



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Pre Test Examination - 2018

Class : 12



SUB : English B

F.M.: 80

DURATION: 3 Hrs15Mins

DATE:25.07.2018

PART - A

Marks - 20

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following sentences: (1x4=4)
 - a) The girl was relieved to know that the journey was a _____ one.
i) happy ii) memorable iii) short iv) adventurous
 - b) "At night you can sit in front of a log fire and drink a little _____".
i) tea ii) coffee iii) wine iv) brandy
 - c) Kalam was convinced that there exists a _____ power.
i) political ii) divine iii) natural iv) mysterious
 - d) After returning from the coconut grove, Kalam's father would have his
i) breakfast ii) snacks iii) lunch iv) dinner

2. Answer **any four** of the following questions, each in a complete sentence: (1x4=4)
 - a) How did the narrator try to initiate a conversation with the girl?
 - b) According to the narrator, how do girls react to flattery?
 - c) What game did the narrator play with his fellow-travellers?
 - d) Why did the man look puzzled?
 - e) What, according to Kalam's father, does prayer make possible?
 - f) According to Kalam's father, what do human beings do in their loneliness?
 - g) How would Jainulabdeen start his day?
 - h) In what has Kalam tried to emulate his father?

3. Choose the correct alternative for the following sentences: (1x4=4)
 - a) What will rise from close to the ground?
i) flowers ii) twigs iii) leaves iv) seeds
 - b) The killing of the tree is described as a _____ act.
i) wicked ii) innocent iii) stupid iv) deliberate
 - c) The soldier lies with open _____.
i) mouth ii) eyes iii) ears iv) wound
 - d) Whom does the poet request to keep the soldier warm?
i) Sun ii) Earth iii) Nature iv) God

4. Answer **any four** of the following questions, each in a complete sentence: (1x4=4)
 - a) What will not kill the tree alone?
 - b) How is the root of the tree described?
 - c) What scorch and choke the tree after it is pulled out?
 - d) When does the bleeding bark heal?
 - e) How is the valley illuminated?
 - f) Why does the soldier look pale?

- g) To what is the soldier's smile compared?
 h) What is the soldier's pillow made of?

5. Choose the correct alternative for the following sentences:

(1x4=4)

- a) Chubukov is a
 i) lawyer ii) doctor iii) merchant iv) landowner
- b) Lomov is Chubukov's
 i) son ii) friend iii) neighbour iv) enemy
- c) When Lomov arrived, Chubukov was surprised by his
 i) shyness ii) dress iii) palpitations iv) politeness
- d) Hearing Lomov's proposal, Chubukov was
 i) overjoyed ii) shocked iii) angry iv) amused

PART - B

Marks - 60

1. Answer **any two** of the following questions, each in about **100 words**:

(2x6=12)

- a) "Why don't you say this to the people who come to you...?" Who says this and to whom? Who comes and why? What is referred to by 'this'?

OR

- b) Describe the locality where Abdul Kalam had lived his childhood.
 c) "Her voice had the sparkle of a mountain stream." Who thought so? Whose voice is referred to here? Why did the voice become so special for the speaker?

OR

- d) "She would forget our brief encounter." Who said this and to whom? What is the brief encounter referred to here? Why did the speaker think so?

2. Answer **any two** of the following questions, each in about **100 words**:

(2x6=12)

- a) "Not a simple jab of the knife will do it." Where is this line taken from? What does the phrase 'a simple jab of the knife' mean? What can't a simple jab of the knife do? Why can't it be done? What is the poet trying to imply by this?

OR

- b) "And the strength of the tree exposed." Where does this line occur? What is described as the strength of the tree? How is it described? Why do you feel it is the strength of the tree? How is it exposed?
 c) "The humming insects don't disturb his rest." Where does this line occur? Who rests and where? What put him to rest? How is he resting? Why can't the insects disturb his rest?

OR

- d) "His smile.....without guile." Where do you find this line? Mention the figure of speech used here. What does the poet want to imply by this line?

3. Answer **any one** of the following questions in about **100 words**:

1x6=6

- a) "...Shan't give him any. What is it my beauty?" Who is the speaker? Why does he speak like this? What features of his character are revealed here?
 b) "Now you know, you shouldn't forget all about your neighbours, my darling." Who says this and to whom? Why is the speaker surprised? Comment on the approach of the speaker.
 c) "I've come to ask the hand of your daughter in marriage." Who is the speaker? To whom does the speaker say this? What was the reaction of the person spoken to?

4. (a) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each: (1x6=6)
- She said, "I did not know anyone else was here." (Change the Narration)
 - His smile is like an infant's. (Change to Negative sentence)
 - Not a simple jab of the knife will do it. (Change to Interrogative sentence)
 - This is not a correct approach and should never be followed. (Change to Simple sentence)
 - The couple saw her off. They were probably her parents. (Join into Complex sentence)
 - I moved easily along the berth. (Use the adjective form of 'easily')

- (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and prepositions: (1/2x6=3)

I have endeavoured ___1___ understand ___2___ fundamental truths revealed to me ___3___ my father and feel convinced that there exists ___4___ divine power that can lift one ___5___ ___6___ confusion, misery, melancholy and failure.

- (c) Correct the error in the following sentence by replacing the underlined word with one from the options given below: (1x1=1)

In short, you alone can help me, though I don't deserve it, of course and haven't any right to count on your assistant.

Options: existence, assurance, assistance

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Mumbai: Indian cricket icon, Sachin Tendulkar, is as passionate about his food as he is about perfecting straight drives. The 39 year old shed light on his food habits during his 23 year international career at the book launch of sports historian Boria Majumdar's 'Cooking On The Run', published by Harper Collins, at the Cricket Club Of India, here on Thursday.

Among the interesting anecdotes that Tendulkar narrated during the 30 minute interaction moderated by the author himself, was the fact that he skipped lunch and took a huge bowl of ice cream before tackling Wasim Akram and Shoaib Akhtar in the 2003 World Cup match at Centurion.

Tendulkar smashed a divine 98 off 75 balls as India chased down Pakistan's 273 with 6 wickets remaining. "At lunch, I only had ice cream. I put my headphones on and didn't want to listen to anyone. I had requested the ground staff to let me know when the umpires walk out. When they did, I removed my headphones and walked out to bat", he revealed.

Soon after the Centurion win, the team ignored the diet chart and enjoyed Chinese food to celebrate the victory.

- a) State whether the following statements are true or false. (Do **not** write the sentence. Write only the corresponding number.) (1x4=4)
- Sachin Tendulkar is not at all fond of food. _____
 - 'Cooking On The Run' is a published book authored by Boria Majumdar. _____
 - Tendulkar gorged on dessert instead of lunch before his sublime innings. _____
 - The team celebrated by skipping their meal that day. _____

- b) Answer each of the following questions **in not more than 30 words**: (2x3=6)

- What did Tendulkar narrate during an interaction with the author?
- Quote a sentence from the passage to show how passionate Sachin is about his food.
- What did Sachin do after having his lunch?

6. Answer **any one** of the following:

- a) An 'Air Pollution Awareness Campaign' was recently conducted in your school. Write a report on it for the school magazine **within 150 words**. (10)

OR

b) Write a précis of the following passage and add a suitable title:

(10)

The Calcutta where I was born was an altogether old-world place. Hackney carriages lumbered about the city raising clouds of dust and the whips fell on the backs of skinny horses whose bones showed plainly below their hide. There were no trams then, no buses, no motors. Business was not the breathless rush that it is now and the days went by in leisurely fashion. Clerks would take a good pull at the hookah before starting for office, and chew their betel as they went along. Some rode in palanquins, others joined in groups of four or five to hire a carriage in common, which was known as a 'share-carriage'. Wealthy men had monograms painted on their carriage and leather hood over the rear portion, like a half-drawn veil. The coachman sat on the box with his turban stylishly tilted to one side and two grooms rode behind with girdles of yaks' tails round their waists startling the pedestrians from their path with their shouts of 'Heyyo'.

(167 words)



Melroy Anthony, Prayaga 28.7.18, Prayaga 28/7/18

ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

PRE TEST EXAMINATION 2018

CLASS XII

Subject: English 'B'

MODEL ANSWERS

Marks: 80

Time: 3 hours 15 minutes

Date: 25.07.18

PART - A

Marks - 20

1. a) iii) short
b) iv) brandy
c) ii) divine
d) i) breakfast
2. a) The narrator initiated a conversation with the girl by asking about her destination.
b) According to the narrator most girls enjoy flattery while only a few can resist it.
c) The narrator played a game of being able to see with his fellow travellers.
d) The man look puzzled because the narrator questioned him about the girl's hairstyle.
e) According to Kalam's father, prayer makes possible a communion of the spirit between people.
f) According to Kalam's father, human beings start searching for company whenever they find themselves alone.
g) Jainulabdeen would start his day at 4 a.m. by reading the namaz before dawn.
h) Kalam has tried to emulate his father in his own world of science and technology.
3. a) ii) twigs
b) iv) deliberate
c) i) mouth
d) iii) Nature
4. a) The tree will not be killed by a jab of the knife or by any hacking or chopping.
b) The root of the tree is described as its strength that is white and wet, hidden for years under the ground.
c) Sun and air scorch and choke the tree after it is pulled out.
d) The bleeding bark heals naturally with the passing of time.
e) The valley is illuminated by the sun's rays.
f) The soldier looks pale because he is dead.
g) The soldier's smile is compared to that of an infant's.
h) The soldier's pillow is made of fern.
5. a) iv) landowner
b) iii) neighbour
c) ii) dress
d) i) overjoyed

PART - B

Marks - 60

1. a) Abdul Kalam says this to his father. The people who were distressed and needed help came to Jainulabden for help as they considered him to have miraculous powers of curing the poor and the invalid back home. They would offer him bowls of water and he would dip his fingers in them while praying. His father believed that in times of adversity one must always introspect to find the answers to the problems within rather than seeking help elsewhere. This philosophical teaching is referred to as 'this'.
b) Kalam spent his childhood at his ancestral home in Rameshwaram with his parents and siblings. The locality where they lived was a picture of communal harmony with Hindus and Muslims living amicably. The famous Shiva temple was located there whose priest was his good friend. The two

would often discuss spiritual matters. Kalam visited a mosque in the locality for evening prayers while people of different religions waited outside. This spirit of brotherhood existed in the town.

c) The narrator thought so. The girl's voice is referred to here. The blind narrator on his journey met a girl whose company he enjoyed a lot. But since he couldn't see her, he tried to sketch a mental picture of her in his mind by using his ears. He liked the way her slippers slapped against her heels. Her voice reminded him of the sparkle of a mountain stream. He loved her voice so much that he was prepared to sit for any length of time just to listen to her speaking. This is why her voice became special to him.

d) The narrator said this about the girl. The lively conversation between the narrator and the girl about the beauty of the hills in October, the view of the landscape from the train's window has been described as the brief encounter. When the narrator informed the girl that they would soon arrive at her destination she sounded relieved. But the narrator was ready to sit in the train for any length of time just to listen to her voice. The journey that was cherished by him would soon be forgotten by her. This different opinion shared by the girl made the narrator feel that she would not remember their brief encounter.

2. a) This line is taken from 'On Killing A Tree'. "A simple jab of the knife" means a soft stroke/cut of the knife. A simple jab of the knife is not sufficient to kill a tree because the bark of a full-grown tree is very strong and tough. A knife is a feeble object compared to the rough hide of a tree. At the most it can only leave some marks on it but can't destroy it fully. The poet wants to imply the resilience of nature because it is not an easy task to kill a tree.

b) This line occurs in 'On Killing A Tree'. The strength of a tree lies in its roots. It is the tree's strength as the tree draws all its nourishment from it. It is what keeps the tree alive. It is described in the poem as the most sensitive part of the tree, one that is hidden for years beneath the soil. When the roots of the tree are pulled out, it is left exposed in the blazing sun and suffocating air. It becomes discoloured, turns brown, hard, withered and twisted out of shape in this way, the strength of the tree is exposed.

c) This line is taken from 'Asleep In The Valley'. The young soldier is at rest in a small green valley where a small stream flows. The bullets he received in the battlefield put him to rest. He sleeps open-mouthed with the sun streaming down on his face and the insects humming in his ear. One hand is on his chest while his head rests on the soft ferny floor and his feet are among the flowers. His body lies stretched out in the undergrowth. He lies peacefully smiling like an infant.

d) This line is found in the poem 'Asleep In The Valley'. The figure of speech employed here is simile. By comparing the smile of the soldier to that of an infant, the poet wants to imply that the soldier had childlike innocence. His face was pure and radiant without any guile. He slept peacefully in the same surroundings that just a while back was the scene of a battle and of which he was an unfortunate victim. The poet wishes to draw the readers' empathy towards the untimely death of a very young soldier depicting the unjustified nature of war. The young soldier was perhaps unaware of the hypocrisy of the world just like an infant before being mercilessly shot at.

3. a) The speaker is Chubukov, a landowner in Anton Chekhov's one-act play 'The Proposal'. The play begins with the arrival of Lomov at Chubukov's house who is surprised to see Lomov. He is full of grand manners. Lomov addresses Chubukov as 'honoured' Stepan Stepanovitch. All this extraordinary unnecessary warmth in Lomov's speech makes Chubukov feel that he has certainly come to him to borrow money. Chubukov immediately decides not to lend Lomov any money and present him excuses to deny him money. Chubukov proves to be a narrow-minded person. He is ready to give Lomov his daughter but not money. His behaviour here is just like a diplomatic businessman.

b) Chubukov said this to Lomov. The speaker, Chubukov, was surprised to see Lomov and realised that he has come dressed formally as he was wearing his evening dress and gloves. Chubukov gave Lomov, who was his neighbour, an exceptionally warm welcome. As soon as Lomov enters, Chubukov rises up and expresses intense surprise and pleasure on meeting him as if he were a long lost friend. He showers a bounty of affection on him with endearing words like 'my dear', 'my angel', 'my darling', 'my precious' till we are led to believe that Chubukov has an extreme fondness for Lomov. However the irony becomes apparent when Chubukov speaks aside and says that he won't lend any money.

c) The speaker is Lomov. He said this to Chubukov. On hearing that Lomov wishes to marry his daughter, Chubukov was glad. He hugged and kissed Lomov and told him that it was his continual desire to get Natalya married to him. He whole-heartedly bestows his blessing on Lomov declaring

that he already loves him like his old son. He went inside the house to fetch Natalya and informed Lomov that Natalya would surely give her consent in this marriage.

4. a) i) She said that she did not know anyone else was there.
ii) His smile is not like an adult's.
iii) Will a simple jab of the knife do it?
iv) This is not a correct approach to be followed.
v) The couple who saw her off were probably her parents.
vi) I moved in an easy manner along the berth.

b) 1) to 2) the 3) by 4) a 5) up 6) from

c) assistance

5. a) i) False
ii) True
iii) True
iv) False

- b) i) During an interaction with the author, Sachin narrated the interesting anecdote of skipping lunch and taking a huge bowl of ice cream before facing Wasim Akram and Shoaib Akhtar in the 2003 World Cup match at Centurion.
ii) "Sachin Tendulkar is as passionate about food as he is about perfecting straight drives."
iii) After lunch, Sachin put on his headphones as he didn't want to listen to anyone and when the umpires walked out, he put by his headphones and walked out to bat.

6. a) Air Pollution Awareness Campaign

An Air Pollution Awareness Campaign was conducted at XYZ School on the 15th of May this year. The whole school was decorated with colourful flags and a stage was built at the centre of the big ground. The Chief Guest for the day's programme was the Health Minister, Mr. A. Rawat. He inaugurated the campaign by releasing a cluster of coloured balloons in the air to a thunderous applause by the staff and students of the school. Thereafter, he delivered an enlightening speech on the ill-effects of air pollution. He even proposed many ideas to reduce air pollution. The programme ended with a few children reciting a nature poem of Sukanta Bhattacharya. Later, many free booklets were distributed to pedestrians to enrich their knowledge of pollution and the ways to reduce it.

Date

Reported by:
Name
Designation
Class Sec

b) The Calcutta Of Yore

The author was born in old-world Calcutta where hackney-carriages ran about and there was no modern vehicles available. Life was then so unhurried that clerks would go to office in palanquins or share-carriages after leisurely smoking and chewing betel leaf. Rich men rode their own carriages with their coachmen and grooms fashionably dressed. (54 words)