

CBSE Class 12 English Core 2020 - Set 1-1-1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 10 questions in three sections: Reading, Writing and Literature.
- (ii) Attempt questions according to the choices and instructions for each question. Write the correct question number and part on your answer sheet.
- (iii) Adhere to the word limits prescribed for each question.
- (iv) In Question 8, answer any five questions in 30–40 words each. In each of Questions 9 and 10, answer one alternative in 120–150 words.
- (v) In Question 1, answer any five of the six multiple-choice questions, and answer all the short-answer and vocabulary questions. In each of Questions 3–6, choose one alternative.

1. Donated Organs and their Transportation

1. Once an organ donor's family gives its consent and the organs are matched to a recipient, medical professionals are faced with the onerous challenge of transporting organs while ensuring that the harvested organ reaches its destination in the shortest possible time. This is done in order to preserve the harvested organs and involves the police and especially the traffic police department.

2. The traditional method of transporting organs by road is referred to as a 'green corridor'. This process entails police escorting an ambulance, so as to move around traffic, usually a specific traffic lane is chosen and all signals on the route stay green to ensure it reaches its destination in the shortest possible time. A green corridor is a route cleared and cordoned off by the traffic police to ensure the smooth and steady transportation of harvested organs, on most occasions, to those awaiting a life-saving transplant. Organs tend to have a very short preservation time, such as the heart, which has to be harvested and transplanted within four hours or the lungs, which can be preserved for only six hours once they are harvested.

3. The first green corridor in India was created by the Chennai Traffic Police in September 2008 when they accomplished their task of enabling an ambulance to reach its destination within 11 minutes during peak hour traffic. That organ saved a nine-year-old girl whose life depended on the transplant.

1. (continued)

4. Similarly, such green corridors have been created by traffic police of various cities such as Pune, Mumbai, Delhi NCR, etc. Personnel are stationed at selected points to divert, control and clear the traffic giving way to the ambulance. Apart from this, a motorcade of police vehicles accompanies the ambulance ensuring that it does not face any problems. Delhi Traffic Police provided a green corridor from IGI Airport to the Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences in Vasant Kunj for transportation of a liver. The distance of 14 kms was covered in 11 minutes.

5. Experts point out the lack of a robust system to transport organs to super-speciality hospitals in least possible time. The National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), the country's apex organ donation agency, is now framing a proposal to airlift cadaver organs and will send a report to the Union Health Ministry. "Cadaver organs have a short life and so transplant should be done within a few golden hours," Director (NOTTO) expressed. "Therefore, we are preparing a proposal for airlifting organs at any given moment."

6. Most States do not have enough well-trained experts to retrieve or perform transplant procedures. Also, there is an acute shortage of advanced healthcare facilities to carry out a transplant. So, it is referred to other big centres in metropolitan cities. Organs retrieved from Aurangabad, Indore, Surat, Pune are sent to Mumbai as these cities do not have super-specialty healthcare centres, informed officials.

1. (continued)

7. "In India, about fifty thousand to one lakh patients are suffering from acute heart failure and need heart transplant at any point of time. In a private set-up, a heart transplant costs Rs. 15-20 lakh, which is followed up by post-operative medication of about Rs. 30,000 per month lifelong."

1(i). The first green corridor in India was created in

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| (A) New Delhi | (B) Chennai |
| (C) Mumbai | (D) Pune |

1(ii). The organisation which is framing a proposal to airlift cadaver organs is

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| (A) Union Health Ministry | (B) Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation |
| (C) National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation | (D) State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation |

1(iii). The onerous task that the author is talking about in para 1 is

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| (A) finding organ donors. | (B) finding doctors capable of performing transplants. |
| (C) to carry the harvested organ in the shortest possible time. | (D) to arrange the requisite facilities for the transplant. |

1(iv). Most of the people do not go for heart transplant as

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| (A) it is very risky. | (B) it is very painful. |
| (C) it may cause death of the recipient. | (D) the cost is prohibitive. |

1(v). Most states refer organ transplant cases to big hospitals because

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| (A) they don't have well-trained experts. | (B) the patients don't trust local doctors. |
| (C) the state hospitals are very crowded. | (D) they don't have a pool of harvested organs. |

1(vi). Heart retrieved from a body is alive only for _____ hours.

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| (A) two | (B) three |
| (C) four | (D) five |

1(vii). What is a 'green corridor'?

1(viii). Why is smooth transportation of the retrieved organ necessary?

1(ix). What opinion do you form of the Chennai Police with regard to the transportation of a harvested heart?

1(x). What does the author mean by 'a few golden hours'?

1(xi). How much does a heart transplant cost a patient in a private hospital?

1(xii). Pick out the word from the passage which means the same as 'save' (para 1).

1(xiii). Pick out the word from the passage which means the same as 'achieved/carried out' (para 3).

2. How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there are high quality programmes that help us understand many fields of study, science, medicine, the different arts and so on. Moreover, television benefits very old people, who can't leave the house, as well as patients in hospitals. It also offers non-native speakers the advantage of daily informal language practice. They can increase their vocabulary and practise listening.

On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. Of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries people watch television for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at the TV screen for more hours a day than they spend on anything else, including studying and sleeping. It's clear that TV has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often negative.

Recent studies show that after only thirty seconds of television viewing, a person's brain 'relaxes' the same way that it does just before the person falls asleep. Another effect of television on the human brain is that it seems to cause poor concentration. Children who view a lot of television can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes. They can pay attention only for the amount of time between commercials.

Another disadvantage is that television often causes people to become dissatisfied with their own lives. Real life does not seem so exciting to these people. To many people, television becomes more real than reality and their own lives seem boring. Also many people get upset or depressed when they can't solve problems in real life as quickly as television actors seem to.

Before a child is fourteen years old, he or she views eleven thousand murders on the TV. He or she begins to believe that there is nothing strange about fights, killings and other kinds of violence. Many studies show that people become more violent after viewing certain programmes. They may even do the things that they see in a violent show.

2(a). On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Supply a suitable title to it.

2(b). Make a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

Section B — Writing (30 Marks)

3(a). An International Book Fair is being held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 7th to 14th February 2020. As Librarian, Goodwill Public School, Maurice Nagar, Delhi, write a notice informing the students about the fair. Give all other necessary details. (50 words)

OR

3(b). Prepare a poster highlighting the dangers of drunk driving advising motorists to abstain from alcohol before taking the wheel. (50 words)

4(a). Imagine that you are the Principal, Mayur Public School, Mall Road, Mathura. Write a letter to the Sales Manager, Apsara Publishing House, Mandir Marg, Mathura, placing an order for some books for your school library. (Minimum four titles and number of copies). (120-150 words)

OR

4(b). You are a social worker. You are upset as some reputed schools are admitting as many as 50-60 students in a section just to make extra money. This inappropriate teacher-student ratio adversely affects the academic standards. Write a letter to the Editor, The Nation, Delhi highlighting this unfair practice. You are Rahul/Rashmi, 41/178, Hind Colony, Delhi. (120-150 words)

5(a). In the mad rush of today's fast-paced life, we often forget to enjoy the simple pleasures of life like reading a good book, going out for a walk in the nearby park, a simple conversation with a friend or watching a movie with family. Write an article on 'Simple Pleasures of Life' in 150-200 words. You are Rakshita/Rakshak.

OR

5(b). You are Akhil/Anjana, a resident of Kailash Colony, Fort Road, Patna. Recently your city experienced a lot of rain and consequently people living in the low-lying areas suffered a lot of difficulties. NDRF rescue teams reached the affected areas in time. The marooned people were taken to safer places and provided with shelter, food and medicines. Write a report on the floods and rescue efforts in 150-200 words.

6(a). Write a debate either for or against the motion: 'Admission to top-notch institutes guarantees a successful career'. (150-200 words)

OR

6(b). You are Saurabh/Savita, a student of Pinewood School, Shimla. Your school is celebrating 'Save Electricity Week'. You have been asked to deliver a speech in the school assembly. Write the speech in 150-200 words stressing the importance of saving electricity, making some practical suggestions for the same. (120-150 words)

Section C — Literature (30 Marks)

7(a). When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie

Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by.

The tigers in the panel that she made

Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid.

7(a)(i). Who is the aunt afraid of?

7(a)(ii). What do the tigers represent here?

7(a)(iii). How has Mrs. Jennifer failed in her aim?

7(a)(iv). Name the figure of speech used in the second line.

7(b). Here I sit, she said to herself, wishing Danny would come, wishing he would come and sensing the time passing, I feel the pangs of doubt stirring inside me. I watch for him but still there is no sign of him. I remember Geoff saying he would never come, and how none of them believed me when I told them.

7(b)(i). Who is 'she'? Who is 'he'?

7(b)(ii). Why did 'she' doubt that 'he' would not come?

7(b)(iii). When did 'she' realise that 'he' would not come?

7(b)(iv). Which word in the passage is opposite in meaning to the word 'certainty'?

8(a). What was the contract between the sharecroppers of Champaran and their British landlords?

8(b). What were the positive qualities of Subbu that the writer admired?

8(c). How did William Douglas's fear of water start?

8(d). Why does the speaker call Shakespeare wicked and the map a bad example?

8(e). How has Mr. Lamb kept himself open to everyone?

8(f). What distracted Bama most on her way back from school?

8(g). How was Gondwana different from today's world? Describe it. (Journey to the end of the Earth)

9(a). Life of the bangle makers of Firozabad shows the grinding state of poverty and traditions that condemn thousands of people to live a life of misery. Elaborate.

OR

9(b). Why do celebrities find fault with an interview?

10(a). The modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and stress. What are the ways in which we attempt to overcome them? (The Third Level)

OR

10(b). How did the Tiger King meet his end? What is ironical about his death?

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