

# ELECTIVE

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली  
बीनिथर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)  
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भर्ने

विषय Subject: **ENGLISH ELECTIVE**

विषय कोड Subject Code: **001**

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि  
Day & Date of the Examination: **01/03/2016**

उत्तर देने का माध्यम  
Medium of answering the paper: **ENGLISH**

पत्र पर के अतिरिक्त  
कोड को भरिए  
Write code No. as written on  
the top of the question paper:

Code Number  
**28**

Set Number  
**(1) (2) (3) (4)**

अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका (जी) की संख्या  
No. of supplementary answer-books used

व्यक्तिगत व्यक्ति :  
Person with Disabilities: **हाँ / नहीं**  
**Yes / No** **NO**

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग के ☒ का चिह्नान लगाए।  
If physically challenged, tick the category

**B D H S C A**

B = बुद्धिमान, D = दृष्टि में बाधित, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पष्ट  
C = श्रवण शक्ति में बाधित, A = अक्षमता  
B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged  
S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Agilent

क्या लेखन उपकरण प्रदान किया गया है? **हाँ / नहीं**  
Whether writer provided: **Yes / No**

यदि बुद्धिमान है तो उपयोग में लाए गए  
सामग्री के नाम  
If visually challenged, name of scribe used:

प्रत्येक वर्ण को एक बॉक्स लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक अक्षर से बीच एक खाली स्थान छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का  
नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो अंतिम अक्षर के नाम 24 अक्षरों में लिखें।  
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the  
name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए  
Space for office use

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SECTION-A  
(READING)

1.

(A)

(a) The mess in Mewar was created by Rana Sanga's sons Ratna Singh, Vikramajit and Uday Singh.

(b) When Uday Singh came to the throne of Mewar, Chittor was no longer the invincible fort it had been famous for.

(c) Sher Shah did not attack Chittor because Uday Singh handed over the keys of Chittor fort to him.

(d) A new capital of Mewar was established at Udaipur because it was surrounded by mountains and was more secure than Chittor.

(e) The main contribution of Uday Singh to Mewar was that he brought laurels of peace and security to his kingdom.

(f) By capturing Mewar, Akbar wanted to teach a lesson to the rulers of the Rajput kingdoms.

(g) Fortunes of Mewar changed when the capital was shifted to Udaipur instead of remaining in Chittor.

(h) Akbar became an eminent ruler ~~no~~ because he was brave, clever and competent and obtained success one after another.

(i)

(i) repute/importance - eminence

(ii) freedom - autonomy



(B)

(a) Ans

The lonely Highland girl is singing a melancholy strain to herself as she works and reaps in the field. The poet wants us to stop whatever it is we are doing, leave everything and behold and listen to that melodious singing of the girl. He further tells us to gently pass if we choose not to heed to her song for fear of disturbance.

(b) Ans

The effect of her singing in the valley is lovely to the poet. William Wordsworth romanticises his adoration for her song and says that the valley is overflowing with the sound. Her song can be heard across and throughout the vast and profound valley for all to hear.

(c) Ans

The poet compares her song to that of the nightingale by saying that if a nightingale, no matter her singing prowess, has never chanted so more welcome notes to weary and tired travellers as they rest. No nightingale, according to the poet, had such depth and emotion pouring out of the song itself.

(d) The poet guesses that the song is about a sad and melancholy thing, an old event of the ancient past, such as of battles long ago. However, nothing is of surety because he knows not and he can only wonder. He also thinks that it may be of something more personal, the here and there of today that has caused the girl sorrow, and to feel lost and pained.

And The effect of her song on the poet was immense. He listened, motionless and still the whole time she hummed as she sailed. Wordsworth was so mesmerised by the uniqueness of her song that he still felt and heard the music in his heart and in his very bones long after it had finished.

## SECTION-B

### (CREATIVE WRITING AND APPLIED GRAMMAR)

Q. (a)

(i)

My topic, 'Honesty is the best policy,' is arguably one of the most substantive debates since time immemorial. Lots of arguments and counterarguments can be brought forth concerning such a thought-provoking idiom. This saying has been told and retold over the years, from generation to generation, from elders to young minds, from parents to children and even from the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi to us, Indians. And it holds a grain - no, many grains of truth, regardless of the strictest opposition you can think of.

Honesty is and shall always, remain the best policy. This is what Gandhi tried so hard to emphasise and add to the Indian philosophy. And this truth shall be upheld, not just for Indians but for the world.

There is no lasting satisfaction from cheating, lying, fraud or trickery. We shall never feel contented from such acts of mistrust among individuals. I narrate again another incident from Gandhi's life as a kid, when he was encouraged by his own teacher to copy from a fellow student.

for he knew not the spelling of the word 'kettle'. Gandhi, even as a young man, adamantly refused and stuck to his moral values. And today, he is a legend. So, it is important to embody a good virtue like honesty and seldom resort to dishonesty to achieve our goals. 'Everything is not a means to an end. There is no possible right justification for dishonesty. Dishonesty leads to a dishonest life and a dishonest life leads to misery and unfulfilment. Thus, it can be concluded that honesty is the best policy.'

(b) DEBATE FOR THE TOPIC 'Child Labour is unavoidable in Indian C

This is an age old controversy that has plagued Indian society over the decades. Child Labour - the root cause of evil. Child labour is, in a certain way, avoidable and ~~as~~ unavoidable. But, if we take into account the Indian thing and the current pace of our society, it has been seen to lean more on the 'unavoidable' category. Yes, laws have been enacted condemning child labour, its evils and the consequences of practising it. However, small children (regardless of gender) can be seen working relentlessly in roads, food stalls and some sort of obscure company or factory dealing in questionable trade. Our society is too harsh and insensitive for child labour to just

disappear in a month's notice. The attitude of an average Indian is obstinate and less considerate regarding this problem and as for now, child labour seems to be doomed to exist and unavoidable. There are endless slums in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata, many families live in utter poverty and destitution. Children from such backgrounds are forced to work to earn a living. It is not their fault, neither their choice but a result of the lack of resources to depressed people in the society. There is too much gap in Indian - not much middle ground. It is a country of the richest and the poorest. The rich continues to get richer, the poor poorer. This is because of uneven distribution of wealth. Child labour has its roots from such unfair policies of government system. The Indian economy and the Indian attitude must first change in order to eradicate child labour and its harrowing repercussions. Child labour is unavoidable if not. Education must be widespread. The opportunities of these children has got limited by their material poverty and lack of education. They have been torn asunder from what should have been a fun, carefree childhood.

7 + 42 + 4 = 92

to an early life of deprivation and endless labouring. If such grievances not addressed and I see not much change in the future - then, child labour shall remain unavoidable.

(a)(ii)

### USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT CAN REDUCE AIR POLLUTION

- By Ranay Doo

In this present society, people like to show off their material opulence in the form of numerous vehicles and car purchases. The number of vehicles is increasing day by day. Traffic congestion is a major problem of the cities, not only that but it also leads to air pollution. To reduce the pollution, we, as contributors to the environment, must attempt to use public transport more. It saves time, energy and fuel and effectively hampers the pollution growth. Already, countries in the west like America and in Asia, Japan has started following this system. Public transport usage will decrease traffic, plus reduce the amount of sulphur and smoke in the atmosphere. It is killing two birds with one stone, if you will like to put it that way. It saves money and our economy if we spend less in buying petroleum imported from the Middle East. All in all, it is more beneficial to humans, so what's stopping you? Next time, leave your car in the garage as you head for work and hop onto a bus or a metro and it will work miracles.

3. (a) before word after

(i) found it already

(ii) by some buffaloes

(iii) older than 9

(iv) swimming in the

(v) middle of the

(vi) to the bank

(vii) pulled from upon  
~~the~~ of his

(viii) one of his

(ix) stretched his naked

(x) on the animal's

(b)

Kartik asked Nalini if (i) she could ask her for a favour. Nalini agreed that he might, and enquired of him (ii) what she could do for him.

Kartik said that he (iii) wanted her history notes. Nalini replied that (iv) she would bring them the next day. ~~Kartik said that~~  
(v) she would be thankful for that.



SECTION - C  
(TEXT FOR DETAILED STUDY)

4.

(a)

(I)

Ans

(i) She is Eveline Hill. She has agreed to leave her home and go to Buenos Aires with Frank, her lover.

(ii) She wanted to leave home because even she wishes to explore the world and be happy. All her life, she has been stuck to doing her duties and obligations. For once, she wants to do something for herself, not tied down to looking after her father.

(II)

Ans

(i) 'g' is Prakriti, a chandal girl.

'g' heard the gentle words of Ananda, the radiant follower of Buddha, asking for some water.

→

(ii) The words had a profound effect on her as Ananda removed from her the early and misguided notions of self-condemnation. She ~~had~~ was reborn into a new consciousness about her rights as a human and as a woman. She no more felt unclear, rather she felt enlightened and cherished the words of Ananda.

(b)  
Q. In 'I Sell my Dreams', the narrator had encountered Frau Frieda first when he had arrived from Rome. She was known to be quite charming and he, along with other Spanish students in the tavern where Frau Frieda frequented, used to delight in her company. When he asked what her occupation was, she replied that she only dreamed. And on one of her visits to the tavern one day, she told him that she had come only to tell him that she had dreamt about him. She further gave him strict instructions never to return to Vienna for at least five years. The narrator was so shell shocked from her warning and fear of the unknown that he took action. With some measure of belief in her & her clear warning, he took the last train to Rome and went away never

to return again. And so, he stayed afar and never went back to Vienna even after five years had passed. Her conviction had seemed to him, at that time so real and frightening that convinced, he had left Vienna soil for some other place. Even years later, he still considered himself fortunate in having escaped some tragedy or terrible accident — a survivor of some major catastrophe that might have happened should he have continued staying in Vienna.

(ii) In his poem, Kubla Khan, S.T. Coleridge describes a vision he once saw. In that vision, he saw the ~~sump~~ summer palace of Kubla Khan in Xanadu. He describes it as a pleasure-dome, some sort of fancy palace where beautiful streams flowed. It was surrounded by fields, sweet smelling trees and green forests. He vividly describes a river that flows across the landscape and flows into underground caves and into the sea. He is excited about the river as it flows into a canyon where

the river lurches and smashes ~~in the~~ and explodes into a fountain after which it sinks again and meanders its way to the ocean. He suddenly describes Kubla Khan also listening to the sound of the river and thinking about war. He, Kubla Khan hears the sound of his ancestors warning him of a battle which signifies a possible destruction of his palace and land. Coleridge gives his vision a mixture of surrealism and supernatural when he tells of a woman crying for her demon lover under the moon. Suddenly, there is a shift in the atmosphere of Coleridge's vision. No more landscape or Kubla Khan. But, he sees a woman with an instrument and she is singing. She so seems to affect his senses and he wishes to join her and create his own song. It makes him want to build domes in the air. He also depicts a figure of flashing eyes and floating hair, seemingly Kubla Khan who he says is almost godlike for he feeds on honey-dews, like the nectar and ambrosia of the Gods, and he is said to have drunk the milk of Paradise. And thus, the description of his vision abruptly comes to a stop and we know no more what he further sees in his vision.

|||

$$(i)$$

Ans

Tao Ying did not quite bother to buy a ticket for travelling by bus. She often travelled without one, especially when the bus conductor or the driver seemed to be the careless type. ~~She~~ ~~no~~ she felt it was not her fault but theirs and their careless attitude. And she justified her thinking by implying that there was not much use of one more ticket from one passenger because the bus would have to halt at stops and use the same amount of fuel regardless. She did not like spending too much money and felt one more ticket made not much difference. However, she decided to buy two tickets, one for her and one for her son when they were on their way to the temple. Her son, being a kid, inquired if she was going to purchase tickets. And even though he did not reach 110 centimetres, which was the height requirement that made one eligible to buy a ticket, he adamantly objected and insisted on buying one. Her Tao Ying, a mother, affectionate and loving when it came to her son understood that her son's childlike pride was connected to his ability to purchase a ticket. And since she

had brought him to have fun and wanted Xiao Ye to be happy, she ~~had~~ bought one for her son. Besides, she needed to embody well manners and principles if she wanted to set an example for her son.

(ii) The slavery of man to man is hateful because it breaks the soul, spirit and the body. This form of unnatural slavery is not right. The poets and thinkers since ancient times, have condemned its practice and said that no man is worthy enough to ~~be~~ enslave another man. He has no right. While Nature enslaves man and makes him do certain compulsory things he cannot escape, she makes it so enjoyable that we end up taking satisfaction and pleasure in it. Nature makes eating and drinking so enjoyable that some people tend to live to eat. Also, sleeping is so comfortable that humans don't feel like getting up in the morning. Whereas, slavery of man by man takes away a person's freedom. They entrust all the share of their work that can be transmitted to the slaves, by some sort of trickery or fraud or by persuading them that it is their religious duty to serve them. So, instead of working a few hours if they were to work only for themselves and their family, the slave has to toil for 8 to 14 hours a day. Slavery can

only be abolished by law, says Marx. Slavery doesn't entail a peaceful society. A slave is paid meagre wages and given a falsified notion of freedom, letting them do what the rich considers 'dirty' or 'manual' work. So, slavery is hateful because through newspapers and schools, the elites try to hide promises and make us unable to realize our own slavery. And it can only be abolished when every man starts to work with his own hands and brains, instead of dumping their work on someone else.

### SECTION - D (FICTION)

6. (a)

(i) Mrs. Paul Boss, the peon at the Co-operative Bank appears to me an industrious but a cunning sort of fellow. He has wife and he knows how to use them to his advantage. Paul Boss first ~~looked~~ <sup>looked</sup> Margayya into thinking he was a decent fellow, but someone who had to do what he did under a tyrannical boss' orders. Margayya even offered him a

position of job with him should he ever leave the Co-operative Bank.

Later, Margayya <sup>came</sup> ~~came~~ to realise Anil was more of a double-faced person. He said something else to Margayya and something else to the manager of the Co-operative Bank. Overall, not much of a positive impression is given by Anil Desai, in terms of his character and loyalty. He doesn't seem to me to be a dutiful person, but rather a corrupted bank staff who refuses to give loan application forms to the villagers mainly because of their material poverty. In my opinion, he would act differently and infinitely in a polite manner were his clients of a higher class, with money. He doesn't give off much of a good vibe and is the typical shrewd employee, ready to please and placate his employer and higher ups for his own benefit. He is methodical when he needs to and shrewdly collects information by spying on Margayya and his progress under the Banyan tree.

*[Handwritten scribbles]*

(ii)  
Ans

Margayya, after his transaction of business under the Banyan tree used to head home, frequently tired after a long day's work in the heat of the summer. One day, after returning home, he went to the well outside, in the backyard of his house which he unfortunately had to share with the next door people, his brother and his family. He considered it a rather unpleasant thought to share with them and reflected on the past. His brother and he got along well was fond of each other but their wives' animosity could not keep the family. As he reflected on such thoughts, Balu, his incorrigible son was up to usual mischief. Pampered as he was, he was making a mess of house in the absence of his mother. Margayya's wife had out on an errand and left Balu to his care. Hearing a cry of anguish from his son, Margayya ran into the kitchen where he saw Balu cradling his burnt fingers and crying his little heart out. No sooner, his wife ran in and accused him of being incompetent of even taking care of Balu for one minute. Such was the sequence of events leading up to the incident in which Balu burnt his fingers.

3/2/22

(b)

(i)

Ans

Margayya gave important advice to the villagers on how to secure loans from the co-operative Bank. He said that it was their right as shareholders of the bank to use apply for a loan and receive one. He helped them by accepting a small fee of thanks in return. He advised them to ask for an extra application when they were to take an application form for loan from the co-operative bank.

(b)

(ii)

Ans

In dealing with Madan Lal, Margayya went to painstaking efforts to have his book published - the manuscript that Dr Pal had given him. He adamantly insisted that Madan Lal read the manuscript in front of him; he could not risk letting him out of sight and losing the only copy he had of it. Madan Lal grew interested and hooked to the book right from the start and asked to take it home as the office closing time nears. But Margayya, with all the shrewd instructions of a refined business man, said that it was not possible for him to do so. Madan Lal consented and

later, they struck a deal on mutual terms. Madan Lal advised that it would be better for the book's title to be 'Domestic Harmony' rather than the more explicit name 'Bed Life'. Margayya duly agreed, knowing that he had to please his partner in some way. He wouldn't do it to start a partnership on unpleasant terms. As Madan started talking about the methods of book publishing and book-keeping, Margayya attempted to hide his lack of knowledge about the subject from fear of being taken advantage of if Madan came to know of his inexperience. He knew in the world of business, people were shrewd and had to be if he wanted success. He negotiated well with Madan Lal and they came to consider each other fondly. When Margayya no longer wanted anything to have to do with Domestic Harmony, later, he asked to buy the rights to Madan's share. Madan, growing suspicious of Margayya, refused. Margayya, ever such of the businessman he was, then proposed another suggestion that of him giving up his share to the profits earned by the book's sales. Madan Lal, grew humble at this generous suggestion and refused. But he agreed some short while. This shows Margayya's success as a businessman.

#133