

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

विषय Subject: English elective

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination: Friday and 01-03-13

उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper: English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड को दर्शाए
Write Code No. as written on the top
of the Question paper: 28

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका(ओं) का संख्या
No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used: None

यदि कोई शारीरिक अवस्था या प्रभाव है जो आपको परीक्षा में भाग लेने से रोकता है, तो इसे चुनें।
If physically challenged, tick the category

B D H S C

B = अक्षरीय, D = दृढ़ एवं अक्षरीय, H = शारीरिक अवस्था, S = शारीरिक, C = शारीरिक
B = Blind, D = Deaf & Dumb, H = Physically handicapped, S = Speech, C = Dyslexia

क्या लिखल - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया? हाँ / नहीं
Whether writer provided Yes / No: No

प्रत्येक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही 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

सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (CLASS XII)

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI



प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मैंने / हमने इस उत्तर पुस्तिका को सहायक परीक्षा के तय किए गए प्रश्न पत्र के अनुसार और पूर्ण रूप से मूल्यांकन पद्धति के अनुसार किया है।

Certified that I/We have evaluated this answer - book according to the correct set of ques- paper and strictly as per the marking scheme.

संख्या

No.

हस्ताक्षर

Signature

Section - A

1(a)

(i) Gandhiji did not correct his spelling of 'kettle' beside the supervisor prompting him because he thought that the teacher is there to supervise him rather than the supervisor ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~prompting~~ ^{prompting} him to copy the spelling from his neighbour. When Gandhiji decided not to copy the spelling and later learnt that he was the only one who has got his spelling wrong he said to himself — "I never could learn the art of copying".

(ii) This step of his to avoid copying from his neighbour tells us that he was a very simple and decent boy. He had got all the qualities of a good human being. As a child Gandhiji was a boy with moral values and good characters.

(iii) No, he did not form any adverse opinion of his teacher after this incident. He respected the teacher the same way as he did earlier.

This is so because he was blind to the faults that were made by elders. He always had learnt to carry out the orders that were given by his elders rather than to learn their actions.

(iv) Gandhiji had to do the daily lessons but often without his mind in his subjects. He hated deceiving the teacher and similarly hated being taken to task by his teacher. As already stated he studied his subjects without his mind in it so there was no way he had time for extra reading. Hence, he had a distaste in reading beyond his school books.

(v) Once when Gandhiji read a book named Shraavana Pitribhakti Nataka and saw a picture in which Shraavana was carrying his parents by means of slings fixed for his shoulders taking his blind parents on pilgrimage, he was deeply affected. This description and picture made Gandhiji think that this is the thing that he should copy.

(vi) After reading 'Harishchandra', Gandhiji often thought that why is it ~~not~~ that people are liars. They should be truthful, truthful in a way as Harishchandra! Though Gandhiji thought that such a truthful person cannot be a historical character but still made him ideal because of his values.

(b)

(a) The poet inspires us to live our dream. He says that we should follow our dreams, our wishes without delaying it.

Because if we only keep delaying for some other day, for some other time then the day we wish for would never come or if it ever comes it would be too late.

(b) The poet gives a stress on 'now and here' because he wants us to follow our wishes and dreams the same time when we wish rather than just delaying it. He says that many people will manipulate us in our life to do our work later but we should not be influenced by them. ~~and~~

(c) Many people would advise us and say to do the work later as it is not the right time. But some would say to follow our dreams at that very time cause the day we are waiting for might come too late.

(d) The lines -

"Don't be a ship that stays in the harbours,
never straying from its safety".

tells us that we should ^{not} behave as a ship on the
harbour always strung up by a rope just for safety. In fact
we should be careless about our safety or the society in
which we live and just do what we want in our life or
career.

(e) The word that means the same as 'very involved' is
'straying' X

Section - B.

2(a)(i) Crime against children.

We all are aware of our own safety. We get very

~~conscious~~ conscious when it comes to us but when the same is in regard to a third person we behave casually. It is a natural, a human behaviour as perceived. We all expect our country to develop and that too without corruptions, violence or crimes. We all need to give our level best and cooperate to make our nation free from diseases like crime.

Today, if we see maximum crimes are done by children or on children. Child labour, exploitation, kidnapping, rape cases are all done on children that are in their teenage. This age is a very tender age and we all should be very careful during this transition or adolescent age. According to a renowned magazine around 1,730 crimes are done or executed by children ^{per year}. This step of crime, murder or violence is just a result of ignorance. Parents if in any case ignore a child in any way, to gain attention a child can go to any limit and that ^{has} been proved by the result, all the crimes that had been done.

though the children are sent to juvenile centres for correction but still it destroys their cases. Its better to keep an eye of safety and keep a bond that is strong between parents and their ward.

If this bonding is kept properly and maintained I hope at least some rate of crime will ~~drop~~ drop. Our mere cooperation is needed, it can save many lives!!

(b) Good Morning! To everyone present over here. I am here today to deliver a speech on BOOKS.

Being students we are well aware about the significance of books. They are a different world in themselves. The stories that they tell us, the values that we learn from them, we go into a new world with all those characters surrounding us. Be it Physics, Chemistry or History the knowledge that books impart are very precious. Though it is our brain that accepts it, but still.

I've experienced it! That whatever we learn in our

school days or whenever is always ~~help~~ in our future in one way or the other. Books are our silent friend and a best guide. Irrespective of the subject, it can make us laugh, cry, emotional. They can be our best guides as the morals, the knowledge we gain can lead us to our destiny.

I know that being students we can never enjoy or think books to be our friend. But believe it or not the only guide and teacher that is all time available for us is our books just one thing that make us realise this is our interest. As once somebody told me -

~~"God cannot be everywhere, so he created teacher and~~
~~mothers~~

"God cannot be present every time anywhere with you,
 so he created teachers and mothers,
 And even teachers cannot be everytime present with you,
 so one books created."

At the end, I would just like to say that respect books, respect knowledge, take interest in reading and that's all you've got. Books can take you to your destiny.
Make books a part of your success!

Section - C

3(a)

- (a) situation in regard ✓
- (b) selection is going ✓
- (c) bad to worse ✓
- (d) and the immediate ✓
- (e) response which called X
- (f) better for the ✓
- (g) would and our X
- (h) for the right ✓
- (i) need to understand ✓
- (j) cause the rest ✓

(b)

(a) he had not seen him ✓

(b) where he ~~was~~ was

(c) that he went to

(d) what he saw

(e) that he saw enchanting ✓

Section - D

4(a)

(I) Her eyes or recognition.

(i) Eveline is referred to as 'she' over here. She is a girl upset with life because of her dead mother, a very strict and violent father.

She is now at the station with her boyfriend Frank. They came here to elope together.

(ii) Eveline thought of her brother Harry and his father. She remembered that her father is getting old and he needs her at this point of time. All these things were going in her mind and thus she ignored Harry. She was ~~totally~~ confused at this stage.

(iii) The arguments to women.

(i) The writer says that we all say that Discrimination between male and female citizen or in other words men and women is been done in our country. But if we look back in history we see that women were given equal rights and opportunities as men as the first prime minister of congress was a lady. So we could say that the popular image of a woman that is assigned is same as that of men, but still in ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ maximum points we see men dominating women and making them feel inferior.

(ii) Today we see women taking a stand for themselves as they were kept inferior in status since last few years. But in ancient literature and history we see women with same opportunities and rights as that of men, i.e. no discrimination between them. 2

(b)

(i) Captain Hagerd was a sailor in a ship. He is now in Colebrook searching and advertising for his lost son. He is here in Colebrook because—

(1) His wife is dead. He was left all alone.

(2) His son left him even before Capt Hagerd's wife died when his son Harry was only fourteen years in age.

- (3) He had his property that he wished to give to his son.
- (4) His loneliness and desire to have his son back brought him to Colbrook where he kept advertising for his son in a hope that he would come back to him one day.
-

(iii) A child's vision is very different as compared to that of an adult. Child is very decent and innocent unassuming about the outside world. He imitates others, their qualities, virtues and thinking.

If we see in the story 'One centimeter' we see that Tao Ying always behaves properly in front of Xiao Ye her son because she knew that whatever her little son would see, he would learn and imitate that and would behave in a similar way.

Recalling one incidence in which ~~at~~ once when Tao Ying and Xiao Ye were travelling in a bus she bought two tickets even when ticket for her son was not necessary.

But on other days she would not even buy her own ticket.

One day when both Tao Ying and Xiao Ye were eating watermelon she realised that Xiao Ye is imitating the way she eats. Thus from that day she eats with etiquette in front of him because she does not want him to be mannerless.

Children are quite different from elders, so we can understand it as once when they visited a temple and height reading ^{of Xiao Ye} came out to be 1.11m in spite of 1.10, he was furious and ran leaving Tao Ying behind. Later ahead he went to an old lady to measure his height, he thought his mother lied to him. This judgement of his was very wrong as he was not at all ready to listen to any explanation from his mother. He was stubborn enough for that.

(c) (i) In the story, 'I sell my Dreams' the author had in a very ironical way ~~depe~~ narrated the story.

- ~~When~~ When once due to flood the car was encrusted in the wall no-one even bothered to see whether someone is in the car or not, it was later that people found about a lady that was found dead in the car.
- Frau Frieda who is said to be a clairvoyant person who tells others about their future is unknown to her own death.
- The unsensible dream that Frau Frieda got about Pablo Neruda.

These instances are the ironical elements in the story depicted by the author.

(ii) When Prakriti tells her mother about her encounter with Ananda - a Buddhist Monk and that she is fallen

for him, her mother explains her that Prakriti should never forget that she is a Chandali. She explains ~~her~~ that they are untouchables, the low caste people but Ananda is a Buddhist monk, she is committing a sin in loving a Buddhist. Her mother tells her that it is useless to keep waiting for something that you know can never be yours.

- (iii) The writer tells us that though we have a free country but still we cannot claim that we have freedom. Though we live in a Democratic country but still we are mere puppets in the hands of the government. Doing slavery without knowing anything is just a simple foolishness. The writer says it's better to investigate everything and this inquiry will in one way or another lead to our freedom.
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(v) Imagery that the poet uses in the poem 'Trees' is -

- Birds leaving their nests and sitting on the fence and gossiping.
 - The snake attracted towards silver water and unsoundings the stone.
 - slit in calyx that tells us that perfume in a flower is only on one side.
-

(vi) W.B Yeats say that trees move their branches to and fro with the gust of wind. The rays of the sun reach the ground filtered. The velocity with which the rays of the sun reach individually to various different organism varies. The sound of the moving branches sounds pleasant to the ears of other animals.

This is meant by W.B. Yeats when he says that

"The trees are in their autumn beauty."

- (d) The play 'Chandalika' Deals with the social problem of untouchability. Rabindranath Tagore tells about a girl named Prakriti who is a chandalini, i.e. of a very low caste or in other words a girl belonging to untouchables. When she encounters a Buddhist monk named Ananda she forgets everything that she is of a very low caste. Ananda makes her forget about the discrimination between upper and lower castes. Prakriti thinks she had got a new birth and now she is no more a chandalini. The walls of discrimination and untouchability that surrounded her is now broken. When her mother makes her realise that she is a chandalini she says the Ananda drank water from her hands and in return said that she does not care whether she is a chandalini or not he

Does not believe in Discrimination. In fact he says that she is a normal human being and there is no harm in drinking water from her hands. This incident changed Praeriti completely and made her forget about her caste. She just knew that she is one among everyone else in the society.

FICTION

6 (a)

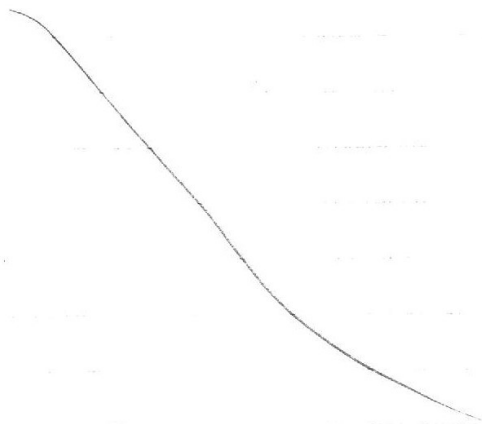
(i) After the success of the book on 'Red Life' Margayya became very rich. He was soon playing on the heap of money. On the same time Balu was growing up. Margayya decided to teach Balu and send him to a proper school so that he becomes a very great man in his future. So he decided to send him to school. On the first day of school, Margayya went to drop him school in a very big way. He decorated his car and ~~set~~ walked in front of

it with music and made other people join him and made that occasion very grand. It was just 15 days from that occasion that Margayya got reports from school that Balu is very irresponsible and not at all interested in studies. Margayya was angry and embarrassed at the same time so he decided to be the secretary of the school. After being the secretary the teachers gave marks to Balu but even then Balu failed twice. Margayya even gave Balu a separate room and a tutor to help him in studies. Even then Balu could not do better. Even after all these attempts Balu remained a ~~stupid~~ person.

(b)

(ii) Despite of Margayya's so many efforts to educate Balu, he didn't get the required result from him. After being the secretary of the school, the teachers started giving marks to Balu, but even then he

failed. Margayya arranged a tutor for Balu, but his tutor was very humorous and gave him chocolates to solve Maths. Later on when Balu brought report cards to Margayya, he saw that ~~the~~ Balu's result was zero. Margayya was very furious at him. He shouted a lot at Balu and even beat him. Balu aggressively tore the report card, threw the bits into the gutter and ran away from home.



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