

Year - 2008

Uttar Madhyama IInd Year, IInd Semester
Subject – English, Paper – 3rd

Time – 3 ½ hours

Marks - 50

INSTRUCTION

- >> All questions are compulsory
- >> There is no need to copy down any part of the questions in the answer book, unless you are specifically asked to do so in a particular question.
- >> Read each question very carefully before answering.

This Paper is divided into four sections:-

SECTION A – READING –	10 Marks.
SECTION B – WRITING –	10 Marks.
SECTION C – GRAMMAR –	10 Marks.
SECTION D – LITERATURE –	20 Marks.

A . READING SECTION 10 Marks.

1. There is growing evidence that urbanization has a sharp impact on climate, causing changes that can wreak havoc on precipitation patterns that supply the precious resource of water. The heavy amounts of heat and pollution rising from cities both delay and stimulate the fall of precipitation, depriving some areas of rain while drenching others.

Cities are on average one to ten degrees warmer than surrounding undeveloped areas. Cities also produce large amounts of pollutants called aerosols, gaseous suspensions of dust particles or byproducts from the burning of fossil fuels. Both heat and aerosols change the dynamics of clouds. When hoisted up in the sky, the microscopic particles act as multiple surfaces on which the moisture in clouds can condense as tiny droplets. This can prevent or delay the formation of larger raindrops that fall more easily from the sky, or it can cause the rain to fall in another location.

In Delhi, pollution blows eastward and causes a precipitation shortage of around one trillion gallons a year across the Shivalik mountain range. By contrast, in very humid cities, such as Mathura, heat and pollutants seem to invigorate summer storm activity by allowing clouds to build higher and fuller before releasing torrential rains.

1. The phrase wreak havoc on in paragraph 1 means 5 Marks
½ Mark
- a. disrupt
 - b. omit
 - c. strengthen
 - d. separate
2. The word drenching in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ½ Mark
- a. almost missing
 - b. severely damaging
 - c. thoroughly wetting
 - d. entirely avoiding
3. The word hoisted in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ½ Mark
- a. lifted
 - b. grouped
 - c. returned
 - d. pointed
4. The word torrential in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ½ Mark
- a. unexpected
 - b. warm
 - c. infrequent
 - d. heavy
5. Growing urbanization can have impact on ½ Mark
- a. human life
 - b. urban cities
 - c. climate
 - d. village life
6. Cities are warmer than other surrounding regions because ½ Mark
- a. cities are overly populated
 - b. cities are overly polluted
 - c. cities have less trees
 - d. cities are dry
7. How urbanization affects the climate changes? 1 Mark
8. How can we urbanise our life without affecting the climate?
Give your views. 1 Mark

2. Archaeology is the study of prehistoric and historic cultures through the analysis of material remains. Archaeologists interpret the past from the objects made by past peoples. Often these objects lie buried in the ground, so our image of the archaeologist is of a scientist who is always digging. Archaeological digs include ruins of buildings and monuments, and also objects made by people who often had no written language and therefore no other record of their way of life. Tools, weapons, body ornaments, household furnishings, and items used in religious ceremonies are all examples of artifacts that typically turn up in digs.

Like historians, archaeologists establish the sequence of events that occurred in a given place and time period. But unlike historians, they take on a time span of roughly half a million years. Archaeologists try not only to piece together what happened in a particular setting but also to fit these small pieces into a much bigger picture. They aim to document how big changes occurred in the way people exploited their environment and one another.

1. The passage mentions all of the following as studied by archaeologists EXCEPT ½ Mark
 - a. weapons
 - b. religious objects
 - c. diaries
 - d. remains of buildings

2. Archaeologists do all of the following EXCEPT ½ Mark
 - a. plan and design more efficient uses for objects and materials
 - b. determine what took place in a specific place and time period
 - c. dig up the remains of objects that are buried in the ground
 - d. explain how past humans related to others and their environment

3. Archaeology is a study of ½ Mark
 - a. human brain
 - b. human body
 - c. human remains
 - d. human race

4. Archaeologist interprets objects made by ½ Mark
 - a. ancient people
 - b. modern people
 - c. medieval people
 - d. post modern people

5. What sort of image do we have of Archeologist? 1 Mark

6. 'Archaeology is a culmination of Science and History' Explain. 1 Mark

7. Can Human History survive without the branch of study called Archaeology? 1 Mark

B. WRITING SECTION

10 Marks

1. Write a letter to the Police Commissioner about the inadequate parking facilities in the commercial street area of Varanasi, which is causing a lot of inconvenience to the people. You may also offer your suggestion to solve it. 3 Marks
2. Write an article on the recent crisis in Tibet and suggest your opinions on how to resolve the issue of Tibet. 5 Marks
3. You are Tenzin of Shastri first year. You want to start a readers club in your class. Draft a notice inviting entries from those students who wish to be the member of your club. 2 Marks

C. GRAMMAR SECTION

10 Marks

1. Rewrite the passage with punctuation marks wherever necessary: 3 Marks

Prime minister Manmohan singh on Saturday said fifty years back UP was a leader in industrial development Allahabad and Banaras were center of education while industries based in Kanpur Lucknow represented art and culture

2. Combine each pair of sentences using relative clause: 3 Marks

- a. The woman is on the dais.
She is the new secretary.
- b. The engineers were struggling to save the dam.
They have succeeded at last.
- c. Trees are essential for our survival.
Trees must be protected.

3. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. 4 Marks

- a. students / morning / to / some / in the / study / like
- b. Tenzin / afternoon / and / football / Jampa / play / every
- c. Library / everyday / to the / Dolma / studies / goes to / and
- d. Sanskrit / trying / I am / learn / to

D. LITERATURE SECTION

20 Marks

1. BALDWIN (sinking into a chair): Confessed ! 5 Marks / 1 each
MARSHALL : Told the whole story. (He turns to MARTHA).
I can only say to you what every man will be saying tomorrow:
how highly I honour and respect your husband! How sincerely-
MARTHA (seizing his hand piteously): Please! Please! Can't you
see he's crying?

- a. Who had confessed ?
- b. What he had confessed ?
- c. Who was crying and why ?
- d. What does Martha's reaction convey?
- e. Name the play from which this extract has been taken ?

2. Freedom from fear is the freedom
I claim for you, my motherland!
Freedom from the burden of ages, bending your head,
Breaking your back, blinding your eyes to the beckoning
call of the future;

5 Marks / 1 each

- a. What does the poet mean by freedom from fear ?
- b. What sort of freedom the poet is seeking ?
- c. What does he mean by the beckoning call of future ?
- d. What is the theme of the poem ?
- e. Who is the poet of this poem ?

3. "Son", cried the priest, "rejoice. The gift of God is thine.
Though lovest best !" And all made answer, "It is well"...

5 Marks / 1 each

- a. To whom does the priest is speaking to ?
- b. What was the occasion or reason to rejoice ?
- c. Who are the 'all' in the above lines ?
- d. Why they agreed with the priest ?
- e. Name the poem from which this stanza has been taken ?

4. Tourism is currently the world largest industry and
eco tourism represents the fastest growing sector of this market.
Tourism is already the largest source of foreign exchange and in
countries like Costa Rica and Belize Well planned eco tourism
can benefit both protective areas and residents of surrounding
communities by linking long term bio diversity conservation with local,
social, and economic development.

5 Marks / 1 each

- a. How does the author describe tourism ?
- b. Why is Tourism the largest source of foreign exchange ?
- c. How can eco tourism help in maintaining long term bio diversity ?
- d. How can tourism lead to development of social and economic factors ?
- e. Name the chapter from which above extract has been taken ?