

HERAMB COACHING CLASSES

Yogeshwar Towers, Katemanivali, Kalyan (East)

XII/ENGLISH

Marks: 80

Duration: 3 hours

Date: 26/12/18

SECTION 1: PROSE

(Reading skills, grammar, vocabulary, note making and summary)

Q.1 (A) Read the first activity, read the extract and then do all the activities:

(12)

A1. True or False:

(2)

Write whether the following statements are True or false:

- i) The narrator's family physician was suspicious of him.
- ii) The narrator was sure about his goals.
- iii) The narrator was shocked at his friend's diagnosis of his condition.
- iv) The narrator was good doctor.

I was 33 at the time, a doctor in the west end of the London. I had been lucky in advancing through several arduous Welsh mining assistantships to my own practice – acquired on the installment plan from a dear old family physician who, at our first interview, gazed at my cracked boots and frayed cuffs and trusted me.

I think I wasn't a bad doctor. My patients seemed to like me – not only the nice old ladies with nothing wrong with them, who lived near the park and paid handsomely for my cheerful bedside manners, but the cabbies, porters and deadbeats in the mews and back streets of bays water, who paid nothing and often had a great deal wrong with them.

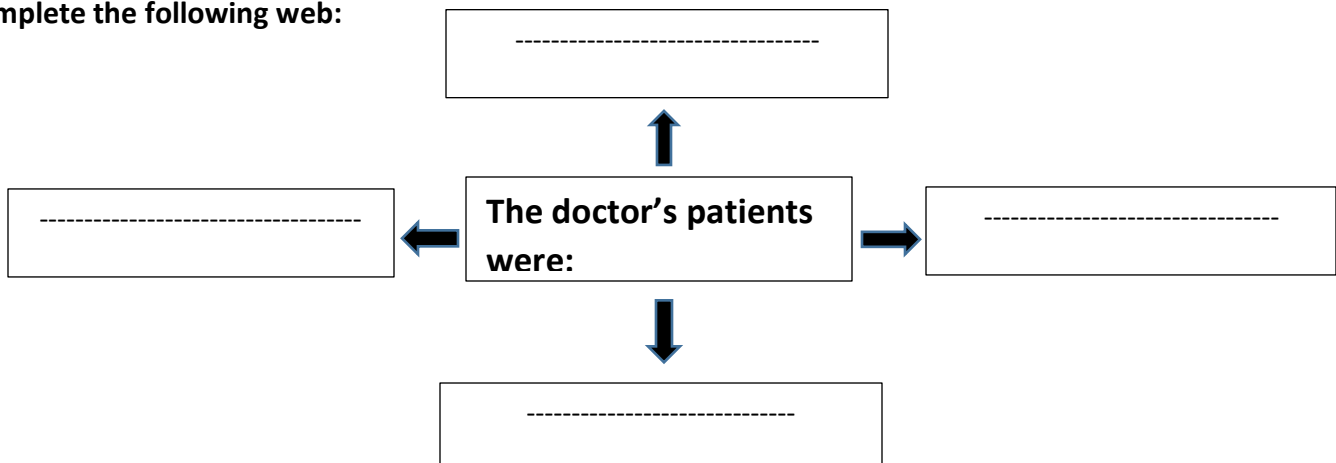
Yet there was something – though I treated everything that came my way, read all the medical journals, attended scientific meetings, and even found time to take complex postgraduate diplomas – I wasn't quite sure of myself. I didn't stick at anything for long. I had successive ideas of specializing in dermatology, in aural surgery, in pediatrics, but discarded them all. While I worked all day and half of most nights, I really lacked perseverance, stability.

One day I developed indigestion. After resisting my wife's entreaties for several weeks, I went casually to consult a friendly colleague. I expected a bottle of bismuth and an invitation to bridge - I received instead the shock of my life: a sentence to six months complete rest in the country on the milk diet. I had a gastric ulcer.

A2. Web:

(2)

Complete the following web:



A3. Conclusion: (2)

Give reason: The doctor received a shock when he visited his doctor colleague.

A4. Vocabulary: (2)

1) Find out the words from the extract which mean:

- i) Involving a lot of efforts and energy
- ii) Serious requests.

2) Find out the words from the extract which are the antonyms of:

- i) Gloomy
- ii) simple.

A5. Personal response: (2)

Describe the qualities of the doctor that appeal to you the most.

A6. Grammar: (2)

i) I read all the medical journals.

(Rewrite it using the past perfect continuous tense)

ii) I treated everything that came my way.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with "Everything.....".)

(B) Grammar: (3)

Do as directed:

1) Madhu is model and Artist.

(Fill in the blanks with the suitable articles)

2) Meet me 10.30 a.m..... Monday.

(Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions)

3) Teacher: How far is your home from your college?

(Change it into indirect narration)

Q.2 (A) Read the first activity, read the extract and then do all the activities: (12)

A1. Fill in the blanks: (2)

Fill in the blanks based on the information given in the extract:

1) The greatest victory for Hiware Bazar so far has been the that the village has witnessed since

2) Hiware Bazar is free of any and there are no shops in the village.

But being named an 'Adarshgaon' is far from easy: Villages had to give a proposal after which a committee headed by Mr. Pawar inspected the villages. "The villages had to show dedication in the struggle to flight mediocrity. They had to follow all the conditions of becoming an 'Adarshgaon'. We chose villages with a revolutionary spark," Mr. Pawar says.

Villages need to follow strict rules. The process begins with effective water management through the watershed techniques and water auditing taking responsibility of the village's natural resource – planting trees and stopping grazing, contributing labour for the village work, and then expanding to bring about behavioral changes in the people for harbouring social changes. Hiware Bazar is free of any kind of addiction and there are no liquor or tobacco shops in the village. Vsectomy has been made compulsory, as is the pre-marital HIV test.

The 'Adarshgaon' model prides itself of being based on the joint decisions made by the Gram Sabha, where all the villagers are present. Even while selecting the new villages under the scheme, Mr. Pawar made sure that the decision to become an ideal village was taken by the entire village together.

The greatest victory for Hiware Bazar so far has been the reverse migration that the village has witnessed since 1989. As many as 93 families have come back to the village,"from the slums in Mumbai and Pune" Mr. Pawar says.

A2. Complete the following:

(2)

Complete the following with the correct information from the extract:

For becoming an Adarshgaon, the villagers had to:

- 1) Take responsibility of
- 2) Plant
- 3) Contribute
- 4) Expand to bring about In the people.

A3. Conclusion:

(2)

Explain the reason why the decision to become an ideal village has to be taken by the entire village together.

A4. Vocabulary:

(2)

- 1) Find out the words from the extract which mean:
 - i) Causing a great change ii) The quality of being average
- 2) Write the noun forms of the following words:
 - i) Reverse ii) compulsory

A5. Personal response:

(2)

Do you think all villages in Maharashtra should follow the ideals of Hiware Bazar?

A6. Grammar:

(2)

- i) Mr. Pawar inspected the villages.
(Rewrite it using the noun form of the word underlined)
- ii) There are no liquor or tobacco shops in the village.
(Rewrite it using 'neither Nor'.)

(B) Note making:

(3)

Read the following extract carefully and complete the table given below about 'Types of Diseases':

Health is defined as not simply the absence of disease. It involves a state of feeling well, both in body and in mind.

The disease may be classified into the following types. Some diseases are present at birth. They are called congenital diseases. They may develop during pregnancy or are inherited. Some of them may be caused by environmental factors. Examples of congenital diseases are Down's syndrome, sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, hemophilia, etc.

Some diseases are acquired by humans themselves and hence are called self – inflicted or acquired diseases. Examples of acquired diseases are coronary heart diseases, hypertension.

Some diseases are transmitted from one person to another. They are called as communicable or infectious diseases. They are caused by biological agents. Example of communicable diseases are cholera, typhoid, measles, malaria, etc.

Non- communicable diseases are caused by exogenous factors like physical, chemical, nutritional deficiencies. The examples are kwashiorkor, pellagra, scurvy and rickets, etc.

Title -

No.	Types	Causes	Examples
1.	Congenital	1.Develop during pregnancy 2.Environmental factors	Down's syndrome
2.	Self- inflicted acquired Hypertension

3.	1.By biological agents	Cholera, typhoid, measles, malaria
4.	Non- communicable diseases	Kwashiorkor, pellagra, scurvy, rickets

Q.3. (A) Read the first activity, read the extract and then do all the activities: (12)

A1. Correct sentences: (2)

Based on the extract, pick out and write down the two correct sentences:

- i) You must choose the most difficult books you can find to read.
- ii) You must choose what is likely to interest you.
- iii) You must read books for pleasure.
- iv) You should be constantly looking up new words in the dictionary.

To read a lot is essential. It is stupid not to venture outside the examination 'set books' or the textbooks you have chosen for intensive study. Read as many books in English as you can, not as a duty but for pleasure. Do not choose the most difficult books you find, with the idea of listing and learning as many new words as possible: choose what is likely to interest you and be sure in advance, that it is not too hard. You should not have to be consistently looking up new words in the dictionary, for that deadens interest and checks real learning. Look up a word here and there, but as a general policy try to push ahead, guessing what words mean from the context. It is extensive and not intensive reading that normally helps you to get interested in extra reading and thereby improve your English. You should enjoy the feeling which extensive reading gives. As you read you will become more and more familiar with words and sentence patterns you already know, understanding them better and better as you meet them in more and more contexts, some of which may differ only slightly from others.

Some people say that we cannot learn to speak a language better with the help of a book. To believe that the spoken language and written language are quite different things. This is not so.

A2. Write down the different steps that are suggested to improve reading. (2)

A3. Conclusion: (2)

Explain what some people say about learning the spoken form of a language.

A4. Vocabulary: (2)

1) You should not have to be constantly looking up new words in the dictionary, for that deadens interest and checks real learning.

The underlined word here means:

- i) develops ii) deprives of iii) creates

2) You should enjoy the feeling which extensive reading gives.

The underlined word here means:

- i) covering a large area ii) supplementary iii) creative

A5. Personal response: (2)

What will you do to improve your English?

A6. Grammar: (2)

i) Some people say that we cannot learn to speak a language better with the help of a book.

(Rewrite it using 'be able to'.)

ii) It is extensive. (Make it a rhetorical question.)

(B) Summary:

(3)

Write a summary of the above extract with the help of the following points and suggest a suitable title:

Read a lot – outside the textbooks – for pleasures – avoid difficult books – read interesting ones – avoid dictionary – guess meanings – extensive and not intensive reading – different opinions.

SECTION 2: POETRY

Q.4. Read the extract and do all the activities that follow:

(8)

The banyan tree was three times as tall as our house
Its trunk had a circumference of fifty feet
Its scraggly aerial roots fell to the ground
From thirty feet or more so first they cut the branches
Sawing them off for seven days and the heap was huge
Insects and birds began to leave the tree
And then they came to its massive trunk
Fifty men with axes chopped and chopped
The great tree revealed its rings of two hundred years
We watched in terror and fascination this slaughter
As a raw mythology revealed to us its age

A1. Complete the following:

(2)

The banyan tree –

- i) Had which fell to the ground.
- ii) Was three times
- iii) Had a trunk whose
- iv) Had rings that were

A2. Poetic devices:

(2)

Pick out the extract an example of the figures of speech 'Repetition', and explain its purpose.

A3. Personal response:

(2)

Why, according to you, did insects and birds begin to leave the banyan tree?

A4. Poetic creativity:

(2)

Write a short poem of your own of about four lines on 'Trees'.

SECTION 3: RAPID READING AND COMPOSITION

Q.5. (A) Read the extract and do the activities that follow:

(4)

"May I come in?" asked the pink lady.
"Please come in," said my mother. "Do sit down. Do you required a room?"
"Not today, thank you. I'm staying with Padre Dutt. He insisted on putting me up. But I may want a room for a day or two – just for old times' sake."
"You've stayed here before."
"A long time ago. I'm Mrs. Green, you know. The missing Mrs. Green. The one for whom you put up that handsome tombstone in the cemetery. I was very touched by it. And I'm glad you didn't add 'Beloved wife of Henry Green', because I didn't love him any more then he love me."
"Then – then - you aren't the skeleton?" stammered my mother.

“Do I look like a skeleton?”

“No!” we said together.

“But we heard you disappeared,” I said, “and when we found that skeleton-“

“You put two and two together.”

“Well, it was Miss Kellner who convinced us,” said my mother.

“And you did disappear mysteriously. You were missing for years. And everyone knew Mr. Green was a philanderer.” “Couldn’t wait to get away from him,” said the pink lady. “Couldn’t stand him any more.

“He was a lady-killer, but not a real killer.”

“But your father came looking for you. Didn’t you get in touch with him?”

“My father and I were never very close. Mother died when I was very young, and the only relative I had was a cousin in West Africa. So that’s where I went – Sierra Leone!”

A1. Rearrange the following sentences in the order of occurrence to the extract:

(2)

1) “My father and I were never very close.”

2) “You put two and two together.”

3) “You did disappear mysteriously.”

4) “Your father came looking for you.”

A2. Rewrite the extract in the form of story.

(2)

(B) Read the extract and do the activities that follow:

(4)

“Here is a fine piece of turf for the lark,” said one of the boys, and began to cut out a square round the daisy, so that it remained in the Centre of the glass.

“Pluck the flower off,” said the other boy, and the daisy trembled for fear, for to be pulled off meant death to it; and it wished so much to live, as it was to go with the square of turf into the poor captive lark’s cage.

“No let it stay,” said the other boy, “it looks so pretty.” And so it stayed, and was brought into the lark’s cage. The poor bird was lamenting its lost liberty, and beating its wings against the wires: and the little daisy could not speak or utter a consoling word, much as it would have liked to do so. So the forenoon passed.

“I have no water,” said the captive lark, “they have all gone out, and forgotten to give me anything to drink. My throat is dry and burning. I feel as if I had fire and ice within me and the air is so oppressive. Alas! I must die, and part with the warm sunshine, the fresh green meadows, and all the beauty that God has created.” And it thrust its beak into the piece of grass, to refresh itself a little.

B1. Match the columns correctly and rewrite the complete sentences:

(2)

Column ‘A’	Column ‘B’
1) The daisy was brought	a) console the lark
2) The daisy wished to	b) into the piece of grass
3) The lark was lamenting	c) into the lark’s cage
4) The lark thrust its beak	d) its lost liberty

B2. Add an imaginary paragraph to the above given extract.

(2)

SECTION 4: WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

Q.6. (A) Letter writing:

(4)

Write any 1 of the following letters:

1) Mr. Siddharth S.Iyer, age 26, M.E, Electrical from 'Shree' Om Colony, Vidyavihar, Nagpur wants to apply in response to the following advertisement. Prepare a letter of application:

Wanted
Manager, well qualified,
Experience in administration,
Apply to: The director,
Hariom Industries Ltd. Akola.

OR

2) You intend to make a general awareness among people about the hazardous effects of plastic carry-bags. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper complaining about the improper disposal of plastic carry-bags and also suggest some solutions to solve this problem.

(B) Write any 1 of the following items:

(4)

1) Prepare a short tourist leaflet on any seaside resort you have visited with the help of points given below:

- i) How to reach there?
- ii) Accommodation.
- iii) Places worth-seeing
- iv) Specialties.
- v) Add your own points.

OR

2) Write a report about the celebration of 'Teachers Day' in your college.

(C) Write any 1 of the following items:

(4)

1) View-counterview:

Prepare a paragraph to be used for the counter view section on the following topic:

"There should be a dress-code for Junior college students. You can take help of the following points in the view-section.

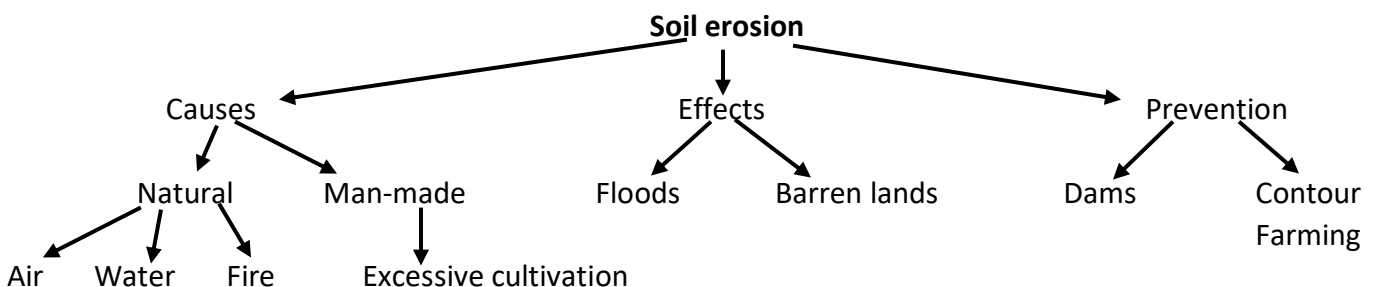
View-section

Dress –code is essential today.

- Essential for discipline.
- Maintains equality – no superior, no inferior.
- Easy to recognize students.
- Students involved in anti-social activities can be recognized.
- Prevention from bad habits.

OR

2) Read the following tree – diagram and prepare a short paragraph regarding 'Soil Erosion'.



Q7. (A) Election of your village 'Gram Panchayat' is just over. You have to take an interview of the newly elected 'Sarpanch'. Frame at least 8-10 questions related with his future planning for the welfare of your village. (4)

(B) You are the captain of your college cricket team. You have your final match on Sunday. Your teammates, are nervous. Prepare a speech motivating them to face the challenge courageously. (3)

You may use the following points:

- 1) Talk about your team's strong points.
- 2) Point out the opposing team's weak points.
- 3) Mention past victories.
- 4) Mention the importance of having a positive attitude.

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