Haryana Board

QUESTION PAPERS PDF

2024

HBSE PYQP

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CLASS : 12th (Sr. Secondary) **Code No. 1223**

Series : SS/Annual Exam.-2024

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

ENGLISH (Special)

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 **4** 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) *The question paper contains **two** Sections – **Reading Skills** and **Writing Skills**.*

(ii) *Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.*

SECTION – A

(Reading Skills)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow (any ***two***) :

(a) Dense fog and low clouds over the Himalayan foot-hills and the entire Gangetic plains till the Bay of Bengal that has persisted for a week to Tuesday is because of high moisture content in the upper atmosphere and lack of strong western disturbances, compounded by heavy particulate pollution and cold day temperatures, meteorologists said.

There has been an unusually low number of active western disturbances this winter, which is also resulting in extremely dry conditions over upper reaches of western Himalayas that are normally covered by snow during this time of the year, they said.

The movement of active western disturbances has shifted north, giving the Indian landmass miss so far this winter, officials said. However, mild western disturbances that leave moisture behind are continuing to impact the region. On Tuesday, Delhi, Gurugram, Faridabed, Chandigarh, Bhiwadi, Bahadurgarh, Ghaziabad and Greater Noida, among others, also recorded very poor air quality, according to Central Pollution Control Board data.

"At the surface, winds are calm. But at higher levels, the winds are strong. There is very high rainfall deficiency over north India because western disturbances have moved north. When they are passing, some moisture remains. Due to clear skies earlier, there was surface cooling. Together, a fog has developed and has stayed", said M Mohpatra, director general of the India Meteorological Department.

There is a 95% rainfall deficiency over northwest India in January, the weather office reported. "We are seeing typical inversion conditions, where temperature near the ground is low, and a few metres upward, temperatures are higher. So air is not able to escape that level.....," said DS Pai, senior scientist at the weather bureau. "Unless this is broken by incursion of dry or strong winds, fog and smog will remain."

'There have been a few mild western disturbances that have brought moisture to this region. Whenever humidity increases, there is overnight cooling and there are light winds, dense fog conditions develop. An active western disturbance can disrupt this cycle but that has not happened this winter," said Mahesh Palawat, vice-president of climate and meteorology at Skymet Weather Services, a private forecaster. "It is also clear that the fog has high particulate pollution," he added. "We can expect similar conditions to persist for 4-5 days."

Minimum temperatures remained in the range of 2-5 degrees Celsius over most parts of Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi; and in the range of 6-10 degrees over many parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, north Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. These are below normal by 1 to 4 degrees over many parts of northwest and east India. The lowest minimum temperature of 1.1 degree was reported at Hissar in Haryana on Tuesday.

Cold wave to severe cold wave conditions prevailed over many parts of Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi; in isolated pockets of West Uttar Pradesh, north Rajasthan and east Uttar Pradesh. Dense fog was reported over most parts of Punjab; in many parts of Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi; in some parts of Uttar Pradesh; in isolated pockets of Uttarakhand,

east Rajasthan and Bihar; and dense fog in isolated pockets of Jammu, northwest Rajasthan, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Odisha and Saurashtra, the IMD said.

The plains of northern India are experiencing jet stream winds of 140-150 knots, which may cause light rain and snowfall at isolated places over J & K, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand on January 17, it predicted.

Questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(i) Why is dense fog persisting ?

(a) High moisture content

(b) Lack of strong western disturbances

(c) Heavy particulate pollution

(d) All the three above

(ii) What is impacting the entire region ?

(iii) How has the fog developed and stayed ?

(a) Winds calm at surface and strong at higher level

(b) High rainfall deficiency over north India

(c) Moisture and surface cooling due to clear sky

(d) All the three above

(iv) Why does log stay here ?

(v) What magnitude of jet stream winds are being faced in northern India ?

(b) Odisha is famous for its stunning beaches, ancient temples, and rich cultural heritage. One of the most popular tourist destinations in India, this state is home to several magnificent temples that attract visitors from all over the world. The Jagannath Temple has again become a centre of attraction for devotees from around the world after the news of temple's Prakalpa project coming to life. Here is a list of other places you can visit on your trip to the Jagannath Temple.

The Konark Sun Temple is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is located around 35 km from Puri. The temple is dedicated to Lord Surya, the Sun God, and is renowned for its stunning architecture and intricate carvings. The temple is designed in the shape of a chariot, with twelve pairs of wheels representing the twelve months of the year.

Located in the city of Bhubaneswar, the Lingraj Temple is one of the most revered temples dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple's architecture makes devotees immerse in the bliss of devotion with several smaller shrines dedicated to other Hindu deities as well. The architecture of the temple is a blend of Kalinga and Dravidian styles, with its towering spire and intricate carvings.

The Mukteswara Temple is located in the city of Bhubaneswar and is known for its intricate carvings. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is considered one of the finest examples of Kalinga architecture. The temple's most notable feature is its torana, or gateway, which is adorned with intricate carvings depicting scenes from the Hindu mythology.

The Rajarani Temple is again located in the city of Bhubaneswar and attracts tourists for its ornate sculptures, which depict anecdotes from the Hindu mythology.

During the Bhakti Movement in the 15th century, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu stayed in the Shreekshetra for the last 24 years of his life at the Radhakanta Math. He gathered thousands of devotees and sang the name of Lord Jagannath immersing himself in eternal bliss. As a result, there are several places within Puri that bring out his glory - the Siddha Bakul, Gambhira (the Radhakanta Math), Tota Gopinath Temple and the Gangamata Math. All these revered places remind devotees of the unwavering devotion of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, who is considered to be Lord Krishna's incarnation.

Puri and its surrounding areas offer a plethora of cultural sites to explore. Whether you're interested in Hindu mythology, architecture, or natural beauty, Puri has something for everyone.

Questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(i) How is Odisha the popular tourist destination in India ?

(a) Stunning beaches

(b) Ancient temples

(c) Rich Cultural Heritage

(d) All of the above

(ii) Why has the Jagannath temple become again a centre of attraction for devotees ?

(iii) To which God is the Konark Sun temple dedicated ?

(iv) What is the most notable feature of the Mukteshwara temple ?

(v) Which places remind devotees the unwavering devotion of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu ?

(a) The Siddha Bakul

(b) Gambhira (the Radhakanta Math)

(c) Tota Gopinath temple and the Gangamata Math

(d) All the three above

(c) The Local Climate Action Summit held during COP28 has turned the spotlight on cities for accelerating progress on emission reduction. COP28 acknowledged the role of sub-national (federal) ambitions and actions in supercharging national efforts. In India, the federal governments have already begun the transformation of their transport sector to reduce emissions. A few months ago, the Indian government launched a scheme for the adoption of 10,000 electric buses across 100 Indian cities. The scheme PM eBus Sewa Scheme puts into perspective the rising criticality of improving public transport Infrastructure at the state level to make India a net zero economy by 2070.

The road transport sector accounts for over 87% of total transport emissions in India. The scheme intends to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the sector while increasing the share of public transport. It also seeks to expand public bus systems in new cities and augment them in cities where they already exist. Urbanisation has led to an alarming rise in vehicles on the roads, prompting sustainable mobility solutions to decongest and decarbonise our cities. With every two out of three people expected to live in urban areas by 2050, this scheme has the potential to shape and define India's mobility pattern.

Buses form the backbone of urban mobility in India. Over 42,000 buses carry about 35 million passengers in urban India daily, with an average of 840 passengers per day per bus. This means that every one out 10 Indians uses a bus for travel. While buses are used for over 80% of public transport trips daily, their share has been plummeting, with no major fleet expansions over the past decade. This e-bus scheme plans to add over 10,000 buses to the transport system of over 100 cities – breathing life into the transport infrastructure. The scheme targets cities which particularly lack a robust network or public transport.

The implementation of this critical scheme would also make way for some much-needed transformations in the transport system. The current infrastructure urgently needs interventions in the areas of depot infrastructure improvements, route prioritisation and optimisation strategies and improving the overall efficiency of the system. Some other ways to aid implementation of the scheme include setting service-level benchmarks for performance measurement, creating an Intelligent

Transport System that is based on standards and protocols and automatic fare collection.

Questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(i) What does COP28 acknowledge ?

(ii) Name the scheme which puts into perspective the rising criticality of improving public transport infrastructure at state level.

(iii) What does the scheme intend to do ?

(a) Reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions

(b) Increase the share of public transport

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

(iv) Which cities the project e-bus going to target ?

(v) What transformations does the scheme aim to draw attention to ?

(a) Depot infrastructure improvements

(b) Route prioritisation and optimisation strategies

(c) Improving orverall efficiency of the system

(d) All the three above

SECTION – B

(Writing Skills)

2. Read the passage carefully and make a precis of it giving the suitable title :

Sometime last year, Prabba Atre performed a concert in Pune. She was 91. She could no longer sit on the stage cross-legged. Dressed in her trademark white saree, she sat on a stool, slightly elevated, surrounded by disciples who lent vocal support and co-artists on the tabla and harmonium. For the next 90 minutes or so, she enthralled us with her music. I thought about John Keats' *Ode to a Nightingale* where he refers to the nightingale singing in "full-throated ease". Many in the audience that day felt that she was perhaps singing her best music. The reaction, though exaggerated in some ways, cannot be entirely dismissed. This was a spontaneous reaction to the virtuosity of her singing on full display. A musician in her prime taking stock of all that she has learned, thought, performed, and expressing it through music. This begs the question : Is virtuosity linked to age ? No easy answers.

In the words of music critic Mohan Nadkarni, she was an avant-garde musician along-side Kishori Amonkar and Kumar Gandharva. The use of the term avant-garde is interesting and noteworthy at the same time. Why would one think of Atre as avant-garde ? Is it because she was also a composer, wrote *bandishes* and sang her own compositions ? She also wrote extensively on khayal. Her books, *Enlightening the Listener* and *Along the Path of Music* immediately come to mind. There are many more in Marathi. She researched, composed, wrote, taught, and performed simultaneously. She pursued these activities all through her life and believed this is what musicians ought to do

while stressing the fact that she never veered away from tradition or the *shastras* in her attempts to create new work. In fact, tradition opened up new pathways for her forays into composing and writing music. She said that alongside riyaaz (practice) in music, she continued her riyaaz of reading, writing, thinking, and discussing important topics. Later through her organisation, Swarmayee Gurukul, which operates out of her residence in Pune, she would regularly hold workshops, competitions, *mehfils* and gatherings to think and discourse about music. These gatherings would comprise performances by artistes across music *gharanas*. She took special pride in the fact that these events were organised entirely by her students.

Prabha Atre's stint with All India Radio, the Maru Bihag and Kalavati that made he very popular, her emphasis on *bhaav* (expression), her thoughts on

kirana gharana gayaki, her tutelage under Pt. Sureshbhau Mane, Hirabai Barodekar, how she drew inspiration from Ustad Amir Khan (led to the introduction of sargam in her singing) and Bade Ghulam Ali Khan.

Atre was troubled by the growing – and inevitable-corporatisation of music festivals in India, which had reduced the time slots for performances. Music festivals were turning into giant events where the surrounding paraphernalia seemed more important than the performance. She wondered how music could thrive in such an ambience, and what the audience would learn from such an encounter. She missed the *mehfils*, small intimate gatherings where she enjoyed performing. In *Along the Path of Music*, she writes : "The business-like attitude that has entered the field of classical music today is there mainly because of

these music festivals. It is here that the recent trends like newspaper publicity, huge fees, souvenirs, favours for the artists are nurtured. The poor *mehfil* has been buried under it."

Another area that Atre felt deeply about was musicians writing about music. She advocated that more Indian musicians should write more about music. After all, practice generates theory so why should practitioners shy away from writing about their work ? This could also address problems of misinterpretation often encountered in writing about music in India. She said there ought to be more writing about Indian music and the life of musicians. She further added that she had to write the text of the compositions that she sang because she couldn't identify with what was available. In *Along the Path of Music*, she writes : "Today, I feel very strongly that musicians must talk and write about music as a part of their duty. In this matter, language is not very important. What is important is the communication of thoughts, ideas and experiences of the musicians themselves in their own words. When that takes place, the artist and the audience would come closer, practice and theory would come closer, the creative artist and the theorist would come closer."

Questions :

(i) Give a suitable title to this passage. 4

(ii) Write a Precis or Summary in your own words. 12

(iii) What is the gist of the passage ? 4

OR

Artificial Intelligence (AI), blockchain and data analytics are rewriting the work landscape. But this also raises the question of whether these can help bridge the gender gap or whether they will make things worse.

Many experts have hailed AI as a creator of opportunities to override tasks which have an inbuilt bias, such as hiring for the workplace or performance evaluation. Blockchain is seen to have the potential to increase opportunities for women in finance, traditionally a male-dominated sector, and data analytics can highlight hidden discriminatory practices. So, these are technologies which many feel can bring about positive change and herald a more inclusive, and gender-just environment.

Parameswaran Iyer, executive director at the World Bank says, "Much like past transformative technologies such as the internet and GPS, AI holds the

promise to enhance not just ease of living for women but also the ease of doing business and ease of access. During my tenure as CEO of Niti Aayog. I witnessed how the Women Entrepreneurship Platform envisaged leveraging AI to provide women with personalised suggestions on the most relevant government schemes and increasing uptake and access in the public sphere. Empowering women with AI proficiency can unlock new avenues. transforming seemingly challenging projects into doable tasks."

But many glitches remain before all this is realised. Women are indeed acquiring AI skills at a fairly rapid pace. Data from Linkedin, however, suggests that these skills are being acquired in fields like health care and education and not enough in areas where men lead, such as deep learning and neural networks.

A 2022 study by Accenture shows that only 22% of global blockchain startups have female founders. This statistic underscores the urgent need for initiatives that empower women to integrate themselves more into blockchain and other cutting-edge technologies.

Rama Vedashree, former CEO, Data Security Council of India says, "AI is now a mainstream horizontal technology pervading both business and consumer solutions in every domain. This offers women with domain expertise to join team developing AI solutions. You do not have to be a computer or data scientist to access AI career opportunities. There is also increasing attention to diversity in teams developing AI solutions to reflect the demography of the audience. The industry is now focused on attracting women talent into their AI teams. We now need an AI talent pool in the fields of financial services, health care and retail."

The chasm between genders in tech can be bridged. The first step involves getting rid of hidden biases by actively identifying them in data and algorithms and neutralising them. "Algorithms may not have genders but the humans who design them do. Let us code for equality," says Dhawal Gupta, group business director, Chase India. This is a fairly exhaustive task and requires the establishment of diverse teams, rigorous testing frameworks, and an unwavering commitment to ethical AI development. If done effectively and consistently, these can help guard against gender-based inequities in tech.

India, with its considerable expertise in all new technologies, can take many steps to build equal access to them for women. One could be coding programmes tailored for women and mentorship programmes for female tech

leaders, which empower them to compete on more equal terms with their male counterparts.

The government and private sector should also identify inspirational role models among women who have excelled in new technologies and engage them in mentorship roles. Though women have a long way to go to catch up with men in new technology, efforts made today could level the playing field. These could bridge rather than amplify existing divides.

Questions :

(i) Give a suitable title to the passage. 4

(ii) Write a Precis or Summary of it in your own words. 12

(iii) What is the gist of the passage ? 4

3. A new advertising firm needs an office in the central market. Write a letter offering part of your office on rent, You are office manager starplanets, Gurugram. 20

OR

Write a letter to the Principal of your school for opening a dispensary in the school. You are Parul Sharma, a student of Suraj Schools Bhilwara.

4. Write paragraph on any ***two*** of the following : 10 + 10 = 20

(i) Fashions in the Modern Age.

(ii) A visit to Hill Station.

(iii) A Birthday Party.

(iv) A Journey in a Crowded Bus.

Haryana Board Study Material

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