

Total No. of Printed Pages—12

HS/XII/A. Sc. Com./Ae/20

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ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 30)

1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the right word from the alternatives given in the brackets (any *five*) : 1×5=5

(a) And even the _____ lives we lead are not allowed to reach their natural span.

(miserable / sad)

(2)

(b) It was a dream of the earth as it will be when man has ____.

(disappeared / vanished)

(c) In half an hour the jaguar had reached the cage and was ____ at the door.

(hitting / lashing)

(d) He wants to be called a Seth but he hops it on ____.

(ekka / foot)

(e) But ____ meant even more than money to Sethji.

(dunning / religion)

(f) Jenny was ____ and had lately taken furiously to reading.

(twelve / ten)

(g) The girls were still panting, flushed, struggling with laughter. But Jenny ____ her sister.

(reproached / rebuked)

(3)

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False*
(any five) : 1×5=5

(a) Boxer and Benjamin were two young boars, whom Mr. Jones was breeding up for sale.

(b) Squealer was a brilliant talker.

(c) Rod and his team could get the first glimpse of the jaguar in a cave near the river.

(d) Sunrise is the likely time for a jaguar's quest of food and drink.

(e) The farmer who owed Sethji five rupees, lived at least three miles away.

(f) Jenny was a year older than Kate.

(g) Robert feels cut off from his small girls.

(4)

3. Complete the following sentences using the right word from the alternatives given in the brackets (any *five*) :
1×5=5

(a) And love shall _____ thee like a fire.

(cleanse / burn)

(b) And she shall _____ her ear in many a secret place.

(lend / lean)

(c) Takes in all beauty with an easy _____.

(span / mind)

(d) A _____ crowd of little hope.

(straggling / struggling)

(e) How soon my Lucy's race was _____ !

(run / over)

(f) Spring's honied cud of youthful thought he loves to _____.

(ruminate / contemplate)

(g) The trip had _____ every face.

(saddened / darkened)

(5)

4. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False*
(any five) : 1×5=5

- (a) In *The Soul's Prayer*, the poet believes that after going through much pain and suffering the spirit will be purified.
- (b) In *The Education of Nature*, Lucy is described as a lovely flower.
- (c) Old age in man's life, according to Keats, is like the season of Summer.
- (d) The pilgrims felt that they had reached a dead end, and so discontinued their pilgrimage.
- (e) Lucy would learn to control her emotions like the playful fawn springing across the lawn.
- (f) During Autumn, Keats lets fair things pass by unheeded.
- (g) In the course of their pilgrimage, the pilgrims quarrel over trivial matters.

(6)

5. Answer any *five* of the following questions in 2/3 sentences each, choosing either from Group—A or from Group—B : 2×5=10

GROUP—A

- (a) Why was Persome angry with her brother?
- (b) The Bishop had a sense of humour. Illustrate with an example.
- (c) Why did the convict say, “I have a wolf inside me tearing at my entrails”?
- (d) How did the convict manage to escape from the prison?
- (e) Why did the convict seek the Bishop’s blessings before leaving the Bishop’s House?
- (f) Explain the phrase “this poor body is the temple of the living god”.

GROUP—B

- (a) What was Banquo’s concern about the prophecy of the witches? What was Macbeth’s response?
- (b) What had Lady Macbeth done with the attendants’ drink and why?
- (c) Who discovered that Duncan had been murdered? What was his immediate reaction?

(7)

- (d) Why did Lady Macbeth herself take back the bloody daggers to Duncan's room?
- (e) What made Lenox think that the guards had murdered Duncan?
- (f) What did Banquo and Macduff decide to do after their King's murder?

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

6. Answer any *five* of the following questions in $\frac{2}{3}$ sentences each : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is animalism?
- (b) What were the weapons carried by Roderick and his team for hunting the jaguar? Why did they carry such weapons?
- (c) Is Seth Chetaram a miser? Why?
- (d) What immediate steps did Robert Quick take to escape from the family?
- (e) Explain the phrase 'insatiate soul'.
- (f) In the poem, *The Education of Nature*, from which element of nature will Lucy learn 'grace'?

(8)

(g) Describe the period of Summer in the poem,
The Human Seasons.

(h) In the poem, *Enterprise*, what did the pilgrims
“observe and put down”?

7. Rewrite the following sentences as directed : 1×10=10

(a) Dora is reading a book.

(Change the voice)

(b) A post without salary.

(Substitute one word for the
underlined words)

(c) He was so small that he could not reach up to the
branches of the tree.

(Rewrite the sentence using ‘too’)

(d) There is no other city in India as big as Mumbai.

(Change into an affirmative sentence)

(e) That is not the way a gentleman should behave.

(Change into an interrogative sentence)

(f) He shot _____ the tiger.

(Insert an appropriate preposition)

(9)

(g) I am right.

(Add a question tag)

(h) My English knowledge is poor.

(Correct the sentence)

(i) No more can be contained in this box.

(Change the voice)

(j) The cow is _____ useful animal.

(Insert an appropriate article)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

8. Answer any *two* of the following questions : 5×2=10

(a) Describe the rebellion of the animals and the establishment of Animal Farm.

(b) Rod and his group thought of a number of plans to capture the jaguar. What were the plans?

(c) Describe the role of the ekka driver's wife in the story, *A Day in the Life of a Debt Collector*.

(d) Compare and contrast the girls' behaviour in the garden when they were with their father and Snort, to that of their behaviour at teatime.

(10)

9. Answer any *two* of the following questions : 5×2=10

- (a) What does the soul of the poet crave for? What is the poet promised by the Lord?
- (b) “Thus Nature Spake _____ the work was done _____.”
Give an account of the work done in *The Education of Nature*.
- (c) What according to Keats are the four human ‘seasons’? How do they correspond to the seasons in a year?
- (d) What were the problems encountered by the pilgrims during their pilgrimage?

10. Explain with reference to the context any *two*, either from Group—A or from Group—B : 5×2=10

GROUP—A

(**The Bishop’s Candlesticks**)

- (a) Mere Gringoire indeed! Mere Gringoire! What, the old witch who lives at the top of the hill, and who says she is bedridden because she is too lazy to do any work?
- (b) The knife, oh, well, you see, dear, perhaps he may have thought that I—I had sold ours.
- (c) I believe you want to convert me; save my soul, don’t you call it? Well it’s no good, see? I don’t want any damned religion.

(11)

GROUP—B

(**Macbeth**)

- (a) I go, and it is done; the bell invites me.
Hear it not, Duncan; for it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven or to hell.
- (b) Had he not resembled
My father as he slept, I had done 't.
- (c) Malcolm and Donalbain, the King's two sons,
Are stol'n away and fled; which puts upon them
Suspicion of the deed.

11. Write a précis of the following passage and give a suitable title to it : 8+2=10

It is sometimes said that the pleasure of giving is peculiar to the rich, and no doubt the pleasure of giving is one of the greatest and purest which wealth can bestow. Still the poor also may be liberal and generous. The widow's mite so far as the widow at any rate is concerned, counts for as much as the rich man's gold. Moreover, as regards kindness and sympathy which are far more valuable than money, the poor can give as much as, perhaps even more than the rich. Money is not wealth. There are those whom we look down on as poor, who may be in reality as rich as any millionaire. That which is of most value in life is exactly what can neither be bought nor sold. A proverb says—"A man's true wealth is the good he does in the world". When he dies, men will ask what property he has left behind him, but angels will enquire, "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"

- 12.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Mr. Ruskin called books “King’s Treasuries”. What he meant was that as kings keep money, gold, silver and precious stones locked up in their treasure-houses, so there are great riches locked up in books; but the riches in books are not gold and silver, but wisdom and knowledge which are more precious than money. Kings keep their treasure-houses locked up and keep the keys themselves; but anyone who likes can have the keys that will open the treasure-houses of wisdom and knowledge. In the story of the *Arabian Nights*, called *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*, the only way to open the robbers’ cave which was full of wealth, was the magic word, *Open Sesame*. The magic word, or the key, that opens books, is reading; and anyone who can read, can go in and take as much knowledge and wisdom as he can find.

- (a) What did Ruskin mean by “King’s Treasuries” and why? 2
- (b) What is the difference between the key to the treasuries of kings and the key to the treasuries of wisdom and knowledge? 3
- (c) What kind of key was used in opening the robbers’ cave in the story of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*? 2
- (d) Do you mark any similarity between the key to the treasuries of wisdom and knowledge and that to the robbers’ cave? 3

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