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No. of Questions – 28

No. of Printed Pages – 8

SS-20-Eng. Lit.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE
SENIOR SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2021**

Time : 3¼ Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES :

- (1) Candidate must write his/her Roll No. on the question paper.
- (2) All the questions are compulsory.
- (3) For questions having more than one part, the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
- (4) Write answers of all the questions in your answer-book only.
- (5) Write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.
- (6) Weightage of marks for the question is as follows.

Section	Number of Questions	Marks of each question	Total Marks
Section (A)	1 (i to x), 2 to 11 = 20	1	20
Section (B)	12 to 19 = 8	2	16
Section (C)	20 to 23 = 4	4	16
Section (D)	24 to 25 = 2	5	10
Section (E)	26 to 28 = 3	6	18

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SECTION - A

1. (i - x) : Choose the correct alternative and write it in your answer book :

(i) John Carvil was dependent on Bessie because he was -

- (a) lame (b) deaf
(c) dumb (d) bling

(Tomorrow)

(ii) 'He is in Melbourne now.' Who does 'He' refer to ?

- (a) The priest (b) Frank
(c) Harry (d) Ernest

(Eveline)

(iii) The cost of that little enamel box was -

- (a) eight guineas (b) twenty-eight guineas
(c) eighteen guineas (d) twenty-six guineas

(A Cup of Tea)

(iv) The cow Gauri came to her master every

- (a) Thursday (b) Tuesday
(c) Wednesday (d) Monday

(The Cow of the Barricades)

(v) '... Far Psalteries of Summer

Enamoring the Ear ...' The meaning of 'Enamoring' is -

- (a) decorating (b) enveloping
(c) describing (d) enchanting

(Tress)

(vi) The poet addresses the poem 'If' to his -

- (a) son (b) daughter
(c) wife (d) friend

(vii) What is not a God-gifted virtue ?

- (a) love (b) hatred
(c) peace (d) humanity

(The Divine Image)

(viii) Whom does E.M. Forster call 'a test case' ?

- (a) Henry James (b) William Morris
(c) Dante Alighieri (d) Richard Terry

(Does Culture Matter ?)

(ix) Who translated the Gita into English ?

- (a) Max Muller (b) Amartya Sen
(c) T.S. Eliot (d) Christopher Isherwood

(The Argumentative Indian)

(x) The image in the play 'Broken Images' is of -

- (a) Pramod, Manjula's husband (b) Announcer of the studio
(c) Manjula's conscience (d) Malini's conscience

(2 - 6) : Transform the following sentences into indirect speech :

2. The teacher said to the students, "The earth moves round the sun."
3. Reena said to Mukesh, "Have you completed your home work ?"
4. Arun said, "I am doing my work myself."
5. The captain said to the soldiers, "March forward."
6. The players said, "Hurrah ! We have won the match."

(7 - 11) : The following sentences have not been edited. There is an error in each sentence. Identify the errors and write correctly in your answer book :

Example :

Honesty are the best policy.

	Incorrect	Correct
(eg.)	<u>are</u>	<u>is</u>

7. She like sweets.

8. He is an union leader.

9. The thief ran very fastly.

10. Mr. Sen is our principle.

11. The librarian shouted to keep quite.

_____	_____	1
_____	_____	1
_____	_____	1
_____	_____	1
_____	_____	1

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SECTION - B

(Reading)

(12 - 16) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

The bond between the teacher and the taught – that is peculiar to India. The teacher is not a man who comes just to teach me and I pay him so much and there it ends. In India it is really like an adoption. The teacher is more than my own father and I am truly his child, his son in every respect. I owe him obedience and reverence first, before my own father even, because they say, the father gave me this body but he showed me the way to salvation, he is greater than father. And we carry this love, this respect for our teacher all our lives.

Monks go from door to door so that religion is brought to everybody without charge, except perhaps a broken piece of bread (given away to the monk as alms). That is why you see the lowest of the low in India holding the most exalted religious ideas. It is all through the work of these monks.

Take the Sermon on the Mount and the Gita – they are simplicity in itself. Even the street-walker can understand them. How grand ! In them you find the truth clearly and simply revealed.

Buddha preached the most tremendous truths. He taught the very gist of the philosophy of the Vedas to one and all without distinction, he taught it to the world at large, because one of his great messages was the equality of man. Men are all equal. No concession there to anybody ! Buddha was the great preacher of equality. Every man and woman has the same right to attain spirituality – that was his teaching. The difference between the priests and the other castes, he abolished. Even the lowest were entitled to the highest attainments; he opened the door of Nirvana to one and all.

The life of Buddha has an especial appeal. All my life I have been very fond of Buddha but not of his doctrine. I have more veneration for that character than for any other. That boldness that fearlessness and that tremendous love ! He was born for the good of men. How to help them - that was his only concern. Throughout his life he never had a thought for himself. And consider his marvellous brain ! No emotionalism. That giant brain never was superstitious.

If Buddha was great in life, he was also great in death. Even when dying he would not claim any distinction for himself. I worship him for that.

12. Why is a teacher greater than a father ?

(Swami Vivekananda)

13. 'Even the street - walker can understand them.' What does 'them' here refer to ?

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14. How did Buddha open the door of Nirvana for everyone ? 2
15. What was the only concern of Buddha ? 2
16. Find the words from the passage which mean the same as – 2
- legal guardianship of a child.
 - put an end to.

(17 – 19) : Read the following poem and answer the questions that follows :

SUNSET and evening star,
 And one clear call for me !
 And may there be no morning of the bar,
 When I put out to sea
 But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
 Too full for sound and foam,
 When that which draw from out the
 boundless deep
 Turns again home.
 Twilight and evening bell,
 And after that the dark !
 And may there be no sadness of farewell,
 When I embark;
 For tho' from out our bourne
 of Time and Place,
 The flood may bear me far,
 I hope to see my Pilot face to face
 When I have crost the bar.

(Lord Alfred Tennyson)

17. What kind of a farewell does the poet desire ? 2
18. 'I hope to see my Pilot' Who does 'Pilot' here refer to ? 2
19. Find the words from the poem which mean the same as – 2
- a sound expressing pain or grief.
 - set out on a voyage.

SECTION – C

(TEXT)

(20 – 23) : Answer the following questions in about 50 words each :

20. How did Eveline look after her family after her mother's death ?

4

(*Eveline*)

OR

How did the town's folk honour 'Gauri' after her heroic death ?

(*The Cow of the Barricades*)

21. What essential qualities of a true leader are highlighted in the poem 'If' ?

4

OR

What inspiring message does the poem 'The Tiger and the Deer' convey ?

(*The Tiger and The Deer*)

22. Describe the characteristics of a Novel.

4

(*Why the Novel Matters*)

OR

Discuss the topic of debate between Arjun and Krishna in the Bhagwad Gita.

(*The Argumentative Indian*)

23. Who is Pramod ? What trick did he use to impress Manjula ?

4

(*Broken Images*)

OR

Who is Malini ? What does she suffer from ?

(*Broken Images*)

SECTION – D

(WRITING)

24. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on any one of the following topics :

5

Health is Wealth

OR

Importance of Friends and Family

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25. You are Ankit/Ankita studying in Government Senior Secondary School Raipur. Prepare a speech to be delivered in the morning assembly in about 150-200 words on the topic – 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness'. 5

OR

You are Tanuj/Tanuja living in Indore. You witnessed a road accident while returning from your school. Write a report on it in about 150-200 words.

SECTION – E

(FICTION AND LITERARY TERMS)

- (26 – 27) : Answer the following questions in about 100 words each : 2 × 6 = 12

(Inside the Haveli)

26. Examine the life of Geeta as a struggle to hold her identity in a traditional world. 6

OR

How does Geeta initiate reforms for the women in the ancient Havelis ?

OR

Discuss the lives of women in the Haveli.

27. Describe the geography of the Inside of the Haveli 'Jeevan Niwas' in your own words. 6

OR

Comment on the male characters of the novel Inside the Haveli.

OR

Comment on the theme of the novel 'Inside the Haveli'.

28. Write notes on any two of the following literary terms in about 50 words each : 2 × 3 = 6

- (i) Indo-Anglian Literature
- (ii) Metaphysical Poetry
- (iii) Impressionism
- (iv) Interior Monologue

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

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