



**THE ANSWERS MUST BE ATTEMPTED ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED**

Question 1: Answer the following questions.

(5x4=20)

- i. What is personification? Elaborate it through Leisure.
- ii. Why the speaker of Patriot into Traitor remains optimistic even on the eve of death?
- iii. Discuss imagery that describes old age in All the World is a Stage.
- iv. Explain the three central images used by the poet in Hawk’s Monologue.
- v. How does the poet feel about modern civilization in the poem Autumn?

Question 2: Explain in your own words **ONE** of the following stanzas with reference to the context.

(Marks 10)

- a. And it grew both day and night.

Till it bore an apple bright.

And my foe beheld it shine,

And he knew that it was mine.

- b. The art of losing isn’t hard to master;

so many things seem filled with the intent

to be lost that their loss is no disaster.

Lose something every day. Accept the fluster

of lost door keys, the hour badly spent.

The art of losing isn’t hard to master.

Question 3: Write a Critical Appreciation of the poem When I have Fears by John Keats highlighting the style and poetic techniques used.

OR

Write a detailed summary of the poem The Solitary Reaper by William Wordsworth explaining the themes and poetic techniques used.

(Marks 15)

Question 4: Read the following passage and respond to the questions given at the end of the passage. (10+5=15 Marks)

All living things are made up of tiny units called cells. The cells are surrounded by a covering called a membrane. The membrane controls what moves in and out of the cell. Cells need many kinds of materials in order to thrive. They must have water, oxygen, glucose (sugar), sodium, potassium and a variety of other minerals. The body has to have a delivery system to get these materials where they need to go. In addition, every cell produces waste materials that it needs to get rid of.

The body has to have a method of waste collection and disposal. Like a fleet of trucks form a transport system to the pickup and deliver goods in the world, the body has a transport system, too. There are two types of transport: active transport, and passive transport.

Passive transport is easiest for the cells because they don't need to use any energy to make it happen. Diffusion is the simplest and most common form of passive transport. During the diffusion process, tiny particles of the materials that need to be delivered to the cells are spread through either a gas, like oxygen, or a liquid, like water. Areas with high concentrations of the materials slowly diffuse them to areas of low concentration of the materials. Osmosis is a unique form of passive transport that allows water to pass through the cell membrane but keeps most other materials out.

Active transport is used when the concentration of materials inside the cell is high, and the cell needs to push materials in to areas of high concentration of the materials. Unfortunately, this kind of transport requires the cell to work against the natural direction of diffusion. This causes the cell use energy. One example of this is how nerve cells work. They pump sodium out and pull potassium in. Although they must expend energy in this process, doing so allows them to thrive.

- 1) What is the covering around a cell called? (2 Marks)
- 2) How are active and passive transport different? (2 Marks)
- 3) What is osmosis? (2 Marks)
- 4) What comparison is made to help the reader of this passage better understand how materials are moved throughout the body? (2 Marks)
- 5) Name one type of cell that uses active transport. (2 Marks)
- 6) Write the Précis of the passage (5 Marks)