

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

Max.Marks: 80

1.	1.1		12
	(a) (i) artefacts, features and ecofacts		1x5=
	(b)(iii) grains of hardened corn		5
	(c) (ii) archaeological evidence is found		
	(d) (ii) study of humanity and human culture		
	(e) (iv) weather and climate		
1.1	(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. .		1x5= 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.			8
	Title – 1 mk body / proper indent – 2 mks key – 1 mk		4
	Content – 2 mks accuracy / expression – 2 mks		4
3.	Content – 2mks	Expression/Accuracy – 2 mks	4

f) 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.

g) Douglas went to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire to get rid of his fear of his fear of water. After his training from his coach, his fear of water decreased but it did not leave him completely. He went to the lake to test his fear to swim all alone. He swam two miles and finally conquered his phobia of water.

10. a) -After the Champaran battle was won and the land reverted to the peasants

6

- Gandhiji continued to stay on in the region.

-His loyalty was, indeed, to living human beings and he realised that a lot needed to be done for the upliftment of the peasants in the villages of Champaran.

-Gandhiji took the initiative and began the work of eradicating their cultural and social backwardness.

-Primary schools were started so that the poor peasants and their children could be educated.

- Gandhiji appealed to teachers, and many of his disciples, including his wife and son, volunteered for the work.

-Health conditions in the area were also miserable. Gandhiji got a doctor to volunteer his services for six months.

-All this goes to prove that Gandhiji's loyalty was not to abstractions, but his politics was always intertwined with the practical day to day problems of the millions.

OR

b) -carrying pride in ones' language too far leads to linguistic chauvinism

- 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

11. a) -Zitkala-Sa and Bama, both were school-going children when they witnessed rough treatment being meted out to themselves or their community. 6

-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.

OR

b)-Evans had assessed the weaknesses of the jail officers successfully.

-Stephens was new recruit to the prison setup. When he saw the injured McLeery in the cell he was so overwhelmed that he did not even check who he really was and neither did anyone else. It did not occur to anyone to question how there could be two parsons—one in the cell and the other who had been escorted out by Stephens.

-It was for this very reason that friends of Evans, who posing as the Governor on the phone, had directed Stephens that he himself should escort the parson out when the exam finished.

-The Governor and his officers, in effect actually led Evans out of the prison. The question paper is left behind to further mislead the Governor.

-This shows that Evans planned his strategy after understanding the behaviour of the prison officers