

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU
ASSIGNMENT
SESSION: 2018-19

CLASS: XII
SUBJECT: ENGLISH

Marks: 100
TIME: 3 HOURS

General Instructions

This paper is divided into three sections

Section A (reading) 30 marks

Section B (Writing) 30 marks

Section C (Literature) 40 marks

Attempt one section at a time

All questions are compulsory

SECTION- A (READING)

Q1: Read the passage and on the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the questions given below: (20 marks)

1. 'A Great Mass' of something means a great amount. When the new method of manufacturing articles in great numbers was introduced, a new name was wanted for it and 'Mass production' was the one that came into use.
2. In what ways does mass production differ from the older methods of manufacturing? Formerly, a craftsman or a skilled workman often made the whole of an article himself by hand. He put into his work all his skill, all his experience. He was proud of the fruits of his labour. His reputation, his standing among his fellows, depended on his skill and his character. He would have been ashamed if any serious fault had appeared on his work. He was envied and admired by fellow-craftsmen whose skill was not equal to his own. Articles made in this way could not be mass-produced. Each article differed slightly from the others; in everyone there was something of the maker's individuality. The finished article was sold at a high price, the price representing the skill of the craftsman who had made it.
3. Many such articles, made long ago with loving care, possess a quality and a beauty that mass-produced goods cannot equal. The wonderful pottery of ancient China, the lovely carpets of Persia, the engraved swords of Damascus, the silver-ware of the Middle Ages all these things show the craftsmanship of their long-dead makers.
4. These articles were made for the rich and for those who were moderately well off. The poorer classes could not hope to possess works of art. Their household utensils, their clothes and their farm tools were roughly and cheaply made, though very practical in serving the purposes for which they were designed.

5. The Industrial revolution saw a great increase in the population of Europe. These people wanted goods, clothes, tools, houses and all the things that make civilized life possible. The goods which they wanted had to be fairly cheap, cheap enough to be purchased out of the wages earned in factory or workshop. There were no restriction on the manufacture of goods as there are in time of war, and each factory competed with its rival in finding markets for its products. The demand for goods was great, both at home and overseas.
6. In deciding which goods to buy, everyone is influenced by two considerations, price and quality. The ever-increasing demand was for goods of high quality at low prices. That factory and that country prospered whose goods competed successfully with its rivals as regards quality and price.
7. In the nineteenth century, the desire to produce high-quality goods at a low price led to what is now called 'Mass production'. The phrase nowadays is especially associated with the name of Henry Ford, who so successfully applied mass-production methods to the manufacture of motor-cars. His business rivals were quick to imitate him, thus providing the truth of the old proverb, 'Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery'.
8. But Mr Ford was by no means the inventor of mass production. It is difficult, indeed, to say who was. When the first large mills for the manufacture of cloth were built, then we may say that mass production began. The invention of the steam-engine gave manufacturers the cheap power which they needed. Brilliant men perfected cotton gins and looms. When one huge machine began to perform rapidly the operations previously done slowly and laboriously by hand, the age of mass production was born.

**1.1. Answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:
(1x5=5)**

- i) Earlier, the reputation of a craftsman was assessed by his
 - a) wealth
 - b) skill
 - c) experience
 - d) skill and character
- ii) Earlier, the finished article made by a skilled workman
 - a) could not be sold easily
 - b) was sold at a low price
 - c) was sold at a high price
 - d) was sold at a reasonable price
- iii) Articles made by the craftsman that possessed beauty were purchased by
 - a) the lovers of art
 - b) the rich people
 - c) those craftsmen who wanted to imitate them
 - d) the shopkeepers
- iv) The people in Europe after Industrial Revolution wanted to buy goods that
 - a) were cheap

- b) possessed quality
- c) had durability
- d) were cheap and possessed quality
- v) Steam engine helped the manufacturers with
 - a) steady production
 - b) cheap power
 - c) good profit
 - d) cheap labour

1.2. Answer the following questions briefly: (1x6=6)

- i) What was the older way of manufacturing thing?
- ii) Why did the finished article sell at a high price?
- iii) What did the people in Europe desire after the Industrial Revolution?
- iv) Who was Henry Ford? How is he remembered today?
- v) When did the mass production actually begin?
- vi) What gave a fillip to mass production?

1.3. Answer any three of the following questions in 25-30 words: (2x3=6)

- i) How does the method of mass production differ from the older methods of manufacturing?
- ii) Which objects of individuals reveal excellence of craftsmanship?
- iii) What do the household utensils of the poor reveal?
- iv) What are the characteristics of a mass produced thing?

1.4. Pick out the words/phrases from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following: (1x3=3)

- i) defect (Para 2)
- ii) prosperous (Para 4)
- iii) onerously (Para 8)

Q2: Read the passage and answer the questions given below: (10 marks)

1. As though by divine design, two of India's greatest legends in music and mathematics died within hours of each other on April 23-24.
2. Lalgudi Jayaraman, who raised violin-playing to heights of mastery and melody unreachable by even acclaimed musicians of our times, leaves behind an infinity of kaleidoscopic patterns and imageries of sounds for future generations to savour and revel in.
3. Scion of a Guru-Sishya *parampara* tracing back to Saint Tyagaraja, Lalgudi Jayaraman elevated even ordinary concerts into the realm of extraordinary. For singers of different styles and temperament, "Lalgudi" was an ideal accompanist. His versatility manifested itself in various ways as a composer, writer of songs and an inspirer.
4. Shakuntala Devi was what one writer described as a "Math-magician". Numbers danced to her tunes and held audiences spell-bound.

5. An hour with Shakuntala would transform an assemblage in a concert in numbers. She was not a great mathematician like Ramanujam working out complicated theorems and formulae. But she made three generations of children enjoy playing with numbers. With her, mathematics became fun, ceasing to be a bugbear. Her powers of calculation bordered on the unthinkable. She was rightly described as a “human computer” but she often outperformed the computers.
6. Back in 1971, she stunned an American audience by solving the 23rd root of a 201 digit number in less than a minute- 50 seconds to be precise. The computer took a couple of minutes to confirm the correctness of her answer.
7. Thinking of the two together, one could visualize an alliance of math and music- there’s melody in mathematics even as there’s rigid and unwavering math in music. The connection between the two goes as far back as the days of ancient Greeks and Indian epics. A bad musical concert violates rules of geometry and calculus, essential to musical expertise.
8. Today pure noise is dished out as music, but music has always been noise put into a pattern, set in numbers, given beats and answering to clearly laid formulae.
9. Music and mathematics have much in common and blended together, they attain the highest level of aesthetics and creative art. The late Veena maestro Balachander used to give a loud twang and then move his hand slowly upwards and bring it down in a parabolic movement and the enchanted audience could literally see, yes see, the movement of the sound.
10. I had experienced the ecstasy of following the geometric patterns woven by Ustad Bismillah Khan discoursing *Mian ki malhar* with ravishing notes. The completely entranced listener travelling back and forth feels that it would be perfectly alright with him if the Ustad went on endlessly, as if there is nothing else to live for.

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) (5 marks)

2.2. Write a summary of the passage in about 100 words. (5 marks)

SECTION-B (WRITING)

Q3: Write an informal invitation to your friend, Anita, to attend the House-Warming ceremony at your new house, 30-C, Nehru Enclave, Rohini, New Delhi, in about 50 words. You are Manisha. **(4 marks)**

OR

As the principal of Jyoti Public School, Nabha, draft a notice in about 50 words announcing a change in the timings of the school with immediate effect due to extreme cold and foggy weather. You are Rahya/Rahil, School Headboy/Headgirl.

Q4: write a letter to the Mayor of your corporation giving him some practical suggestions to make your city a really smart city. You are Punit/Rekha of 18-C, G.T. Road, Ludhiana. **(6marks)**

OR

Write a letter to the Editor of a national newspaper expressing your views about vote bank politics being practiced by all parties, thus pampering certain communities and promoting casteism and regionalism in the country. You are Sohail/Radha.

Q5: “The policy of reservation of seats for admission to the professional courses is good for the deprived sections of the society”.

Write a debate in 150-200 words either for or against the motion. **(10 marks)**

OR

Write a speech in 150-200 words on ‘Benefits of early rising’ to be delivered by you in the morning assembly of your school. You are Karuna/Karan, Head Girl/Head Boy.

Q6: The youngsters have become extremely fond of fast food. They ignore all warnings against eating junk food. Write an article on the topic ‘Food for Health’ in 150-200 words. **(10 marks)**

OR

Your school recently celebrated the Annual Sports Day. Write a report of the same in 150-200 words covering all the details of the event. You are Radha/Nikhil, Editor of Jayant Public School, Ludhiana.

SECTION-C (LITERATURE)

Q7: Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (1x4=4)

*Driving from my parent's
Home to Cochin last Friday
Morning, I saw my mother
Beside me,
Doze, open mouthed, her face ashen like
That
Of a corpse and realized with
Pain
That she was as old as she
Looked but soon put that thought away...*

- i) Where was the poet going? Who was with her?
- ii) What did the poet notice?
- iii) What did she see that disturbed her?
- iv) Which figure of speech is used in the fifth line?

OR

*What I want should not be confused
with total inactivity.
life is what it is about;
I want no truck with death*

- i) What does the poet want to clarify?
- ii) How does the poet want people to lead their life?
- iii) Explain the last line of the stanza.
- iv) Comment on the poet's outlook on life.

Q8: Answer any four of the following questions in 30-40 words each. (3x4=12)

- a) How do you know that ordinary people too contributed to the freedom movement?
- b) What is the misadventure that Douglas speaks about?
- c) What did M. Hamel ask the students and villagers to do? Why?
- d) What did Bama's brother explain to her?
- e) What did Derry's mother think of Mr Lamb?
- f) Why would the wizard demand something in payment?

Q9: Answer any one of the following questions in 120-125 words. (1x6=6)

- a) "Now those fellows out there will have the right to say to you. How is it: you pretend to be Frenchmen, and yet you can neither speak nor write your own language?"
In the context of this statement, write an article on the importance of mother tongue.
- b) 'And survival in Seemapuri means rag picking'. In the light of this remark, write an article on the fact that survival is the most important thing in life.
- c) Why did Sophie like her brother Geoff more than any other person? From her perspective, what did he symbolize?

Q10: Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words. (1x6=6)

- a) "Because they had scraped four coins together, did that mean they must lose all human feelings?" Explain Bama's attitude towards the landlords in the light of the above statement.
- b) What kind of dilemma did Dr Sadao and his wife Hana face?
- c) How was the Tiger King avenged?

Q11: Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words. (1x6=6)

- a) What drawbacks did Griffin experience with the invisibility?
- b) Describe the dog's attack on the stranger.

- c) What brought Silas near to his neighbours? How does the author bring in the natural elements into the novel 'Silas Marner'?
- d) What impression do you form of Mrs Dolly Winthrop?

Q12: Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words. (1x6=6)

- a) Why did Marvel want to hide himself in the tavern called 'The Jolly Cricketers'?
- b) The story of the novel 'The Invisible Man' revolves around Griffin and his conflict with society. Discuss.
- c) What do you learn about Godfrey-Nancy relationship?
- d) 'Silas Marner' underlines the idea that true happiness does not lie in money and material things. Discuss