

2014
ENGLISH

Time : 3 Hrs.]

[Max. Marks : 100

- Note :** (i) This paper is divided into three Sections – A, B and C. All sections are compulsory.
(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

Section – A (Reading)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :
- (A) Archaeology is the scientific study of the remains of past human culture. Archaeologists investigate the lives of early people by studying the objects those people left behind. Such objects include buildings, artwork, tools, bones and pottery. Archaeologists may make exciting discoveries, such as tomb filled with gold and the ruins of a magnificent temple in the midst of a jungle. However, the discovery of a few stone tools or grains of hardened corn may reveal even more about early people.
- (B) Archaeological research is the chief method available for learning about societies that existed before the invention of writing about 5,000 years ago. It also provides an important supplement to our knowledge of ancient societies that left written records. In America, archaeology is considered as a branch of anthropology, the scientific study of humanity and human culture. European archaeologists, however, think of their work as closely related to the field of history. It differs from history in that historians mainly study the lives of people as recorded in written documents.
- (C) Archaeologists examine any evidence that can help them explain how people lived in past times. Such evidence ranges from the ruins of a large city to a few stone flakes left by someone making a stone tool long ago.
- (D) The three basic kinds of archaeological evidence are artifacts, features and ecofacts. Artifacts are objects that were made by people and can be moved without altering their appearance. Artifacts include objects like arrow heads, pots and beads. Artifacts from a society with a written history may also include clay tablets and other written records. Features consist mainly of houses, tombs, irrigation canals and other large structures built by ancient people. Unlike artifacts, features cannot be separated from their surroundings without changing their form. Ecofacts reveal how ancient people responded to their surroundings. Examples of ecofacts include seeds and animal bones.
- (E) Any place where archaeological evidence is found is called archaeological site. To understand the behaviour of the people who occupied the site, archaeologist must study the relationship among the artifacts, features and ecofacts found there. For example, the discovery of stone spearheads near the bones of an extinct kind of buffalo at a site in New Mexico showed that early human beings had hunted buffalo in that area.

If objects are buried deep in the ground, their position in the earth also concerns archaeologists. The scientist study layers of soil and rock in which objects are found to

understand the conditions that existed when the objects were placed there. In some places, archaeologists find many levels of deposits called strata. This study of strata is called stratigraphy, developed from the study of rock layers in geology.

(F) Archaeologists use special techniques and equipments to gather archaeological evidence precisely and accurately. They also keep detailed records of their findings. Locating sites is the first job of the archaeologist. Sites may be above ground, underground or underwater. Some large sites are located easily because they are clearly visible or can be traced from descriptions in ancient stories or other historical records. Such sites include the pyramids of Egypt and the ancient city of Athens in Greece.

(G) This discipline also looks for information about how, where and when cultures developed. Like other social scientists, archaeologists search for reasons why major changes have occurred in certain cultures. Some of them try to understand why ancient people stopped hunting and started farming. Others develop theories about what caused people to build cities and to set up trade routes. In addition, some archaeologists look for reasons behind the fall of such early civilizations as the Maya in Central America and the Romans in Europe.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) What is archaeology ? | 2 |
| (b) How does archaeology differ from history ? | 2 |
| (c) Describe the different kinds of archaeological evidences studied by archaeologists. | 2 |
| (d) How do archeologists locate the sites accurately ? | 2 |
| (e) Give the example of two sites traced from the historical records. | 1 |
| (f) Find one word from the paragraph that means the same as : | 3 |
| (i) The study of the human race, its origin, development, customs and beliefs | (Para B) |
| (ii) No longer in existence | (Para E) |
| (iii) A state of human society that is very developed and organized. | (Para G) |

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Leadership does not exist without followership. A leader has to be accepted by the group which the former is supposed to lead. To gain acceptability the leader should cause an emotive impact on the group members.

The characters exhibited by leaders make them dear to their followers. A leader is one who effectively inspires employees to achieve worthwhile things. What character of the leader motivates the followers ? It is not pomp and show nor flattery nor sanctioning more incentives. Pomp and show creates a sense of awe and the leader is defied rather than emulated. Flattery is unrealistic and can not serve as a long term motivational tool. A leader's style should be one that can be emulated by all, irrespective of cadre, class and caliber. Simplicity in one's day-to-day conduct is the only thing that can be adopted by all. When the leader is simple, he is counted as one belonging to the group of which he is the leader. That's enough to motivate the people. Motivation is the innate quality that enables an individual or group to continue unlimitedly with limited means. It is the proud prerogative of enlightened human being.

A leader needs to assume the role of a guide; quintessential to fulfilling the role is knowledge and ability. Technical and administrative knowledge in balanced quantity of the right kind is also expected of a good leader. Though technical knowledge is too vast to be acquired by the leader yet he should master the human relations and almost all the modes of administration. And when the leader is good at this, his guidance is sought and accepted. Thus he fulfills the role of a guide. The leader is a negotiator within and outside the organisation. He shapes people and moulds their character and to achieve this he should maintain equanimity in his outlook – a frame of mind that keeps him poised and balanced at all times.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the passage, make notes on it using heading and sub-heading. 5
(b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words using the notes made by you and also suggest a suitable title. 3

Sections - B (Advanced Writing Skills)

3. You are Prabal/Prabha serving as Manager in Universal finance Company. You have a special scheme for car loans for public. Draft a suitable advertisement in about 50 words to be published in Times of India. 5

OR

Your grandparents are celebrating the golden jubilee of their marriage. Write an invitation to your friends and relatives not exceeding 50 words.

4. You are Mahendra/Malti of Government Inter College, Majhkhali, Ranikhet. You participated in NCC Camp held last month at Champawat. Write a report of the activities of this camp in about 100-125 words. 10

OR

You are Ashraf/Abida of Government Inter College, Roorkee. Your college Volleyball team has won the first place in the local tournament. Write a report in about 100-125 words to be published in the newspaper.

5. You are Yashwant/Yashoda of Senior Secondary School, Sitarganj. There has been frequent power cut in your city for the last two months. Write a letter to the Chief Engineer of Electricity Board, Uttarakhand for prompt supply of Electricity. 10

OR

Your college has no play ground for its students, though it has a big campus. Write an application to the Sports Minister of your State to sanction a play ground for your school. You are Vivek/Vineeta of Government Inter College Chamoli.

6. Your college organized the district level sports and cultural programmes in the month of November, 2013. Write an article in about 150-200 words for your school magazine on this event held at your college. 10

OR

Write a composition of about 150-200 words on the rash driving of teen-age bikers on the public roads.

Section-C (Literature)

7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

I can't help owning the great relief it would be
To put these people at one stroke out of their pain,
And then next day as I come back into the sane,
I wonder how I should like you to come to me
And offer to put me gently out of my pain.

- (a) What is the great relief of the poet ? 1
 (b) What does the poet mean by 'come back into the sane' ? 1
 (c) How the poet would come out of pain ? 2

OR

It would be an exotic moment
 without rush, without engines,
 we would all be together
 in a sudden strangeness.

- (a) What is an exotic moment that poet refers to ? 1
 (b) What does the poet mean by 'without engines' ? 1
 (c) Give the meaning of sudden strangeness. 2
8. Answer any **three** of the following questions in 30-40 words each : 3×2=6
 (a) What is the 'sadness' that the poet refers to in the poem 'Keeping Quiet' ?
 (b) What is the 'Childish longing' of Robert Frost in his poem 'A Roadside Stand' ?
 (c) What does the poet want for the children of the slums ? How can their lives be made to change?
 (d) Why are the young trees described as sprinting in the poem 'My Mother at Sixty-six' ?
9. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each : 5×2=10
 (a) What forces conspire to keep the workers in the bangle industry of Firozabad in poverty ?
 (b) How did Douglas make sure that he conquered the old terror ?
 (c) Why was the Crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler ?
 (d) What made the lawyer stand out from the others at Gemini studios ?
 (e) How does Sophie include her brother Geoff in the fantasy of her future ?
10. Answer the following question in 125-150 words : 10
 How does the metaphor of the rattrap serve to highlight the human predicament ?

OR

What socio-economic background did Sophie belong to ? What are the indicators of her family's financial status ?

11. Answer the following question in 125-150 words : 7
 While hatred against a member of the enemy race is justifiable, especially during wartime, what makes a human being rise above narrow prejudices ?

OR

Describe briefly how the third level was a medium of escape for Charley.

12. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each : 4×2=8
 (a) How does the intersection of time and space take place in 'The Third Level' ?
 (b) How did the hundredth tiger take its final revenge upon the Tiger King ?
 (c) Why does Jack insist that it was the wizard that was hit and not the mother ?
 (d) What is it that draws Derry towards Mr. Lamb inspite of himself ?
