



## The Times Secondary School

Dillibazar, Kathmandu

First Terminal Examination – 2080

Grade: - XII

Set A

Full Marks:-75

Stream: Science

Pass Marks:-30

Subject: - English

Time : 3hrs

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate the full marks.*

**Attempt ALL questions.**

**1. Read the text and do the task.**

**[15]**

One of the most critically renowned paintings of the 19th-century modernist movement is the French painter Edouard Manet's masterwork, *A Bar at the Folies*. Originally belonging to the composer Emmanuel Chabrier, it is now in the possession of The Courtauld Gallery in London, where it has also become a favourite with the crowds.

The painting is set late at night in a nineteenth-century Parisian nightclub. A barmaid stands alone behind her bar, fitted out in a black bodice that has a frilly white neckline, and with a spray of flowers sitting across her décolletage. She rests her hands on the bar and gazes out forlornly at a point just below the viewer, not quite making eye contact. Also on the bar are some bottles of liquor and a bowl of oranges, but much of the activity in the room takes place in the reflection of a mirror behind the barmaid. Through this mirror we see an auditorium, bustling with blurred figures and faces: men in top hats, a woman examining the scene below her through binoculars, another in long gloves, even the feet of a trapeze artist demonstrating acrobatic feats above his adoring crowd. In the foreground of the reflection a man with a thick moustache is talking with the barmaid.

Although the Folies (-Bergère) was an actual establishment in late nineteenth-century Paris, and the subject of the painting was a real barmaid who worked there, Manet did not attempt to recapture every detail of the bar in his rendition. The painting was largely completed in a private studio belonging to the painter, where the barmaid posed with a number of bottles, and this was then integrated with quick sketches the artist made at the Folies itself.

Even more confounding than Manet's relaxed attention to detail, however, is the relationship in the painting between the activity in the mirrored reflection and that which we see in the unreflected foreground. In a similar vein to Diego Velazquez' much earlier work *Las Meninas*, Manet uses the mirror to toy with our ideas about which details are true to life and which are not. In the foreground, for example, the barmaid is positioned upright, her face betraying an expression of lonely detachment, yet in the mirrored reflection she appears to be leaning forward and to the side, apparently engaging in conversation with her moustachioed customer. As a result of this, the customer's stance is also altered. In the mirror, he should be blocked from view as a result of where the barmaid is

standing, yet Manet has re-positioned him to the side. The overall impact on the viewer is one of a dreamlike disjuncture between reality and illusion.

Why would Manet engage in such deceit? Perhaps for that very reason: to depict two different states of mind or emotion. Manet seems to be conveying his understanding of the modern workplace, a place – from his perspective – of alienation, where workers felt torn from their 'true' selves and forced to assume an artificial working identity. What we see in the mirrored reflection is the barmaid's working self, busy serving a customer. The front-on view, however, bears witness to how the barmaid truly feels at work: hopeless, adrift, and alone.

Ever since its debut at the Paris Salon of 1882, art historians have produced reams of books and journal articles disputing the positioning of the barmaid and patron in *A Bar at the Folies*. Some have even conducted staged representations of the painting in order to ascertain whether Manet's seemingly distorted point of view might have been possible after all. Yet while academics are understandably drawn to the compositional enigma of the painting, the layperson is always likely to see the much simpler, more human story beneath. No doubt this is the way Manet would have wanted it.

**The text has six paragraphs, A–F. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter on your answer sheet**

- description of how Manet created the painting
- aspects of the painting that scholars are most interested in
- the writer's view of the idea that Manet wants to communicate
- examples to show why the bar scene is unrealistic
- a statement about the popularity of the painting

**Complete each sentence with the correct beginning .**

- .....wanted to find out if the painting's perspective was realistic
- .....felt they had to work very hard at boring and difficult jobs
- .....wanted to understand the lives of ordinary people at the time
- .....felt like they had to become different people
- .....wanted to manipulate our sense of reality

**Answer the following questions.**

- Who was the first owner of *A Bar at the Folies*?
- What is the barmaid wearing?
- Which room is seen at the back of the painting?
- Who is performing for the audience?
- Where did most of the work on the painting take place?

**2. Write short answers to the following questions.**

**[5×2=10]**

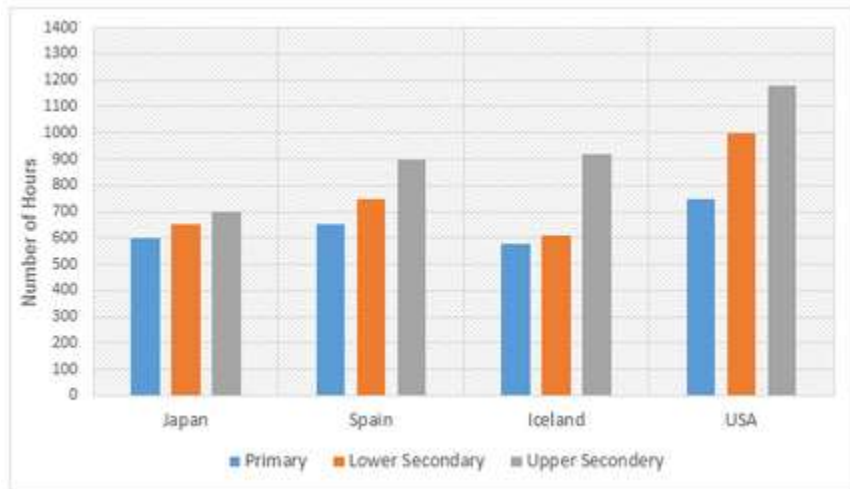
- How does Gaston disagree with his wife on Gouvernail's character? (**A Respectable Woman**)
- The author says, "I was not a good pupil, but I was a good listener." Justify it with the textual evidences. (**On Libraries**)

- c. Why do you think the author did not characterize the persons in the story with proper names? (**Neighbours** )
- d. What is the significant of intimate liberation for the speaker? (**I Was My Own Route**)
- e. What, according to the poet is Milkwood? (**Every Morning I Wake**)

**3. Write long answers to the following questions. [2×5=10]**

- a. Discuss the late eighteenth-century Nepali society as portrayed in terms of the relation between the king and his subjects as portrayed in the play. (**The Bull**)
- b. Dr. Rakesh is divided between a doctor and a son. As a son, he loves his father and worries about his weakening health but as a doctor he is strict on his father's diet and medicine. In your view, what else could Rakesh have done to make his father's final years more comfortable? (**A Devoted Son**)

**4. The bar charts below show the number of hours each teacher spent teaching in different schools in four different countries in 2001. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. [7]**



**5. Write an application applying for the job of your choice with an effective resume. [8]**

**6. Write an essay on The Importance of Family. In your essay, you can use these guiding questions. [10]**

- Why family is important to you.

- Why family is or is not important for society.
- How you think families will change in the future.'

**7. Do as indicated in brackets and rewrite the sentences. [10]**

- a. You ..... think it's funny, but I think it's pathetic.  
i. might ii. should iii. could
- b. A teacher along with the students ..... (has/ have) come. (**Agreement**)
- c. The entire winter season was dry this year. We had .....rain (Use **quantifier**)
- d. Could you tell me where the Market Street is?. (**Change in to WH question**)
- e. If you sell your stocks now, you .....much money for them. (**not/get**)
- f. In Nepal many girls get married....early age. ( **Preposition**)
- g. Ram is destroying our furniture. (**underline determiner**)
- h. You are failed in the terminal exam. (**Express regret** )
- i. Either the Kantipur or the Republica (be) used for the advertisement. (**Correct form of verb**)
- j. Lhasa has extremely cold weather in winter. Millions of tourists go there in January ( **Use appropriateConnective**)

**8. Do as instructed. [5]**

- a. "Don't give me the book, please," Sharmila said (**Change the speech**)
- b. My mother gets up at five o'clock. (**always**)
- c. Is it true that someone stole your car?. (**Change in to the passive form**)
- d. You are driving very fast. Would you please drive .....? (**a bit/ slowly**)
- e. A/An ..... person is extremely or excessively particular, exacting, or meticulous in taste or standards.  
i. arrogant ii. finicky iii. symbiotic

**The End**



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**Attempt ALL questions.**

### 1. Read the text and do the task.

[15]

Open your eyes in sea water and it is difficult to see much more than a murky, bleary green colour. Sounds, too, are garbled and difficult to comprehend. Without specialised equipment humans would be lost in these deep sea habitats, so how do fish make it seem so easy? Much of this is due to a biological phenomenon known as electroreception – the ability to perceive and act upon electrical stimuli as part of the overall senses. This ability is only found in aquatic or amphibious species because water is an efficient conductor of electricity.

Electroreception comes in two variants. While all animals (including humans) generate electric signals, because they are emitted by the nervous system, some animals have the ability – known as passive electroreception – to receive and decode electric signals generated by other animals in order to sense their location.

Other creatures can go further still, however. Animals with active electroreception possess bodily organs that generate special electric signals on cue. These can be used for mating signals and territorial displays as well as locating objects in the water. Active electroreceptors can differentiate between the various resistances that their electrical currents encounter. This can help them identify whether another creature is prey, predator or something that is best left alone. Active electroreception has a range of about one body length – usually just enough to give its host time to get out of the way or go in for the kill.

One fascinating use of active electroreception – known as the Jamming Avoidance Response mechanism – has been observed between members of some species known as the weakly electric fish. When two such electric fish meet in the ocean using the same frequency, each fish will then shift the frequency of its discharge so that they are transmitting on different frequencies. Doing so prevents their electroreception faculties from becoming jammed. Long before citizens' band radio users first had to yell "Get off my frequency!" at hapless novices cluttering the air waves, at least one species had found a way to peacefully and quickly resolve this type of dispute.

Electroreception can also play an important role in animal defences. Rays are one such example. Young ray embryos develop inside egg cases that are attached to the sea bed. The embryos keep their tails in constant motion so as to

pump water and allow them to breathe through the egg's casing. If the embryo's electroreceptors detect the presence of a predatory fish in the vicinity, however, the embryo stops moving (and in so doing ceases transmitting electric currents) until the fish has moved on. Because marine life of various types is often travelling past, the embryo has evolved only to react to signals that are characteristic of the respiratory movements of potential predators such as sharks.

Many people fear swimming in the ocean because of sharks. In some respects, this concern is well grounded – humans are poorly equipped when it comes to electroreceptive defence mechanisms. Sharks, meanwhile, hunt with extraordinary precision. They initially lock onto their prey through a keen sense of smell (two thirds of a shark's brain is devoted entirely to its olfactory organs). As the shark reaches proximity to its prey, it tunes into electric signals that ensure a precise strike on its target; this sense is so strong that the shark even attacks blind by letting its eyes recede for protection.

Normally, when humans are attacked it is purely by accident. Since sharks cannot detect from electroreception whether or not something will satisfy their tastes, they tend to "try before they buy", taking one or two bites and then assessing the results (our sinewy muscle does not compare well with plumper, softer prey such as seals). Repeat attacks are highly likely once a human is bleeding, however; the force of the electric field is heightened by salt in the blood which creates the perfect setting for a feeding frenzy. In areas where shark attacks on humans are likely to occur, scientists are exploring ways to create artificial electroreceptors that would disorient the sharks and repel them from swimming beaches.

There is much that we do not yet know concerning how electroreception functions. Although researchers have documented how electroreception alters hunting, defence and communication systems through observation, the exact neurological processes that encode and decode this information are unclear. Scientists are also exploring the role electroreception plays in navigation. Some have proposed that salt water and magnetic fields from the Earth's core may interact to form electrical currents that sharks use for migratory purposes.

### Choose the correct words from the text to complete the following sentences.

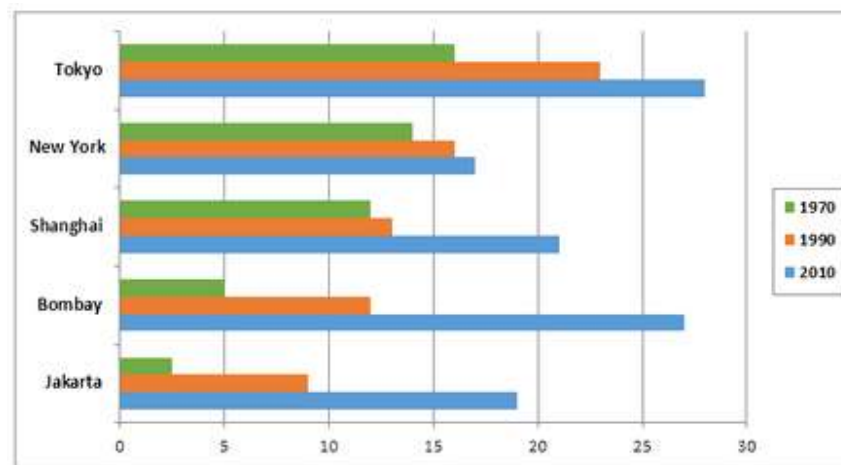
- Shark is a very effective hunter. Firstly, it uses its ..... to smell its target.
- When the shark gets close, it uses ..... to guide it toward an accurate attack.
- Within the final few feet the shark rolls its eyes back into its .....
- Humans are not popular food sources for most sharks due to their .....
- Nevertheless, once a shark has bitten a human, a repeat attack is highly possible as salt from the blood increases the intensity of the .....

The text has eight paragraphs, A–H. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A–H your answer sheet.

- how electroreception can be used to help fish reproduce
- a possible use for electroreception that will benefit humans
- the term for the capacity which enables an animal to pick up but not send out electrical signals
- why only creatures that live in or near water have electroreceptive abilities
- how electroreception might help creatures find their way over long distances

Answer the following questions.

- How electroreception can be used to help fish reproduce?
  - Why only creatures that live in or near water have electroreceptive abilities?
  - How electroreception might help creatures find their way over long distances
  - How some fish can avoid disrupting each other's electric signals?
  - What is central argument of the text? .
2. Write short answers to the following questions. [5×2=10]
- How does Gaston disagree with his wife on Gouvernail's character? (A **Respectable Woman**)
  - Sketch the character of Vina .(A **Devoted Son**)
  - Explain the poem as an urgency for female liberation. (I Was my Own **Route**)
  - How does the play make a satire on the feudal system? (The **Bull**)
  - What, according to the speaker, is a day? (A **Day**)
3. . Write long answers to the following questions. [2×5=10]
- A proverb says, "Nothing is pleasanter than exploring a library." Does this proverb apply in the essay? Explain (On **Libraries**)
  - A Nepali proverb says "Neighbors are companions for wedding procession as well as for funeral procession." Does this proverb apply in the story? Justify. (Neighbours)
4. The charts below show the growth in the population in some of the world's largest cities as well as the population distribution in urban and rural areas. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. [7]



5. Write an email to your friend explaining about advantages of morning walk. [8]
6. Garbage management is a big problem in most of the cities in Nepal. Write a letter to the editor to be published in the daily newspaper suggesting the ways of 'Solving Garbage Problems.' [10]
7. Do as indicated in brackets and rewrite the sentences. [10]
- It ..... got lost in the post. These things happen sometimes .( **Correct form of modal verb**)
  - Neither the MPs nor the Prime Minister (have) felt regret for the party split. (**Agreement**)
  - You can come today. I haven't got .....to do. (Use **quantifier**)
  - In spite of his poor eyesight,..... (Use **Connective**)
  - How she goes to school ? (Type of the question)
  - This prize is for.....four students. (Put **each or every**)
  - Ravi is calling his mother.(**underline determiner**)
  - She is not ... her duty.(**Put appropriate preposition**)
  - i. The invitation is for one person. I don't mind whether you or she (come) to the party. (**Correct form of verb**)
  - j. Kalam was a philosopher . . . he was born in poor family.(**Relative clause**)
8. Do as instructed. [5]
- Let's have a break,.....? (Question Tag)
  - I drink my tea with milk. ( **Appropriate place of generally**).
  - Ram has decorated the house. (Change in to the **passive form**)
  - You are lost in the crowd. (**Express your wish** )
  - ..... means to turn or spin around and around quickly
    - Twirl
    - Fold
    - Fetter

The End