



CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(Academic Session : 2021 - 2022)

Board Pattern

SCORE-I

05-04-2022

JEE(MAIN + ADVANCED) : ENTHUSIAST COURSE

ENGLISH

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

General Instructions :

1. The Question Paper contains **THREE sections-READING, WRITING and LITERATURE.**
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

HAVE CONTROL → HAVE PATIENCE → HAVE CONFIDENCE ⇒ 100% SUCCESS

SECTION-A (READING)

1. **Read the following passage carefully :** **[1 × 8 = 8]**
1. No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun 'we'. Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is. So the question which has baffled many linguists is - who created grammar?
2. At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed; the researcher needs to observe how languages are started from scratch. Amazingly, however, this is possible.
3. Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a make-shift language called a pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom. Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders; they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles, and they are invented by children.

4. Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilize the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. Moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no consistent grammar. However, children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already around, developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilised a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. A new creole was born.
5. Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tense -ed ending may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' may once have been 'It end-did'. Therefore, it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY EIGHT questions from the nine given below.

- (i) What is common to all languages? [1]
- (ii) How can we find out who created grammar? [1]
- (iii) According to the passage what can be attributed as a consequence of the Atlantic slave trade? [1]
- (iv) What is pidgin? [1]
- (v) What are creoles? [1]
- (vi) Why does the author say that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children? [1]
- (vii) Why do you think that grammar should not be considered complex? [1]
- (viii) What was the role of Atlantic slave trade in the evolution of Language? [1]
- (ix) Pick out a word from the passage which has similar meaning to the following:
Simple and Temporary (Para 3) [1]

2. Read the following passage carefully. [1 × 6 = 6]

1. First, a warning. The journey is tough, steep and peppered with hairpin bends. If you are not a hardened traveller, by the time you reach Tawang your head is likely to be spinning. Add to it the breeze which pierces through all your protective clothing and you could well be wondering what prompted you to make this arduous trip to such Himalayan heights.
2. To get acclimatized to high altitude, the recipe is simple and strict – take it easy on the first day, lest you find yourself out of breath and panting. Tuck yourself in a warm bed and sip some thupka (Tibetan noodle soup) and begin your adventures the following day.

3. In fact when you get up the next morning, you will scarcely believe what you see. The picture postcard beauty of the hill station in Arunachal Pradesh will simply take your breath away. The scenery is pristine and the Himalayan ranges are lush with pine, oak and rhododendron forests. There is also a rich growth of bamboo, which is the favourite food of the red panda found in this part of the Northeast.
4. Located about 10,000 feet above sea level, the Tawang monastery is the second oldest monastery in Asia, which explains the rush of tourists to this remote settlement. The magnificent monastery overlooks the valley and surrounded by mountains that seem to be towering around it like guards. The monastery's enormous yellow roof and white walls stand out like a beacon. The place is completely isolated from the world.
5. One of the biggest attractions of the monastery is the three storey dukhang (assembly hall) that has a magnificent eight-meter-high gilded image of Buddha.
6. The ancient library, leading onto the parkhang (main courtyard) has an excellent collection of old scriptures, images and thankas (traditional paintings and monastery – or gompa in local language – is over 350 years old and is an important centre of pilgrimage for Buddhists.
7. The sixth Dalai Lama was born here. Also known as the Galden Namgyan Lhatse, the monastery is a repository of Tibetan Buddhist culture.
8. Tawang does not have an airport or railway station of its own. It is connected with other town in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam by road. Reaching Tawang from Kolkata is braving a long but rewarding journey. The drive through the picturesque mountain country is spectacular and can leave you breathless as you wind around steep hill-roads and maneuver sharp hairpin bends. In parts, the road can be rather treacherous. This is definitely not a drive for the faint-hearted.
9. The journey to Tawang starts from Guwahati on a bus or a taxi to Bomdila. Past the Dirang valley with its old dzong (fort), the road climbs sharply to Sela Pass at 13,940 feet. This barren, desolate landscape is softened by a serene lake that lies below Sela Pass.
10. Tawang has one main street and a warren of alleys to the houses that climb up the hillside towards the towering monastery. It also has one quaint little bazaar which sells products ranging from talismans and prayer wheels to garish sunglasses and transistors. The snack stalls are a plenty offering solja, the yak butter tea, thupka and hot memos, the delicious steamed meat dumpling with chili sauce.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY SIX out of the seven questions given below.

- (i) Why is the journey up Tawang so arduous? [1]
- (ii) What should a visitor do to acclimatize to high altitude? [1]
- (iii) Why do people like to visit Tawang? [1]
- (iv) Describe the Tawang monastery. [1]
- (v) How can one reach Tawang? [1]
- (vi) Pick out words or phrases which convey the same meaning as the following. [1]
Extremely attractive (Para 4)
- (vii) Pick out words or phrases which convey the same meaning as the following. [1]
Holy place (Para 6)

SECTION-B (WRITING)

3. As the principal of a reputed college, you have been invited to inaugurate a Book Exhibition in your neighbourhood. Draft a reply to the invitation in not more than 50 words, expressing your inability to attend the function. You are Tarun / Tanvi. [3]

4. Attempt ANY ONE from A and B given below.
- (A) You are Sweety /Suresh of L.M. Jain School, Ajmer. As Secretary of your School Co-Curricular Activities Club, you visited a slum area in your city where the people suffered a great loss of life and property in a massive fire. The students of your school rendered their services and material help to the victims. Write a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. [5]

OR

- (B) You are Anand /Arti of 14, Model Town, Delhi. You have seen an advertisement in The Hindu for the post of Chief Chef in a 5-Star Hotel. Apply for the job with complete resume. Write in 125-150 words.

SECTION-C (LITERATURE)

5. Attempt ANY FIVE of the six questions given below, within 40 words each. [2×5=10]
- (i) What might be the significance of setting the story's events during Christmas? Justify your opinion [2]
- (ii) Gandhi was a lawyer himself. Examine how professional expertise helped in Champaran. [2]
- (iii) 'Beauty is best left undefined'. Support your position on this statement with your rationale, coupled with ideas of the poem. (A thing of beauty) [2]
- (iv) Describe the tigers created by Aunt Jenifer. [2]
- (v) 'He was telling her something true, something she must know'. Why does the narrator make this statement? [2]
- (vi) Why did Derry go back to Mr. Lamb's garden even after opposition? [2]
6. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120-150 words each. [4×2=8]
- (i) How did Edla bring about a change in the peddler? [4]
- (ii) How did Gandhiji use satyagraha and non-violence at Champaran to achieve his goal? [4]
- (iii) What clues did the answer sheet of Evans provide to the Governor? [4]