

CBSE Class 12 English Core 2020 - Set 1-2-1

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. Read the passage given below: 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 ₹ 15 – 20 lakh, which is followed up by post-operative medication of about ₹ 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. (1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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). You have received an invitation to preside over the annual function of Goodwill Public School, Noida. But due to some urgent prior engagement, you have to decline the invitation. Send a formal letter of reply. You are M. Mohan, Secretary, M.D.B. International School, Delhi. (50 words)

OR

3(b). You need to buy a flat. Draft a suitable advertisement to be published in the classified columns of a local newspaper, giving all your requirements of a 2-bedroom set – park-facing, near market, etc. You are Kiran/Kashish, F-105/41, Krishna Park, Rohtak. (50 words)

4(a). You are Keerti/Kartik of Flat No. 31, Station Road, Mumbai. Last month you bought an automatic 'VIP' washing machine from Messrs Rajneeti Electronics, Andheri (E), Mumbai. You find that the machine is making an unbearable noise and its spinner is not working properly. Write a letter to the Sales Manager, complaining about the machine and requesting him to replace the machine as it is very new and within the guarantee period. (120-150 words)

OR

4(b). You are Kamini/Kamal of 21/14, Civil Lines, Indira Nagar, Agra. The main road leading to the colony has three uncovered manholes which have caused a couple of accidents. Describing the accidents, write a letter to the Editor, 'National Times', drawing attention of the Municipal Commissioner to this problem of the residents, requesting him to take appropriate action. (120-150 words)

5(a). You are a reporter of 'Aaj Kal', a newspaper. You witnessed a quarrel among a group of boys outside a college gate over some minor issue. The quarrel took an ugly turn when some more students joined in. Write a report for your newspaper, giving an account of the quarrel, its cause, the number of students involved, etc. Give your comments on the lack of tolerance in today's youth. (150-200 words)

OR

5(b). As sports captain of your school, write an article for your school magazine emphasising the need of adventure sports in youngsters' lives. Such sports help us in being strong, both in body and mind. There is a lot of geographical diversity (mountains, hills, rivers, beaches, etc.) in our country. There is a great scope for such sports. These sports prepare us to face the future challenges of life. You are Rohit/Roshani of Happy Public School, Mathura. (150-200 words)

6(a). You have seen many homes destroyed by drug addiction of their children. Prepare a speech to be delivered in the school assembly on 'Drug abuse and its prevention'. Describe why children take to drugs, consequences of drug abuse and how we can solve this problem. You are Mohit/Mohini. (150-200 words)

OR

6(b). Write a debate either for or against the motion: 'Heredity is the only decisive factor in the development of one's character'. You are Shalini/Suresh. (150-200 words)

Section C — Literature (30 Marks)

7(a). Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Now we will count to twelve
and we will all keep still.
For once on the face of the Earth
let's not speak in any language,
let's stop for one second,
and not move our arms so much.

7(a)(i). Name the poem and the poet.

7(a)(ii). What does the poet hope to achieve by keeping still?

7(a)(iii). What does he want us to do for one second?

7(a)(iv). Describe the pun on the word, 'arms'.

7(b). Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

This went on until July. But I was still not satisfied. I was not sure that all the terror had left. So I went to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire, dived off a dock at Triggs Island, and swam two miles across the lake to Stamp Act Island. I swam the crawl, breast stroke, side stroke, and back stroke. Only once did the terror return. When I was in the middle of the lake, I put my face under and saw nothing but bottomless water. The old sensation returned in miniature.

7(b)(i). Name the chapter and its writer.

7(b)(ii). Why was the writer still not satisfied?

7(b)(iii). What did 'he' do to satisfy himself?

7(b)(iv). Which 'old sensation' did he experience?

8(a). What was the mood in the classroom when M. Hamel gave his last lesson?

8(b). Why did the ironmaster invite the peddler to his house?

8(c). What change occurs in Saheb's life? Is it a change for the better or worse?

8(d). How does the poet describe her mother in the poem, 'My Mother at Sixty-six'?

8(e). Why did Jack agree to use Skunk as the hero of his story?

8(f). 'I felt like sinking to the floor'. Why did Zitkala-Sa say so?

8(g). Why does Hana believe that the American prisoner is a 'menace, living or dead'?

9(a). How was the share-cropping system in Champaran exploiting the Indian peasants?

OR

9(b). Was Umberto Eco a novelist or an academic scholar? Give a reasoned answer.

10(a). Describe the Tiger King as a completely self-centred person.

OR

10(b). What happened at the Golden Lion Hotel? (Evans Tries an O-Level)

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