SET-B

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

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

SET A	Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	MARK
	1.	**(a) What does the poet's mention of 'whales' signify?** iv) The poet is urging everyone not to harm any form of life. **(b)What does 'hurt hands' imply?** iii) Man will have time to introspect on damages caused to himself	2marks
	2.	**(a) "But promise like mine abound in every corner of his bleak world'. This suggests that-** i) There is no dearth of promises which remain unfulfilled **(b) In what context did the author make the promise?** ii) There was no school in his neighbourhood.	2marks
	3.	(a)**What does the poet appeal for?** Ans. The poet appeals for peace and harmony on the earth. (b) **What does the poet expect all of us to do?** Ans. He expects all human beings to be silent and introspect. **(c) What kind of activity does the poet feel the man is involved with?** Ans. The poet feels that man is engaged in destructive activities that harm himself and nature too.	3marks
	4.	**(a) How does the line, 'The bag was his' refers to the lesson?** Ans. The lesson is an account of the life of the unfortunate rag pickers who are seen rummaging the garbage and filling their bags with useful items. **(b) Why is it significant that 'The canister belongs' to the owner of the tea shop?** Ans. Saheb is no longer his own master. Working for the tea stall owner he is paid a salary of 800 rupees. **(c) What does Saheb's acceptance of the canister indicate?**	3marks

		Saheb has compromised his freedom while trying to change his situation. This move has only stolen his freedom and happiness.	
	5.	**(a) Why does the poet refer to the fisherman and the man gathering salt?**	2x5=10

(a) Why does the poet refer to the fisherman and the man gathering salt?

Ans. The fisherman and the man gathering salt symbolize man's daily struggle to earn his bread. This has led to personal and environmental damage. Pablo Neruda is against any kind of violence. He addresses the fishermen and asks them not to harm whales. He is also against any kind of self-torturing. The man who is gathering salt has hurt his hands. He asks man to look after himself and take care of his injured hands.

(b) Young men in Ferozabad are burdened under the baggage of two worlds. What are they?

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 sahukars, the middlemen, the policemen, the keepers of law, the bureaucrats and the politicians.

(c) What contrast can be noticed between the colours of the bangles and the atmosphere of the place where these bangles are made?

Ans. The bangles made in Firozabad are of every hue and shade born out of the rainbow. They are sunny, gold, paddy green, royal blue, pink and purple. Boys and girls work in dark dingy huts next to the flames of oil lamps around the high heat of the furnaces, blowing glass, welding and soldering it to make bangles. The bright colours of the bangles ironically have no meaning for the bangle makers whose live are dark and dull.

(d) What are the different kinds of wars mentioned in the poem? What is Neruda's attitude towards these wars?

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.

(e) "Seemapuri was then a wilderness. It still is, but it is no longer empty". Describe.

Ans. Seemapuri is in the periphery of Delhi, yet miles away from it metaphorically. Squatters who came from Bangladesh in 1971 live here. There are around 10,000 ragpickers living here for over 30 years devoid of the basic necessities of life. Their shanties have no facilities of sewage, drainage and running water. It is beyond imagination that such a place is part of a progressive and developed capital of the country.