

# Series-C

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions-12] [Total No. of Printed Pages-24

A-831-C-XII-2324

## ENGLISH

Time Allowed—3 Hours      Maximum Marks—80

Candidates are required to answer the questions in their own words as far as practicable.

Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.

### Special Instructions :

- (i) You must write Question Paper Series in the circle at top left side of title page of your Answer-book.

D-A-831-Series-C

P. T. O.

- (ii) While answering your Questions, you must indicate on your Answer-book the same Question No. as appears in your Question Paper.
- (iii) Do not leave blank page/pages in your Answer-book.
- (iv) All the Questions are compulsory.
- (v) Observe word limit wherever prescribed.

## **SECTION-A**

### **(Reading)**

1. Read the given passages carefully and answer the questions that follow :
  - (i) India has over 35,000 institutions of higher education, a number that is one of the largest institutes in the World. The central and state universities together still comprise a substantial percentage of them. However, over the next decade or two, this is likely to shift towards private institutions

as more and more Indians decide to get a higher education. India today is a rapidly changing country, which is markedly different from what it was 20 years ago when it started on a new path to liberalisation. With a large number of companies in the other hemisphere outsourcing jobs to India, the country has virtually become the world's back-office. This has also spurred the demand for quality graduates in multiple disciplines. With the number of middle-class Indians swelling the requirements of careers changing and a new breed of young Indians leading the clamour for a World-class education at home, India's education sector is also changing rapidly.

- (ii) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India is still a little less than 15 percent. This too varies from region to region. With 60 percent of this huge population under the age of 25, the demand

for higher education is set to grow. The Government is responding to these requirements by establishing more AIIMS and IIT across states, but given the state's limited resources, there remains a certain limit to the Government's spending on education. In these circumstances, the rapidly increasing demands of Indians on the education front can be met only when the private sector invests heavily in the field. And this is something it is already doing.

- (iii) According to a McKinsey report on Indian demography, 590 million people will live in Indian cities by 2030, almost twice the current US population. There will be 91 million urban homes by 2030 in India, as against 20 million today. A large number of rural residents would by shifting base to urban centres, giving up their age-old family profession of farming and cultivation in favour of new avenues for their children.

These create a never-before-seen demand for higher education in India. This is where the role of private sector will and is proving to be crucial. It is not just the numbers that are increasing. Another major shift is in the demand for quality. More globally-exposed Indians are today asking why a greater number of Indian educational institutions cannot provide world-class education, comparable to prestigious foreign institutions.

- (iv) Consequently, not only are more and more private universities and colleges emerging everywhere but also there is an increasing consciousness among 'education providers' that quality education is what young Indians are looking for. Private universities are also breaking new paradigms in education by offering wide options of learning to students and developing new mechanisms of learning. The teaching techniques and the quality of learning have

also been transformed. Indian institutions today are also working to cater to a growing International clientele of students who are looking for new pastures to get an education. Some prestigious institutions today also attract foreign students to the country, with their state-of-the-art infrastructure and world-class education. It is time the Government recognises the role of private sector education in building a sound future of India.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the passage complete the following statements by choosing the correct options :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

(i) How many institutions of higher education are there in India?

(a) 350000 institutions of higher education

(b) 35000 institutions of higher education

- ~~(e)~~ Over 35000 institutions of higher education
- (d) None of these.
- (ii) India is changing rapidly, which is markedly different from .....
- (a) What it was 22 years ago
- ~~(b)~~ What it was 20 years ago
- (c) What it was 21 years ago
- (d) What it was 29 years ago.
- (iii) What is the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India?
- (a) a little more than 15 percent
- ~~(b)~~ a little less than 15 percent
- (c) a little less than 25 percent
- (d) None of the above.

(iv) As per McKinsey's report on Indian demography, how many people will live in Indian cities by 2030 ?

(a) 509 Million people

(b) more than 509 Million people

(c) more than 590 Million people

(d) 590 Million people.

(B) Answer the following questions briefly :

3×1=3

(i) What are the requirements of careers changing in India?

(ii) How is the Government responding to the requirements of higher education?

(iii) What role can the private sector education play in the future?

(C) Find the words for each in the above passage which means the same as the following : 3×1=3

(i) Liberalisation

(a) Discomfort

(b) Relaxation

(c) Freedom

(d) Separation.

(ii) Clamour

(a) Calm

(b) Hush

(c) Lull

(d) Outcry.

(iii) Paradigm

(a) Counter

(b) Converse

(c) Prototype

(d) Probability.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

(i) An era, a culture is eventually determined by its news. What is missed out by those who track the news of that time is lost forever. We know nothing about Shakespeare's contemporaries even though some of them may have been better playwrights. We know nothing about those who came in with Babar, or around the same time, to loot India and stayed back as rulers. Or the many soldiers of fortune who landed here during the time of the East India Company. We know of a few and, apart from avid historians, no one knows who led the Portuguese, Dutch or French into India or ran their empires here till they were dismantled. Why is that? Simple. The media of that time, known as historians, did not mention them.

(ii) We who consume news today see it as a fleeting experience. We observe a powerful image on TV, are moved by its impact or

repelled by its horror, and move on. We read a headline today and can't even recall it tomorrow. Current news always drives out the old (often with ruthless cunning) and It's only when the media goes back in time to recall a particular story that we suddenly remember that, yes, there was something called HDW or Bofors that once shook up the entire nation and held it in thrall for a decade. We are suddenly reminded that Congress treasurer LN Mishra was mysteriously killed in a bomb blast on a train and no one ever knew who killed him or where his secret millions vanished. Since I'm a journalist I can tell you many such stories. There are others too, full of stories.

- (iii) But, like news, the stories die with them. History only remembers what it chooses to, or what is indelibly stamped on its pages. The rest is occasionally recalled as

gossip. But is it gossip? Or is it truth that we are trying to forget so that we can move on and make space in our hearts and minds for more recent news? Our memory, collective as well as individual, has limited storage and however many data cards we may insert, there's simply too much to absorb and retain. The information surge that hits us every morning is so large, so intimidating that we remember only a tiny fraction of it. It's that fraction which actually scares us by the possibility of impacting our lives.

(iv) **The Gap between News and Entertainment** was always sacrosanct. News was about facts. Entertainment was about imagination, ergo fiction. To see them occupy the same media platforms today is scary for those like me who have spent a lifetime pursuing facts in the search for news. Even the dividing line has blurred.

What we once shunned as preposterous lies slip in so casually today into our news menu. It's no one's fault. It's just that the fault lines have shifted. News has become just another consumable, another platform to commercially (and cynically) exploit. No, don't blame our journalists and media owners. They are only following a Global model that, for better or for worse, is making our times an entirely forgettable chapter of history.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Use a format you consider suitable. Suggest a suitable title also.

4

- (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

3

## SECTION—B

### (Writing)

3. You want to let out a portion of a newly constructed independent house. Write a suitable advertisement to be published in the 'To-Let' classified columns of The Tribune, Chandigarh.

*Or*

Write a notice for the School notice board inviting volunteers for a one day Blood Donation Camp being organised by the Red Cross Society of India at your School.

*Or*

You are Rajat/Rakhi a student of the 12th class. You have found a wristwatch. Write a notice for the lost and found notice board of your School.

4

4. (A) You are Parkash/Prerna, a reporter for a Newspaper. Write a report in about 125 words about a house on fire you recently witnessed.

**Or**

Write a report in about 125 words on 'One Day Cricket Match' played by your School against a local club. You are Vinay/Vaishali.

6

(B) Answer the following multiple choice questions :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

(i) Lead Paragraph in the report :

- (a) describe the planned future course of action
- (b) notice for the competition
- (c) mentions eyewitness accounts that add to the authenticity of the news.
- (d) includes details of the incident in chronological.

(ii) Information about the 'reward' is mentioned in .....

(a) Notice for the Meeting

- (b) The Editor, Hindustan Times
  - (c) Notice for the object 'Lost'
  - (d) Notice for the object 'Found'.
- (iii) Which of the following is not a part of a letter to the Editor?
- (a) Salutation
  - (b) Photo
  - (c) Signature
  - (d) Date.
- (iv) Which of the following is not a feature of a notice?
- (a) Time, date and place
  - (b) Signature by authority
  - (c) Agenda
  - (d) Minutes.

5. Write a letter to the Municipal Corporation Commissioner of Dharamshala informing him about the poor condition of the roads and street lights in your Dhauladhar Colony in Dari, explaining the difficulties faced by the people of the colony. You are Sameer/Shalini. (Word Limit : 150 words).

**Or**

Write a letter to the editor of a Newspaper drawing his attention to the increasing problem of eve-teasing in the town. 6

6. Imagine you are Raman of 37, Vatika Vihar Colony, Solan. You are asked by the Lecturer in English of your School to write an article on 'The Place of Women in Indian Society' for your School journal. Write the article in about 200 words.

**Or**

Write an article in 200 words on the topic, 'Say No to Polythene Bags'. 6

## SECTION—C

### (Literature)

7. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4×1=4

Perhaps the Earth can teach us  
as When everything seems dead  
and later proves to be alive  
Now I'll count up to twelve  
And you keep quiet and I will go.

- (i) Name the poet and the poem from which the above stanza has been taken.
- (ii) What harmful activities of man has the poet referred to in this poem?
- (iii) How does the Earth later prove to be alive?
- (iv) What does the Poet want us to do while he counts up to twelve?

Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear  
The thought of so much childish longing in  
vain,

The sadness that lurks near the open window  
there,

That waits all day in almost open prayer

For the squeal of brakes, the sound of a stopping  
car, <https://www.hpboardonline.com>

Of all the thousand selfish cars that pass,  
Just one to inquire what a farmer's prices are.

(i) Name the poem and the poet of this stanza.

(ii) What does the poet feel himself?

(iii) What is the childish longing?

(iv) Who waits and prays all day near the open  
windows?

8. (A) Answer any **two** of the following in about  
30 words each : 2×2=4

(i) Why has the poet brought in the image of the merry children 'spilling out of homes'?

(ii) What does the poet say about the man gathering salt?

(iii) Do you sympathise with Aunt Jennifer? What is the attitude of the speaker towards Aunt Jennifer?

(B) 'The stunted, unlucky heir of twisted bones'  
means :

(i) The boy was very weak and lazy.

(ii) His hair is dwindling fast.

(iii) The boy has an inherited disability.

(iv) The boy is not feeling well.

1

3. (A) Answer the following questions : 6

- (i) What is the condition of Children working in the glass furnaces of Firozabad?
- (ii) Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of the water?
- (iii) How did the peddler like his idea of the World being a rattrap and why?
- (iv) Why do you think Gandhiji considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?
- (v) What are some of the positive views on interviews?
- (vi) Which country did Danny Casey play for ?

(B) Answer the following MCQs : 2

- (i) What was M. Hamel going to question Franz about?

1

- (a) old primer
- (b) adjectives
- (c) participles
- (d) None of the above.

(ii) What is the means of Survival in Seemapuri?

- (a) Work
- (b) Merchandising
- (c) Education
- (d) Ragpicking.

10. Answer the following questions in about 125-150 words : 6

What was the 'misadventure' at the Y.M.C.A. pool that the writer William Douglas, speaks about?

**Or**

The story, 'The Rattrap', is both Entertaining and Philosophical. Explain.

D-A-831-Series-C 22

11. Answer the following questions in about 125-150 words :

6

What did Maharaja do to find the required number of tigers to kill when the tigers became extinct in the forests of Pratibandapuram?

**Or**

Do you agree that between crime and punishment, it is mainly a battle of wits?

12. (A) Answer any **three** of the following questions in about 30 words each :  $3 \times 2 = 6$

(i) What do you infer from Sam's letter to Charley?

(ii) What does the author mean by 'Journey to the End of the Earth'?

(iii) How does Jo want the story to end and why?

(iv) Will the clues left behind on the question paper put Evans back in prison again?

(v) Who was Judewin? What warning did she give to Zitkala-Sa?

(B) Answer the following MCQs : 2

(i) Gondwana existed roughly around

..... .

(a) 450 Million years ago

(b) 350 Million years ago

(c) 650 Million years ago

(d) 110 Million years ago.

(ii) What does Jo call Mommy skunk?

(a) Clever Mommy

(b) Dumb Mommy

(c) Stupid Mommy

(d) Bad Mommy.

<https://www.hpboardonline.com>

Whatsapp @ 9300930012

Send your old paper & get 10/-

अपने पुराने पेपर्स भेजे और 10 रुपये पायें,

Paytm or Google Pay से