SCHEME OF EVALUATION

CLASS XII SUB: ENGLISH LITERATURE MAX MARLS 100

SECTION A: POETRY (30 marks)		
1	Complete text of a prescribed poem followed by five questions on appreciation, critical and stylistic analysis, etc. (20-25 words each)	5x2=10 marks
2	Three out of five questions on prescribed poems, excluding the poem at 1 above, based on poetic devices. (80-100 words each)	3x4=12marks
3	One out of two questions on prescribed poems, excluding the poem at 1 above, based on critical analysis, theme, structure, genre, etc. (150-200 words each)	1x8=8 marks
SECTIOB B: ESSAYS (25 marks)		
4	Five MCQ's, true/false questions based on the prescribed essays.	1x5=5 marks
5	One passage from the prescribed essays followed by five questions on appreciation, devices, critical and stylistic analysis, etc. (20-25 words each)	5x2=10 marks
6	Two out of four questions on prescribed essays, excluding the essay at 4 above, on critical analysis, theme, structure, genre, etc. (130-150 words each)	2x 5=10 marks
SECTION C: DRAMA (15 marks)		
7	Three MCQ's, true/false questions based on the prescribed play.	3x1=3 marks
8	Three out of five question on the prescribed play critical analysis, theme, structure, genre, etc based on critical analysis, theme, structure, genre, characterization, etc. (80-100 words each)	3x 4=12 marks
SECTION D: NOVEL (30 marks)		
9	Five MCQ's, true/false questions based on the prescribed novel.	5 x 1 =5 marks
10	Two out of four questions on the prescribed novel based on critical analysis, theme, structure, genre, etc based on critical analysis, theme, structure, genre, characterization, etc. (130-150 words each)	2x 5=10 marks
11	One out of two questions to be attempted on the prescribed novel based on critical analysis, theme, structure, genre, ~~etc. based on critical analysis, theme, structure, genre, characterization, etc. (300-350 words)~~ character, situation, scene, etc. (300-350 words)	1x15=15 marks

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MODEL PAPER

CLASS XII **SUB: ENGLISH LITERATURE** **MAX MARLS 100**

SECTION A: POETRY

1	**Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow in 20-30 words each.** *Time and Time Again* A.K. Ramanujan *Or listen to the clocktowers* *of any old well-managed city* *beating their gongs round the clock, each slightly* *off the others' time, deeper or lighter* *in its bronze, beating out a* *different sequence each half-hour, out of the accidents* *of alloy, a maker's shaking hand* *in Switzerland, or the mutual distances* *commemorating a donor's whim,* *the perennial feuds and seasonal alliance* *of Hindu, Christian, and Muslim—* *cut off sometimes by a change of wind,* *a change of mind, or a siren* *between the pieces of a backstreet quarrel.* *One day you look up and see one of them* *eyeless, silent, a zigzag sky showing* *through the knocked-out clockwork, after a riot,* *a peace-march time bomb, or a precise act* *Of nature in a night of lightnings.* a) What effect does the opening line of the poem create? b) Explain briefly: 'beating their gongs round the clock, each slightly off the others' time'. c) How do the tone and the theme of the poem relate to each other? d) Why is the act of nature described as 'precise'? e) What makes for the differences between the timekeeping of the various clocks?	5x2=10 marks
2	**Attempt three of the following questions in 80-100 words each.** a) Comment on the use of visual imagery in *A Lost Memory of Delhi*. b) What effect is achieved by the use of anaphora in the closing lines of *The Wail*? c) Paradox forms the core of *A Will in the Name of a New Man*. Discuss. d) Why has the device of rhetorical question been frequently employed in the *Shrukhs*? e) Comment on the metre of *The Divine Image*.	3x4=12 marks
3	**Attempt one of the following questions in 150-200 words each.** a) Who is the poet addressing in *A Lecture upon the Shadow*? What message does the narrator wish to convey? b) The *Vaakhs* of Lal Ded employ multiple images from nature and everyday life for effective communication. Discuss.	1x8=8 marks

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SECTIOB B: ESSAYS

4	a) *The Mahabharata* is about seven times as long as the *Iliad.* (true/false) b) 'If you had your choice, would you work for eight hours a day and retire with a full pension at forty-five, or would you rather work four hours a day and keep on working until you are seventy?' This quote is written by 1. Amartya Sen 2. D H Lawrence 3. G B Shaw 4. Ingmar Bergman c) According to Shaw a free person is one who can do what he likes, when he likes, and where he likes, or do nothing at all if he prefers it. (true/false) d) Bergman's father used to perform 1. funerals, marriages, baptisms 2. skits 3. musicals 4. surgeries e) Asimov thinks that true science fiction is the creature of 1. the last millennium 2. the last four centuries 3. the last three centuries 4. the last two centuries	1x5=5 marks
5	**Read the following passage answer the questions that follow in 20-30 words each.** Fortune is like the market; where many times if you can stay a little, the price will fall. Again, it is sometimes like Sibylla's offer; which at first, offereth the commodity at full, then consumeth part and part, and still holdeth up the price. For occasion (as it is in the common verse) turneth a bald noddle, after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken; or at least turneth the handle of the bottle, first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to clasp. There is surely no greater wisdom, than well to time the beginnings, and onsets, of things. Dangers are no more light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men, than forced them. Nay, it were better, to meet some dangers half way, though they come nothing near, than to keep too long a watch upon their approaches; for if a man watch too long, it is odds he will fall asleep. On the other side, to be deceived with too long shadows (as some have been, when the moon was low, and shone on their enemies' back), and so to shoot off before the time; or to teach dangers to come on, by over early buckling towards them; is another extreme. The ripeness, or unripeness, of the occasion (as we said) must ever be well weighed; and generally it is good, to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes, and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands; first to watch, and then to speed. For the helmet of Pluto, which maketh the politic man go invisible, is secrecy in the counsel, and celerity in the execution. For when things are once come to the execution, there is no secrecy, comparable to celerity; like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift, as it outruns the eye. a) Give an example of aphorism from the passage. b) What is Sybilla's offer? c) How according to the writer should dangers be tackled? d) What does 'first to watch, and then to speed mean?	5x2=10 marks

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	e) Explain the simile of the bullet.	
6	**Attempt two of the following in 130-150 words each.** a) Why, according to Krishnamurti, are the concepts of freedom and discipline contradictory to one another? b) What is Sen's interpretation of the positions taken by Krishna and Arjuna in the debate between them? c) What does the author mean by 'tremulations on ether' and 'the novel as a tremulation'? d) What according to Bergman comprises the 'tightrope of film-making'?	2x 5=10 marks
	SECTION C: DRAMA	
7	a) The name of Manjula's husband is 1. Prakash 2. Prohit 3. Pramod 4. Parmanand b) Manjula admitted that she would never have completed the novel without her husband's support. (true/false) c) *Broken Images* ends with the image 1. smiling 2. weeping 3. chuckling 4. frowning	3x1=3 marks
8	**Attempt three of the following in 80-100 words each.** a) Comment on the significance of the word 'broken' in the title of the play. b) The celebrity on camera and the same person off camera are diametrically opposed. Discuss in light of *Broken Images*. c) Comment on the role of Manjula's sister in *Broken Images*. d) *Broken Images* acutely brings out the theme of politics of language. Discuss. e) Discuss the intensity and genuineness of the love Majula expresses for her sister?	3x 4=12 marks
	SECTION D: NOVEL	
9	a) The title *To Kill a Mockingbird* is drawn from 1. Shakespeare 2. Milton 3. *The Bible* 4. Francis Bacon b) *To Kill a Mockingbird* is set in 1. Maycomb 2. Alabama 3. The Creeks 4. California c) The narrator of the novel is 1. Dill 2. Jem 3. Scout 4. Boo d) Who among the following is forced to leave the courtroom after speaking?	1x 5=5 marks

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	1. Link Deas 2. Dill 3. Scout 4. Calpurnia e) What tool did Bob Ewell use to try to kill the Finches 1. a kitchen knife 2. a shotgun 3. a saber 4. a noose	
10	**Attempt two of the following in 130-150 words each.** a) The law is represented as unjust in the novel. Discuss b) Discuss the role of Boo in the novel. c) Comment on the aspect of camaraderie in Maycomb society as reflected in the novel. d) The relationship between Scout, Jem and Dill represents innocence. Discuss	2x 5=10 marks
11	**Attempt one of the following in 300-350 words.** a) Despite being openly critiqued, Atticus is respected throughout Maycomb. Discuss. b) In addition to her father's upbringing the happenings at Maycomb bring Scout mentally of age. Comment.	1x 15=15 marks

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