

CBSE Class 12 English Question Paper 2019



SET – 1

Series : BVM/1

Code No. **1/1/1**

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **11** printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **12** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

ENGLISH (Core)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :

- This paper is divided into three Sections : A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.*
- Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.*
- Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

SECTION – A

(Reading)

30

1. Read the passage given below :

20

1. All of Earth’s oceans share one thing in common: plastic pollution. Discarded plastic bags, cups, and bottles make their way into the sea. Today, it seems that no part of the ocean is safe from plastic trash. In recent years, oceanographers have searched in vain for a pristine marine environment. They have found plastic everywhere they have looked. “It is a common global problem, we can’t point to a single habitat or location with no plastic.”
2. Plastic harms wildlife and introduces dangerous chemicals into marine *ecosystems* — communities of organisms interacting with their surroundings. Once plastic enters the environment, it lasts a long time. Scientists are working to prevent plastic pollution from entering the sea.
3. When people litter, or when trash is not properly disposed of, things like plastic bags, bottles, straws, foam beverage cups get carried to the sea by winds and waterways. About 80 percent of ocean plastic originates on land. The rest comes from marine industries such as shipping and fishing.
4. In 2015, engineer Jenna Jambeck at the University of Georgia and other researchers calculated that at least 8 million tons of plastic trash is swept into the ocean from coasts every year. That’s the equivalent of a full garbage truck of plastic being dumped into the sea every minute. If current trends in plastic production and disposal continue, that figure will double by 2025. A report published by the World Economic Forum last year predicts that by 2050, ocean plastic will outweigh all the fish in the sea.
5. In today’s world, plastic is everywhere. It’s found in shoes, clothing, household items, electronics, and more. There are different types of plastics, but one thing they all have in common is that they’re made of *polymers* – large molecules made up of repeating units. Their chemical structure gives them a lot of advantages : they’re cheap and easy to manufacture, lightweight, water-resistant, durable, and can be moulded into nearly any shape.



1. The student must write the answer in their own words. 2. The student must use the correct grammar and punctuation. 3. The student must use the correct spelling. 4. The student must use the correct format. 5. The student must use the correct font size. 6. The student must use the correct font color. 7. The student must use the correct font style. 8. The student must use the correct font weight. 9. The student must use the correct font color. 10. The student must use the correct font style.

6. Unfortunately, some of the properties that make plastics great for consumer goods also make them a problem pollutant. Plastic's durability comes in part from the fact that unlike paper or wood, it doesn't *biodegrade*, or break down naturally. Instead it just fragments, or breaks into tiny pieces over time. These tiny pieces, known as *microplastic*, can potentially stick around for hundreds or perhaps even thousands of years.
7. Another problem with plastics is the other chemicals they contain, like dyes and flame retardants. When plastic isn't disposed of properly, these additives end up in the environment. Plastic also tends to absorb harmful chemicals from its surroundings. "It's like a sponge for *persistent organic pollutants*." These long-lasting, toxic substances include pesticides and industrial chemicals. If plastic absorbs the chemicals, and marine organisms eat the plastic, they may be exposed to higher concentrations of these contaminants.
8. One of the biggest impacts of plastic pollution is its effect on sea life. Seals, sea turtles, and even whales can become entangled in plastic netting. They can starve to death if the plastic restricts their ability to move or eat. Or the plastic can cut into the animals' skin, causing wounds that develop severe infections.
9. Sea turtles eat plastic bags and soda-can rings, which resemble jellyfish, their favourite food. Seabirds eat bottle caps or chunks of foam cups. Plastic pieces may make an animal feel full, so it doesn't eat enough real food to get the nutrients it needs. Plastic can also block an animal's digestive system, making it unable to eat.
10. Plastic and its associated pollutants can even make it into our own food supply. Scientists recently examined fish and shell-fish bought at markets in California and Indonesia. They found plastic in the guts of more than a quarter of samples purchased at both locations. In organisms that people eat whole, such as sardines and oysters, that means we're eating plastic too. In larger fish, chemicals from plastic may seep into their muscles and other tissues that people consume.



11. One way to keep the ocean cleaner and healthier is through cleanup efforts. A lot of plastic waste caught in ocean currents eventually washes up on beaches. Removing it can prevent it from blowing out to sea again. Beach clean-up is ocean clean-up.
12. Cleanup efforts can't reach every corner of the ocean or track down every bit of microplastic. That means it's critical to cut down on the amount of plastic that reaches the sea in the first place. Scientists are working toward new materials that are safer for the environment. For example, Jambeck and her colleagues are currently testing a new polymer that breaks down more easily in seawater.
13. "Individual actions make a big difference," says Jambeck. Disposing of plastic properly for recycling or trash collection is a key step. "And simple things like reusable water bottles, mugs, and bags really cut down on waste," she says. Skipping straws or using paper ones helps too. Ocean pollution can seem overwhelming, but it's something everyone can help address. This is a problem we can really do something about.

1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option : **1 × 5 = 5**

- (i) Percentage of ocean plastic that originates from land is :
 - (a) 20%
 - (b) 50%
 - (c) 80%
 - (d) 25%
- (ii) In which year did Jenna Jambeck and other researchers calculate that at least 8 million tons of plastic trash is swept into ocean every year ?
 - (a) 2018
 - (b) 2015
 - (c) 2005
 - (d) 2010
- (iii) Plastic is not biodegradable because it is made up of :
 - (a) low atomic particles
 - (b) tiny particles
 - (c) strong big particles
 - (d) large molecule polymers



- (iv) Sea turtles eat :
- (a) plastic bottles
 - (b) plastic bags and soda-can rings
 - (c) bottle caps
 - (d) chunks of foam cups
- (v) Scientists bought fish and shell-fish for examination at markets in :
- (a) China and Russia
 - (b) Pakistan and Afghanistan
 - (c) California and Indonesia
 - (d) Australia and Brazil

1.2 Answer the following questions briefly : **1 × 6 = 6**

- (i) Which articles made of plastic generally cause pollution in the sea ?
- (ii) How does plastic in oceans harm marine ecosystems ?
- (iii) How is microplastic formed ?
- (iv) Why is plastic compared to a sponge ?
- (v) What is the biggest impact of plastic pollution on sea life ?
- (vi) How are scientists trying to reduce the plastic pollutants ?

1.3 Answer **any three** of the following questions in **25-30** words each : **2 × 3 = 6**

- (i) How does plastic waste enter the oceans ?
- (ii) How is it true to say that plastic is everywhere in today's world ?
- (iii) Which property of plastic makes it a problem pollutant ?
- (iv) What has scientist Jambeck suggested for having cleaner and healthier oceans ?

1.4 Pick out the words/phrases from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following : **1 × 3 = 3**

- (i) unspoiled (para 1)
- (ii) long lasting (para 5)
- (iii) people working together (para 12)



2. Read the passage given below :

1. Getting enough sleep is as important as taking time out to relax. A good night's sleep is essential for preserving the health of your brain and gives you the best chance to meet the coming day with a razor sharp mind. An average person needs about six to eight hour sleep a night – although it is also true that you need slightly less than this, as you grow older-another advantage of aging stress and sleep deprivation often feed on each other, since stress tends to make it harder for you to fall asleep at night and sleep deprivation in itself causes stress.
2. Eventually, too little sleep can dramatically interfere with the performance of your memory – something you obviously want to prevent. If you are not getting enough sleep, try going to bed 30 to 60 minutes earlier than your normal bed time for a few days. Lie down on the bed and try to relax by dissociating yourself from your daily routine work. This is normally enough to catch up on any sleep deprivation.
3. If, however, you suffer from insomnia you should seek the advice of your doctor. The chances are it is already affecting your ability to remember and recall information – and if you are struggling to improve your memory scores, this could be at the root of your problem. Prolonged periods of insufficient sleep can deplete your immune system, make you more accident prone and even cause depression – this can also reinforce a more negative outlook on life, which can contribute to your stress burden. The good news is that your memory and mood should automatically improve once you improve your sleep patterns. Tackle your sleep issues and everything else should fall into place.
4. Because stress management is so essential to maximize your brain power, if you are not in the habit of setting aside time to relax, make it a priority to do so. Even a minute or two of deep breathing can start to work wonders. Often the best ideas and memories can come to you when you are in a state of relaxation as it is during these moments that your brain stores, processes and plays with the information it has received.



5. Meditation has long been part of religious and spiritual life, specially in Asia. Today, more and more people are adopting it in Western countries also, for its value in developing peace of mind and lowering stress. There is some evidence that regular meditation can have real sleep gain and health benefits particularly in terms of protecting your brain against aging.
- 2.1. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary – minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. **5**
- 2.2 Write a summary of the above passage in about **100** words. **5**

SECTION – B

(Advanced Writing Skills) **30**

3. You are Principal of National Public School, Jaipur. You require a TGT (Maths) for your school. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than **50** words for the ‘Situations Vacant’ column of ‘The National Times’ stating essential and desirable qualifications, experience etc of the candidates. **4**

OR

Arts Club of your school is going to organize a drawing and painting competition. Write a notice in not more than **50** words, to be displayed on the school notice board, inviting students to participate in it. Give all the necessary details. You are Rishabh/Ridhima, Secretary, Arts Club, Sunrise Public School, Gurugram, Haryana.



4. You have realized the necessity of education and financial independence of women for their family, society and in turn for the nation. Write a letter to the Editor, 'The National Times' highlighting your ideas on the importance of education of women leading to a better status for them. You are Tarun/Taruna, B-7/9, Mall Road, Delhi. (100 – 125 words) 6

OR

You bought a refrigerator two months ago from Mohan Sales, Ashok Vihar, Bangalore. It has developed certain problems regarding its functioning. Cooling has stopped and it is making a lot of noise. Write a letter of complaint to the Manager asking him for immediate repair/replacement of the same. You are Sachin/Shashi, 61 Pratap Enclave, Bangalore. (100 – 125 words)

5. Write a debate in **150 – 200** words either for or against the motion : 'Capital Punishment should be abolished'. 10

OR

Regular practice of yoga is useful in maintaining good health. It is also important for good concentration and peace of mind. You are Shivam/Shabnam.

Write a speech in **150 – 200** words to be delivered in the morning assembly of your school, highlighting the impact of yoga in our life.

6. Hard work and punctuality are essential for a happy and successful life. They help in meeting the desired targets of our life. You are Kavya/Kanha. Write an article in **150 – 200** words highlighting the importance of hard work and punctuality in a student's life. 10

OR

In your locality a blood donation camp was organized by an NGO – 'For Your Health'. Many people visited the camp and donated blood. Write a report in **150 – 200** words for a local newspaper covering the arrangements, doctors' team, refreshment served etc.



SECTION – C

(Literature : Text Books and Long Reading Text)

40

7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

1 × 4 = 4

I looked again at her, wan, pale
as a late winter's moon and felt that old
familiar ache, my childhood's fear,
but all I said was, see you soon, Amma,
all I did was smile and smile and smile ...

- (i) Name the poet and the poem.
- (ii) What was the poet's childhood fear ?
- (iii) What is the poetic device used in lines 1- 2 ?
- (iv) Explain : 'late winter's moon'.

OR

..... The stunted, unlucky heir
Of twisted bones, reciting a father's gnarled disease,
His lesson, from his desk. At back of the dim class
One unnoted, sweet and young. His eyes live in a dream,
Of squirrel's game, in tree room, other than this.

- (i) Who is the unlucky heir ?
- (ii) What has he inherited ?
- (iii) Who is sitting at the back of the dim class ?
- (iv) How is he different from rest of the class ?



8. Answer **any four** of the following questions in **30-40** words each : **3 × 4 = 12**

- (i) Who did M. Hamel blame for the neglect of learning on the part of boys like Franz ?
- (ii) How did the instructor turn Douglas into a swimmer ?
- (iii) Why do you think Gandhiji considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life ?
- (iv) What made the chief astrologer place his finger on his nose ?
- (v) How did the writer indicate that Dr. Sadao's father was a very traditional and conventional man ?
- (vi) How does Jo want the story to end ? Why ?

9. Answer **any one** of the following in **120-150** words : **6**

- (i) "Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it, metaphorically." Explain.
- (ii) 'The Rattrap' focuses on human loneliness and the need to bond with others. Comment.
- (iii) Attempt a character sketch of Sophie as a girl who lives in her dreams.

10. Answer **any one** of the following in **120 – 150** words : **6**

- (i) Derry and Mr. Lamb both are victims of physical impairment, but their attitudes towards life are completely different. Elaborate.
- (ii) Write a character sketch of the Governor of Oxford Prison based on the story, 'Evans Tries an O-Level'.
- (iii) Why did Bama stroll in the market place instead of hurrying back home ? Describe the sights she enjoyed seeing there.



11. Answer any one of the following questions in 120 – 150 words : 6

- (i) Why was Mrs. Hall happy to have a guest at ‘Coach and Horses’ Inn ? How did the stranger behave at the inn ?
- (ii) Describe Mr. Marvel’s meeting with the mariner at Port Stowe. What kind of person was the mariner ?
- (iii) How did Dunstan Cass meet his end ?
- (iv) Describe the circumstances under which Silas Marner had to leave Lantern Yard.

12. Answer any one of the following questions in 120 – 150 words : 6

- (i) How does the novel, ‘The Invisible Man’ highlight the theme of corruption of morals in the absence of social restrictions ?
- (ii) Compare and contrast Griffin (the invisible man) and Dr. Kemp as scientists and also as members of society.
- (iii) George Eliot has portrayed Godfrey as a morally weak character. Comment.
- (iv) In ‘Silas Marner’, describe the role of Dolly Winthrop.



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Roll No.

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- Please check that this question paper contains **9** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
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ENGLISH (Elective) – (N)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :

- Question Nos. 1 – 4 are **compulsory**.*
- Attempt either question no. 8 or 9.*
- Your answers should be to the point. Stick to the given word limit.*

1. (A) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 10

1 Mano Majra is a tiny place. It has only three brick buildings, one of which is the home of the money-lender, Lala Ram Lal. The other two are the Sikh temple and the mosque. The three brick buildings enclose a triangular area with a large peepul tree in the middle. The rest of the village is a group of flat-roofed mud huts and low-walled courtyards, which open into narrow lanes that spread out from the centre. Soon the lanes turn into footpaths and get lost in the surrounding fields. At the western end of the village there is a pond ringed round by *keekar* trees. There are only about seventy families in Mano Majra, and Lala Ram Lal's is the only Hindu family. The others are Sikhs or Muslims, about equal in number. The Sikhs own all the land around the village; the Muslims are tenants and share the tilling with the owners. There are a few families of sweepers whose religion is uncertain. But there is one object that all Mano Majrans — even Lal Ram Lal — worship. This is a three-foot slab of sandstone that stands upright under a *keekar* tree beside the pond. It is the local deity, the 'deo' which all the villagers — Hindu, Sikh, Muslim or pseudo-Christian — visit secretly, whenever they are in special need of blessing.

- 2 Although Mano Majra is said to be on the banks of the Sutlej River, it is actually half a mile away from it. In India villages cannot afford to be too close to the banks of rivers. Rivers change their moods with seasons and later their course without warning. The Sutlej is the largest river in the Punjab. After the monsoon its waters rise and spread across its vast sandy bed, touching high up the mud embankments on either side. It becomes an expanse of muddy turbulence more than a mile in breadth. When the flood subsides, the river breaks up into a thousand shallow streams that wind sluggishly between little marshy islands. About a mile north of Mano Majra the Sutlej is spanned by a railroad bridge. On the eastern end the embankment extends all the way to the village railroad station.
- 3 Mano Majra has always been known for its railway station. Since the bridge has only one track, the station has several sidings where less important trains can wait, to make way for the more important ones.
- 4 A small colony of shopkeepers and hawkers has grown up around the station to supply travellers with food, betel leaves, cigarettes, tea, biscuits and sweetmeats. This gives the station an appearance of constant activity and its staff a somewhat exaggerated sense of importance. Actually the station-master himself sells tickets through the pigeon-hole in

his office, collects them at the exit besides the door, and sends and receives messages over the telegraph ticker on his table. When there are people to notice him, he comes out on the platform and waves a green flag for trains which do not stop. His only assistant manipulates the levers in the glass cabin on the platform, which control the signals on either side and helps shunting engines by changing hand points on the tracks to get them on to the sidings. In the evenings, he lights the long line of lamps, on the platform. He takes heavy aluminium lamps to the signals and sticks them in the clamps behind the red and green glass. In the mornings, he brings them back and puts out the lights on the platform.

- 5 Not many trains stops at Mano Majra. Express trains do not stop at all. Of the many slow passenger trains, only two, one from Delhi to Lahore in the mornings and the other from Lahore to Delhi in the evenings, are scheduled to stop for a few minutes. The others stop only when they are held up. The only regular customers are the goods trains. Although Mano Majra seldom has any goods to send or receive, its station sidings are usually occupied by long rows of wagons. Each passing goods train spends hours shedding wagons and collecting others. After dark, when the countryside is steeped in silence, the whistling and puffing of engines, the banging of buffers, and the clanking of iron couplings can be heard all through the night.

(slightly adapted)

- (a) Name any two brick buildings in Mano Majra. 1
- (b) Where are the *keekar* trees growing ? 1
- (c) What type of trains stop at Mano Majra ? 1
- (d) Which common object of worship is visited by all the villagers ? 1
- (e) Why did people not build their houses on the banks of the rivers ? 1
- (f) What do the shopkeepers around the railways station sell to the travellers ? 1
- (g) What additional job did the station master perform in addition to selling tickets and sending and receiving messages over the telegraph ticker ? 1
- (h) What breaks the silence of the village at night ? 1
- (i) Find the word from the passage which means the opposite of 'broad' (para 1). 1
- (j) Find the word from the passage which means the same as 'lazily' (para 2). 1
- (B) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : 10

(From "The Passing of Arthur"; Alfred Lord Tennyson)

And slowly answer'd Arthur from the barge:

'The old order changeth, yielding place to new,

And God fulfils Himself in many ways,

Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

5 Comfort thyself: what comfort is in me ?

I have lived my life, and that which I have done

May He within himself make pure ! but thou,

If thou shouldst never see my face again,
 Pray for my soul, More things are wrought by prayer
 10 Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice
 Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
 For what are men better than sheep or goats
 That nourish a blind life within the brain,
 If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
 15 Both for themselves and those who call them friend ?
 For so the whole round earth is every way
 Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.
 18 But now farewell.

- (a) What does the expression ‘The old order changeth, yielding place to new’ signify ? 2
- (b) What does the speaker ask the listener to do if he fails to return ? 2
- (c) Identify and name the figure of speech in lines 10 – 13. 2
- (d) What makes human beings different from animals ? 2
- (e) (i) Which word in the extract means the same as ‘giving’ ? 1
- (ii) Which word in the extract means the opposite of ‘foe’ ? 1

Creative Writing

2. (a) It is said that ‘well begun is half done’. Applying this to ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’ we can safely assume that praiseworthy success has been achieved under this Mission. But much more remains to be done yet. Write a speech in 80 – 100 words on the need to intensify this drive. You are Raunaq/Asmeeta, Secretary, Environment Conservation Club in your school. 5
- (b) Trees are the biggest source of oxygen. They help us control pollution. We should not only not cut the trees but we should also plant more and more trees in our neighbourhoods. Write an article in 80 – 100 words on the topic, ‘Plant more Trees’ for your school magazine. You are Promila/Primal. 5
3. You are Amrit/Amrita. You are participating in a debate. Write either *for* or *against* the topic ‘In today’s world only wealthy people can afford to be healthy.’ (150 – 200 words) 10

OR

One of the biggest problems of our society is frequent cases of missing small children. Write an article on the topic, ‘The Rising Crime of Child Lifting’ for a newspaper. You are Ankul/Avantika. (150 – 200 words)

Applied Grammar

4. (a) Read the following sentences carefully and then rewrite them as per instructions given in the brackets : $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (i) The teacher said, “The Earth rotates round the Sun.”
(Change the narration)
- (ii) Who broke the table ? (Change the voice)
- (iii) As soon as I entered the room the alarm went off.
(No sooner ... than)
- (iv) What a sweet voice ! (Assertive sentence)
- (v) If you do not work hard, you will not clear the exam.
(Use lest ...)

- (b) Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows :

1×5=5

Ram : Hello Shyam, where are you going ?

Shyam : To meet my uncle.

Ram : Where does your uncle live ?

Shyam : At Elgin Road.

Ram : You seem to be very excited.

Shyam : Yes, my uncle returned from the U.S. and he has brought a few gifts for me.

Ram greeted Shyam and asked him (i) _____ going. Shyam replied that he was going to meet his uncle. At this Ram wanted to know (ii) _____. Shyam's answer was that he lived at Elgin Road. Ram observed that Shyam (iii) _____ excited. Shyam agreed and said that (iv) _____ the U.S. and that (v) _____ for him.

SECTION C — (Literature Textbook : Kaleidoscope)

30

5. Choose **any two** of the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow in 50 – 60 words each :

4×2=8

- (a) ... Tao Ying takes out her own tape measure and insists on measuring him again.

'I don't want to ! Everybody says I am tall enough except you. It's because you don't want to buy me a ticket, don't think I don't know. If you measure me I am bound to get shorter again. I don't trust you ! I don't trust you !'

The yellow tape in Tao Ying's hands has turned into a poisonous viper.

- (i) What prompts Tao Ying to measure the height of her son ? 2
- (ii) What makes the son feel that the yellow tape in Tao Ying's hand has turned into a poisonous viper ? 2

- (b) Her name meant nothing to me when I read it in the newspaper, but I was intrigued by the snake ring and its emerald eyes. I could not find out, however, on which finger she wore it.
- (i) Who is the woman being talked about ? Where and how had the writer met her ? 2
- (ii) What is special about the ring she wore ? 2
- (c) Pity would be no more
If we did not make somebody Poor;
And Mercy no more could be
If all were as happy as we.
- (i) What is the relationship between Pity and Poverty ? 2
- (ii) What kind of society does the poet visualize in these lines ? 2

6. Answer **any two** of the following questions in 80 – 100 words each : $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (a) Who was Raizel and how was she connected to Dr. Margolin ? Where did she meet Dr. Margolin and in what form ?
- (b) What are the ways in which individual freedom gets restricted ?
- (c) What aspects of Indian society and history get highlighted in the poem “Blood” by Kamala Das ?

7. Answer **any two** of the following questions in 120 – 150 words each : $6 \times 2 = 12$

- (a) Does Amartya Sen see argumentation as a positive or a negative value ? Give a reasoned answer.
- (b) What is the role of Mother in Prakriti’s self-realisation ?
- (c) Describe the conflict of emotions felt by Eveline on the day she had decided to elope with Frank.

Note : Attempt either question no. 8 or 9.

8. (a) Answer **any two** of the following questions in 80 – 100 words each :

5×2=10

- (i) Why did the villagers begin to guard their cattle ? Which official did they approach for help ?
- (ii) How did Captain learn how to run a circus ?
- (iii) How did the Swamiji (Master) convince the crowd about his plan to bring down the Headmaster from the loft ?

(b) Answer **any one** of the following questions in 150 – 200 words :

10

- (i) How did Raja's life change after he was captured ?
- (ii) What was the reaction of the crowd when the Master emerged from the school gate with the Tiger ?
- (iii) What do you know about the previous life of the Master (Swamiji) before he became a sanyasi ?

9. (a) Answer **any two** of the following questions in 80 – 100 words each :

5×2=10

- (i) Under what circumstances did Margayya meet Dr. Pal ?
- (ii) What takes Margayya to the Madman's House at Madras ? Describe his interview with him.
- (iii) What is Margayya's dream about his son ? What steps did he take to realise it ?

(b) Answer **any one** of the following questions in 150 – 200 words : 10

- (i) Margayya is certainly guilty of employing unfair means to become rich. Comment.
- (ii) Who was responsible for Margayya's ruin — Margayya himself or/and Dr. Pal ?
- (iii) Write a note on the character and the role of Margayya's wife, Meenakshi in the novel, "The Financial Expert".