

Higher Secondary Examination-2013
Sub. - Special English
Class-XII

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

Instruction:

1. Read the questions carefully and answer them.
2. Read all the instructions carefully before attempting the questions.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Marks are indicated against the questions.

1(A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given that follow:

Science, like the bookies, welcomes all speculation. We must all, if we can, add our mite to the sum of knowledge. Sherlock Holmes wrote a monograph on the trivial subject of tobacco ash; Darwin's treatise on earthworms is well known; and now, in a humble way, I attempt to throw some light on the Abominable snowman. Nearly all the evidence I have collected on behalf of his existence consists of footprints, but if fingerprints can hang a man I see no reason why footprints should not establish the existence of one. Recently, however, I come upon some more substantial evidence which I shall deal with last. It is fitting that the starting point of our inquiry should be Mount - Everest - mountain whose summit is still untrodden, which was for long itself mysterious, and upon which strange things have happened. Let us go back then to Colonel Bury's discovery in 1921, when the prodigy was born. A godfather was at hand in Darjeeling for the christening.

Questions:

- (i) How did the author justify his contribution to the sum of knowledge about the Abominable Snowman? 2
- (ii) Find out the opposite words from extract for the following. 1
- (a) Relating to the less important things.
- (b) Very good or pleasant. 1
- (iii) Find out the word from the extract which has the same meaning small amount of 5th. 1
- (B) Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

O may she line like some green laurel Rooted in one dear perpetual place. My mind, because the minds that I have loved,
The sort of beauty that I have approved, Prosper but little, has dried up of late, Yet knows that t be choked with hate May well be of all evil chances chief If there's no hatred in a mind Assault and battery of the wind can never tear the linnet from the leaf.

Questions:

- (i) What sort of beauty does the poet solicit for his daughter?
- (ii) Find out the words from the extract which have the same meanings.
- (a) Continuing for ever in the same way.
- (b) Dominated.
- (iii) Give the 'Noun' from of the world 'prosper'.
2. Answer any two of the following questions: 12
- (i) What are the five strategic threats to the global water system as described by AI Gore?
- (ii) Write a short note on sonnet and briefly describe Milton's feelings on his having arrived at the age of twenty three?

- (iii) Discuss the elements of pathos in the "Dream Children A Reverie".
- (iv) Give the critical appreciation of the poem, dealing with Keats attitude to the season and the pictorial quality of 'Ode to Autumn'.
3. Answer any two of the following questions: 8
- (i) How does the poetess propose to sanctify her association with the casuarinas tree and why?
- (ii) The speaker considers his fate better than, that of others. Why and how in 'The last Ride Together'.
- (iii) How according to Dr. Karan Singh can the youth repay their debt to society?
- (iv) What is Einstein's theory of education?
4. Do as directed (any five). 5
- (i) I was told about the truth. (change the voice)
- (ii) Neeraj said, "How foolishly you have acted". (change the)
- (iii) The father came into the room. The son got up from the bed. (combine the sentences using no sooner than)
- (iv) The boy went to market to buy some sugar. (Rewrite the sentence using adverb clause)
- (v) No other peak is so high as Everest of the Himalaya. (change into superlative degree)
- (vi) The question is so difficult. No one can answer it. (Combine the pair of sentences using relative clause)
- (vii) Why did he leave the town Nobody knew this. (combine the sentences using noun clause)
5. Do as directed (any five). 5

- (i) How many syllables are there in the word 'environmental' three, five, six, four.
 - (ii) Which is the appropriate syllable structure of the word 'locally'.
CV - CV- CV, VC-CV-CV, CV-CV-VC.
 - (iii) Give the American English Variant of the following sentence.
No, we haven't got one.
 - (iv) Give British spelling of the word 'draft'.
 - (v) Write the syllable division of the word 'discipline'.
 - (vi) Mark the stress for the word 'record' as a noun.
6. Answer any one of the following questions. 9
- (i) How did Rajam bring about reconciliation between his fighting friends?
 - (ii) Describe the spirit of liberty which the students were enjoying after the examination.
7. Answer any two of the following question. 6
- (i) What were the similarities between Swaminathan and Samuel the Pea?
 - (ii) What changes Swaminathan observe in his fathers behaviour towards him before the examination.
 - (iii) Why did Swaminathan go to infant standard? What did he find children doing there?
8. Answer any one of the following questions. 9
- (i) Write the critical appreciation of the play 'The Silver Box'.
 - (ii) Write the character sketch of Jack Barthwick.
9. Answer any two of the following questions. 6

- (i) Describe the meeting between unknown lady and Mr. Barthwick in your own words. What is the outcome of this meeting.
 - (ii) Write the proceedings of the two little girls in the Court.
 - (iii) Give an account of the way the silver Box was recovered from the residence of Jones.
10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

If we wish to maintain democracy, not merely in form, but also in fact, what must we do? The first thing in my judgment we must do is to hold fast to constitutional methods of achieving our social and economic objectives. The second thing we must do is to observe the caution which John Sturat Mill has given to all who are interested in the maintenance of democracy, namely, not 'to lay their liberties at the feet of even a great man, or to trust him with powers which enable him to subvert their institutions. There is nothing wrong in being grateful to great men who have rendered life - long services to the county. But there are limits to gratefulness. As it has been said by the Irish Patriot Daniel O' Cannel, no man can be grateful at the cost of his honour, no woman can be grateful at the cost of her chastity and no nation can be grateful at the cost of its liberty. This caution is far more necessary in the case of Indian than in the case of any other country. Bhakti in religion of the soul. But in politics, Bhakti or hero worship is a sure road to degradation and to eventual dictatorship.

The third thing we must make our political democracy a social democracy as will. Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of it social democracy social democracy is a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity are not to be treated

Life is real life is earnest!

And the graue is not its good, 'Dust thou art, to dust returnest' was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow. Is our destined end or was, But to act that each tomorrow. Finds us farther than today.

In the world's broad field of battle. In the bivouac of life,

Be not like dumb driven cattle. Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant,

Let the dead in the living present.

Heart within and God o'erhead.

Questions:

- (i) What does the poet say about the past and the future? 2
- (ii) Find the word from the passage for the following.
- (a) A temporary camp or shelter. 1
- (b) Melancholy. 1
- (c) Very serious and sincere. 1
- Q.12 Write an essay on anyone of the following topics. 10
- (i) Ambition of my life.
- (ii) Science and Technology.
- (iii) The Value of Discipline in our life.
- (iv) Population explosion.
- (v) Need of Games and sports in our life.
- Q.13 You are Amit/Amita, 5

Residing at 21A Saket Nagar Bhopal. Write a letter, complaining to the supervisor, M.P. Electricity Board, Bhopal regarding the frequent break - down in electricity supply in your area.

Or

You are Sumit/Aastha a student of class XII. You are asked to prepare a speech for the morning assembly on the following topic.

"Deforestation is deteriorating the ecosystem"

Prepare your speech taking help from the following points.

- (i) Importance of trees.
- (ii) Services that trees provide.
- (iii) Usefulness to animals.
- (iv) Deforestation all global warming.
- (v) Deteriorating ecosystem.

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Model Answer

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

1(A) (i) Author justified his contribution to the sum of knowledge by saying that science, like bookies welcomes all speculation. He has collected evidences of Abominable snowman's existence, consists of footprints but he says if fingerprints can hang a man there is no reason why footprints should not establish the existence of one.

- (ii) (a) Substantial.
- (b) Abominable.
- (iii) Mite.

Instructions: a, b, c - 1 mark for correct answer and 'd' 2 mark for correct content and structure

(B) (i) The poet solicits for his daughter a life of beauty accompanied by natural kindness and heart - evening courtesy and magnanimity, without intellectual hatred and opinionated mind.

- (ii) (a) Perpetual.
- (b) Chocked.
- (iii) Prosperity.

Instructions: a, b, c - 1 mark for correct answer and 'd' 2 mark for correct content and structure

2. (i) Answer any two.

Albert Gore was one of the first politicians to grasp seriousness of climate change. He identifies five major threats to the global water system. The first strategic threats to the global water system is redistribution of fresh water supply. Fresh water is only of the total

amount of water on the earth. Most of that is locked away as ice in Antarctica and the lesser extent in Greenland, the north polar ice cap and the mountain glaciers. Groundwater makes up for most of what remains, leaving less than 01 percent for all the lakes, creeks, streams, rivers and rainfalls it is distributed unevenly throughout the world.

Global warming raises the sea-level in several ways. Higher average temperatures result in the melting of glaciers, in ice being discharged into the ocean from the ice caps of Antarctica and Greenland. Another threat to the earth's water system is widespread deforestation. The destruction of a forest can affect the hydrological cycle in a given area just as surely as the disappearance of a large inland sea. World wide contamination of water resources is another threat to the global water system, with the chemical pollutants produced by industrial civilization. the pressure in the Third world represents the biggest major strategic threat to the global water system.

We must take care of global water system. We must not poison or waste them without thought for the future.

(ii) Sonnet is a short poem of fourteen lines expressing one single thought or emotion at a time. It owes its popularization to the 14th century Italian poet. John Milton uses the original Italian (Petrarchan) form to express his devotion to God, or sublime feelings. In this form, the poem is divided into two parts - the Octave and the sestet. William Shakespeare naturalises the form, as the English sonnet different from Italian.

'On his being arrived at the age of twenty three' is Milton's reflections on his late maturing. Here, he blames Time for stealing

away his youth without repining his poetic talent. He feels that it has approached in such a manner that he could not notice it. He could not achieve the height of his poetic talent. He find himself to be cheated or deceived by the time. The poet is not happy at all. The poet, in the end consoles himself by thinking that it is the will of God. The dominating passion of his life is to justify the ways of God to man and write in praise of God.

Instructions: ans. 2 (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) 4 mark for correct content and 2 mark for correct structure and spelling

(iii) Charles Lamb is famous as the Prince of English essayist. He is remembered for his excellent autobiographical essays.

'Dream children: A Reverie' presented an unfulfilled desire of the essayist, Charles Lamb. At the time of writing this essay, the death of his elder brother, John Lamb was fresh and heavy on his mind. In his youth he had a disappointing love affair with a girl Ann Simmons, who afterwards married a man named Bartrum. He wanted family and children but they were denied to him in actual life. His life was full of tragedy. In his childhood he was a lame-footed boy. He was living with his sister Mary, who was subject to the fits of madness.

All these strands of his life went to make the essay full of a family had been revealed through imaginary children, John and Alice. His loveable grandmother. Field was victimised by cruel disease, cancer. His elder brother, John's death was unbearable for him. Deepening loneliness of his real life had been clearly reflected in the essay.

(iv) John Keats' poetry is remarkable for its pictorial quality and exquisite use of imagery.

'Ode to Autumn', the last of Keats' odes is remarkable for its appeal to the senses, its word pictures and imagery. In the first stanza, Autumn is represented as a season of mists and mellow fruitfulness. It is a close bosom friend of the warming sun. Autumn is pictured as bringing all the fruits of earth to maturity in readiness for harvesting. The second stanza pictures Autumn as a harvester, a crop-cutter, a reaper and a cider maker. The third is a stanza of Autumn's colours and music. If spring has its songs, autumn too has its sounds and songs. In the last stanza the close of the year is associated with sunset.

Thus we can say that Keats was one of the greatest. In this poem picture follows picture in quite succession and each picture is remarkable for its vividness and minuteness of detail. All these pictures of Autumn make the poem human and universal for its use of concrete imagery.

3. (i) The poetess, Toru Dutt proposes to sanctify her association with the tree by composing a sacred verse. Casuarina tree is dear to the poetess because in her childhood beneath it she had played with her brother Abju and more in the world. She has great respect and personal affinity with the tree. In her memory she has a noble image of the tree. Therefore she gladly would compose a poem in its honour. Thus she would spare 'casuarina tree' from oblivion's curse and through her song she would make the tree immortal.
- (ii) 'The Last Ride Together' is an optimistic poem by Robert Browning. It depicts the emotions of a last ride permitted to the speaker by his beloved. In this poem a lover reflects on human life. He realises that all work hard to achieve their objectives in this

world. Despite lifelong work man can achieve very little. Actual achievements are small in comparison with the past aspirations.

In the poem the last ride together the lover aspires for his beloved's love but fails. Yet he is not discouraged. Comparing his achievement with that of statesman, a soldier, a poet or a musician he is consoled to think that he gets at least a chance to enjoy the last ride with his beloved.

(iii) Dr. Karan Singh urges the youth of India to develop physical, intellectual, patriotic and spiritual qualities to fulfill their responsibilities towards the nation.

According to Dr. Karan Singh, to repay their debt to society the youth of India must not waste a single moment of academic life in futile or disruptive pursuits, but strain every nerve to become able and efficient in their respective fields of study so that they can serve India with greater efficiency. They must not waste their time in getting involved in party politics and intrigues.

(iv) Albert Einstein was a young boy of extraordinary talent who finds his school too hateful a place to learn. One day Mr. Braun, the history teacher asked Einstein when did the Prussian defeat the French at Waterloo. He replied that he did not know. The teacher scolded him. Then Einstein told the teacher that he could not see any point in learning dates. One could always look them up in a book.

According to Einstein it was not facts that matter but ideas. He did not see any point in learning dates of battles, or even which of armies killed more men. He was more interested in learning why those soldiers were trying to kill each other.

Though he had his own views about education, but in no way he was disrespectful to the teachers.

Instructions: ans. 3 (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) 2 mark for correct content and 2 mark for correct structure and spelling

4. (i) Someone told me about the truth.
 (ii) Neeraj exclaimed with surprise that I had acted very foolishly.
 (iii) No sooner did the father into the room than the son got up from the bed.
 (iv) The boy went to market so that he may buy some sugar.
 (v) Everest is the highest peak of Himalaya.
 (vi) The question is so difficult that no one can answer it.
 (vi) Nobody knew why did he leave the town.

Instructions:

1 mark for each correct answer.

5. (i) Five.
 (ii) CV-CV-CV
 (iii) No, We didn't get any.
 (iv) Draught.
 (v) Di-sci-pline.
 (vi) Record.

Instructions:

1 mark for each correct answer.

Instruction 1 mark for each correct answer

6. (i) Swami and Friends' was the first novel of R.K. Narayan, which captured many characteristics of Indian life while retaining a unique identity of its own.

Rajam was a fresh arrival in the First A. He was sensible boy and a very good student too. He invited his fighting friends by a trick since he wanted the reconciliation between them.

When Swaminathan and Mani came to Rajam's house, they played a prank on Rajam by acting as a blind kitten and a blind puppy. But as they came to know about their enemies presence, they were shocked. By flattering and comforting them Rajam tackled the situation. And after the round of eating that followed, Rajam started a lecture on friendship.

Rajam said impressive things about friendship, quoting from his book the story of the dying old man and the faggots, which proved that union was strength. A friend in need was a friend indeed. He then started giving hair raising accounts of what hell had in store for persons who fostered enmity. After listening, what was written in the Vedas a shudder went through the company. The company was greatly impressed. Rajam then invited everyone to come forward and say that they would have no more enemies. He there open the cupboard and displayed the prized. Rajam was sweating with his peace making efforts. In a short while, Pea was capturing a tiny box, Mani was sharpening a knife on his palm on; Sankar was fingering a thick bound notebook; any Swaminathan was jealously clasping a green engine to his bosom.

Thsu Rajam successfully brought about reconciliation between his fighting friends.

(ii) 'Swami and Friends' was the first novel of R.K. Narayan in which we found how Swaminathan and his friends were indulged in mischief and childhood pranks.

After the examination there was joy on every face and good fellowship in every word. The mood was such that there would have been roars of laughter at anything. After the headmaster's speech and prayer the storm burst. With the loudest, lustiest cries, the gathering flooded out of the hall in one body.

Mani did some brisk work at the school gate, snatching from all sorts of people ink-bottles and pens, and destroying them. Around him was a crowd seething with excitement and joy. Ecstatic shrieks went up as each article of stationery was destroyed. One or two little boys feebly protested. But Mani wrenched the ink-bottles from their hands, tore their caps, and poured ink over their clothes. He had a small band of assistants, among whom Swaminathan was prominent. Overcome by the mood of the hour, he had spontaneously emptied his ink-bottle over his own head and had drawn rightful dark circles under his eyes with dripping ink. A triumphant cry from a hundred throats went in the air. When Mani asked to bring Singaram's turban for dyeing, Singaram rushed towards them and dispersed them.

So, such was the spirit of liberty, enjoyed by the students after the examination depicted by the novelist. It should be a celebration, humour and energy of day to day life.

Instruction 5 marks for correct content

2 marks for correct structure

2 marks for correct spelling

7. (i) Swaminathan and his friend Samuel, the Pea both were just ordinary, no outstanding virtues of muscle or intellect they possess. Both were apprehensive, weak and nervous about the things bond

between them was laughter they were able to see together the same absurdities and incongruities in things. When Swaminathan's friends called him, Swaminathan had a wild impulse to stamp on the Pea's leg and laugh.

(ii) Swaminathan observed that his father was changing for the worse. He was becoming fussy and difficult. If Swaminathan was seen anywhere in the house he was hunted down and sent to his desk. He was instructed to sleep at nine o'clock because he had to study a bit in the morning. His father wanted him to study hard and answer well in the examination. His father drove him the point by saying that his juniors would become his class mates.

(iii) Swaminathan went to infant standard because his geography teacher was absent and he had a free period.

Swaminathan found the children dabbling in the wet clay, trying to shape models. He was filled with contempt to see them. He thought that it was meaningless to do such things at school. They could do these things in the backyard of their houses. School was for more serious things like geography arithmetic and English. When he saw children making noise, swinging their legs, he caused his ears and twisted his mouth in resentment.

Instruction 2 marks for correct content

1 mark for structure & spelling

8. (i) 'The Silver Box' was John Galsworthy's first play. In this play he took up specific social grievances such as the double standard of justice as applied to the upper and lower classes.

The central theme of the play was the operation of law as it affected the rich and the poor. There were two groups in the play. One

consisted of a liberal M.P., his arrogant wife and his spoilt son. They had wealth, position and outward respectability. They could easily buy detectives, constables magistrates. And finally the scales of justice were tilted in their favour.

The other group consisted of Jones, his wife and children. They were poor, miserable and defenseless. They were charged with theft and violence. Jones was found guilty of assaulting a public servant on duty. He could not hire any advocate to defend him. He argued his own case but his voice was muffled and he was sent to prison with hard labour.

'The Silver Box' a three act play called by author a 'social comedy' but it was comic only in portraying the characters satirically. John Barthwick who always seemed to talk about principals but turned cool the moment his own interest were threatened. Then his wife who would favour her good for nothing son at all cost. Her son Jack was a debauch, a thief and a liar. On the other hand for Mrs. Jones and her children the play was a 'social tragedy'. She was arrested for the crime committed by her husband. In the end she was left alone and without a job to starve. Jack who was equally guilty of stealing a purse of unknown lady was given a clean chit from the court.

The law in our s called civilized society had taken the place of ancient tyrants. Our prevailing social structure was maintained through laws so these laws should be operative for all, rich and poor alike.

(ii) Galsworthy's characters were neither glorious nor outright villains. Most of them were ordinary men and women. Jack Barthwick

belonged to the aristocratic family, though he himself was a spoiled and dissolute Youngman. His father, John Barthwick, M.P. was a rich and influential person. Jack was pampered further by his mother. He went to study at oxford where everybody drank, freely. He admitted this fact with shameless pride.

Jack spent money recklessly. He issued a cheque which was dishonoured by the bank. He snatched away the purse of a lady in a drunken fit of anger. Even his father called him nuisance to the society, dangerous and criminal. His conduct was unjustifiable.

He allowed Jones to enter in his house and to drink, smoke and take away whatever he liked. But in the court he refused to recognize him.

Jack Barthwick was guilty of the same offence as Jones. Both had stolen and made to stand in the witness box. But Jack was shielded by his father. He went scot free while Jones got one month's rigorous imprisonment.

However Jack was not a deliberate thief. He was a product of an unjust system and economic order.

Instruction 5 marks for correct content

2 marks for correct structure

2 marks for correct spelling

9. (i) One day an unknown lady with dark eyes and pretty figure entered in Mr. Barthwick's house. In fact, she wanted to see Jack Barthwick who had taken her reticule which contained all her money. She asserted that she did not want to make any fuss but she had come to take her money back. Last night they had a quarrel. Jack was so drunk that he did not remember anything.

Through this meeting, Jack Barthwick's true character was revealed. It served a useful dramatic purpose also Jack was drunkard, debauch and a thief. In other words, he was as guilty as Jones.

(ii) 'The Silver Box' focused on the suffering of poor families as a result of unemployment and poverty. The two little girls' case showed how children suffered the most when homes were broken Livens was jobless. His wife had broken up his home. He kept his daughters in his sister's house but she had eight children of her own so she could not feed them. And finally the two little girls were sent to a home for destitute children.

(iii) When Mrs. Jones shaked out her husband's coat, the silver box dropped from the pocket. Jones told her that he did not want to take it. He took it when he was in liquor and he would throw it in the water when he would go out. But Mrs. Jones wanted to give it back to Mr. Barthwick. Meanwhile snow, a detective, appointed by Mr. Barthwick came in plain clothes there and took the silver box. Snow scrutinized the crest, cypher and letter J.B. on the box and was sure that it was the same which was stolen from Mr. Barthwick's house.

Instructions 2 marks for correct content

1 mark for correct structure & spelling

10. (i) We wish to maintain democracy we must hold fast the constitutional methods of achieving our social and economical objectives, not to lay liberties at the feet of even a great man and try hard to make a political democracy a social democracy as well.

(ii) Irish patriot Daniel O'Connell, said "no nation can be grateful at the cost of its liberty."

- (iii) We must make our political democracy a social democracy as well because political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of it social democracy.
 - (iv) They are not to be treated as separate items in a trinity because they form a union of trinity in the sense that to divorce one from the other is to defeat the very purpose of democracy.
 - (v) (a) Subvert.
(b) Render.
 - (vi) (a) Enforcement.
(b) Obedience.
11. (i) The poet says that past is dead so bury it and trust no future, however pleasant it may be.
- (ii) (a) Bivouac.
(b) Mournful.
(c) Earnest.

Instructions 1 mark for content 1 mark for structure

12. Population Explosion.

India is the second largest populous country in the world. A developing nation by economic status, India cannot afford to increase her population, China, the most population, China, the most populous country has been able to achieve a population growth rate of almost zero.

The population bomb is ticking away and we are doing nothing serious and effective in the matter. It negates all our economical growth and development because sustained progress and development are impossible without stability in the rate of population growth.

Illiteracy, poverty, backwardness, casteism and religious fundamentalism are other major factors of population explosion in India.

The rural population demands more off - springs as they need more people for agriculture. Add to this early marriages and lack of proper devices for avoiding conception. Every family demands a son from the newcomer bride which leads to abortions in favour of the male child. The girl child is neglected in rural as well as in urban areas.

We are passing through an economic revolution. If the fruits of this revolution are to percolate to the masses and to be felt by common man there must be an earnest Endeavour so that increase in resources is not rendered meaningless by our ever growing members.

Economic development cannot catch up with the ever increasing requirements of the situation.

The population increase is both a challenge and an opportunity. We must take it as such and do all in our power to make the best of it. Family planning and planning for economic prosperity are the only alternatives before us, only that way lies our solution and the salvation of the human race.

The solution to the major problem have be devised quickly. Some of the solutions are.

The status of the girl child must be elevated to the one of respect in rural as well as in the urban societies. Female literacy programmes would help to control population growth.

The laws prescribing, the minimum ages for boys and girls for marriage should be enforced strictly.

The contraception devices like condoms, IUDs etc. are not easily available in rural areas which generate population pressures. The rural areas must be supplied with liberal quantities of such devices. The doctors and nurses of Primary Health centres must take additional responsibility of counseling the rural women on family planning issues.

A populous India is a threat for her citizens and social and economic stability. We must bring down this alarming growth rate. If India wants to avoid a social and economic disaster in the next millennium, she must handle this complicated issue with utmost seriousness. Collective efforts of government and people will save India from the menace of population growth.

Instructions- Introduction- 2 marks

Body -4 marks

Conclusion -2 marks

Construction & Spelling - 2 marks

Instructions: 2 marks for add, date & salutation

2 marks for body

1 mark for subscription.

Instructions: 1 mark for proper formatting

3 marks for heading, body

1 mark for word limit.

13. Respected Principal, Teachers and my fellow school mates, I, Sumit/Aastha am drawing your attention how Deforestation is deteriorating the ecosystem.

Trees are important to us for many reasons. Green trees yield food by photosynthesis. Through photosynthesis we get oxygen. Trees

absorb harmful gas carbon-di-oxide. Trees give us timber, raisins, fruits and many other things. Trees provide food and shelter to the animals and the birds.

Wide-spread deforestation is deteriorating the ecosystem. It affects the hydrological cycle. Destruction of forests cause global warming which subsequently bad to melting of polar ice. Increasing warmth magnifies the green house effect.

Or

21A, Saket Nagar\

31/08/2012

To,

The Supervisor

MPEB Bhopal

Sub.: Frequent breakdown of electricity.

Respected Sir,

I would like to draw your attention towards the irregular supply of electricity to this town. Infact, it has gone from bad to worse.

Now it seems that those were the better days for at least one knew when there was a cut. It appears that M.P.E.B. has decided to punish the inhabitants at the dead of night. It is highly irregular and erotic, without electricity, we do not get the tap water in the morning. Life has become painful. The secondary board's examinations are at hand.

Therefore I request the authorities to look into the matter and take a necessary action to improve the situation.

Yours faithfully

Amit/Amita