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प्रश्न पत्र संख्या / Que. Paper No.: II/23-24/ English /

मूल्याङ्कनकर्ता द्वारा भरा जाएगा / To be filled by Evaluator

अंकों का विव			
विषय /	मूल्याङ्कनकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर		
Subject	Max. Marks	Marks obtained	Sign. of Evaluator
अंग्रेजी / English	100		

Section A (Reading – 20M)

Q.1. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

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It was evening in the picturesque seaside town of Rameshwaram, on the southern edge of Tamil Nadu. A cool breeze was gently blowing in from the sea. Along with the sound of waves lapping against the shore could be heard the sweet sound of birds circling overhead.

Among the children playing on the beach was a boy with wavy hair and dreamy eyes. This youngster was Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam who later became the eleventh President of India.

While spending time with his friends, Abdul was attracted by the sound of the birds flying above. He carefully observed that a fledgling perched on a boat was trying to take off. It spread its wings, fluttered briefly and sprang up. The air seemed to give the needed thrust for its take off! The bird soared up into the sky. It steered its pace and course with great ease. How Abdul wished he could fly like those beauties in the air!

This passion for flying, aroused by the beautiful birds, later inspired Abdul Kalam to design India's first rocket which successfully sent a satellite Rohini, into orbit on 18th July 1980. It was called the SLV-3 (Satellite Launch Vehicle). At the time when Abdul was growing up, no one had even dreamt of such a happening.

Rameshwaram, where Abdul was born on 15th October 1931, was a small town with narrow streets lined with old houses made of limestone and brick.

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The town was famous for its Shiva Temple. Abdul stayed in the house with his father, mother, brothers, and sister and led a secure and happy childhood.

Abdul's father, Jainulabdeen was a pious man. He led an austere life without depriving his family of the basic comforts.

In this closely knit family, dinner was always a special meal. During dinner they exchanged views on a variety of topics ranging from family matters to spiritual subjects.

The main income for Abdul's family came from ferrying pilgrims across the sea between Rameshwaram and Dhanushkodi. Pilgrims visiting Rameshwaram made it a point to visit Dhanushkodi, twenty kilometres away in the sea. Dhanushkodi has religious significance.

Ferrying pilgrims fetched good money and the family lived comfortably. However, a devastating cyclone lashed the shores of Rameshwaram and their boat was destroyed. The family lost their only source of livelihood in one swift, tragic stroke.

The enterprising young Abdul wanted to help the family through the crisis. He realized that there was demand for tamarind seeds. He decided he would collect them and sell them to a shop near his house. His family wanted him to concentrate on his studies. He said he would study as well as help his family. Reluctantly, everyone agreed. Even while studying or enjoying the evenings with his friends on the beach, he set aside some time to collect tamarind seeds and sell them to a nearby shop. For this he was paid a princely sum of one anna!

However, it was the joy of being able to care for his family that Abdul cherished most. Even decades later, he recalls earning his own money for the first time, with immense pleasure and a sense of pride

Answer the following questions:

(i)	About whom this passage tells us?

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(ii)	What inspired Abdul to design a rocket?	
(iii)	What was SLV-3?	
(iv)	Where did Abdul spend his childhood?	
(v)	Why was dinner a special meal in the Kalam's family?	
Q.2. Read t	the passage given below and answer the following questions:	10

Sanskrit literature is as vast as the human life. There are four aims of human life which are called Purusharthas. They are Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha. Dharma stands for the duties and responsibilities of man. Artha communicates the monetary necessities; Kama stands for the human desires of all types and Moksha is freedom from birth and re-birth and worldly involvement. Any and every literature surrounds these four aims of human life. Sanskrit literature first presents Vedas which are the basis for Dharma.

Vedas are the root of Dharma. There are four Vedas Rigveda, Yajurveda,

Samaveda, and Atharvaveda. Brahman granthas explain the Vedic literature and give the detailed process to perform the Yajnas. Aranyakas and Upanishads discuss the internal meaning of the Vedas and the path of renunciation – Moksha Purushartha. Pratishakhyas explain the grammatical issues of the Vedas. Six Vedangas i.e., Shiksha, Vyakarana, Kalpa, Chhandas, Nirukta, and Jyotish help to understand the Vedas. As per the Indian tradition the Veda is not written by any author but in fact it is the respiration of God. Veda has been seen by the seers, the Rishis. Later it was diversified into four Samhitas by the great seer Vyasa.

Answer the	following	questions:
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1.	Give a suitable title to the passage.
2.	Define Kama.
	202
3.	What are Brahman granthas?
4.	Write the aims of human life?

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	5.	Define Veda.			
			Set-B		
		(Gramma	ar and Writi	ng – 40M)	
Q.3.	Write	an article on "Mata Bhumi	h Putroham I	Prithivyah"/माताभूमिःपुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्या	:1
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Q.4. Design a poster in not more than 50 words on 'India of my dream'.

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Q.5.	2.5. Translate the following				,	5
	(i)	हमेशा सत्य	बोलो ।			
	(ii)	संस्कृत विश्व	की समस्त भाषाओं	की जननी है ।		
	(iii)	मेरे लिए एक	गिलास पानी ले अ	ाओ । 	23,	
	(iv)	कबड्डी मेरा	प्रिय खेल है ।	00		
	(v)	 मैं बस से स्कृ	्ल जाता हूँ ।			
		0				
Q.6.	.6. Underline the gerunds in the		runds in the foll	owing senten	ces.	5
	1.	Children l	ike eating choco	olate.		
	Gerund					
	2.	I love eati	ng ice creams.			
		Gerund				
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	3.	Chanting mantras is the routine of my mother.	
		Gerund	
	4.	Planting two sapling daily is my hobby.	
		Gerund	
	5.	Reading gives me joy.	
		Gerund	
Q.7.	Water	level is going deep by five feet every year. Life is not possible without wat	ter.
	Write	an essay on 'Water Conservation'. (Word limit- 150-200 words).	.0
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Set-C (Literature – 40M)

Q.8. Read the stanza given below & answer the following questions:

Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,
Trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon
For simple sheep; and such are daffodils
With the green world they live in; and clear rills
That for themselves a cooling covert make
Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake,
Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms;

Questions

(a)	Name the poem and the poet.	2
(b)	What removes the pall from our dark spirits?	1
(c)	What makes the mid-forest brake rich?	2

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У.	Ans	wer any five of the following questions in 25-30 words each: $2 \times 5 = 10$
	a)	Who are Agni, Yama, Matarishvan?
	b)	Write few lines on Kapali Sastry.
	c)	Who established 'Arya Samaj'?
	d)	Name the judges of Supreme Court who pronounced the judgement on Vedic knowledge.

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e)	Why is Sanskrit the most wonderful language?		
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f)	How do our thoughts impact our present and future?		
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Q.10. Answ	ver any five of the following questions in 50-60 words each: $3 \times 5 = 15$		
a)	Why did our ancestor choose to be satisfied with small villages?		
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b)	Who is Guru and who is Sha	ishya?			
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c)	Describe 'Antyakshari' in your own words?				
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d) -	How does the words of Dr. Radhakrishnan inspire us?				
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e)	Describe the patience of 'Mother Earth' as portrayed in the poem.				
•					
f)	Name the games which are believed to be of Indian origin.				
O 11 Ancu	ver any two of the following questions in 120-150 words each: $2 \times 5 = 1$	10			
Q.11. Answer any two of the following questions in 120-150 words each: $2 \times 5 = 10$ a) Give a brief account of the life and works of Dr. Radhakrishnan.					
					
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J	कक्षा 12वीं / उ	तर मध्यमा - II / C	ass 12 th / Uttar Madhyama - II	
b)	State the benefits of tradit	ional games o	of India.	
			203	
c)	Describe the architecture	of chaitya-gri		
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