scientific study of humanity and human culture. European archaeologists, however, think of their work as closely related to the field of history. Archaeology differs from history in that historians mainly study the lives of people as recorded in written documents.
- (3) Archaeologists look for information about how, where, and when cultures developed. Like other social scientists, they search for reasons why major changes have occurred in certain cultures. Some archaeologists try to understand why ancient people stopped hunting and started farming. Others develop theories about what caused people to build cities and to set up trade routes. In addition, some archaeologists look for reasons behind the fall of such early civilizations as the Maya in Central America and the Romans in Europe.
- (4) Archaeologists examine any evidence that can help them explain how people lived in past times. Such evidence ranges from the ruins of a large city to a few stone flakes left by someone making a stone tool long ago.
- (5) The three basic kinds of archaeological evidence are artifacts, features and ecofacts. Artifacts are objects that were made by people and can be moved without altering their appearance. Artifacts include objects like arrowheads, pots and beads. Artifacts from a society with a written history may also include clay tablets and other large structures built by ancient people. Unlike artifacts, features cannot be separated from their surroundings without changing their form. Ecofacts reveal how ancient people responded to their surroundings. Examples of ecofacts include seeds and animal bones.



- (6) Any place where archaeological evidence is found is called an archaeological site. To understand the behaviour of the people who occupied a site, archaeologists must study the relationship among the artifacts, features and ecofacts found there. For example, the discovery of stone spearheads near the bones of an extinct kind of buffalo at a site in New Mexico showed that early human beings had hunted buffalo in that area.
- (7) If objects are buried deep in the ground, their position in the earth also concerns archaeologists. The scientists study the layers of soil and rock in which objects are found to understand the conditions that existed when the objects were placed there. In some places, archaeologists find many levels of deposits called strata. The archaeological study of strata, called stratigraphy, developed from the study of rock layers in geology.
- (8) Archaeologists use special techniques and equipment to gather archaeological evidence precisely and accurately. They also keep detailed records of their findings because much archaeological research destroys the remains being studied. Locating sites is the first job of the archaeologist. Sites may be above ground, underground or underwater. Some large sites are located easily because they are clearly visible or can be traced from descriptions in ancient stories of other historical records. Such sites include the pyramids of Egypt and the ancient city of Athens in Greece.
- (9) Archaeologists use systematic methods to discover sites. The traditional way to find all the sites in region is through a foot survey. In this method, archaeologists space themselves at measured distance and walk in preset directions. Each person looks for archaeological evidence while walking forward. Scientific methods are used to help discover underground sites. Aerial photography, for example, can reveal variations in vegetation that indicate the presence of archaeological evidence.
- (10) Archaeologists describe, photograph and count the objects they find. They group the objects according to type and location. Three steps are followed to interpret the evidence found. They are classification, dating and evaluation.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven given below. **(1 × 10 = 10)**

- (i) Archaeology is the scientific study of :

(a) human bones	(b) human brain
(c) remains of past human culture	(d) human culture
- (ii) Archaeologists break down the lives of early people by

(a) Studying their bones	(b) studying their history
(c) studying the objects they left behind	(d) studying their genetic structure
- (iii) Archaeology is considered a branch of anthropology which is the study of:

(a) human remains	(b) humanity and human cultures
(c) human records	(d) old forms of art
- (iv) Objects like seeds and animal bones are considered as

(a) artifacts	(b) features	(c) ecofacts	(d) none of these
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- (v) Artifacts made by people includes object such as

(a) pots	(b) beads	(c) clay tablets	(d) all of these
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- (vi) Layers of rock and soil in which objects are found are studied in order to understand the

(a) the age of the object	(b) the conditions that existed when the objects were placed there
(c) the strength of the object	(d) the environmental connection



- (vii) Special techniques and equipment help archaeologists to :
- read maps precisely and accurately
 - gather archaeological evidence precisely and accurately
 - study the soil precisely and accurately
 - break old monuments precisely and accurately
- (viii) Archaeologists keep detailed records of their findings because:
- they have to research with the other findings
 - they destroy evidence while studying the findings
 - they submit data for their colleagues to compare and research
 - they are making artifacts themselves
- (ix) The first job of an archaeologist is to:
- find artifacts
 - discover the ecofacts
 - locate an archaeological site
 - keep detailed record
- (x) Which of the following statement is false?
- Archaeologists look for information about how, where, and when cultures developed.
 - The three basic kinds of archaeological evidence are artifacts, features and ecofacts.
 - Archaeology differs from history in that historians mainly study the lives of people as recorded in written documents.
 - Three steps are followed to interpret the evidence are classification, location and evaluation.
- (xi) Synonym of reveal is
- release
 - disclose
 - retreat
 - Subtle

2. Read the passage given below.

- Though the U.S. prides itself on being a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialised countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birth weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunised against childhood diseases and a much higher rate of adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a “quiet crisis” requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation’s 12 million infants and toddlers live in poverty.
- As many as half confront risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunisations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in substandard care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents. When taken together, these and other risk factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse. The crisis begins in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care.
- The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and unstable partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families has nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasing in the care of people other than their parents. Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or abusing their children. In only four years from 1987-1991 the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent.
- Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most severely, the report says. Yet, it is this period-from infancy through preschool years-that sets the stage for a child’s future.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven that follow. (1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) Where is the US lagging behind in the global picture?
- (a) it lags far behind other industrialised countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens
 - (b) it lags behind in general infrastructure
 - (c) it lags behind in human resources
 - (d) it lags behind in natural resources
- (ii) “infant mortality rate” means
- (a) the number of infants that died before birth
 - (b) the number of infant deaths for every 1000 live births
 - (c) the age at which an infant dies
 - (d) the rate at which infants are born
- (iii) According to the report one by ____ of the infant population lives in poverty.
- (a) third
 - (b) fourth
 - (c) fifth
 - (d) sixth
- (iv) What is the root cause of the crisis US is facing?
- (a) poverty
 - (b) lack of education
 - (c) lack of access to healthcare
 - (d) unplanned pregnancy
- (v) What type of women do not seek pre natal care?
- (a) working adults
 - (b) single parenting women
 - (c) women with unplanned pregnancy
 - (d) financially stable women
- (vi) “unstable partnerships” means
- (a) biological parents separating and not having a stable relationship
 - (b) changing sexual partners
 - (c) changing living conditions constantly
 - (d) changing priorities of the biological parents
- (vii) Since 1950, the number of single parent families has increased by ____ folds.
- (a) two
 - (b) three
 - (c) four
 - (d) five
- (viii) The fastest growing category of children entering foster care are
- (a) babies above the age of 1
 - (b) babies under the age of 2
 - (c) babies under the age of 1
 - (d) babies above the age of 3
- (ix) Which of these statements is false based on the passage?
- (a) In only four years from 1987-1991 the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent.
 - (b) According to the report, a fourth of the nation’s 12 million infants and toddlers live in poverty
 - (c) On the U.S. 80% of teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned.
 - (d) The crisis affects children under the age of one most severely.
- (x) Synonym of severely is
- (a) slowly
 - (b) rapidly
 - (c) acutely
 - (d) largely
- (xi) Antonym of neglect is
- (a) cherish
 - (b) forsake
 - (c) ignore
 - (d) render

LITERATURE (20 Marks)

3. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY TWO of the three given by answering the questions that follow. (4 + 4 = 8)

A. This morning, Saheb is on his way to the milk booth. In his hand is a steel canister. "I now work in a tea stall down the road," he says, pointing in the distance. "I am paid 800 rupees and all my meals". Does he like the job ? I ask, His face, I see, has lost the carefree look. The steel canister seems heavier than the plastic bag he would carry so lightly over his shoulder. The bag was his. The canister belongs to the man owns the tea shop. Saheb is no longer his own master!

- (i) What did Saheb had in his hand?
(a) his sack of rag (b) a steel canister (c) water (d) cash
- (ii) Why steel canister seemed heavier than the plastic bag?
(a) Because he didn't enjoy his job at the tea stall
(b) Because he enjoyed his job at the tea stall
(c) Because he was carrying a lot of milk
(d) Because he pretended so
- (iii) Saheb's wage was _____.
(a) 80 rupees (b) 800 rupees (c) 8000 rupees (d) 600 rupees
- (iv) Whose canister was Saheb carrying?
(a) His own (b) The author's
(c) The man who owns the tea shop (d) None of the above

B. The young American, without a word, shook Sadao's hand warmly, and then walked quite well across the floor and down the step into the darkness of the garden. Once — twice... Sadao saw his light flash to find his way. But that would not be suspected. He waited until from the shore there was one more flash. Then he closed the partition. That night he slept.

- (i) Why did the young american Shake Sadao's hand?
(a) To say goodbye (b) To express his gratitude
(c) To show his dominance (d) both (a) and (b)
- (ii) What did Sadao observe about the American?
(a) That he used his light flash to find his way
(b) That he walking straight into the dark
(c) That he was rushing to get away from him
(d) That he didn't need the flash light
- (iii) How long Sadao watched the American?
(a) Sadao didn't watch the American leave
(b) Sadao couldn't see the American
(c) He waited until from the shore there was one more flash
(d) He went to sleep as soon as they shook hands
- (iv) Which line/phrase implies Sadao was finally relieved?
(a) Shook Sadao's hand warmly
(b) He waited until from the shore there was one more flash
(c) Once — twice... Sadao saw his light flash to find his way.
(d) That night he slept.



- C. The wagon had hardly stopped at the front steps when the ironmaster asked the valet whether the stranger was still there. He added that he had heard at church that the man was a thief. The valet answered that the fellow had gone and that he had not taken anything with him at all. On the contrary, he had left behind a little package which Miss Willmansson was to be kind enough to accept as a Christmas present.
- (i) What did the ironmaster ask the valet ?
- The ironmaster asked the valet whether the stranger was still there.
 - The ironmaster asked the valet to scare the stranger away
 - The ironmaster asked the valet to come and help him
 - The ironmaster asked the valet to call the stranger inside
- (ii) What was the news at church ?
- That the man was marrying ironmaster's daughter.
 - That the man stole money from the ironmaster.
 - that the man was a thief.
 - that the man was a general.
- (iii) What was the answer of the valet ?
- The valet answered that the fellow had gone and that he had not taken anything with him at all.
 - The valet answered the church called him a thief.
 - The valet ignored the questions.
 - All of these.
- (iv) What did the paddler left behind?
- Money for the ironmaster
 - His clothes
 - All his belongings
 - A little package to thank Miss Willmansson and gift her the Christmas present.

4. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE of the two given by answering the questions that follow. (1 × 4 = 4)

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 are displayed on the walls ?
- Different things donated by people are displayed
 - Maps of different places
 - Bright paintings are displayed
 - All of these
- (ii) What is meant by 'sour cream' walls?
- damp and faded walls of the classroom that give foul smell
 - Shakespeare's head that looks like wall
 - Walls painted with cream color
 - Walls with clouds drawn on it
- (iii) The poet call the map 'open-handed' because
- all maps are opened and spread
 - all the places of the world are shown in it and it is big.
 - all flowers and valleys can be seen on the map
 - children open them in their hands



- (iv) Which word in the line means charity?
(a) Awarding (b) Dawn (c) Donations (d) World

OR

B. 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.

- (i) Whose loveliness will keep on increasing ?
(a) That of beautiful women (b) That of happiness
(c) That things of beauty like nature (d) That of old tales
- (ii) Identify the phrase which says that 'it is immortal'.?
(a) It will never pass into nothingness (b) Its loveliness increases,
(c) A bower quiet for us (d) Full of sweet dreams,
- (iii) Bower means
(a) Shower (b) Flower
(c) Nice and shady place (d) Plants
- (iv) What kind of sleep does the poet say we'll get ?
(a) A dreamless sleep (b) Sleep full of sweet dreams
(c) Restless sleep (d) Noisy sleep

5. Attempt ANY EIGHT questions of following from the ten given below. (1 × 8 = 8)

- (i) A shocking order came from German that
(a) Only German would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine
(b) Only French would be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine
(c) Only German speaking people will be granted special privilege
(d) That German be taught alongside French in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine
- (ii) Roger Skunk's mother hit the wizard with
(a) a book (b) a stick (c) an umbrella (d) a broom
- (iii) Which of the poets can be considered a feminist?
(a) Das (b) Keats (c) Rich (d) Neruda
- (iv) Evans' escape plan was :
(a) simple (b) rushed (c) meticulous (d) impulsive
- (v) Pick the word that doesn't resonate with the theme of My Mother at Sixty-six?
(a) Bleak (b) Slum (c) Childhood (d) Jubilation
- (vi) Vive la France!" means
(a) Speak french (b) Long live French (c) Long live France (d) France the beauty
- (vii) What was Neruda seeking through her appeal for quietude was?
(a) Time for introspection for everyone
(b) Suspension of all human activities for self gratification
(c) Reasons to fight the right war
(d) To silence the victims of war



- (viii) Joanne protested the ending of the story and being mad at mother for changing Roger Skunk back. This makes her a _____ child.
- (a) evil (b) stupid (c) precocious (d) weird
- (ix) One word to describe the story of the Enemy is
- (a) Surgeon (b) Sea (c) Humanity (d) War
- (x) Stephen Spender's poem is a plea:
- (a) To donate more money to his school
 (b) To save the children of the slum and ensure they have a future
 (c) To make people feel guilty
 (d) To drive away the slum population

PART - B (40 Marks)

WRITING (16 Marks)

6. Attempt ANY ONE of the following : (1 × 3 = 3)

- A. You possess an acre of land in the heart of the city. You want to dispose of this property since you have decided to buy a flat. Write an advertisement to be published in a national daily, giving all the necessary details. You are Krishan of Moti Nagar, Delhi.

OR

- B. You are Pushpak / Pooja. As the Secretary of the Social Service League of your school; you have organised a cultural benefit show in aid of mentally handicapped children of your town, Vijayawada. Write a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board, giving necessary information about the programme.

7. Attempt ANY ONE of the following : (1 × 3 = 3)

- A. Your parents have completed 25 years of happy married life. Invite your aunt, living in Hyderabad, to join you in the Silver Jubilee celebration of their marriage at your residence.

OR

- B. You are Jaya / Jayant. You have been invited to be the guest of honour in the opening ceremony of new recreation hall in Shaurya club of your district. Respond to the invitation by writing a letter to the Secretary of the club.

8. Attempt ANY ONE of the following : (1 × 5 = 5)

- A. You are Vivek/Varsha Malhotra, Head Boy /Girl of Zenith Public School, Ashok Vihar, New Delhi. You have to organise short tours to Agra, Jaipur and Chandigarh. Write a letter to Globe Tours and Travels, 235, Nehru Place, New Delhi, enquiring about their terms for conducted tours by deluxe buses. Also ask about the fare, boarding and lodging charges and arrangements, total time of the trip and mode of payment.

OR

- B. Write a letter to the Editor of The Times of India about the poor attention and the negligence on the part of the medical staff in some of the government hospitals of Delhi. Sign as Mary/Max of No. 117, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

9. Attempt ANY ONE of the following : (1 × 5 = 5)

- A. Recently, the protest of bus-operators against the banning of diesel driven buses brought transport to a standstill. Describing the plight of the harassed commuters—school children, office-goers, patients, old and sick persons, write a report in about 150-200 words for a newspaper. You are Nidhi/Manoj.



OR

- B. Write an article in 120-150 words about the importance of work-life balance.

LITERATURE (24 Marks)

10. Attempt ANY FIVE out of the six questions given below, in 30-40 words each. (2 × 5 = 10)

- (i) What did the peddler say in his defence when it was clear that he was not the person the ironmaster had thought he was?
- (ii) What was the attitude of the average Indian in smaller localities towards advocates of 'home rule'?
- (iii) What does the writer say about Savita in Lost Spring?
- (iv) Why is Pablo Neruda against 'total inactivity'?
- (v) How did Douglas remove his residual doubts about his fear of water?
- (iv) How did Franz's feelings about M.Hamel and school change?

11. Attempt ANY TWO out of the three questions given below in 30-40 words each. (2 × 2 = 4)

- (i) How does Charley describe Galesburg as it used to be in 1894?
- (ii) What part of the story did Jack himself enjoy the most and why?
- (iii) What did the Detective Superintendent inform the Governor about Evans?

12. Answer ANY ONE of the following questions in about 120-150 words. (1 × 5 = 5)

- A. Given his temperament, Edla's father would have failed in reforming the peddler. How did Edla succeed?

OR

- B. Our native language is a part of culture and we are proud of it. How does the presence of village elders in the classroom and M.Hamel's last lesson show their love for French?

13. Attempt ANY ONE out of the following questions in 120-150 words (1 × 5 = 5)

- A. Good human values are far above any other value system. How did Dr. Sadao succeed as a doctor as well as a patriot?

OR

- B. Derry said, "It (acid) ate me up." How did this fact affect his attitude towards life?

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