**Jiya lal Mittal D.A.V Public School**

**Subject: English Class : 12**

**Time: 3hrs. M.M. 100**

***General instructions:***

1. *This paper consists of 3 sections.*
2. *All questions are compulsory.*
3. *Ensure that questions of each section are answered together.*
4. *All the answers must be correctly numbered.*

***Section A (Reading) 30 marks***

***Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: 12***

*Martin Luther King, one of the greatest men ever to walk on this earth, started the defence force with which the American Blacks got their rights and gained freedom from the distressing racial discrimination.*

*Martin was born on January 15, 1929. His family lived on the outskirts of Atlanta. The fact that he could not play with White children, or that he had to offer a seat in the bus to a White, disturbed him. When he was eight years old, his father a Baptist pastor, told the family a sad story: Bessie Smith, a great singer, met with an accident. An ambulance rushed her to the nearest hospital, but she was not admitted because she was a Black. The ambulance took her from one hospital to another, but she could not find a place for herself because these hospitals were only for the Whites. She died for want of blood. From that day, Martin Luther King dreamt of becoming a liberator of the Blacks.*

*King completed his studies at More House College, and then earned a doctor's degree in theology at Boston University. In 1955, King married Alabama Soprano Coretta Scott. That very year he became a pastor and preached his first sermon in the Baptist Church of Atlanta. As a young man, he was greatly impressed by Mahatma Gandhi's success in the political field and the power of ahimsa. King decided to follow the path of non-violence and get millions of Blacks their due. He felt that the Blacks had immensely contributed towards the building of America, and there was no reason why they should not be treated with respect. King drew national attention in 1956. Since the Blacks were not permitted to sit in the same buses as the Whites, he led a boycott of public buses in Montgomery. A year later, after many arrests and threats, the US Supreme Court gave a ruling that racial segregation of public transport was unlawful. This victory taught the Blacks the power of non-violence. After 1957, King began visiting various places to deliver lectures. Soon he became a powerful orator, drawing the attention of people the world over.*

*King continued the fight, a peaceful fight, demanding the rights of the Blacks. In 1964, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1967, King led many peaceful demonstrations against the Vietnam War and in 1968 he declared a Poor People s Campaign on April 4 of that very year, while planning a demonstration of striking sanitation workers, he was shot dead by an assassin.*

***a) Give the meaning of:***

*1. segregation*

*2. campaign*

***b) Answer the following briefly:***

*1. Who was Martin Luther King?*

*2. What inspired King to dream of becoming the liberator of American Blacks?*

*3. What taught the Blacks the power of non-violence?*

*4. How did King die?*

***c) Give a suitable title to the summary and justify the choice of the title.***

***Q. 2. Read the passage given below: 8 marks***

*In a very short period of time the internet has had a profound impact on the way we live. Since the Internet was made operational in 1983, it has lowered both the costs of communication and the barriers to creative expression. It has challenged old business models and enabled new ones. It has provided access to information on a scale never before achievable.*

*It succeeded because we designed it to be flexible and open. These two features have allowed it to accommodate innovation without massive changes to its infrastructure. An open, borderless and standardized platform means that barriers to entry are low, competition is high, interoperability is assured and innovation is rapid.*

*The beauty of an open platform is that there are no gatekeepers. For centuries, access to and creation of information was controlled by the few. The internet has changed that --and is rapidly becoming the platform for everyone, by everyone.*

*Of course, it still has a way to go. Today there are only about 2.3 billion internet users, representing roughly 30% of the world's population. Much of the information that they can access online is in English, but this is changing rapidly. The technological progress of the internet has also set social change in motion. As with other enabling inventions before it, from the telegraph to television, some will worry about the effects of broader access to information -- the printing press and the rise in literacy that it effected were, after all, long seen as destabilizing. Similar concerns about the internet are occasionally raised, but if we take a long view, I’m confident that its benefits far outweigh the discomforts of learning to integrate it into our lives. The internet and the world wide web are what they are because literally millions of people have made it so. It is a grand collaboration.*

*It would be foolish not to acknowledge that the openness of the internet has had a price. Security is an increasingly important issue and cannot be ignored. If there is an area of vital research and development for the internet, this is one of them. I am increasingly confident, however, that techniques and practices exist to make the internet safer and more secure while retaining its essentially open quality.*

*After working on the internet and its predecessors for over four decades, I'm more optimistic about its promise than I have ever been. We are all free to innovate on the net every day. The internet is a tool of the people, built by the people for the people and it must stay that way.*

***(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using recognizable abbreviations (minimum four) wherever necessary. Use a format you consider appropriate. Supply a suitable title.***

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

***Question 3 Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: 10***

*Rarely have homemakers found a place in India's policy. But an innovative scheme in Goa's budget introducing a grant for them, thereby officially acknowledging their invaluable contribution, could change all that. The scheme, likely to be rolled out by July, proposes to give Rs 1,000 per month to all homemakers with annual household income of below Rs 3 lakh, benefiting some 1.25 lakh families. "Homemakers are finding it difficult to manage households in these times of inflation. This is meant to empower them," says an official of the women and child development ministry.*

*Bicholim-based Nutan Sakalkar, a homemaker, is overjoyed at the prospect of getting some money of her own. "We get scant respect in our society," she says. "Working women are often absolved of household responsibilities, but no one gives a thought for the work we put in 24X7." She feels the grant will bring back her sense of independence. "Though he never refuses, I feel guilty asking my husband for money."*

*The role of homemakers has been a contentious issue since the '70s. Can their contribution be regarded as work? Does it warrant monetary compensation? While this is perhaps the first time a government scheme has directly targeted homemakers, the struggle to bring them true dignity is a long way off.*

*"The profits of society today are subsidized by the unpaid work of women all over the country. Not only do they form the care economy but they produce the workers of tomorrow," says economist Vibhuti Patel of Mumbai's SNDT Women's University. A grant, she believes, would merely help some of them move from starvation to subsistence. But what they should be given is a direct stake in their husbands' pay cheques, she feels.*

*Madhu Kishwar, editor of women's journal 'Manushi' , too, doesn't believe doles can help empowerment. "Why should the government pay homemakers? I would consider it an insult. Women are the gruha lakshmis and should be treated as equals and given the charge of household finances," she says. The struggle for gender equality is reflected in the National Family Health Survey III (2005-06 ). Not only are fewer women counted in the workforce as compared to men (some 43% of married women in the 15-49 age group were employed as compared to 99% men), but one in four didn't receive any payment as compared to 1 in 20 men.*

*The crisis of dignity isn't restricted to India alone. In April, there was an outcry against Democratic strategist Hillary Rosen's comments on Republican candidate Mitt Romney's wife when she questioned the latter's status as an ambassador on women's issues because she had "never worked a day in her life" . Romney is a stay-at-home mum of five children. Rosen's comments went viral with many on Twitter protesting, forcing an apology from her. Even Michelle Obama tweeted, "Every mother works hard, and every woman deserves to be respected."*

*The Goa model is one among many social experiments underway globally. Venezuela recognizes housework as 'work' under its Constitution and pays homemakers 80% of minimum wages. Whether such initiatives will bring respect to housework waits to be seen.*

***A. Questions 2\*5=10***

*(a) Which innovative scheme did Goa’s budget introduce recently?*

*(b) What does the scheme intend to?*

*(c) What do the housewives like Bicholim think of working women?*

*(d) What does Vibhuti Patel of SNDT womens university advocate for home makers?*

*(e) What does Madhu Kishwar suggest?*

***Section – B (Writing Skills)***

1. You are sports captain of St. Joseph’s Public school , Patna . Write a notice in not more than 50 words for the school notice board , informing the students about the inter-school basketball match to be played between your school and ABC school . Give all necessary details . (5)
2. Draft a poster on the danger of Global warming to the future of our planet . (5)
3. You are Sumedha , you saw an advertisement regarding a course for training and preparing students for the TOFEL . you wish to join the course . Write a letter to the course Director of ‘A to Z ‘ in English , 22 , Gandhi Nagar , Chennai – 20 , inquiring about all the details that you require . (10)
4. Write an article on ‘ Mobile phones – ‘ A Boon or Bane ‘ in not more than 200 words . (10)

**Section – C (Literature )**

**Answer the following short answer type questions – (4 x 3 = 12)**

1. What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day ?
2. How do you come to know that Sahek was interested in going to school ?
3. Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water ?
4. Who is the Tiger King ? why does he get that name?

**Answer the following long answer type questions- (6)**

1. Bring out the message in the story ‘ The Enemy ‘ in a paragraphs .
2. Explain the change which came into Silas Marner’s character when he got excommunicated from Lantern Yard . (6)
3. What change come into Silas Marner after he lost his money? (6)
4. Explain the departure scene of M.Hamel in your own words ?
5. And yet , for there……………………………………(4)

Children , these windows , not this map their world ,

Where all their future’s painted with a fog , A narrow street sealed in with a lead & key Far far from rivers , capes and stars of words .

1. What kind of world is there for the children living in slums ?
2. What world does not belong to them ?
3. What do the slum children crave for ?
4. What doo they wan’t to get rid of ?