

JHARKHAND COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING, RANCHI

SECOND TERM EXAM

2021-2022

CLASS XII

ENGLISH ELECTIVE

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time-1 ½ Hrs

Marks-40

Set-4

General Instructions:

- i. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ii. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper.
- iii. All parts of a question must be written together.
- iv. Answers of the questions must be in the context of the instructions given therein.

Section A

Read the following passage carefully and answer **any three** from questions 1-4.

2x3=6

If you enjoy watching crime shows on TV, you know the finger prints play a major role in identifying people, but you might be surprised to find out that using fingerprints for identification is not a new science. In fact, it is very old—dating back at least as far as 1885-1913 B.C.E. in Babylon, when people agreed to a business contract, they passed their fingerprints into the clay in which the contract was written. Thumbprints have also been found on clay seals from ancient China.

In 14th century Persia, which is now Iran, a government doctor recognized that all fingerprints are different. In 1664, a British doctor, Nehemiah Grew, spoke about ridged surfaces of the fingers. In 1686, a professor of anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) named Marcello Malpighi, wrote about the ridges and loops in fingerprints. Malpighi's work was considered so important that the layer of skin found on the fingertips was named after him. The layer of skin is called the Malpighian layer. Although scientist had studied fingerprints, the value of finger printing in the identification of individuals did not become clear until later.

- 1) What did people in Babylon do when they agreed to a business contract?
- 2) Who wrote about fingerprints in 1689?
- 3) How were fingerprints used in the ancient times?
- 4) What is Malpighian layer?

Read the following poem carefully and answer **any two** from questions 5-7.

2x2=4

I had a dove, and the sweet dove died,
And I have thought it died of grieving;
O what could it grieve for? Its feet were tied
With a silken thread of my own hand's weaving:
Sweet little red feet! Why would you die?
Why would you leave me, sweet bird, why?
You liv'd alone on the forest tree
Why, pretty thing, could you not live with me?
I kidd'd you oft, and gave you white peas
Why not live sweetly as in the green trees?

- 5) For what is the bird grieving?
- 6) What did the dove die of?
- 7) How did the poet satisfy the need of the bird?

Section B

Answer **any two** of the following questions in not more than 100 words.

5x2=10

- 8) Write an essay on 'The Game I Like Most'.
- 9) Write about 'The Joys of Reading'.
- 10) Recently your school/college celebrated 'Youth Day'. Write a report for the school magazine describing about it.

Section C

Answer **any five** of the following questions in about 50 words.

3x5=15

- 11) Why does her final vindication important to Tao Ying?
- 12) Which art form is film-making closest to? What is the reason for the similarity?
- 13) What did you think the poem 'Time and Time Again' was about when you read the first few lines?
- 14) What aspects of Indian society and history get highlighted in the poem, Blood?
- 15) What do you understand by 'Psalteries of Summer'?
- 16) How did Tao Ying's son influence the way she led her life?
- 17) What, according to Bergman, is the relationship between a film-maker and his audience?

Section D

Note: Answer either **Group—A** or **Group-B**

Group-A

Answer **any one** of the following questions in not more than 100 words.

5x1=5

- 18) Margayya himself was the cause of the ruin. Do you agree? Give reasons.
- 19) Who is Madan Lal and how does he help Margayya in his business?

Group-B

Answer **any one** of the following questions in not more than 100 words.

5x1=5

- 20) Describe Raja's experience of the human world.
- 21) Describe the tiger's life in the captivity as a circus star.