

Delhi Public School
PERIODIC-II
ASSIGNMENT

CLASS=12th

Sub: English

MM=100

Time=3 Hrs

Gen Instructions:-

- *All Questions are Compulsory*
- *You may attempt any section at a time*

SECTION – A
READING

Q1 Read the following passage carefully and answer

On December 27, 2007, Bhutto was killed while leaving a campaign rally for the PPP at Liaquat National Bagh, where she had given a spirited address to party supporters in the run-up to the January 2008 parliamentary elections. After entering her bullet-proof vehicle, Bhutto stood up through its sunroof, to wave to the crowds. At the point, a gunman standing behind and to the left of the vehicle fired three shots at her with a pistol (still photographs exist which show a man in dark glasses holding up a handgun, and film footage has also been shown in which a pistol is seen firing a number of shots whose muzzle-flashes are clearly visible). Immediately afterwards, someone in the area (perhaps the white-robed individual visible in several still photographs standing close to the gunman) detonated explosives stored about their person, killing approximately 20 people. Bhutto was critically wounded and was rushed to Rawalpindi General Hospital. She was taken into surgery at 17:35 local time, and pronounced dead at 18:16.

Bhutto's body was flown to her hometown of Garhi Khuda Baldish in Larkana District, Sindh, and was buried next to her father in the family mausoleum at a ceremony attended by hundreds of thousands of mourners. There was some disagreement about the exact cause of death. Bhutto's husband refused to permit an autopsy or post-mortem examination to be carried out. On December 28, 2007, the Interior Ministry of Pakistan stated that "Bhutto was killed when she tried to duck back into the vehicle, and the shock waves from the blast knocked her head into a lever attached to the sunroof, fracturing her skull". However, a hospital spokesman stated earlier that she had suffered shrapnel wounds to the head and that this was the cause of her death. Bhutto's aides have also disputed the Interior Ministry's account.

Al-Qaeda commander Mustafa Abu al-Yazid claimed responsibility for the attack, describing Bhutto as "the most precious American asset". The Interior Ministry said that the suicide bomber belonged to Lashkar i Jhangvi. The government of Pakistan claimed Baitullah Mehsud to be the mastermind behind the assassination of the 54-year-old Bhutto along with approximately 20 bystanders. However this is vigorously disputed by the Bhutto family, by the PPP and by Baitullah Mehsud. On January 3, 2008, President Musharraf officially denied participation in the assassination of Benazir Bhutto as well as his failure to provide her proper security.

(a) On the basis of the reading of the above passage answer the following questions briefly:

1. When was Benazir Bhutto assassinated?
2. What the still photographs and film footage reveal?
3. Where was Benazir Bhutto burned?
4. What are the different versions/explanations offered by the Interior Ministry of Pakistan?
5. Where was Benazir brought when she was seriously wounded?
6. Who claimed the responsibility of attacking Benazir?
7. Why President Musharraf denied his involvement?
8. What do you mean by assassination?

Q2. Read the following passage carefully and answer:-

1. So you know that Brazil is one of the favourites to win the world cup? And you must be definitely aware that India monopolized the news headlines for the change of regime at the centre after the general elections conducted recently.
2. All of this is made possible because of what you are reading right now: the newspaper. Published every day, it keeps a track of information which is generated at a rapid pace the world over. As we head towards what the famous thinker Marshall McLuhan once called the "global village", we have actually come a long way from the times when the society took the first step towards communication by developing language. This was followed by writing. After that came books, and with them the society was finally able to store what the citizens thought and wrote about.
3. Newspapers are a relatively new development, having emerged as late as the 17th century. They gave a wide range of information on subjects as varied as culture and politics so that the average reader could familiarise himself with the goings on around him. In this regard, they were unlike books which only reached out to the specialist reader.
4. In modern times, the need for newspapers cannot be understated. It is through them that a student entering a competitive job market can know about the social, economic and political happenings the world over. Access to information—and at so little a price—helps in the twin processes of personality development and acquiring confidence to tackle all kinds of challenges that he must face everyday.
5. Of course, the pace of events in modern times is such that an overview of the society cannot be evolved overnight. So a person needs to read a newspaper everyday for a couple of years, and more, to acquaint himself with the facts that make happening relevant and worth knowing about. As he reads a newspaper regularly, he is able to develop a perspective regarding an event's historical significance. This is what helps him to understand any event in a broader context: for instance, if any political party replaces another from power in a democracy, he can easily explain why. He not only understands a

happening in a particular context, but can also talk about why the issue originated in the first place.

6. Any person who has the patience and foresight to read more than one newspaper a day has access to different perspectives on the same issue. Having read them, he is in a position to arrive at his own conclusions in the context of any specific issue. Sometime back, the Newspaper Advertising Bureau in San Francisco conducted a survey. Two groups were identified, one of which read newspapers while the other did not. The results clearly demonstrated that the group which read newspapers knew a lot more about topical issues compared to its non-reading counterpart.

7. The results in the San Francisco survey stated nothing beyond the obvious. But they endorsed one basic fact about modern living. The need for having information is more than necessary, and what can be a better medium than newspapers?

-Biswadeep Ghosh

1. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each:

- (a) How newspapers hold a key position in dissemination of information?
- (b) How reading different newspaper help the readers?-
- (c) Why an overview of the society can not be evolved overnight?
- (d) What is the importance of newspapers in our lives?

2. Find a word in the passage that means the following:

- (a) taken large part of people's time and attention (para 1)
- (b) be of different kinds, diverse (para -3)
- (c) Particular attitude about something (para 5)
- (d) to state approval of or support for something (para 7)

Q.3 Note Making

More than a century ago, some countries had no proper police force. Local leaders devised their own method of ensuring that their orders were carried out and fulfilled. The offender was not given a second chance to repeat his mistake for he was either killed or hunted out of district.

In England, the modern police force grew largely from an unofficial body gathered together by a London magistrate. He found that it was practically impossible to apprehend any of the criminals in his area unless he deployed some men secretly to detect and hunt the culprits. These unofficial constables had to patrol one large district. They looked upon their position largely as an honorary one and had very little power. Worse still they were sometimes corrupt men themselves for they would conveniently look the other way round in times of trouble, like theft, hooliganism and vandalism. Magistrate Fielding enrolled a few men whom he could explicitly trust and employed them to catch the thieves and other undesirable persons. Their remuneration was poor, their work was dangerous and they were unpopular. The majority of the people resented what they thought was a threat to their liberties, intrusion on their privacies and above all spying on them. They maintained that they should have every right to drink themselves to

death with any form of alcohol, as so many of them did. They thought, too, that they should be allowed to quarrel, to fight and even to kill amongst themselves. The situation was made worse by the fact that the penalties for offences were very heavy in those distant days and a man could be hanged for the theft of some unimportant thing. Arrest by the magistrate's men could bring disastrous results. Contrary to general feeling, the authorities gradually admitted that these early policemen were vitally necessary. After much discussion, argument and persuasion, the government secretly agreed to reimburse the magistrate for the men he employed. This step was not made public lest it should be thought that the government was planting spies amidst its people. Eventually the public came to look upon the police with a more friendly spirit as the benefits became more noticeable. At long last, men and women could walk along the streets by day and even by night without fear of robbery and other acts of violence, Hitherto, the people were free to do practically anything—good or bad, irrespective of the possible consequences. As the police force was built up, the people gave up their freedom to commit evil deeds so that they might have a greater freedom to do good so as to enable one and all to enjoy life peacefully and harmoniously.

- (a) Read and passage and make notes
- (b) Write summary of the given passage

SECTION –B

(WRITING)

Q4th. Draft a poster to answer the youngsters to avoid drugs.

Or

You are AN Gupta. Draft a formal invitation for the house warming at your new home, 14-C, Model Town, Noida.

Q5th. Your school has organized a programme on World Peace Day. Write a Report for the newspaper (120 words)

Q6th Children have been participating in TV programmes, bearing a lot of stress and neglecting studies. Write your views either for or against the MOTION IN (200 Words)

Q7th Write a letter to the Manager of Little Flower Company Jammu, placing an order for 5 books on various subjects Rohit Rohini, librarian, DPS School

Or

Write a letter to the Editor for the use of loudspeakers loudly at night which disturb everyone.

Q8th Read the Extract and answers:-

Fisherman in the cold sea

Would not harm whales

And the man gathering salt

Would look at his hurt hands

- (a) What kind of moment is referred here?
- (b) What would fisherman do?
- (c) Explain hurt hands?
- (d) What would the gatherer of salt do?

Q9th (Do any four) Answer the following (40 words)

- (a) Why Douglas was determined to get over his fear?
- (b) What made the rat trap peddler think that he had fallen into a rat trap?
- (c) Why was Edla Happy to see the gift?
- (d) What is the theme of Deep Water?
- (e) Give brief background of the story "The Last Lesson"

Q10th Answer the question (any one in 70-80 words)

- (a) According to Roosevelt "All we have to fear is fear itself? Explain with the context of Story?
- (b) What is the message of the story "The Rat Trap"?

Q11th Answer any one in (70-80 words)

- (a) What kind of dilemma did Dr. Sadao and his wife Hana face?
Or
- (b) Bring out the Key message in the play 'On the face of it'?

Q12th Answer the following Questions (100-120 words)

- (a) Describe the strange man's arrival in novel "The Invisible Man"?
- (b) One of the themes of the novel is the greed for power. Explain?