

NAME OF THE EXAMINATION	SECOND PERIODIC TEST	CLASS: XII
DATE OF EXAMINATION	2 nd June 2022	SUBJECT: ENGLISH
TYPE	MARKING SCHEME	

SET A	Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARK
	1.	(a) iii) Unusual (b) iv) Alliteration	2marks
	2.	(a) iii) He is strong in his decision of becoming a motor mechanic. (b) ii) a sudden manifestation of something.	2marks
	3.	(a) What are we single-minded about? Ans. We are single-minded about moving on with our lives focusing only on our ambitions. (b) What causes sadness? Ans. Our mechanized lifestyle, greed and harmful actions causes a threat to our own lives thus making us sad. (c) What is 'huge silence' according to the poet? Ans. A moment when we stop all senseless actions and avoid digressions to exercise calm reflection and quiet introspection.	3marks
	4.	(a) What is the reference to the 'name' here? What does it represent? Ans. It refers to the name 'Saheb e Alam' meaning Lord of the universe which ironically is a contrast to his impoverished state. (b) Which literary device has been used in 'appear like the morning birds'? Ans. Simile (c) What does the expression 'barefoot boys' tell about their condition? It tells about their poverty-stricken condition. Even after their lifelong struggle and hard work they barely manage to earn their bread. Buying footwear is beyond their means.	3marks

5.	<p>(a) Young men in Ferozabad are burdened with the baggage of two worlds. What are they?</p> <p>Ans. The two worlds that burden a young man in Ferozabad include one of the family, caught in the web of poverty, burdened by the stigma of caste in which they are born; the other a vicious circle of the sahu-kars, the middlemen, the policemen, the keepers of law, the bureaucrats and the politicians.</p> <p>(b) “I want to drive a car”. With close reference to the story explain the implication of the line.</p> <p>Ans. Mukesh, a young boy of a bangle makers’ family in Firozabad, is different from others because he is ambitious and wants to break the generations-old traditions. He, unlike others, doesn’t want to make bangles. He wants to be a motor mechanic and drive a car. Unlike others, Mukesh had dared to dream.</p> <p>(c) How does the earth teach us that there is activity even in apparent stillness?</p> <p>Ans. The poet says that the earth appears dead and lifeless in winter. But many changes are taking place under the surface of the earth. A seed that seems dead germinates under the earth and a new life springs from it. When the summer season sets in everything again comes to life. Similarly, after taking a short pause we can restart our activities in a new way.</p> <p>(d) Garbage, for the ragpickers of Seemapuri, is considered to be nothing less than gold. How does it qualify the status of gold?</p> <p>Ans. Seemapuri houses around 10,000 ragpickers mostly Bangladeshi refugees, who had fled their country due to starvation. In the cities they find jobs or other means of earning. Picking garbage helps them to earn their daily bread, gives them a roof over their head and is their only means of livelihood and survival. The problem in the case of the poor is to feed the hungry members. Survival is of primary concern. Thus, garbage is of great importance to them.</p> <p>(e) What are the different kinds of wars mentioned in the poem? What is Neruda’s attitude towards these wars?</p> <p>Ans. The poet writes about wars against humanity and nature. Green wars, wars with poisonous gases and wars with fire are the kinds of wars mentioned in the poem. Neruda’s attitude towards war is one of rejection. He feels that such wars may bring victory but there are no survivors to celebrate the victory.</p>	2x5=10