



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA PRACTICE EXAMINATION

Class : XII

Subject : English Core

Date : 14/12/2019

M.M : 80

Time : 3 Hours

General Instructions:

1. This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C.
2. All the sections are compulsory.
3. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
4. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION- A (READING) 20 Marks

1. Read the passage given below :

1. Today, bicycles are elegantly simple machines that are common around the world. Many people ride bicycles for recreation, whereas others use them as a means of transportation. The first bicycle, called a draisienne, was invented in Germany in 1818 by Baron Karl de Drais de Sauerbrun. Because it was made of wood, the draisienne wasn't very durable nor did it have pedals. Riders moved it by pushing their feet against the ground.
2. In 1839, Kirkpatrick Macmillan, a Scottish blacksmith, invented a much better bicycle. Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims to keep them from getting worn down. He also used foot-operated cranks, similar to pedals, so his bicycle could be ridden at a quick pace. It didn't look much like the modern bicycle, though, because its back wheel was substantially larger than its front wheel. Although Macmillan's bicycles could be ridden easily, they were never produced in large numbers.
3. In 1861, Frenchman Pierre Michaux and his brother Ernest invented a bicycle with an improved crank mechanism. They called their bicycle a vélocipede, but most people called it a "bone shaker" because of the jarring effect of the wood and iron frame. Despite the unflattering nickname, the vélocipede was a hit. After a few years, the Michaux family was making hundreds of the machines annually, mostly for fun-seeking young people.
4. Ten years later, James Starley, an English inventor, made several innovations that revolutionised bicycle design. He made the front wheel many times larger than the back wheel, put a gear on the pedals to make the bicycle more efficient, and lightened the wheels by using wire spokes. Although this bicycle was much lighter and less tiring to ride, it was still clumsy, extremely top-heavy, and ridden mostly for entertainment.
5. It wasn't until 1874 that the first truly modern bicycle appeared on the scene. Invented by another Englishman, H.J. Lawson, the safety bicycle would look familiar to today's cyclists. The safety bicycle had equal-sized wheels, which made it much less prone to toppling over. Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel. By 1893, the safety bicycle had been further improved with air-filled rubber tires, a diamond shaped frame, and easy braking. With the improvements provided by Lawson, bicycles became extremely popular and useful for transportation. Today, they are built, used, and enjoyed all over the world.

(Source- lincoln.kyschools.us)

Answer each of the question given below by choosing the most appropriate option: 1x5 = (5)

- (i) 1. There is enough information in this passage to show that _____
- a. several people contributed to the development of the modern bicycle. b. only a few vélocipedes built by the Michaux family are still in existence.
- c. for most of the nineteenth century, few people rode bicycles just for fun. d. bicycles with wheels of different sizes cannot be ridden easily.
- (ii) The early bicycle invented by Baron Karl de Drais de Sauerbrun can't be considered as an armature designer because
- a. It was a childish interpretation of a future elegant machine. b. The inventor had no prior knowledge of building such a machine.
- c. The inventor set the wheels rolling for a revolutionary invention. d. The inventor didn't prepare the first model meticulously.
- (iii) This passage was most likely written in order to _____
- a. persuade readers to use bicycles for transportation. b. describe the problems that bicycle manufacturers encounter.
- c. compare bicycles used for fun with bicycles used for transportation. d. tell readers a little about the history of the bicycle.
- (iv) Macmillan added iron rims to the tires of his bicycle to _____
- a. add weight to the bicycle. b. make the tires last longer.
- c. make the ride less bumpy. d. make the ride less tiring.
- (v) Which of the following statements represents the writer's opinion? _____
- a. The safety bicycle would look familiar to today's cyclists. b. Two hundred years ago, bicycles didn't even exist.
- c. The Michaux brothers called their bicycle a vélocipede. d. Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims.

Answer the following questions in brief.

1 x 5 = (5)

- (vi) What were the possible reasons for Macmillan's bicycles not being produced in large numbers, despite being easy to ride?
- (vii) Explain the different names for the bicycle invented by Pierre Michaux and his brother Ernest.
- (viii) What did H.J. Lawson's safety bicycle owe to the older versions of it?
- (ix) Explain the meaning of 'elegantly simple machines'.
- (x) Which features of H.J. Lawson's bicycle made it energy-efficient?

Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:

1 x 2 = (2)

- (xi) to make many innovative changes (para 4)
- (xii) likely or liable to suffer from, do, or experience (para 5)

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

1. Accounting for over a million deaths in 2018, tuberculosis (TB) remains a major healthcare burden for most developing countries, and India still leads the list with the largest number of cases. "The WHO has aimed at eliminating TB by 2035, and the Indian government has vouched to do this by 2025. If this ambitious plan has to succeed, we should be concentrating on not missing out on any case," says Dr. Sayed from Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi. With this aim in mind, he and his collaborators have developed a small device that can be attached to a simple optical microscope to convert it into a fluorescence microscope, thus enabling better TB diagnosis at the point-of-care. Named SeeTB, the device is battery operated and allows quick identification of the bacteria. The team has also developed a clearing reagent called CLR which helps in thinning the collected sputum thus enhancing the bacteria detection. A patent has been filed for both the reagent and the device. "CLR-SeeTB is a highly economical platform and is most suited for a country like India which has a high TB burden," adds Dr. Nasreen, Director-in-Charge at the Indian Council of Medical Research-National Institute of Pathology.

2. "Also, the currently used fluorescence microscopy requires infrastructure, an air-conditioned room, trained professionals and is functional only in tertiary health care centers. SeeTB can be used at the primary health care centres in the villages, and once diagnosed, the treatment can be started." The device was used to test more than 300 suspected pulmonary patients. The results showed that compared to fluorescence microscopy, the CLR-SeeTB system had higher sensitivity. Against bacterial culture studies, fluorescence microscopy showed 63.38% sensitivity while SeeTB system showed improved sensitivity of 76.05%.
3. When the performance was compared against GeneXpert, a diagnosis tool that looks for DNA markers of TB bacteria, SeeTB showed improved sensitivity. Also, while GeneXpert method takes about two hours, SeeTB can help find the bacteria in about 30 minutes. Dr. Ravikrishnan one of the team members from IIT Delhi explains: "We used 3D printing to rapidly prototype this compact optical platform, and now we are using injection moulding to produce these components in large scale. This can help drastically bring down the cost, thus making it feasible for large scale distributions across the country." The Indian Council of Medical Research has planned to start large scale validation of the CLR-SeeTB in its primary health research units at different locations in the country.

(Source- The Hindu)

- 2.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary- minimum four). Also supply an appropriate title to it. (4)
- 2.2 Write a summary of the passage in about 80-100 words. (4)

SECTION-B (ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS) 30 Marks

3.

With advancement in technology, harvesting of human organs and their preservation has improved. A person after his death can save the lives of 8 persons and can help improve the lives of up to 50 persons.
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You read this piece in an article in a newspaper. It extolled the virtues of organ donation. You wish to spread this message. Draft a poster highlighting the benefits of organ donation.

OR

You are Aniket. You have been given the Best Student of the Year award. Your parents would like to celebrate your success. Write an invitation to a friend. (4)

4. You are Bhavik/Bhavna of Class XII of Tejas International School, Vijay Nagar, Bulandshaher. Write a letter to the Manager of the Sports Store, Meerut, complaining about a defective sports watch you purchased from their store. Write as a Sports Secretary of your school.

OR

You are a regular commuter by BRTS, Ahmedabad (Bus Rapid Transit System). You have been witnessing rash driving by the bus drivers on a daily basis. Write a letter to the Editor, 'The Times of India' drawing the attention of the General Manager, BRTS Ahmedabad to this problem. You are Parikshit/Paulomi, 15 Udyog Vihar, Ahmedabad. (6)

5. Your school participated in an Inter-School Debate Competition organised by Writers' Club of your town. Prepare a report to be published in your school magazine. (150-200 words)

OR

You are a member of the Environment Club of your school. After visiting many places you have realised that the environment needs immediate protection and for this the support of the masses is essential. Write an article on this topic to create awareness among the people. (150-200 words) (10)

6. You are Arunesh. Recently you visited a career orientation programme in Mumbai. You wish to share information regarding careers you became aware of, with students of your school. Write a speech that you would like to deliver to students of classes 9 to 12. (150-200 words) (10)
- OR
- In recent times, entrance tests have become an integral part of admission process for almost all courses. Do you think entrance tests are a true test of a student's ability? Write a debate on the topic 'Entrance tests are the true test of ability' in 150-200 words either for or against the motion. You are Nachiket/ Niharika.

SECTION C: (LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS) 30 MARKS

7. Read the extract given below and briefly answer the questions that follow each:
- a) *"The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead
Or, if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts
At having the landscape marred with the artless paint
Of signs with S turned wrong and N turned wrong..."*
1. What do you mean by 'polished traffic'? (1)
 2. Explain, 'passed with a mind ahead.' (1)
 3. How did the poor people "mar" the landscape? (1)
 4. Name and explain the figure of speech used in line 1. (1)
- b) *He said, "I have come to the conclusion that we should stop going to law courts. Taking such cases to the courts does little good."*
1. Who says these lines? To whom are they addressed? (1)
 2. Which kind of cases are referred to here? (1)
 3. What was the problem as per the speaker? (1)
 4. What does the phrase 'little good' mean? (1)
8. Answer **any five** of the following questions in 30-40 words.
- (i) Why do you think Aunt Jennifer created animals that are so different from her own character? (2)
What might the poet be suggesting, through this difference?
 - (ii) According to Umberto Eco, what made *The Name of a Rose* a huge success? (2)
 - (iii) Describe Geoff briefly. (2)
 - (iv) Why is Derry surprised on finding Mr. Lamb unperturbed by his sneaking into the garden? (2)
 - (v) What was the main plot of all the stories told by Jack? (2)
 - (vi) How did the General plan to help Sadao to get rid of the prisoner? (2)
9. Answer the following question in 120-150 words.
Alienation is worse than the physical pain caused by physical impairment. Explain with reference to the play 'On the Face of It'.
- OR
- Draw a pen-portrait of the 'office boy' highlighting his aspirations, odd jobs and disillusionment. (6)
10. Answer the following question in 120-150 words.
How does Evans prove the title 'Evans Tries an O-Level' right? Explain in detail.
- OR
- What values must be instilled in individuals for the betterment and upliftment of the marginalised communities? Discuss with reference to the lesson 'Memories of Childhood'. (6)