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कुल प्रश्नों की संख्या : 33]

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L-242020/820-C

हायर सेकण्डरी परीक्षा / Higher Secondary Examination

विषय : अंग्रेजी

Subject : English

समय : 3 घण्टे]

Time : 3 Hours]

[पूर्णांक : 80

[Maximum Marks : 80

Note :- All questions are compulsory.

General Instructions :-

(i) This question paper is divided into three sections.

Section A – Reading Comprehension.

Section B – Writing Skills.

Section C – Literature Textbook.

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P.T.O.

SECTION - A
(Reading Comprehension)

Note:- Read the passage given below and on the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the questions that follow.

1. For many years now, the governments have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries in India, but the truth is that despite all the rhetoric, no government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has been able to ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world, plus the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.

2. We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of child employment. This makes implementation of these laws difficult.



3. Also, there is no ban on child labour in non-hazardous occupations. The Act applies to the organised or factory sector and not to the unorganised sector, where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters or waiters, etc., among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because the implementation of the existing laws lack. There are industries which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. The carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir employs children to make hand-knitted carpets.
4. Industries like gem cutting and polishing, pottery and glass making want to remain competitive by employing children. The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the labour market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, a large number of them are women. Poor and especially woman-headed families have no option but to push their little ones into this hard life in hostile conditions with no human or labour rights.
5. There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills, but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hell-holes, like the sweat shops of old, there is no



hope. Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fireworks and glass industries, they are victims of bronchial diseases and tuberculosis. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired due to long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labour perpetuates its own nightmare.

6. If at all the governments were serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the directive of the Supreme Court, which recommends punitive action against employers of child labour. Only compulsory primary education can eliminate this child labour. If 380 million children are given a better life and elementary education, India's human capital would be greatly enhanced. But that needs, 'a second vision' as said by former President, Shri Abdul Kalam.

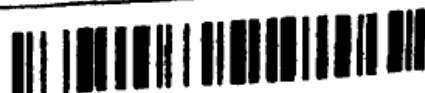
Questions:

|1x5=5|

Note:- [A] Choose the most appropriate option:



-
- Q. 1** Our Government promises to uproot-
- (a) drug abuse (b) dowry system
(c) child abuse (d) child labour
- Q. 2** Work in hazardous industries is against-
- (a) moral laws (b) social norms
(c) Child Labour Act (d) human resources
- Q. 3** In India, the number of children going to work instead of school is-
- (a) 10 million (b) 60 – 100 million
(c) 380 million (d) 80,000
- Q. 4** Industrialists prefer to employ children because they-
- (a) are the only bread winners
(b) need more care
(c) demand less wages
(d) lack training in skills
- Q. 5** The health of child workers suffers because-
- (a) they are paid meagre wages
(b) employers do not give them good food
(c) they work under unhealthy conditions
(d) They are completely careless



Note:- [B] Answer the following questions briefly:

[1x5=5]

- Q. 6** Which two promises have not been fulfilled by the Government yet?
- Q. 7** What does the Child Labour Act, 1986 state?
- Q. 8** Why do the woman-headed families have to send their wards to work?
- Q. 9** Why is child labour preferred in certain industries?
- Q. 10** Why is child labour banned only in hazardous industries?

Note:- Find words from the passage which mean the same as:

[1x2=2]

- Q. 11** dangerous / unsafe (para 1)
- Q. 12** helpful (para 6)

Note:- Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them and you



will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest.

It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant subjects. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems not in yours. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.

To be a good conversationalist you must know not only what to say, but how also to say it. Be mentally quick and witty. But don't hurt others with your wit. Finally try to avoid mannerism in your conversation. Don't bite your lips or click your tongue, or roll your eyes or use your hands excessively as you speak.

Don't be like that Frenchman who said, "How can I talk if you hold my hand?"

- Q. 13** On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum four). 4
- Q. 14** Write a summary of the passage in not more than 80 words. Supply a suitable title to it. [1+3=4]



SECTION - B
(Writing Skills)

- Q. 15** Write an article in about 250 words on any one of the following topics: **[10]**
- (i) Clean India Green India
 - (ii) Value of games and sports
 - (iii) Role of Computers and Internet in our lives
 - (iv) Hazards of polythene / plastics
 - (v) Launch of Chandrayan III by India

- Q. 16** Do as directed (any ten): **[1x10]**
- (i) I offered him a chair.
(Change the voice)
 - (ii) Unless you respect all, they will not respect you.
(Rewrite the sentence using "if" in place of "unless")
 - (iii) The stranger said to me, "have you lost your way?"
(Change the narration)
 - (iv) The sum is too difficult for me to solve.
(Change into complex sentence using "so-that")



(v) (a) I bought a car yesterday.

(b) It is blue in colour.

(Combine the two sentences and make a complex sentence with a relative clause)

(vi) Please lend me your pen.

(Change the voice)

(vii) Make haste.

You will be late.

(Combine the sentences using a suitable co-ordinating conjunction) <https://www.cgboardonline.com>

(viii) The teacher said to the students, "Don't waste your time in idle gossip."

(Change the narration)

(ix) No sooner did I take a dose of medicine than I started feeling better.

(Rewrite the sentence using "As soon as")

(x) My sister, who is a teacher, can speak five languages.

(Pick out the relative clause and write its type as defining / non defining)



(xi) In spite of running very fast, Ajay lost the race.

(Rewrite the sentence starting with 'Although')

(xii) He saves money so that he may buy a car.

(Rewrite using nonfinite clause)

Q. 17 You are Smita / Sunil, Secretary / AVM Housing Society. **[4]**
You are going to organise an annual function, write a notice in not more than 50 words informing your students and inviting their participation.

OR

Design a poster to be displayed on the walls of your school library on the value of reading books.

Q. 18 You are a resident of Adarsh Nagar, Bilaspur. You are **[6]**
concerned about the insanitary condition of your city. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, highlighting the problems and suggesting measures to check the problems.

OR

You are Saket / Savita, residing at B-60 Street, Telibandha, Raipur. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him / her on his / her brilliant success in JEE mains exam.



SECTION - C
(Literature Textbook)
[Flamingo]

Note:- Read the extract given below carefully and choose the correct option:

It had happened when I was ten or eleven years old. I had decided to learn to swim. There was a pool at the Y.M.C.A. in Yakima that offered exactly the opportunity. The Yakima River was treacherous. Mother continually warned against it, and kept fresh in my mind the details of each drowning in the river. But the Y.M.C.A. pool was safe. It was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end; and while it was nine feet deep at the other.

Questions:

[1 x 4 = 4]

- Q. 19** What happened when the narrator was ten or eleven years old?
- (a) He decided to swim
 - (b) He swam across the Yakima river
 - (c) A big bully threw him up in the YCMA pool
 - (d) The waves knocked him down and swept over him



Q. 20 Why was the Yakima River treacherous?

- (a) Because it had whales and sharks
- (b) Because it was deep and fast flowing
- (c) Because it was unpredictable
- (d) Because it was uneven

Q. 21 How was the YMCA pool safe?

- (a) As it was within protected premises
- (b) As it contained pure water
- (c) As its depth was within two to nine feet
- (d) As it contained no water animals

Q. 22 _____ in the extract means 'dangerous'.

- (a) Drowning
- (b) Shallow
- (c) Subdued
- (d) Treacherous

Note:- Read the extract given below and choose the correct option:

The little old house was out with a little new shed
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports



The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.

Questions:

[1x4=4]

- Q. 23** What is a Roadside Stand in the poem?
- (a) A bus stop
 - (b) A waiting point
 - (c) A shed outside a roadside old house
 - (d) None of these
- Q. 24** What do the flowers of cities in 'A Roadside stand' refers to?
- (a) City people
 - (b) City cars
 - (c) Urban crowd
 - (d) The pleasures of cities
- Q. 25** Which word in the poem means fading?
- (a) quarts
 - (b) relief
 - (c) withering
 - (d) colouring
- Q. 26** Who is the poet of the given poem?
- (a) Walt Whitman
 - (b) Stephan Spender
 - (c) Robert Frost
 - (d) John Keats



Note:- Answer the following questions in about 2 – 3 sentences each: **[2x3=6]**

Q. 27 What does garbage mean to the children of Seemapuri and to their parents? **[1+1=2]**

Q. 28 Who was Rajkumar Shukla? Why is he described as being 'resolute'. **[1+1=2]**

Q. 29 Who were sitting on the back benches during M Hamel's last lesson? Why? **[1+1=2]**

Note:- Answer the following question in about 120 – 150 words: **[6]**

Q. 30 Justify the title of the lesson 'The lost Spring'.

OR

Give the character sketch of Franz.

[VISTAS]

Q. 31 What is a first day cover? **[2]**

Q. 32 How did Zitkala-Sa's first day in the land of apples begin? **[2]**

Note:- Answer the following questions in about 120 – 150 words: [6]

Q. 33 Give the character sketch of Dr. Sadao as depicted in “The Enemy.”

OR

Give the character sketch of Charlie.

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