

Roll Number

SET A



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT  
SECOND PRE - BOARD EXAMINATION  
ENGLISH CORE (301)

CLASS: XII  
28.02.2022

TERM 2

Time Allotted: 2 hrs  
Max. Marks: 40

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections - READING, WRITING and LITERATURE.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION A – READING (14 marks)

1. Read the passage carefully:

- (1) Referred to as 'nature's theatre', auroras have long fascinated the human race. During medieval times, the occurrences of auroral displays were seen as harbingers of war or famine. The Menominee Indians of North America believed that the lights indicated the location of giants who were the spirits of great hunters and fishermen. The Inuit community of Alaska believed that the lights were the spirits of the animals they hunted: the seals, salmon, deer, and beluga whales. Other aboriginal people believed that the lights were the spirits of their ancestors.
- (2) The bright dancing lights of the aurora are actually collisions between electrically charged particles from the sun that enter the earth's atmosphere. The lights are seen above the magnetic poles of the northern and southern hemispheres. They are known as 'aurora borealis' in the North Pole and 'aurora australis' in the South Pole. Scientists have learned that, in most instances, northern and southern auroras are mirror-like images that occur at the same time, with similar shapes and colours.
- (3) Auroral displays can also be seen over the southern tip of Greenland and Iceland, the northern coast of Norway, and over the coastal waters north of Siberia. Southern auroras are not often seen as they are concentrated in a ring around Antarctica and the southern Indian Ocean.
- (4) Auroral displays appear in many colours, although pale green and pink are the most common. Common sightings of the same in shades of red, yellow, green, blue, and violet have been reported. Variations in colour are due to the type of gas particles in the Earth's atmosphere that is colliding with charged particles released from the sun's atmosphere. The most common auroral colour, a pale yellowish-green, is produced by oxygen molecules located about 96 kilometers above the earth. Rare, all-red auroras are produced by high – altitude oxygen, at heights of up to 320 kilometers from the Earth's surface. Nitrogen produces blue or purplish-red aurora.
- (5) The lights appear in many forms from patches of scattered clouds of light to streamers,

arcs, rippling curtains or shooting rays that light up the sky with an eerie glow.

- (6) Auroras are classified as diffuse or discrete. Most aurorae occur in a band known as the auroral zone. Diffuse aurora is a featureless glow in the sky which may not be visible to the naked eye even on a dark night. Discrete aurorae are sharply defined features within the diffuse aurora which vary in brightness from being just barely visible to the naked eye to being bright enough to read a newspaper at night. Discrete aurorae are usually observed only in the night because they are not as bright as the sunlit sky.
- (7) Whereas some people still connect various legends with aurorae, the fact remains that it will continue to fascinate people who experience it.

**Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY EIGHT questions from the nine given below. 1x8=8**

- (i) What is the other name for 'auroras' according to the passage?
- (ii) What did the people in the medieval times think of auroral displays?
- (iii) What did the Menominee Indians of North America and Inuit Community of Alaska think of the auroral lights?
- (iv) How are auroras formed?
- (v) What are the auroras in the North Pole and South Pole called?
- (vi) Where can Auroral displays be seen?
- (vii) What are all the common colours in auroral displays occur?
- (viii) What is the reason for variations of colour in the auroral displays?
- (ix) How are the auroras classified?

**2. Read the passage given below:**

- (1) Almost all of us have suffered from a headache at some time or the other. For some a headache is a constant companion and life is a painful hell of wasted time. The most important step to cope with headaches is to identify the type of headache one is suffering from. In tension headaches (two hand headache), a feeling of a tight band around the head exits along with the pain in the neck and shoulders. It usually follows activities such as long stretches driving, typing or sitting on the desks. They are usually short lived but can also last for days or weeks. A headache is usually caused due to the spinal misalignment of the head, due to the posture. Sleeping on the stomach with the head turn to one side and bending over positions for a long time make it worse.
- (2) In migraine headaches, the pain is usually on one side of the head and may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting irritability and bright spots of flashes of light. This headache is made worse by activities especially bending. The throbbing pain in the head worsens by noise and light. Certain triggers for migraines may be chocolate, caffeine, smoking or MSU in certain food items. The pain may last eight to twenty-four hours and there may be a hangover for two or three days. Migraines are often produced by an 'aura', which changes sight and sensation. There is usually a family migraine. In a headache, pain originates from the brain but in a migraine the pain originates from the

irritated nerves of muscles, blood vessels and bones. These head pain sends signals to the brain which judges the degree of distress and relays it at appropriate sites. The pain sometimes may be referred to sights other than the problem areas. This is known as referred by pain and occurs due to sensation overload. Thus, though, most headache start at the base of the skull, referred pain is felt typically behind the eyes. Factors causing headache are understood but it is known that a shift in the level of body hormones, chemicals, certain foods and drinks and environmental stress can trigger them. If the headache troubles you often, visit the doctor, who will take a full health history relating to diet, life stresses, the type of headache, triggering factors and relief measures. You may be asked to keep a 'headache diary' which tells you to list – the time headache started and when it ended, emotional environmental and food and drinking factors which may contribute to it. The type and severity of pain and the medications used which provide much relief are also to be listed.

**Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY SIX out of the seven questions given below. 1x6=6**

- (i) What, according to the author, is the first most important step to cope with headaches?
- (ii) What are the common reasons for headache?
- (iii) What is the difference between migraine headaches and normal headaches?
- (iv) What are migraines triggered by?
- (v) Why is it necessary to keep a 'headache diary'?
- (vi) The term 'sensation overload' is used to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vii) What are some of the symptoms of a migraine?

#### **SECTION B – WRITING (8 Marks)**

3. You have received an invitation to be the judge for a Drama Competition in Mount Zion School, Mumbai. Send a reply in not more than 50 words, confirming your acceptance. You are Morris Peter/Margaret Sean. **3**

4. **Answer any one of the following questions:** **5**

The Navrang Foundation is recruiting graduates for an intensive leadership-training programme during the summer, in villages across India. You are Paul/Pauline from 31, Delpur Village, Raipur. You are very excited to see the advertisement and decide to apply for the same. Draft a letter in 120–150 words applying for the advertised programme. Include a biodata showing how suitable you are for the training.

**OR**

You are Andrew/Anne, a National Herald correspondent. You attended the inaugural function of Apex Hospital, Mumbai. Mentioning the specialties of the hospital, the number of beds, all available facilities, etc. and details about the ceremony, write a report in 100-125 words for your newspaper.

**SECTION C – LITERATURE (18 Marks)**

**5. Attempt any FIVE out of six given questions in 40 words:**

**2x5=10**

- (i) How did the wizard help Roger Skunk?
- (ii) What did Derry's mother think of Mr Lamb?
- (iii) How does Aunt Jennifer express her bitterness and anger against male dominance?
- (iv) What makes human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings?
- (v) Why did Gandhiji tell the court that he was involved in a 'conflict of duties'?
- (vi) When did the ironmaster realize that the peddler was none of his regimental acquaintances?

**6. Attempt any TWO of the given questions in 120-150 words:**

**4 × 2 = 8**

- (i) The story 'The Rattrap' focuses on human loneliness and the need to bond with others. Explain.
- (ii) The expression 'massive weight of uncle's wedding band' highlights the theme of the poem Aunt Jennifer's Tigers. Explain.
- (iii) How was 'injured' Mc Leery able to befool the prison officers?

**End of the Question Paper**

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections - READING, WRITING and LITERATURE.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

**SECTION A – READING (14 marks)**

**1. Read the passage carefully:**

- (1) Referred to as ‘nature’s theatre’, auroras have long fascinated the human race. During medieval times, the occurrences of auroral displays were seen as harbingers of war or famine. The Menominee Indians of North America believed that the lights indicated the location of giants who were the spirits of great hunters and fishermen. The Inuit community of Alaska believed that the lights were the spirits of the animals they hunted: the seals, salmon, deer, and beluga whales. Other aboriginal people believed that the lights were the spirits of their ancestors.
- (2) The bright dancing lights of the aurora are actually collisions between electrically charged particles from the sun that enter the earth’s atmosphere. The lights are seen above the magnetic poles of the northern and southern hemispheres. They are known as ‘aurora borealis’ in the North Pole and ‘aurora australis’ in the South Pole. Scientists have learned that, in most instances, northern and southern auroras are mirror-like images that occur at the same time, with similar shapes and colours.
- (3) Auroral displays can also be seen over the southern tip of Greenland and Iceland, the northern coast of Norway, and over the coastal waters north of Siberia. Southern auroras are not often seen as they are concentrated in a ring around Antarctica and the southern Indian Ocean.
- (4) Auroral displays appear in many colours, although pale green and pink are the most common. Common sightings of the same in shades of red, yellow, green, blue, and violet have been reported. Variations in colour are due to the type of gas particles in the Earth’s atmosphere that is colliding with charged particles released from the sun’s atmosphere. The most common auroral colour, a pale yellowish-green, is produced by oxygen molecules located about 96 kilometers above the earth. Rare, all-red auroras are produced by high – altitude oxygen, at heights of up to 320 kilometers from the Earth’s surface. Nitrogen produces blue or purplish-red aurora.
- (5) The lights appear in many forms from patches of scattered clouds of light to streamers,

arcs, rippling curtains or shooting rays that light up the sky with an eerie glow.

- (6) Auroras are classified as diffuse or discrete. Most aurorae occur in a band known as the auroral zone. Diffuse aurora is a featureless glow in the sky which may not be visible to the naked eye even on a dark night. Discrete aurorae are sharply defined features within the diffuse aurora which vary in brightness from being just barely visible to the naked eye to being bright enough to read a newspaper at night. Discrete aurorae are usually observed only in the night because they are not as bright as the sunlit sky.
- (7) Whereas some people still connect various legends with aurorae, the fact remains that it will continue to fascinate people who experience it.

**Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY EIGHT questions from the nine given below. 1x8=8**

- (i) What is the other name for 'auroras' according to the passage?
- (ii) What did the people in the medieval times think of auroral displays?
- (iii) What did the Menominee Indians of North America and Inuit Community of Alaska think of the auroral lights?
- (iv) How are auroras formed?
- (v) What are the auroras in the North Pole and South Pole called?
- (vi) Where can Auroral displays be seen?
- (vii) What are all the common colours in auroral displays occur?
- (viii) What is the reason for variations of colour in the auroral displays?
- (ix) How are the auroras classified?

**2. Read the passage given below:**

- (1) Almost all of us have suffered from a headache at some time or the other. For some a headache is a constant companion and life is a painful hell of wasted time. The most important step to cope with headaches is to identify the type of headache one is suffering from. In tension headaches (two hand headache), a feeling of a tight band around the head exits along with the pain in the neck and shoulders. It usually follows activities such as long stretches driving, typing or sitting on the desks. They are usually short lived but can also last for days or weeks. A headache is usually caused due to the spinal misalignment of the head, due to the posture. Sleeping on the stomach with the head turn to one side and bending over positions for a long time make it worse.
- (2) In migraine headaches, the pain is usually on one side of the head and may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting irritability and bright spots of flashes of light. This headache is made worse by activities especially bending. The throbbing pain in the head worsens by noise and light. Certain triggers for migraines may be chocolate, caffeine, smoking or MSU in certain food items. The pain may last eight to twenty-four hours and there may be a hangover for two or three days. Migraines are often produced by an 'aura', which changes sight and sensation. There is usually a family migraine. In a headache, pain originates from the brain but in a migraine the pain originates from the irritated nerves of muscles, blood vessels and bones. These head pain sends signals to the

brain which judges the degree of distress and relays it at appropriate sites. The pain sometimes may be referred to sights other than the problem areas. This is known as referred by pain and occurs due to sensation overload. Thus, though, most headache start at the base of the skull, referred pain is felt typically behind the eyes. Factors causing headache are understood but it is known that a shift in the level of body hormones, chemicals, certain foods and drinks and environmental stress can trigger them. If the headache troubles you often, visit the doctor, who will take a full health history relating to diet, life stresses, the type of headache, triggering factors and relief measures. You may be asked to keep a 'headache diary' which tells you to list – the time headache started and when it ended, emotional environmental and food and drinking factors which may contribute to it. The type and severity of pain and the medications used which provide much relief are also to be listed.

**Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY SIX out of the seven questions given below. 1x6=6**

- (i) What, according to the author, is the first most important step to cope with headaches?
- (ii) What are the common reasons for headache?
- (iii) What is the difference between migraine headaches and normal headaches?
- (iv) What are migraines triggered by?
- (v) Why is it necessary to keep a 'headache diary'?
- (vi) The term 'sensation overload' is used to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vii) = What are some of the symptoms of a migraine?

### **SECTION B – WRITING (8 Marks)**

3. Draft a formal reply accepting an invitation to be present on the occasion of the wedding of Jonathan S/o Mr & Mrs Sheridan of 24, Green Park Road, Kanpur. You are Vicky Ralph of St. Thomas Mount, Chennai. 3
4. **Answer any ONE of the following questions:** 5  
You are Gregory/Kate of, 63, Civil Lines, Delhi-42. You saw an advertisement in The Hindu for the post of Accountant in a reputed firm. Write an application in 120-150 words to the The Area Manager, Goodwill Consultants 2, Okhla 2, Road New Delhi-47, giving your detailed bio-data.

**OR**

Write a report on the recently held F1 Rally in Delhi in association with the Sports and Tourism Department, Govt. of Delhi. You are staff reporter, Decan Chronicles.

### **SECTION C – LITERATURE (18 Marks)**

5. **Attempt any FIVE out of six given questions in 40 words:** 2x5=10  
(i) Why does Jo insist that her father should tell her the story with a different ending?

- (ii) How do the words, 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of Aunt Jennifer's tigers?
- (iii) Why did Gandhiji tell the court that he was involved in a 'conflict of duties'?
- (iv) What makes human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings?
- (v) What part of the story did Jack himself enjoy the most and why?

**6. Attempt any TWO of the given questions in 120-150 words:**

**4 × 2 = 8**

- (i) How did the ironmaster react on seeing the stranger lying close to the furnace?
- (ii) It was sheer negligence on the part of the prison staff that helped Evans to escape. Comment.
- (iii) What efforts does Mr Lamb make to strike up a friendship with Derry, the small boy, who enters his garden?

**End of the Question Paper**



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brain which judges the degree of distress and relays it at appropriate sites. The pain sometimes may be referred to sights other than the problem areas. This is known as referred pain and occurs due to sensation overload. Thus, though, most headache start at the base of the skull, referred pain is felt typically behind the eyes. Factors causing headache are understood but it is known that a shift in the level of body hormones, chemicals, certain foods and drinks and environmental stress can trigger them. If the headache troubles you often, visit the doctor, who will take a full health history relating to diet, life stresses, the type of headache, triggering factors and relief measures. You may be asked to keep a 'headache diary' which tells you to list – the time headache started and when it ended, emotional environmental and food and drinking factors which may contribute to it. The type and severity of pain and the medications used which provide much relief are also to be listed.

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- (ii) What are the common reasons for headache?
- (iii) What is the difference between migraine headaches and normal headaches?
- (iv) What are migraines triggered by?
- (v) Why is it necessary to keep a 'headache diary'?
- (vi) The term 'sensation overload' is used to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vii) What are some of the symptoms of a migraine?

### **SECTION B – WRITING (8 Marks)**

3. You have received an invitation to preside over the annual function of Good Shepherd Public School, Nellore. Send a formal letter of reply, accepting the invitation. You are M. Morris Dan, Chief Secretary, K.S.H. International Logistics, Mumbai. 3
4. **Answer any one of the following questions:** 5  
Write an application (including a resume) in 120-150 words to the Area Manager for the post of Trainer, Computer Applications, advertised in a national newspaper by Ideal Computer Institute, M.G Road, Bengaluru. You are Kevin Thomas, D-24, Vidhya Marg, Ujjain, a post-graduate from Vikram University and have done a management course from Perfect Management Institute, Indore.

**OR**

Write a report on the recently held F1 Rally in Delhi in association with the Sports and Tourism Department, Govt. of Delhi. You are staff reporter, Decan Chronicles.

**SECTION C – LITERATURE (18 Marks)**

**5. Attempt any FIVE out of six given questions in 40 words:**

**2x5=10**

- (i) What makes human beings love life in spite of all the troubles they face?
- (ii) Why did Roger Skunk's mother dislike the new smell? What does it tell us about mothers in general?
- (iii) Mr. Lamb and Derry were both suffering from similar problems. Comment.
- (iv) Do you sympathize with Aunt Jennifer? What is the attitude of the poet towards Aunt Jennifer?
- (v) What part of the story did Jack himself enjoy the most and why?

**6. Attempt any two of the given questions in 120-150 words:**

**4 × 2 = 8**

- (i) Feminism refers to a collection of movements and ideologies that advocate women's rights and seeks to establish equal opportunities for women in all spheres. Discuss with reference to 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers'.
- (ii) It was sheer negligence on the part of the prison staff that helped Evans to escape. Comment.
- (iii) What efforts does Mr Lamb make to strike up a friendship with Derry, the small boy, who enters his garden?

**End of the Question Paper**