

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.	<p>(a) What does the poet's mention of 'whales' signify? iv) The poet is urging everyone not to harm any form of life.</p> <p>(b) What does 'hurt hands' imply? iii) Man will have time to introspect on damages caused to himself</p>	2marks
	2.	<p>(a) iii) He is strong in his decision of becoming a motor mechanic.</p> <p>(b) ii) a sudden manifestation of something.</p>	2marks
	3.	<p>(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.</p> <p>(b) Which literary device has been used in 'appear like the morning birds'? Ans. Simile</p> <p>(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.</p>	3marks
	4.	<p>(a) What does the poet appeal for? Ans. The poet appeals for peace and harmony on the earth.</p> <p>(b) What does the poet expect all of us to do? Ans. He expects all human beings to be silent and introspect.</p> <p>(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.</p>	3marks

	<p>5. (a) What contrast can be noticed between the colours of the bangles and the atmosphere of the place where these bangles are made?</p> <p>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.</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