

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME - SET B
CLASS XII- ENGLISH CORE**

Max.Marks: 80

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|----|--|--|------|
| 1. | 1.1 | | 12 |
| | a) (i) artefacts, features and ecofacts | | 1x5= |
| | b) (iii) grains of hardened corn | | 5 |
| | c) ii) study of humanity and human culture | | |
| | d) (ii) archaeological evidence is found | | |
| | e) (iv) weather and climate | | |
| | 1.2 | | 1x5= |
| | (a) Archaeologists find out how people lived in the past by studying the objects they have left back behind them. These objects could include buildings, artwork, pottery, stone and other objects found in ruins or at times safely preserved. . | | 5 |
| | (b) Archaeology is different from history as the latter deals with research based on written documents from the past that have been retrieved by some means, while archaeology deals with the study and analysis of objects that often date back to the times when writing wasn't even invented. | | |
| | (c) Archaeologists use systematic techniques and methods to discover archaeological sites. The methods employed are either scientific or traditional in nature. Foot survey is a traditional method of discovering archaeological sites by walking in preset directions at measured distances while looking for evidences. Aerial photography is used to determine evidences that cannot be reached on foot. | | |
| | (d) In archaeology, scientists study the layers of rocks and soil which contain any kind of evidences in the form of archaeological objects. These deposits are often found in multiple levels called strata. The archaeological study of these strata is called stratigraphy. | | |
| | (e) To understand the behaviour of the people from a particular place, archaeologists correlate the information they can extract from the artefacts, features and ecofacts that they are able to retrieve from an archaeological site. This gives them an insight into the habits, culture and beliefs of the people. | | |
| | 1.3 | | 1x2= |
| | (a) Investigate | | 2 |
| | (b) Classification | | |
| 2. | Title – 1 mk body / proper indent – 2 mks key – 1 mk | | 4 |
| | Content – 2 mks accuracy / expression – 2 mks | | 4 |

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|----|--|-----------------------------|------------------|--------|
| 3. | Content – 2mks | Expression/Accuracy – 2 mks | 4 | |
| 4. | Letter- Content – 3 mks | Expression - 2 mks | Accuracy - 1 mks | 6 |
| 5. | Format 1mk
Content 4mks
Expression 5mks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [2½ marks]
coherence and relevance of ideas and style [2½ marks] | | | 10 |
| 6. | Format 1m
Content 4mks
Expression 5mks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [2½ marks]
coherence and relevance of ideas and style [2½ marks] | | | 10 |
| 7. | a) The yellowish walls reflect the despondent look of the students. It is suggestive of the bitter life they lead.

b) The filthy restrained ugly life of the slum children is totally in contrast with the beautiful progressive world.

c) The world of these children is like a window as it is restricted and impoverished.

d) An elementary school classroom in a slum by Stephen Spender | | | 1x4=4 |
| 8. | a) The speaker was Stephen Spender, English poet and editor.
b) He addressed a dazed and silent audience consisting of the members of the Gemini Studios.
c) No one knew what he talked about and his accent was so heavy that no one could understand what he said.
d) The poet spoke for an hour and left everyone baffled. No one understood him and wondered why he had been brought to Gemini Studios. | | | 1x4=4 |
| 9. | a) Lewis Carroll had a horror of the interviewer and always declined to give any interviews. He felt that the interviews lionized the person in question thus making him larger than life. He always silenced those who sought his interview or autograph.

b) The author says that the bangle makers are caught in a vicious web because if they try to raise their voice, they are hauled up by the police. They are caught in a ruthless circle of poverty, injustice and greed by the middlemen, sahuks, policemen and bureaucrats.

c) The lawyer stood out from the rest of the crowd because he wore trousers, a tie and a coat while others wore khadi kurtas. He was a man of cold logic in a crowd of dreamers. He often stood alone and had nothing to share with others. | | | 2x5=10 |

d) Hana offered to carry the wounded soldier back to their house and told Sadao that once the soldier would get cured , they would hand him over to the police. She did not want to endanger her family or her husband's position.

e) The poet has compared her mother to a late winter's moon because her face looks pale and worn out, devoid of the brightness of youth. She appears dull and lifeless like a late winter's moon.

f) Trials and tribulations of life spread the pall of despondence over our dark spirits. Loss of faith and disappointment are the results of our own making. We can make life worthwhile with the beautiful things of life that lift the veil of gloom, paving way for optimism and hope.

g) Akademik Shokalskiy was a Russian research vessel which was heading towards Antarctica, the coldest, driest, windiest continent in the world to become a part of Geoff Green's 'Students on Ice' programme.

10. -carrying pride in ones' language too far leads to linguistic chauvinism 6
- Berlin order - imposition of German language on the French speaking population- can't be justified.
 - worst kind of colonialism- immoral
 - Hamel's love for French is genuine
 - order from Berlin arouses patriotic feelings
 - calls French the clearest and the most logical language
 - people regret neglecting their language, realise how precious their language is to them
 - hate germans imposing language on them
 - last lesson very impactful- helped them to revive the love for their language
 - key to their unity and freedom

OR

- Gandhi met Rajkumar Shukla and had a conversation
- Shukla wanted him to come to Champaran to help the poor sharecroppers
- Gandhi understood the problem of the peasants.
- landlords wanted the sharecroppers to sign agreements to be free from the 15 % arrangement.
- Gandhi wanted to meet the Secretary of British landlord Association but he refused.
- Met the commissioner of Tirhut- order to leave
- defied the law – peasant gathering – court postponed the trial
- Gandhi inspired the lawyers to fight for justice
- case dropped – 25 % refund agreed by landlords
- negotiation successful- pride subdued- sharecropping abandoned

11. a) A person with any physical impairment can live life with respect and honour, if he is not ridiculed and punished with heartless pity. 6
- He expects empathy rather than sympathy.
 - If everyone looks down on him with a condescending approach, he may never be able to come out of his sorrow, and consequently, recede into his own secluded world.
 - He is already undergoing tremendous mental and emotional pressure. So, he expects others to be understanding, rather than remind him of his disability.
 - In the play, both Derry and Mr Lamb are in a similar situation.
 - Mr Lamb, as an adult, is able to cope with such problems, but Derry, being a child, is not able to untangle this web alone.
 - He develops a strong liking for this old man because he spoke the words a person with such a problem would want to hear.

OR

- b) -Zitkala-Sa and Bama, both were school-going children when they witnessed rough treatment being meted out to themselves or their community.
- Both episodes prove that injustice in any form does not escape notice even by children.
 - Zitkala-Sa revolts and resists against the school authorities with all her might because she does not want her hair to be cut like that of a mourner.
 - Bama too realises the oppression that her community faces. She puts up a fight by bringing laurels to her community through her school achievements. Thus, she proves that she is superior to the so called upper caste.
 - So, it is rightly proved that children know of injustice and react to them in their own unique ways.