Haryana Board

QUESTION PAPERS PDF

2024

HBSE PYQP

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CLASS : 12th (Sr. Secondary) **Code No. 1202**

Series : SS/Annual Exam.-2024

Roll No. | | | | | | | | | | |

ENGLISH (Elective)

ACADEMIC/OPEN

(Only for Fresh/Re-appear/Improvement/Additional Candidates)

*Time allowed : **3** hours]* *[Maximum Marks : **80***

- *Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are **16** in number and it contains **12** questions.*
- *The **Code No.** on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.*
- *Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.*
- *Don't leave blank page/pages in your answer-book.*
- *Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.*

- *Candidates must write their Roll No. on the question paper. Except Roll No. do not write anything on question paper and don't make any mark on answers of objective type questions.*
- *Before answering the questions, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.***

General Instructions :

(i) *This question-paper is divided into **four** Sections : **A, B, C** and **D**.*

(ii) ***All the Sections are compulsory.***

(iii) *Attempt all the parts of a question together.*

(iv) *Stick to the word-limit wherever prescribed.*

SECTION – A
(Reading)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (any ***six***) : $1 \times 6 = 6$

Last week, India's Defence Procurement Board, a key defence ministry agency, approved a plan for the Indian Navy (IN) to acquire a second indigenous aircraft carrier. To be built at a cost of over ₹ 40,000 crore, the IAC-II will be modelled on INS Vikrant, India's first indigenous aircraft carrier, commissioned in September 2022. The new warship is intended to bolster India's. maritime security posture against China's People's Liberation Army Navy, whose expanding incursions into the Indian Ocean region have generated anxiety in New Delhi. Even so, the move raises questions about the advisability of a second "light" 40,000-tonne aircraft carrier for the Indian Navy, instead of a "big" 60,000-tonne plus flattop.

It is instructive that the IN has, at least since 2018, been pushing for a big aircraft carrier, However, last year the Navy unexpectedly dropped its demand for a large carrier and announced that the next flattop would be a small one. What led to this reversal is still unclear, but it seems the IN is in a fiscal situation in which building a large aircraft carrier is no longer feasible.

The current focus of the present government is on achieving self-reliance for India, and the Navy is under pressure to prioritise the development of indigenous capabilities. With capital allocations down and the government having significantly reduced the acquisition of foreign systems, the Navy has neither the material resources needed nor an assurance of imports for the development and construction of a big carrier. Choosing a smaller flattop design potentially guarantees that Cochin Shipyard and its considerable expertise gained during the construction of the Vikrant are effectively utilised.

Naval planners seem to have taken another factor into their calculations. The Navy is also looking to induct indigenous twin-engine deck-based fighters by 2030. To operate these aircraft, which are intended to replace the MiG-29Ks, the IN will require at least two operational aircraft carriers. A light aircraft carrier makes better sense because a large flattop could take over two decades to enter service.

Nonetheless, the transition from a super-carrier to a modest flattop creates a predicament for the Navy. The problem with light carriers is that they are unsuitable for use in today's dynamic and contested maritime environment.

In wartime conditions, a small carrier is constrained in its operations, particularly when faced with the adversary's anti-access, anti-denial systems. In the absence of a catapult system to enable the launch of heavy, long-range multi-function aircraft, the ship is forced to operate within the engagement envelope of the adversary's shore-based missiles and air defence systems.

Small carriers are also less capable than large deck carriers in other critical respects. Small flattops feature conventional propulsion (gas turbine or diesel), which provides less power than large carriers, which are typically nuclear-powered and have enough power to operate constantly in sensitive littorals. This results in reduced flexibility and agility in operations. A light carrier has a shorter operational range, a lower sortie generation rate, and less endurance than a large aircraft carrier, which can act as a floating base and deploy for lengthy periods. Small flattops also have less powerful onboard defence systems than larger carriers and are especially vulnerable to drone swarm attacks.

Questions :

(i) What is India's Defence Procurement Board ?

(A) a key finance ministry agency

(B) a key defence ministry agency

(C) a key sports ministry agency

(D) a key foreign ministry agency

(ii) On which is IAC II modelled ?

(A) INS Vikrant (B) INS Vikram

(C) INS Vijayant (D) INS Vikrantia

(iii) Since when has Indian Navy been pushing for a big aircraft carrier ?

(A) 2015 (B) 2016

(C) 2017 (D) 2018

(iv) What is Indian Navy under pressure to priortise ?

(A) the development of indigenous capabilities

(B) the development of basic capabilities

(C) the development of foreign capabilities

(D) nothing but to want and match capabilities

(v) What is Indian Navy planning to induct by 2030 ?

(vi) What will MIG-29 KS replaced with ?

(vii) What is going to create a predicament for Indian Navy ?

(viii) Which are more vulnerable to drone swarm attacks ?

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (any ***six***) :

$1 \times 6 = 6$

Every time I see a green number plate on a vehicle around me in Maharashtra, I feel a sense of joy and pride like none other. That is because I have been a part of the team that initiated the facilitation of electric vehicles (EVs) in Maharashtra.

My journey with electric vehicles did not begin with our landmark EV policy of 2021, but back in 2012 when I first spotted them in London. In 2013, on my request, the Brihan-mumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) included a provision of ₹ 10 crore in the budget and our first electric buses became operational for commercial use in 2017.

As minister for environment and climate change in the Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA) government, I had the opportunity to commission the Maharashtra EV Policy, 2021. Made with inputs from global thought leaders, the policy was welcomed by industry and citizens alike. It remained dynamic even after we adopted it, as we reviewed it every three months with members of the EV industry – from manufacturers to those on the supply chain side – as well as stake-holders from delivery and taxi companies to consumer forums, and even civic administrators. It helped us stay ahead of the curve.

In 2018, Maharashtra had close to 4,000 electric vehicles on the road. After our EV policy was implemented, the number rose to 189,698 by 2022. As we approach the end of this year, the State claims almost 300,000 EVs, with at least 260,000 of them being two-wheelers.

The policy mandated that all vehicles, whether bought or rented by the state government or urban local bodies (ULBs) in urban areas, must be fully electric. The 15th Finance Commission funds and the EV policy helped ULBs across Maharashtra place large orders for electric buses to encourage a rapid transition. The Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply and Transport Undertaking (BEST) bus service of Mumbai was encouraged to procure 10,000 electric buses by 2027, 900 of them double-decker electric buses. The transition to electric mobility would also help BEST turn in surplus funds due to the green energy generated by its own electricity wing.

India will have to lead the world in terms of electric mobility, as our population grows in the next 50 years. While a rapid and over-night transition of private vehicles is not feasible, our EV policy made potential buyers think of electric vehicles as a possible first or next purchase. It is only fitting that governments and corporate houses make the first shift to electric or alternative clean fuel.

With the increasing availability of charging stations, range anxiety is no longer much of a concern. Most highways have such stations. In Mumbai, at a convention of the real estate sector, an MoU was signed for 5,000 charging stations to come up in buildings and housing societies across the city. Our policy encouraged all new residential and commercial buildings to have at least 30% of their parking spots equipped with EV chargers.

We started the Pune Alternate Fuel Conclave (PAFC) – a coming together of the industry, environment, and transport departments of the government of Maharashtra supported by the MCCIA of Pune (a chamber promoting industry) – in 2022, when we saw alternative fuel vehicle launches, like a hydrogen-run bus. It was meant to be a meeting place for businesses, consumers and the government. Financial institutions were present for customers to avail of loans, civic administrators were present to better understand the role of alternative clean fuel in public transport and clean cities, and most importantly, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and supply chains had meetings there. Unfortunately, the PAFC now stands defunded and the government policy to buy/rent only EVs is on pause.

Policies like electric mobility and causes like clean fuel have to be beyond petty politics. India is vulnerable to the climate crisis in a big way due to our socio-economic layers and geography. Our potential to grow could be diminished due to the climate crisis. Yet, it is India that can lead climate action globally, due to the very same factors.

The choice is ours and the moment is here.

Questions :

(i) Why does the writer feel a sense of joy and pride ?

(ii) When was the first electric bus became operational for commercial use in Maharashtra ?

(iii) How many electric vehicles increased from 2018 to 2022 ?

(iv) What policy was mandated for State Government and Urban Local Bodies Vehicles ?

(v) How will BEST turn to surplus funds and green energy ?

(A) transition to petrol mobility

(B) transition to diesel mobility

(C) transition to electric mobility

(D) transition to hydrogen mobility

(vi) How many parking spots equipped with EV chargers does the policy encourage ?

(A) 20% (B) 30%

(C) 40% (D) 50%

(vii) What was Pune Alternate Fuel Conclavement to be a meeting place for ?

(A) businessman

(B) consumers

(C) the government

(D) all of the above

(viii) What institutions were present in the PAFC conclave ?

(A) Financial institutions

(B) Civic administrators

(C) Original Equipment manufacturers and supply chain

(D) All of the above

SECTION – B

(Creative Writing Skills and Grammar)

3. Attempt any ***two*** of the following in **120-150** words : $6 \times 2 = 12$

(a) Write a paragraph on the important role played by good manners in our life.

(b) Write a letter to Senior Superintendent of Police, Bhiwani about the sudden increase in the cases of thefts in your city. You are Ramesh and you live in 365, Model Town, Bhiwani.

(c) Write a report of the incident of an eye-witness chain snatching for publication in the newspaper.

4. Do as directed : $1 \times 6 = 6$

(i) Three persons got out and ..... (disappear) into the night.

(Put the ***verb*** in bracket)

(ii) The servant says, "Lunch is ready".

(Change ***direct*** statement into the ***indirect***)

(iii) Do you drink Coffee ? (Put in ***Passive Voice***)

(iv) The box was made of ..... wood. (Insert proper ***article***)

(A) × (B) a

(C) an (D) the

(v) Work hard otherwise you ..... fail. (will/shall/can/could)

(vi) Rearrange the jumbled sentence :

Hurried west I at my first opportunity.

SECTION – C

(Literature : Short Stories, Poetry and Non-fiction)

5. Choose any ***one*** extract and answer the questions that follow : $1 \times 5 = 5$

Before the disaster in Havana, I had seen Frau Frieda in Barcelona in so unexpected and fortuitous a way that it seemed a mystery to me. It happened on the day Pablo Neruda stepped on _Spanish soil for the first time since the Civil War, on a stopover during a long sea voyage to Valparaiso. He spent a morning with us hunting big game in the second-hand bookstores, and at Porter he bought an old, dried-out volume with a torn binding for which he paid what would have been his salary for two months at the consulate in Rangoon. He moved through the crowd like an invalid elephant, with a child's curiosity in the inner workings of each thing he saw, for the world appeared to him as an immense wind-up toy with which life invented itself.

Questions :

(i) Name the story and the story writer.

(ii) What was a mystery to the author ?

(iii) What did he do in the morning ?

(A) hunting big game in second-hand bookstores

(B) bought old dried out volume with torn binding

(C) Both (A) & (B)

(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

(iv) What did the world appear him to be ?

(v) How did he move through the crowd ?

OR

She stood among the swaying crowd in the station at the North Wall. He held her hand and she knew that he was speaking to her, saying something about the passage over and over again. The station was full of soldiers with brown baggages. Through the wide doors of the sheds she caught a glimpse of the black mass of the boat, lying in beside the quay wall, with illumined portholes. She answered nothing. She felt her cheek pale and cold and, out of a maze of distress, she prayed to God to direct her, to show her what was her duty. The boat blew a long mournful whistle into the mist. If she went, tomorrow she would be on the sea with Frank, steaming toward Buenos Aires. Their passage had been booked. Could she still draw back after all he had done for her ? Her distress awoke a nausea in her body and she kept moving her lips in silent fervent prayer.

Questions :

(i) Name the story and the story writer.

(ii) Who is "she" in the passage ?

(iii) How did she look standing on the station ?

(A) cheeks pale and cold

(B) in maze of distress

(C) pray to God for guidance

(D) all the three

(iv) Where was she going with Frank ?

(v) What for she kept moving her lips ?

6. Choose ***one*** extract and give the answers to the questions that follow : $1 \times 5 = 5$

"'Stand still and I will read to thee

A Lecture, Love, in loves philosophy,

These three houres that we have spent,

Walking here, Two shadowes went

Along with us, which we our selves produc'd;

But, now the Sunne is just above our head,

We doe those shadowes tread;

And to brave clearnesse all things are reduc'd.

So whilst our infant loves did grow,

Disguises did, and shadowes, flow,

From us, and our cares; but now 'tis not so.

That love hath not attain'd the high'st degree,

Which is still diligent lest others see.

Except our loves at this noone stay,

Questions :

(i) Name the poem and the poet.

(ii) What will the poet read standing still ?

(iii) How much time they spent walking ?

(iv) What is not now in their love ?

(v) What has not been attained by them in their love ?

OR

What needs my Shakespear for his honour'd Bones,

The labour of an age in piled Stones,

Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid

Under a Star-ypointing Pyramid ?

Dear son of memory, great heir of Fame,

What need'st thou such weak witness of thy name ?

Thou in our wonder and astonishment

Hast built thy self a live-long Monument.

For whilst to th'shame of slow endeavouring art,

Thy easie numbers flow, and that each heart

Hath from the leaves of thy unvalu'd Book,

Those Delphic lines with deep impression took,

Questions :

(i) Name the poem and the poet.

(ii) What does Shakespeare deserve ?

(A) labour of an age

(B) hallowed relieve

(C) Both (A) & (B)

(D) Not clear about his honour

(iii) What does the poet call Shakespeare ?

(iv) What has Shakespeare built to our wonder and astonishment ?

(v) What does Shakespeare have from the leaves of his unvalued book ?

7. Answer any ***two*** out of the following three questions in **120-150** words each :

$5 \times 2 = 10$

(i) Why did Dr. Margolin not particularly want his wife to accompany him to the wedding ? *(A Wedding in Brownsville)*

(ii) What is the central idea of William Blake's "*The Divine Image*" ?

(iii) What is the inward struggle that J. Krishnamurti refers to in "*Understanding Freedom and Discipline*" ?

8. Answer any ***four*** out of the following five questions in **30-40** words each :

$2 \times 4 = 8$

(i) What sort of a person was Mr. Carvil ? *(Tomorrow)*

(ii) Who built the stately pleasure dome and where ? *(Kubla Khan)*

(iii) What do you understand by "Psalteries of Summer" ? *(Trees)*

(iv) What change in the depiction of reality does Virginia Woolf foresee for future novelists ? *(The Mark on the Wall)*

(v) What connection does Ingmar Bergman draw between film-making and conjuring ? *(Film-Making)*

SECTION – D

(Drama)

9. Answer any ***one*** out of the following questions in **120-150** words : 5

(a) What is the reaction of Prakrit's mother when she hears her encounter with the monk ?

OR

(b) "The value of the play is in its deep moral idea." Discuss with reference to Rabindranath Tagore's "*Chandalika*".

10. Answer any ***one*** out of the following questions in **120-150** words : 5

(a) What are the issues that Girish Karnad satirizes through TV Monologue of a celebrity ? *(Broken Image)*

OR

(b) Draw character sketch of Manjula.

11. Answer any ***four*** out of the following six questions in **30-40** words each : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(i) Narrate the event leading to the meeting between the Bhikshu and Chandalika.

(ii) How did Prakriti feel when the monk drank the water ?

(iii) What did Chandalika tell her mother regarding the Buddhist Monk ?

(iv) How long was the speech of Manjula ?

(v) Name the first novel of Manjula in English.

(vi) Why did Manjula choose to write her novel in English rather than Kannada ?

12. Answer the following with illustration (any ***four***) : 4

Simile, Metaphor, Lyric, Pun, Personification.

Haryana Board Study Material

- Syllabus
- Model Papers
- Previous Year Question Papers
- Books
- Notes