

बिहार विद्यालय परीक्षा समिति, पटना

वर्ष 2017 का मॉडल प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तरमाला



vaxth

1/English1/2

## English (100 marks) (XII)

### Model Set - I

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।

Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।

Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

### Group - A

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3  
(a) You are too lazy to walk. (Remove 'too')  
(b) Human nature cannot change. (Into Interrogative)  
(c) Can a man live for ever? (Into Assertive)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3  
(a) You ..... give up smoking.  
(b) ..... God bless her!  
(c) You ..... respect your elders.
3. Combine the following simple sentences into one complex sentence : 3  
(a) You will waste your time. It is certain.  
(b) He was found guilty. He was hanged.  
(c) This is the house. I built it.
4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3  
(a) My father said to me, "Two and two is four."  
(b) He said to me, "Where are you going?"  
(c) The teacher said to me, "Man is mortal."
5. Write an essay in about 150 words on any one of the following : 10  
(a) Unity is strength (b) Pollution  
(c) Benefits of Yoga (d) The Season you like most  
(e) The value of discipline

6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) They are playing cricket.  
 (b) Someone stole my book.  
 (c) He laughs at me.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3
- (a) She ..... (go) to Delhi last week.  
 (b) Columbus ..... (discover) America.  
 (c) They just ..... (finish) the work.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly: 3
- (a) Get into                      (b) Keep on                      (c) Look at
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (i) मेरी माँ 5 बजे सुबह से काम कर रही है ।  
 (ii) यदि मैं पक्षी होता तो आकाश में उड़ता ।  
 (iii) मैंने उसे पार्क में बैठे हुए देखा ।  
 (iv) हमें सत्य बोलना चाहिए ।  
 (v) गंगा को प्रदूषित नहीं करना चाहिए ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7
- Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809. He was a self made man. His father was a poor farmer. Abraham Lincoln worked first as a wood-cutter. But he wanted to make progress in life. He learnt how to read and write. He got a job as clerk, then he was a store-keeper and then a postmaster. He studied law in spare time. He became a lawyer. He took up politics. Soon he was well-known as an orator. In 1860 he made a famous speech against slavery. At that time, slaves were kept in the southern states of America. Same year he was elected president of America. He was a great and good man. He was the greatest President of the United States.
11. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12
- Jumman had an old relation, a maternal aunt, who had some property. Thus she transferred to him by a deed on the understanding that she would be well-looked after. So long as the deed remained unregistered, non was so obliging to the old lady as her nephew, non so considerate to her. Her every wish was anticipated and cheerfully carried out. But everything changed the moment the deed was registered. Jumman, who used to wait dottingly on his old aunt now became supremely indifferent. His wife, Kariman, went even further. She grudged even the little food that the old lady ate. No meal was now serve to her without Kariman letting loose a barb or two dipped in gall. The very bread that the aunt ate seemed to be seasoned with the meal of abuse. And this went on mounting. Kariman would

say, "How long is the old hag going to live?" by giving us a few acres of waste land, she thinks she had bought us.

Questions :

- (i) Who had a maternal aunt?
- (ii) Who was Kariman?
- (iii) Whose wish was anticipated and cheerfully carried out?
- (iv) Who became supremely indifferent after the registration of the deed?

**Group-B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

- (a) John Keats
- (b) Rupert Brooke
- (c) Walt Whitman
- (d) D.H. Lawrence
- (e) T.S. Eliot

List - B

- (I) The Soldier
- (II) Song of Myself
- (III) To Autumn
- (IV) Macavity: The Mystery Cat
- (V) Snake

13. Name the poets who wrote the following lines : 5

- (a) I harbour for good or bad, I permit to speak at every hazard,  
Nature without check with original energy.
- (b) For he's the master criminal who can defy the law.  
He's the bafflement of Scotland yard, the Flying Squad's despair.
- (c) Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they?  
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too –
- (d) There is a house now far away where once  
I received love. That woman died,  
The house withdrew into silence, snakes moved.
- (e) Cold, impossible, ahead  
Lists the mountain's lovely head  
Whose white waterfall could bless  
Travellers in their last distress.

14. Write in short, the summary of any one of the following poems : 5

- (a) Sweetest Love I Do Not Verify
- (b) Macavity: The Mystery Cat
- (c) An Epitaph
- (d) Fire-Hymn

**Group-C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3

- (a) Ideas That Have Helped Mankind

- (b) A Child Is Born  
(c) Bharat Is My Home.
16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2  
(a) Dr. Radha Krishnan never lost his faith in .....  
(b) In many traditional societies in Africa and India, the biological family is deliberately weakened by enforced .....
17. Summarise one of the following pieces : 10  
(a) How Free is the Press (b) India Through Traveller's Eye  
(c) The Artist

**Group - D**

18. Name the authors of the following books: 5  
(a) David Copperfield  
(b) Arms And The Man  
(c) Paradise Lost  
(d) Coolie  
(e) As You Like It
19. Write a short note on the future of English in India? 5  
Or  
Write a short note on Middle English.
20. Name any five Indian English novelists. 5  
Or  
Name any five English poets.

**Answer**

1. (a) You are so lazy that you cannot walk.  
(b) Can human nature change?  
(c) A man cannot live for ever.
2. (a) Should  
(b) May  
(c) Ought to
3. (a) It is certain that you will waste your time.  
(b) He was hanged because he was found guilty.  
(c) This is the house I built.
4. (a) My father told me that two and two is four.  
(b) He asked me where I was going.  
(c) The teacher told me that man is mortal.

## **5. (a) Unity is strength**

The proverb 'Unity is Strength' shows the value of unity in life. Unity helps us in enjoying every moment of life. In the good moments of a marriage, in the sad moments of sickness and death, it is the unity of the well wishers that makes the pleasure great and despair less. A united family, a united society or a united nation is always powerful. The story of the farmer and his quarrelling sons is well known to everyone. The sons could easily break each stick separately. But when the sticks were tied into a bundle, nobody could break the bundle.

We can learn the same lesson from an army. The strength of an army is the strength of all the soldiers acting together as one. Similarly, the success of a hockey team or cricket team is the result of united efforts. We should follow this principle in our personal lives. We should never indulge in quarrel with our friends and relatives.

## **5(b) Pollution**

Pollutants are the key elements or components of pollution which are generally waste materials of different forms. Pollution disturbs our ecosystem and the balance and the balance in the environment. With rise of population and increase in industries, the problem of pollution is becoming more serious. Nowadays, the air, soil and water are polluted. The water of river is no longer suitable for drinking. The air is no longer fit for breathing. Release of industrial waste, mining and deforestation exploits the soil.

Pollution not only affects human beings but also affects the nature, plants, fruits, vegetables, forests, animals etc. It is crucial to control pollution as the nature, wildlife and human life are precious gifts to the mankind. We must take steps to reduce pollution.

## **5(c) Benefits of Yoga**

Yoga is one of the most used methods in the mind-body connection. Yoga refers to a type of exercise based on controlled breathing, diet, exercise and a series of physical postures. Yoga is very useful because it helps us to control our mind, contributes to health and works as a stress-reducer. The term 'Yoga' means union. A Yogi's ultimate aim is to attain this union with the eternal self with the help of mental and physical exercise. The entire credit goes to maharshi Patanjali, the founder and father of Yoga.

Yoga is an art which takes into purview the mind, the body and the soul. Today Baba Ramdev is spearheading the Yoga movement to make India and Indians healthy and wise.

## **5(d) The season you like most**

In India we have four seasons—summer, rainy, winter and spring. Each season has some special features. In summer the days and nights are very hot. In the rainy season we get abundant rainfall. The winter is the season of cold. Each season is good in itself.

Different people like different season. Everybody has his own likes and dislikes. Of all the seasons I like the winter season most. There are various reason for it. In winter we get vegetables and fruits in plenty. These are comparatively cheap in this season. We can work hard in this season. Our body does not sweat. We are not easily tired. We can digest our food easily. We put on warm clothes. The sunshine is very pleasant in the morning and afternoon in this season. We find this season the most convenient time for holding picnic in the open air. Other seasons have their usefulness but I think winter gives us greater comfort and pleasure.

### 5(e) Discipline

Discipline is a basic necessity of life. The proper growth of life is impossible if there is no discipline in it. Discipline is necessary in every sphere of life. It is necessary in schools and colleges. Students should be respectful to their teachers. The teacher should show proper respect to the principal. This surely helps in the progress of a institution. Discipline makes life harmonious and useful.

Discipline is a must in the shaping of human character. It trains our mind. Man by temperament does not like restraints. Discipline gives restraint. It fixes spell of work and play. It shows us correcting our paths of life. It teaches us how to discharge our duties. Our unbridled sentiments are controlled by the force of discipline.

Discipline costs nothing but pays rich dividends. It is a key to success in all sphere of life. Its value should never be under-estimated.

6. (a) Cricket is being played by them.  
(b) My book was stolen.  
(c) I am laughed at by him.
7. (a) She went to Delhi last week.  
(b) Columbus discovered America.  
(c) They just finished the work.
8. (a) How did you get into the ticket?  
(b) Please keep on doing it.  
(c) Look at the picture.
9. (a) My mother has been working since five o'clock in the morning.  
(b) If I were a bird I would fly in the sky.  
(c) I saw him sitting in the park.  
(d) We should speak the truth.  
(e) The Ganga should not be polluted.

### 10. Title : Lincoln from Rags to Riches

Abraham Lincoln got presidency from rags. He was a son of a farmer. Primarily he was a wood-cutter. Then he got a job of store-keeper and postmaster. He learnt law. He joined politics. He delivered a famous speech against slavery and was elected as the president of America. (Total words : 128, Words in precis : 43)

11. (I) Jumman had a maternal aunt.  
 (II) Kariman was Jumman's wife.  
 (III) Aunt's wish was anticipated and cheerfully carried out.  
 (IV) Jumman became supremely indifferent after the registration of the deed.
12. (a) (III)  
 (b) (I)  
 (c) (II)  
 (d) (V)  
 (e) (IV)
13. (a) Walt Whitman  
 (b) T.S. Eliot  
 (c) John Keats  
 (d) Kamala Das  
 (e) W.H. Auden

**14. (a) Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe**

John Donne is known as a metaphysical poet. The poet describes the feelings of a lover for his beloved. He shows his dedication and devotion towards his beloved. He says that this life is mortal. Everybody is bound to die. This is the law of the nature. One who meets must depart. We should not feel dejected of this truth but on the other hand we should accept it as the reality of life. The poet passes the essence of his thought that man is mortal but love is immortal. Loving lots who care for each other cannot be parted away. They can overcome any bad chance by joining their strength. Finally the poet gives a message that we should always love everyone around us.

**14. (b)** The poem 'Macavity: The Mystery Cat' is composed by T.S. Eliot. This poem is humorous. The poet describes the mischieves of his cat in a mock-heroic way.

He tells us that this cat Macavity is a tall thin and very clever cat. It is so smart that the poet calls it a hidden paw. When it commits crime, it never leaves behind any sign of crime. So, it is never caught red-handed by anyone. It goes everywhere within our reach but nobody knows its activity. It cheats people. Wherever it goes it tries to steal something. It steals meat away from the meat safe; drink milk and runs away. It is not supposed to be an ordinary criminal but it is a master criminal which cheat both human laws as well as natural laws. It always commits crime but nobody catches it. This is why the poet calls it 'The Mystery Cat'.

**14. (c) An Epitaph**

An Epitaph is a poem composed by Walter de la Mare. He is known for his sensitive concerns with the world of children. This poem is the depiction of the most beautiful lady of the western world. The poet says that nothing is permanent in the world. Everything is temporary. One who is born is to die. Death spares none



consequently the beautiful lady dies one day. Now she is in her tomb. No body now remembers her. Only the poet remembers her. The poet again shows his sense of transitoriness of the world by asking the people that who will remember the lady after the death of the poet. Thus, we see that the poet emphasises the transitoriness of the world.

**14. (d) Fire-Hymn**

The poem 'Fire-Hymn' has been composed by Keki N. Daruwala. Keki N. Daruwala is an Indo Anglian poet. He is a Parsi. In this poem, the poet describes a ghat where dead body is went. One day the poet is wandering with his father nearby a ghat. He sees the red-hot embers still glowing many hours after a dead body has been cremated. He is shocked. Parsi instead of cremating their dead bodies carry it to the "Tower of silence" to put there in. He is horrified to see such cruel act. The poet once twenty five years back had consigned his first child to the flames because the 'tower of silence' was far away from his residence. The poet says that to burn a dead body is an inhuman act. He regrets that he had consigned his child to the fire. He says that he has committed a sin by doing this inhuman cruel act. He asks forgiveness.

15. (a) Bertrand Russell

(b) Germaine Greer

(c) Dr. Zakir Hussain

16. (a) Dr. Radhakrishnan never lost his faith in the essential humanity of man.

(b) In many traditional societies in Africa and India, the biological family is deliberately weakened by enforced abstinence or actual separation of parents.

**17. (a) How Free is the Press**

How Free is the Press is an essay written by Dorothy L. Sayers. Free Press is a watch dog of democracy. In order to understand this essay we have to know the meaning of 'Freedom of Press'. Freedom of Press means free from interference or censorship of the government.

Truly speaking the press is not as free as it should be. Actually press is controlled by two factors the advertisers and the owner of the press. No newspaper dares to go against them. Sometimes a press does not express the public opinion but tries to manufacture it. Sometimes it misrepresents the fact. To my mind press should be completely free in normal times but there should be censorship during emergency and war period.

**17. (b) India Through a Traveller's Eyes**

India through a traveller's Eyes is an extract from 'My Several Worlds' written by Pearl S Buck. Pearl S. Buck was an American by birth but was educated in China. India has been the part of the background of Pearl S. Buck's life. She heard the stories of India and Indians from her family doctor and his wife. She was very eager to see India. She has seen many countries in the world. But she is very

impressed with Indians. Since was an earnest desire to know India and Indians is Pearl's heart. She came to know India and saw the Taj Mahal in the moonlight. She saw the Fatehpur Sikari and Delhi. But she could not understand India and Indians. She met the young intellectual in the cities and the poor peasants in the villages. By talking and listening the youth of the cities and the poor farmers of the country she understood Indians and then she said that India could not be understood by seeing its monument but it can be understood by talking and listening the young intellects in the cities and poor peasants in the villages. This is the proper way to know India. She says that the customs and rituals of India is very impressing. She feels that Indians are restless for their freedom. They plan to achieve their freedom from the slavery of the British rule.

**17. (c) The Artist**

The Artist is a short story composed by the Japanese writer Shiga Naoya. This story expresses the traditional look of teachers and guardians towards the students. The teacher and the guardians think that spending time on things other than studies is only the wastage of time. In this story, Seibi is a twelve years old school going boy. He is keenly interested in polishing gourds. He tried to involve him in polishing gourds whenever he got time. His father did not like it. He told Seibi to sing Namiwabushi ballads. But Seibi tried to continue his hobby in spite of his father's open dislike. When he got time he went to the market and collected gourds of different sizes. One day he bought a five inch gourd from an old woman. This particular gourd appealed him very much. He took it to school and began to polishing it under his desk.

One day he was caught red handed by the ethics teacher. The teacher became very angry with Seibi for neglecting his studies and playing with gourds. The teacher took the gourd with him and following Seibi to his home. The father and mother of Seibi scolded him and broke all the gourds. They told Seibi not to do again. Thus, we see that the teacher and the parents did not care for the interest of the child. This is an injustice to children.

18. (a) Charles Dickens

(b) G.B. Shaw

(c) Milton

(d) Mulk Raj Anand

(e) William Shakespeare

19. This is the age of science, technology and global market economy. The working knowledge of English is very important for Indians in this age. English is the language of computers and Internet. Without its knowledge, India cannot become a developed country.

English has future in this country also because India is economically a rising country. All types of inventions and discoveries are found in English. So, the future of English in Indian is bright.

Or

The period from AD 1150 to 1500 is called the Age of Middle English in the history of English language. The middle English borrowed lots of words from French and Latin. The middle English happened to witness the great vowel shift changing the pronunciation of the English long vowels. The grammar also went under some remarkable changes. The gradual loss of inflections and the fixing of word order are the most important changes during this period. The early literature of this phase was exclusively religious in nature.

20. (a) R.K. Narayan  
(b) Raja Rao  
(c) M.R. Anand  
(d) Anita Desai  
(e) Arundhati Roy

Or

- (I) John Keats  
(II) John Donne  
(III) T.S. Eliot  
(IV) Rupert Brooke  
(V) K.N. Daruwala
-

**English (100 marks) (XII)**  
**Model Set - II**

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।  
Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।  
Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

**Group - A**

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3
  - (a) The news is too good to be true. (Remove 'too')
  - (b) Everyone knows you. (Into interrogative)
  - (c) What a lovely rose! (Into Assertive)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3
  - (a) ..... you lift this box?
  - (b) She ..... be sixteen.
  - (c) Anybody ..... make mistakes.
3. Combine the following sentences into one simple sentence : 3
  - (a) She saw a lion. She cried out.
  - (b) Patna is a big city. It stands on the bank of the Ganga.
  - (c) I have two sons. I have to educate them.
4. Turn the following sentences into indirect speech : 3
  - (a) The teacher said to me, "Take care of you health."
  - (b) My mother said to me, "You are a naughty boy."
  - (c) Ram said to me, "I like banana."
5. Write an essay in about 150 words on any one of the following: 10
  - (a) The book you like most
  - (b) Science: A boon or a curse
  - (c) My aim in life
  - (d) Corruption
  - (e) Newspaper

6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) Mina is singing a song.  
(b) Who wrote the Ramayan?  
(c) The Police caught the thief.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them.
- (a) He ..... (come) here a week ago.  
(b) The earth ..... (move) round the sun.  
(c) I ran away because I ..... (be) afraid.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentence of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly : 3
- (a) As if (b) Look after (c) in spite of
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (a) तैरना एक अच्छा व्यायाम है ।  
(b) हमें अपने माता-पिता की आज्ञा माननी चाहिए ।  
(c) पटना गंगा नदी के तट पर अवस्थित है ।  
(d) मेरी माँ मुझे बहुत प्यार करती है ।  
(e) बिहार की राजधानी पटना है ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7
- Education is not an end but a means to an end and we do not educate children for the purpose of educating them: the purpose is to prepare their for life. As soon as we realise this we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life. In many modern countries it has for sometime been fashionable to think that by free education for all, whether rich or poor, clever or stupid. One can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But it has been proved beyond doubt that free education for all is not enough. The number of people having high degrees from colleges and universities but getting on corresponding jobs is increasing by leaps and bounds. So, a new kind of education in which degrees enable us to get jobs is needed.
11. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12
- An old man had three sons who often fought with one another. The old man's advice not to do so, had no effect on them. Once he fell ill. He was on the point of his death. He called his sons together. He gave them a bundle of sticks and asked them to break it one by one, but none of them could break it. Then he asked them to untie the bundle. Now the sticks were easily broken by all of them. The old man then told his sons if they lived together without fighting with one another, no harm would come to them.

- Que.(i) How many sons did the old man have?  
 (ii) How many sons were able to break the bundle of sticks?  
 (iii) When did the sons break the sticks easily?  
 (iv) What lesson do we get through this story?

**Group - B**

12. Match the poets given in List-A with appropriate titles from List-B. 5

List - A

- (a) Kamala Das  
 (b) John Keats  
 (c) K.N. Daruwala  
 (d) T.S. Eliot  
 (e) W.H. Auden

List - B

- (I) Fire-Hymn  
 (II) To Autumn  
 (III) My Grand Mother's House  
 (IV) Now The Leaves Are Falling Fast  
 (V) Macavity: The Mystery Cat

13. Name the poets who wrote the following line : 5

- (a) I swore to save fire  
 From the sin of forgetfulness
- (b) Someone was before me at my water-trough,  
 And I, like a second comer, waiting.
- (c) Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;  
 And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,  
 In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.
- (d) I think she was the most beautiful lady  
 That ever was in the western country.
- (e) O how feeble is mans power,  
 That if good fortune fall,  
 Cannot add another heure,  
 Nor a lost heure recall!

14. Write the summary of any one of the following poems: 5

- (a) The soldier  
 (b) To Autumn  
 (c) My Grand Mother's House  
 (d) Song of Myself

**Group-C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3

- (a) I Have a Dream  
 (b) The Earth  
 (c) A Marriage proposal

16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading: 2  
(a) Civilization is that mode of conduct which points out to man .....  
(b) Benjy's simplicity seemed gradually to have become.....
17. Summarise any one of the following pieces : 10  
(a) Bharat Is My Home (b) A Child is Born  
(c) Indian Civilization and Culture

**Group-D**

18. Name the authors of the following work : 5  
(a) Macbeth  
(b) In Memoriam  
(c) Hard Times  
(d) Untouchable  
(e) Tom Jones
19. Write a short note on English as an International language.  
Or  
Write a short note on old English.
20. Write the names of five English dramatists.  
Or  
Write the names of any five English novelists.

**Answer**

1. (a) The news is so good that it cannot be true.  
(b) Who doesnot know you?  
(c) It is a very lovely rose.
2. (a) can (b) would (c) can
3. (a) Seeing a lion she cried out.  
(b) Patna, a big city stands on the bank of the Ganga.  
(c) I have two sons to educate.
4. (a) The teacher advised me to take care of my health.  
(b) My mother told me that I was a naughty boy.  
(c) Ram told me that he liked banana.

**5. (a) The Book You Like Most**

I like the Gita most because the Gita does not belong to a particular epoch or school or time. It is the book of a human nature based on reason. It is the preachings of Lord Krishna to Arjuna. The another name of the Gita is the Bhagvad Gita. There is a description of the great battle of Kurukshetra fought between Pandavas and Kaurvas. Firstly Arjun refused to fight against his kins. But Lord Krishna told

him not to fight against kins but to fight against vices and evils doers. At this Arjun was enlightened and happily began to fight. Through the preachings of Lord Krishna, Arjun was convinced of need of the fight.

The Gita is a symbol of Indian philosophy. It is read not only in India but almost in every part of the world. It has been translated into all the major languages of the world. It shows the real path of life. It always inspires me to do my duty and not to bother about the result. I would like to read the Gita time and again.

5. **(b) Science: A Boon or a Curse**

The word 'science' literally means 'knowledge'. The modern age is an age of science. Science is the greatest boon to the modern world. Modern discoveries and inventions have increased human comforts and happiness. The first thing that man learnt to do was to Conquer Nature. He can now sail the vast oceans, fly in the air, travel underground and do a lot more things.

Inventions like the telephone, mobile, computer etc. have changed man's forever. There have been inventions and discoveries in all aspects of life. Science has worked greater miracles in the field of health and medicine. Science has been the greatest weapon in Man's battle against diseases of various kinds.

Technology is on a rise everyday. Each new day brings better technology with it. So, we can say that science is a boon to human life.

5. **(c) My Aim in Life**

Everyone should have an aim in life. Without a proper aim no one can grow in life. My aim is to be a teacher. I believe that a teacher is the pioneer of society. I think that educating children is the real blessing. Children are the future of the nation. I shall become a teacher and educate children. Thus I would be able to bring happiness in the lives of the children. Children are innocent. They do not know what to do and what should be done. I will guide them to learn and become good citizens. I will help my children in getting ways to fulfil their dreams. I believe that a good teacher is a challenge who can bring changes in the life of children. A teacher gets respect in the society. Now a days we can see that consumerist culture is emerging in the society. This culture does not care for the dignity of a teacher. I want to change this scenario. I hope I will do it.

5. **(d) Corruption**

In its simplest sense, corruption may be defined as an act of bribery or misuse of public position or power for the fulfilment of selfish motives. Corruption is today more prevalent than honesty in the society. The basic reason behind the corruption is the increasing desires of human beings. Today, all of us want to become rich without working. This desire leads to corruption. Attempt should be made by one and all in the society to fight corruption. It is well established that politicians are extremely corrupt the world over. Such political leaders who are corrupt and earn a lot through illegal means should not be supported. If all of us guard against corruption, we can make the society healthier.



5. (e) **Newspaper**

Man is not a creature only to eat and drink. Man is a social animal. He always wants to know diff the society. Newspaper plays a pivotal role to tell us about the society. It has become as important as food and drink. We all eagerly wait for it. When we wake up in the morning we rush to see the newspaper. If the hawker comes late we become restless in the morning. It is apt to say that Newspaper is the most important thing in the morning. It gives us news from each and every corner of the world. It is known as the fourth pillar of democracy. It keeps a check on the government. Actually, there are three important aspects of a Newspaper. These aspects are News, advertisement, and editorial. All these three aspects have their own importance. It helps job seekers in the society. It also helps people in finding suitable matches for their sons and daughters. I think, that everyone should develop a regular habit of reading newspaper. A newspaper helps in developing the intellectual and mental facilities of a person.

6. (a) A song is being sung by Mina.  
(b) By whom was the Ramayan written?  
(c) The thief was caught.
7. (a) He came here a week ago.  
(b) The earth moves round the sun.  
(c) I ran away because I was afraid.
8. (a) He behaves as if he were my boss.  
(b) We should look after our parents.  
(c) He came to the school in spite of illness.
9. (a) To swim is a good exercise.  
(b) We ought to obey our parents.  
(c) Patna is situated on the bank of the Ganga.  
(d) My mother loves me very much.  
(e) Patna is the capital of Bihar.

10. Title : Job oriented Education

Precised : Education is a means to prepare the students to face the challenges of life. Only free education cannot solve the problems of the country. On the other hand it has increased the number of unemployed degree holders of the nation. Hence, job oriented education is the need of the time.

Total words – 150

Words in precis–50

11. (I) The old man had three sons.  
(II) None of the sons was able to break the bundle of sticks.  
(III) When the sticks were untied from the bundle, the sons broke the sticks easily.  
(IV) This story teaches us that unity is strength.

12. (a) (III)  
(b) (II)  
(c) (I)  
(d) (V)  
(e) (IV)

13. (a) K.N. Daruwala  
(b) D.H. Lawrence  
(c) Rupert Brooke  
(d) Walter de la Mare  
(e) John Donne

14. (a) The Soldier is a patriotic sonnet. It has been composed by Rupert Brooke. Rupert Brooke was the most handsome man of England of the time. He was lover of peace as well as of his country England.

The poet's heart is overflowing with the sense of patriotism. He says that an English soldier fights in a foreign land for his country England. Life is uncertain in battle field because no one knows what will happen there. So, the poet reveals his wish that if he dies in a foreign land he should be buried in England. He has got everything from England. He extends his gratitude to England. He expresses his gratefulness to his country time and again saying this that even noble thoughts, happy dreams and sense of laughter have come to his mind from his motherland England. He wishes that he should be remembered even after his death because he would for the sake of motherland. The poet here dignifies the act of a soldier. The poem gives us a strong sense of patriotism.

(b) 'Ode to Autumn' is a short poem composed by John Keats. John Keats is known as one of the Romantic poets of English literature. He is sensuous as well as sensual poet. He has earned a fine reputation in a very short span of his life.

In this poem he depicts the beauty of nature and characteristic spirit of Autumn. According to Keats, Autumn is the best season. In this, season new leaves and fruits grow on trees. The temperature of these days is very pleasant. There is neither too much heat nor bitterly cold. The air blows fresh and friendly. Birds sing everywhere. People are happy and healthy. In this season the nature appears to be calm and cool. Autumn symbolises the maturity of middle aged life whereas spring symbolises the onset of life, youth period. Both have their own charms and both are relevant to human life because change is rule of nature and life.

(c) My Grand Mother's House is a beautiful poem composed by the famous poetess Kamala Das. In this poem, she remembers the happy days spent in her family home in the sweet company of her grand mother. Her grand mother always showered her love and affection on the poetess. The poetess says that the house of her grand-mother was an abode of love and intimacy. She enjoyed unrestrained liberty there. After her marriage, the poetess-moved away from that house but her married life is

not so happy as it was in the company of her grand mother. So, she becomes nostalgic about that love and her grand mother's house. Now the grandmother of the poetess is no more. Yet the poetess wishes to go there and sit there by herself and listen to the music of blowing cold winter winds. Even though her grand mother is dead yet she feels her presence in imagination.

In this poem, Kamala Das succeeds in conveying her feelings through this small poem.

(d) 'Song of Myself' is a poem composed by Walt Whitman. Walt Whitman was an American poet. He is known as an individualistic poet. After reading the poem we feel that this poem does not belong to a particular epoch or school or creed. It is a depiction of human nature. In short, we can say that song of myself shows the sense of fraternity in the world. Everything in all human beings is the same. Their blood is of same colour. He gives a message of unity in diversity. The poet says that people belonging to different religions must have a sense of respect towards every religion. Everything in this world is temporal. So, we should try to be in pursuit of happiness. Pursuit of happiness is the aim of life. In this way he celebrates the unity and brotherhood of the entire humanity by singing of his own 'self'.

15. (a) Martin Luther King Jr.

(b) H.E. Bates

(c) Anton Chekhov

16. (a) Civilization is that mode of conduct which points out to man the path of duty.

(b) Benjy's simplicity seemed gradually to have become a kind of cunning.

17. (a) 'Bharat is My Home' is an extract from the speech of Dr. Zakir Hussain. He delivered his speech in 1967 after taking oath as President. In his speech, he pledges himself to the service of the totality of India's culture. He addresses India as a young state of Ancient people and pledges himself to the service of her old cultural values and ideals. He declares to work sincerely for the economic, social, and moral development of the country. He says that education is the main equipment of national purpose. There should be no discrimination against any one in the name of colour, caste, religion and language. He states that Bharat is his home and its citizens are his family members and he would try to his best to make his home better for the people who are doing the work of making life graceful, prosperous and peaceful. He requests the people to contribute in the development of country and to do their work sincerely to reconstruct cultural life of our people. He also remembers Dr. Radhakrishnan on this occasion and praises him for bringing a lot of education and wealth of knowledge to the Presidency.

17. (b) 'A Child is Born' is an extract from the book 'Sex and Destiny: The Politics of Human Fertility'. This book has been written by a famous feminist writer of Australia, Germaine Greer. In this essay, she has thoroughly examined the cultural peculiarities of the East and the West regarding child birth and parent-child relationship.

An expecting woman has to go to her mother's house to get delivered of her child. She has to stay there for at least three months. When the child is seven days old, a new dress is brought both for the child and his mother. This practice increases the sense of security of an expectant mother and removes all the worries associated with child-birth. These ways are collectively and culturally accepted ones. No doubt, modern methods have reduced the mortality of mothers during child birth but they have deprived them of the important experience of child-birth. The whole process has become mechanical. Child-birth, no longer remains a family affair and an object of neighbourhood celebration.

**(c) Indian civilization and culture**

Indian civilization and culture is an essay written by Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. In this essay Mahatma Gandhi expresses the features of Indian civilization. The Mahatma shows a vivid comparison between the western civilization to that of Indian. He says that the western civilization elevates the moral values of life. Gandhiji is never prejudiced while talking different civilizations. He sometimes stresses the amalgamation of what is best in western civilization with that of Indian civilization. According to Gandhiji civilization is a path which points the people of country to their duty. Gandhiji expresses some of the features of Indian civilization for example 'Simple living and high thinking', 'live and let live'. He advocates moral elevation, self containment as real happiness of man. Gandhiji rejects the accumulation of wealth. He forbids the blind imitation of western civilization. He says that it is the duty of every Indian to follow the high ideals of Indian civilization.

18. (a) Shakespeare  
(b) Lord Tennyson  
(c) Charles Dickens  
(d) Mulk Raj Anand  
(e) Henry Fielding.
19. English is said to be an International language as no other language is read and spoken in so many countries as it is. Naturally, it has become the language of international trade and commerce. All the earlier colonies of the British Empire including India had the presence of this language. The United States has English as its main language. In the European countries like France, Russia, Germany etc. the language is spoken by a large number of people. It is the main language of the United Nations. Even the Chinese are learning English in order to compete with the world in the age of global market economy.

Or

The Old English period is from AD 449 to AD 1066. The period was the childhood of English as a language. At that time English was purely a mixture of different dialects. Old English was dialectical. Its words were written and

pronounced differently. It was mostly imitative in nature. It has no grammar of its own. Many of old English words and structures have gone out of use today. The old English period failed to produce literature of much significance, as court patronage was lacking at the time and the age come to be known as the 'Dark Age'.

20. (I) William Shakespeare  
(II) G.B. Shaw  
(III) Congreve  
(IV) Marlowe  
(V) T.S. Eliot

Or

- (I) Charles Dicken  
(II) Jane Austen  
(III) D.H. Lawrence  
(IV) Thomas Hardy  
(V) Mulk Raj Anand
-

**English (100 marks) (XII)**

**Model Set - III**

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।

Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।

Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

**Group - A**

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3

(a) It is too cold to go out. (Remove 'too')

(b) None but the brave deserve the fair. (Into Affirmative)

(c) The beauty of nature is beyond description. (Into Interrogative)

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3

(a) He ..... not help you.

(b) ..... you climb a palm tree?

(c) ..... I come in, sir?

3. Combine the following sentences into one complex sentence : 3

(a) You are wrong. I am sure.

(b) What are they doing here. I am eager to know.

(c) I live in a house. The house belongs to my aunt.

4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3

(a) I said to my teacher, "Please help me."

(b) He said to me, "Can you do this work?"

(c) My father said to me, "Man is mortal."

5. Write an essay in about 150 words on any of the following : 10

(a) The teacher you like most

(b) Discipline

(c) Unity is strength

(d) Newspaper

(e) Pollution

6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) Have you shut the door?
  - (b) One should keep one's promises.
  - (c) Saba teaches us Geography.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3
- (a) They ..... (learn) English for the last two years.
  - (b) What is the time? My watch (stop) .....
  - (c) The sun ..... (move) round the earth.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly : 3
- (a) Call in
  - (b) Get up
  - (c) Look into
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (a) भारत एक महान देश है ।
  - (b) मेरी माँ मुझे बहुत प्यार करती है ।
  - (c) वह पढ़ाई में मेरी मदद करती है ।
  - (d) मेरी परीक्षा चल रही है ।
  - (e) मुझे अंग्रेजी में अच्छे अंक मिलेंगे ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7
- Education through travelling is the best play-way method from the moment the journey is planned, children begin to pass sleepless nights. They go on asking their parents when to start. We see new places - historical, geographical, zoological and botanical. A geography lesson may be boring. But it becomes clear to us when we see rivers, mountains etc. with our own eyes. Museums, zoological gardens, monuments, coins and pictures galleries give us a clear idea of history. We learn manners and behaviours in trains, in hotels and from fellow passengers through travelling. We learn many things through travelling what we cannot learn in the class-room so, travelling is a means of education.
11. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:4×3=12
- The blue whale is the largest living animal to have ever lived on the planet Earth. Blue Whales are larger than the largest dinosaur that ever lived. The largest Blue Whales can grow as large as 100 feet long which is longer than three buses put together! Even though Blue Whales are huge, they eat tiny creatures known as Krill. Krills are tiny shrimp – like animals. The whales simply opens its mouth,

fills it with krill and salt water and filters the water out of plates in its mouth called baleen. The blue whale may eat over 8,000 pounds of krill in a single day!

Questions :

- (a) Which is the largest living animal on the planet Earth?
- (b) What does the blue whale eat?
- (c) How much krill is eaten by the blue whale in a single day?
- (d) How much the largest blue whale can grow?

**Group - B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

List - B

- |                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) W.H. Auden        | (I) An Epitaph                      |
| (b) Rupert Brooke     | (II) Song of Myself                 |
| (c) Walt Whitman      | (III) My Grand Mother's House       |
| (d) Kamala Das        | (IV) The Soldier                    |
| (e) Walter de la Mare | (V) Now the Leaves Are Falling Fast |

13. Name the poets who wrote, the following lines : 5

- (a) I harbour for good or bad  
I permit to speak at every hazard
- (b) Yesternight the sun went hence,  
And yet is here today.
- (c) Whispering neighbours, left and right  
pluck us from the real delight.  
And the active hands must freeze  
lonely on the separate knees.
- (d) I think she was the most beautiful lady  
that ever was in the west country.
- (e) If I should die, think only this of me :  
that there's some corner of a foreign field  
that is for ever England.

14. Write in short the summary of any one of the following poems : 5

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Now the leaves are falling fast | (b) Macavity: The Mystery Cat |
| (c) The Soldier                     | (d) An Epitaph                |

**Group - C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3

- (a) The Earth
- (b) Indian Civilization and culture
- (c) Ideas that have helped mankind



16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2
- (a) Our civilization, our culture, our swaraj depend not upon .....
- (b) Dr. Zakir Hussain entered the office of the president in a spirit of prayerful humility and .....
17. Summarise any one of the following pieces : 10
- (a) Bharat is My Home
- (b) A Marriage Proposal
- (c) A Pinch of Snuff

Group - D

18. Name the authors of the following works : 5
- (a) Pygmalion
- (b) Julius Ceasar
- (c) The God of Small Things
- (d) Dr. Faustus
- (e) Voices in the City
19. Write a short note on English as a world language : 5
- Or
- Write a short note on old English.
20. Write the names of five English novelists. 5
- Or
- Write the names of five English poets.

Answer

1. (a) It is so cold that one cannot go out.
- (b) The brave alone deserve the fair.
- (c) Is beauty of nature beyond description?
2. (a) will
- (b) can
- (c) may
3. (a) I am sure that you are wrong.
- (b) I am eager to know what they are doing here.
- (c) I live in a house which belong to my aunt.
4. (a) I requested my teacher to help me.
- (b) He asked me if I could do that work.
- (c) My father told me that man is mortal.
5. (a) **The teacher you like most**
- A teacher is a person who provides knowledge and improves skill of the

students. He shapes up the whole life of the students through his knowledge, patience, love and care. A good teacher has many qualities and fully able to make his students successful in life.

I like Dr. Mani Shankar most. He teaches us English in our class.. He keeps the class learner centered all the time. His instructions are clear, short and step by step. He teaches English using lots of activities. He uses interesting games to arouse interest in English among the students. No one can escape from his sharp monitoring during the activities. He encourages us to work in pair and group. It helps us to generate new ideas. In spite of the subjects, he teaches us good ethics and etiquette also to make us strong by character. He is very caring and loving by nature. He would always be my best teacher.

### **5(b) Discipline**

Discipline is a basic necessity of life. The proper growth of life is impossible if there is no discipline in it. Discipline is necessary in every sphere of life. It is necessary in schools and colleges. Students should be respectful to their teachers. The teacher should show proper respect to the principal. This surely helps in the progress of a institution. Discipline make life harmonious and useful.

Discipline is a must in the shaping of human character. It trains our mind. Many by temperament does not like restraints. Discipline gives restraint. It fixes spell of work and play. It shows us correcting our paths of life. It teaches us how to discharge our duties. Our unbridled sentiments are controlled by the force of discipline.

Discipline costs nothing but pays rich dividends. It is a key to success in all sphere of life. Its value should never be under-estimated.

### **5(c) Unity is strength**

The proverb 'Unity is Strength' shows the value of unity in life. Unity helps us in enjoying every moment of life. In the good moments of a marriage, in the sad moments of sickness and death, it is the unity of the well wishers that makes the pleasure great and despair less. A united family, a united society or a united nation is always powerful. The story of the farmer and his quarrelling sons is well know to everyone. The sons could easily break each stick separately. But when the sticks were tied into a bundle, nobody could break the bundle.

We can learn the same lesson from an army. The strength of an army is the strength of all the soldiers acting together as one. Similarly, the success of a hockey team or cricket team is the result of united efforts. We should follow this principle in our personal lives. We should never indulge in quarrel with our friends and relatives.

### **5(d) Newspaper**

Man is not a creature only to eat and drink. Man is a social animal. He always wants to know about the society. Newspaper plays a pivotal role to tell us about the

society. It has become as important as food and drink. We all eagerly wait for it. When we wake up in the morning we rush to see the newspaper. If the hawker comes late we become restless in the morning. It is apt to say that Newspaper is the most important thing in the morning. It gives us news from each and every corner of the world. It is known as the fourth pillar of democracy. It keeps a check on the government. Actually, there are three important aspects of a Newspaper. These aspects are News, advertisement, and editorial. All these three aspects have their own importance. It helps job seekers in the society. It also helps people in finding suitable matches for their sons and daughters. I think, that everyone should develop a regular habit of reading newspaper. A newspaper helps in developing the intellectual and mental facilities of a person.

### 5(e) Pollution

Pollutants are the key elements or components of pollution which are generally waste materials of different forms. Pollution disturbs our ecosystem and the balance and the balance in the environment. With rise of population and in increase in industries, the problem of pollution is becoming more serious. Nowadays, the air, soil and water are polluted. The water of river is no longer suitable for drinking. The air is no longer fit for breathing. Release of industrial waste, mining and deforestation exploits the soil.

Pollution not only affect human beings but also affects the nature, plants, fruits, vegetables, forests, animals etc. It is crucial to control pollution as the nature, wildlife and human life are precious gifts to the mankind. We must take steps to reduce pollution.

6. (a) Has the door been shut by you?  
(b) Promises should be kept.  
(c) Geography is taught us by Saba.
7. (a) They have been learning English for the last two years.  
(b) What is the time? My watch has stopped.  
(c) The sun moves round the earth.
8. (a) Call in doctor.  
(b) He gets up at 5:00 A.M.  
(c) My father is looking into the accounts.
9. (a) India is a great country.  
(b) My mother loves me a lot.  
(c) She helps me in my studies.  
(d) My examination is going on.  
(e) I will get good marks in English.

### 10. Title : **Educational value of Travelling**

Travelling is a means of learning. If we learn any lesson in a classroom it may

be boring. But it becomes clear when we see it. We also learn manners and behaviours in travelling. It is the play way method of learning. (40)

11. (a) The Blue Whale is the largest living animal on the planet earth.  
(b) They eat tiny creatures known as Krill.  
(c) The Blue Whale may eat over 8000 pond of Krill.  
(d) The largest Blue Whale can grow as large as 100 feet long.
12. (a) (V)  
(b) (IV)  
(c) (II)  
(d) (III)  
(e) (I)
13. (a) Walt Whitman  
(b) John Donne  
(c) W.H. Auden  
(d) Walter de la Mare  
(e) Rupert Brooke
14. (a) **Now the leaves are falling fast**

The poem 'Now the leaves are falling fast' has been composed by W.H. Auden. It is a simple poem about nature. The poet says about the speedy arrival of old age and death of human beings. He is delineating the frustration inherent in human life. The poet says that we human beings are like travellers who are growing old moving towards graveyard. The poet says that when the leaves fall from the tree the woods become lifeless. The nightingale becomes dumb. In the same way human beings become physically weak and inactive and get separated from the crowd of the people at the time of the end of the last journey. But the poet shows an optimistic approach that when we come to an end of our life we hear the melodious sound of waterfalls. Thus we see that this poem is a blending of pessimism and optimism.

14. (b) The poem 'Macavity: The Mystery Cat' is composed by T.S. Eliot. This poem is humorous. The poet describes the mischieves of his cat in a mock-heroic way.

He tells us that this cat Macavity is a tall thin and very clever cat. It is so smart that the poet calls it a hidden paw. When it commits crime, it never leaves behind any sign of crime. So, it is never caught red-handed by anyone. It goes everywhere within our reach but nobody knows its activity. It cheats people. Wherever it goes it tries to steal something. It steals meat away from the meat safe; drink milk and runs away. It is not supposed to be an ordinary criminal but it is a master criminal which cheat both human laws as well as natural laws. It always commits crime but nobody catches it. This is why the poet calls it 'The Mystery Cat'.

14. (c) The Soldier is a patriotic sonnet. It has been composed by Rupert Brooke. Rupert Brooke was the most handsom man of England of the time. He was lover of

peace as well as of his country England.

The poet's heart is overflowing with the sense of patriotism. He says that an English soldier fights in a foreign land for his country England. Life is uncertain in battle field because no one knows what will happen there. So, the poet reveals his wish that if he dies in a foreign land he should be buried in England. He has got everything from England. He extends his gratitude to England. He expresses his gratefulness to his country time and again saying this that even noble thoughts, happy dreams and sense of laughter have come to his mind from his motherland England. He wishes that he should be remembered even after his death because he would for the sake of motherland. The poet here dignifies the act of a soldier. The poem gives us a strong sense of patriotism.

**14. (d) An Epitaph**

An Epitaph is a poem composed by Walter de la Mare. He is known for his sensitive concerns with the world of children. This poem is the depiction of the most beautiful lady of the western world. The poet says that nothing is permanent in the world. Everything is temporary. One who is born is to die. Death spares none. Consequently the beautiful lady dies one day. Now she is in her tomb. No body now remembers her. Only the poet remembers her. The poet again shows his sense of transitoriness of the world by asking the people that who will remember the lady after the death of the poet. Thus, we see that the poet emphasises the transitoriness of the world.

15. (a) H.E. Bates  
(b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Bertrand Russell
16. (a) Our civilization, our culture, our swaraj depend not upon multiplying our wants.  
(b) Dr. Zakir Hussain entered the office of the President in a spirit of prayerful humility and total dedication.
17. (a) 'Bharat is My Home' is an extract from the speech of Dr. Zakir Hussain. He delivered his speech in 1967 after taking oath as President. In his speech, he pledges himself to the service of the totality of India's culture. He addresses India is a young state of Ancient people and pledges himself to the service of her old cultural values and ideals. He declares to work sincerely for the economic, social, and moral development of the country. He says that education is the main equipment of national purpose. There should be no discrimination against any one in the name of colour, caste, religion and language. He states that Bharat is his home and its citizens are his family members and he would try to his best to make his home better for the people who are doing the work of making life graceful, prosperous and peaceful. He requests the people to contribute in the development of country and to do their work sincerely to reconstruct cultural life of our people. He also remembers Dr.

Radhakrishnan on this occasion and praises him for bringing a lot of education and wealth of knowledge to the presidency.

17. (b) A marriage proposal is a very interesting one-act play written by a famous dramatist and story - writer of Russia, Anton Chekhov. The play presents an accurate picture of marriage proposal of Natalia to Lomov. In this story, Lomov and Choobokov are fast friends. Lomov loves Natalia who was the daughter of Lomov's friend Choobokov. Lomov wants to marry her but he does not dare to put the proposal of marriage before Natalia. Natalia's father also wants her daughter to marry Lomov but he does not find a way how to make his daughter agree to this proposal.

One day Lomov comes to the house of his friend. By chance Natalia comes there. Lomov and Natalia begins debate on their dogs – Leap and Guess. This debate spreads up to the ownership of their land. They start shouting. Having heard the shout, Choobokov becomes fainted and pretends to be dying and appeals to Lomov and Natalia to accept the marriage proposal. Both of them accept the proposal. In this way, their debate turns into their marriage. Then after, Natalia's father Choobokov comes to his senses and becomes happy that his daughter is going to marry a wealthy man.

17. (c) 'A Pinch of Snuff' is a short story written by Manohar Malgaonkar. It is an adventurous story full of comic relief.

Nanukaka is the main character of the story. He is equipped with tricks to manage anyone anywhere. Nanukaka has to see the welfare minister in Delhi. He comes to his sister's house in Delhi. He goes to the minister to see him. But to his misfortune the minister doesnot see him and calls him after three days. Nanukaka anyhow comes to know that Maharaja of Ninor is the close relative of the Welfare Minister. He takes a pinch of snuff and plays a trick. He tells his sister's son to hire a grand car and pretends to be his driver. He himself dressed like an astrologer and again reaches the residence of the Minister. In the visitor's book, he writes his false address showing himself as the hereditary astrologer of the Maharaja of Ninor. As soon as the Minister see the address he becomes eager to see the astrologer and goes to the residence of Nanukana. Thus, we see that Nanukana sees the minister easily. The accuracy and the profound comedy of Malgaonkar's narrative has built up reader's excitement.

18. (a) G.B. Shaw  
(b) William Shakespeare  
(c) Arundhati Roy  
(d) Christopher Marlowe  
(e) Anita Desai
19. The most widely used language in the world today is English. There is hardly any country where English is not being taught. It is the language of science and

commerce. In this globalised world, no country can progress without the knowledge of English. The United States has English as its main language. In the European countries like Russia, France and Germany etc. the language is spoken by a large number of people. It is the main language of the United Nations. It is used as the medium of instructions in schools and colleges almost in every countries. Really English is expanding by leaps and bonds as a world language.

Or

The old English period is from AD 449 to AD 1066. The period was the childhood of English as a language. At that time English was purely a mixture of different dialects. Old English was dialectical. Its words were written and pronounced differently. It was mostly imitative in nature. It has no grammar of its own. Many of old English words and structures have gone out of use today. The old English period failed to produce literature of much significance, as court patronage was lacking at the time and the age come to be known as the 'Dark Age'.

20. (a) Thomas Hardy  
(b) Henry Fielding  
(c) Charles Dickens  
(d) R.K. Narayan  
(e) Arvind Adige

or

- (a) Chaucer  
(b) Milton  
(c) John Keats  
(d) P.B. Shelley  
(e) Lord Tennyson.
-

**English (100 marks) (XII)**  
**Model Set - IV**

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।  
Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।  
Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

**Group - A**

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3
  - (a) The house is too small for him. (Remove 'too')
  - (b) How odd! (Into Assertive)
  - (c) He is not always wise. (Into Affirmative)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3
  - (a) ..... I carry your bag?
  - (b) It ..... rain in another hour.
  - (c) You ..... take regular exercise?
3. Combine the following sentences into one complex sentence : 3
  - (a) The sun sets in the west. It is a fact.
  - (b) The teacher is saying something. Pay attention to it.
  - (c) He will go to Krishna Memorial Hall. I do not know the time.
4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3
  - (a) He said, "Don't be foolish."
  - (b) I said to him, "He has lost his pen."
  - (c) He said, "Congratulations."
5. Write an essay in about 100-150 words on any of the following : 10
  - (a) The season you like most
  - (b) Newspaper
  - (c) The importance of games and sports
  - (d) Corruption
  - (e) My aim in life.



6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) I am to sing a song.  
(b) Love the children.  
(c) Gopal is repairing the car.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3
- (a) Examinations ..... (hold) next month.  
(b) It ..... (not snow) in summer.  
(c) How did you ..... (come) here?
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly : 3
- (a) At once  
(b) Due to  
(c) Ups and downs
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (a) वह दो वर्षों से घर नहीं आया है ।  
(b) उसके माता-पिता घर पर रहते हैं ।  
(c) मेरा मित्र कल से बीमार है ।  
(d) विद्यार्थियों को आदर्श नागरिक बनने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए ।  
(e) विनम्रता एक अमूल्य गुण है ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7
- Teaching is the noblest of professions. A teacher has a sacred duty to perform. It is he on whom rests the responsibility of moulding the character of young children. Apart from developing their intellect, he can inculcate in them qualities of good citizenship, remaining neat and clean, talking decently and sitting properly. These virtues are not easy to be imbibed. Only he who himself leads a life of simplicity, purity and rigid discipline can successfully cultivate these habits in his pupils. Besides a teacher always remain young. He may grow old in age, but not in spite. Perpetual contact with budding youth keeps him happy and cheerful. There are moments when domestic worries weigh heavily on his mind, but the delightful company of innocent children makes him overcome his transient moods of despair.
11. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12
- All acquisitions are fruitful in their proper form. So is the case with learning and knowledge. Learning is a long and open-minded pursuit. Only those who have humility have real learning and knowledge. This humility comes from their enlightened realization and learning and knowledge are too vast for any individual to grasp them all. The higher one goes on the mountain of knowledge more and

more peaks come to one's sight. Finally he has to realise that he is too limited to have access to them all. But a person having only a little learning thinks that he has known everything. He has not gone to the height of knowledge so he cannot know the peaks. He is like an empty vessel that sounds much but has nothing inside it. Thus a little learning is a very dangerous thing.

Questions :

- (a) What is learning?
- (b) Who is like an empty vessel?
- (c) Who has real learning and knowledge?
- (d) Who knows that he has known everything?

**Group - B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

List - B

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) John Keats    | (I) Fire-Hymn      |
| (b) D.H. Lawrence | (II) To Autumn     |
| (c) K.N. Daruwala | (III) The Soldier  |
| (d) Rupert Brooke | (IV) Snake         |
| (e) Walt Whitman  | (V) Song of Myself |

13. Name the poets who wrote the following lines : 5

- (a) His brow is deeply lined with thoughts, his head is highly doomed  
His coat is dusty from neglect, his whiskers are uncombed.
- (b) But beauty vanishes; beauty passes,  
However, rare-rare it be; And when I Crumble, who will remembers  
This lady of the west country?
- (c) Someone was before me at my water-trough,  
And I, like a second comer, waiting.
- (d) The burning ghat erupted phosphorescence:  
and wandering ghost light frightened passers-by  
as moonlight scuttled among the bones.
- (e) Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they?  
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too—

14. Write in short, the summary of any one of the following poems : 5

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Song of Myself             | (b) My Grand Mother's House    |
| (c) Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe | (d) Macavity: The Mystery Cat. |

**Group - C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3

- (a) Bharat is My Home

- (b) The Earth
  - (c) I Have a Dream.
16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2
- (a) The worst effect of colonisation was seen in towns, in the form of .....
  - (b) Choobookov was a .....
17. Summarise any one of the following pieces : 10
- (a) A Marriage Proposal
  - (b) The Artist
  - (c) I Have a Dream.

**Group - D**

18. Name the authors of the following works : 5
- (a) Pamela
  - (b) The Waste Land
  - (c) Emma
  - (d) Far from the Madding Crowd
  - (e) Coolie
19. Write a short note on Old English. 5
- Or
- Write a note English as an International language.
20. Write the names of five English novelists. 5
- Or
- Write the names of five British dramatists.

**Answer**

1. (a) The House is so small that it cannot serve his purpose  
 (b) It was very odd.  
 (c) He is sometimes foolish.
2. (a) can  
 (b) may  
 (c) should
3. (a) That the sun sets in the west, is a fact.  
 (b) Pay attention to what the teacher is saying  
 (c) I donot know the time when he will go to Krishna Memorial Hall.
4. (a) He told me not to be foolish.  
 (b) I told him that he had lost his pen.  
 (c) He congratulated me.

**5. (a) The Season you like most**

In India we have four seasons—summer, rainy, winter and spring. Each season has some special features. In summer the days and nights are very hot. In the rainy season we get abundant rainfall. The winter is the season of cold. Each season is good in itself.

Different people like different seasons. Everybody has his own likes and dislikes. Of all the seasons I like the winter season most. There are various reasons for it. In winter we get vegetables and fruits in plenty. These are comparatively cheap in this season. We can work hard in this season. Our body does not sweat. We are not easily tired. We can digest our food easily. We put on warm clothes. The sunshine is very pleasant in the morning and afternoon in this season. We find this season the most convenient time for holding picnic in the open air. Other seasons have their usefulness but I think winter gives us greater comfort and pleasure.

**5. (b) Corruption**

In its simplest sense, corruption may be defined as an act of bribery or misuse of public position or power for the fulfilment of selfish motives. Corruption is today more prevalent than honesty in the society. The basic reason behind the corruption is the increasing desires of human beings. Today, all of us want to become rich without working. This desire leads to corruption. Attempt should be made by one and all in the society to fight corruption. It is well established that politicians are extremely corrupt the world over. Such political leaders who are corrupt and earn a lot through illegal means should not be supported. If all of us guard against corruption, we can make the society healthier.

**5. (c) The Importance of Games and Sports**

Games and sports are vital in our life. It helps everyone to improve and maintain physical ability and skills. There are various types of sports and games. Those which can be played inside the door named as indoor games whereas which can be played outside the door named as outdoor games. Education is very necessary to get name, fame and money in the same way, getting a sound mind and body everyone must involve in some type of physical activities for which games and sports is the best way. Games and sports develop in us a sense of fellow-feeling. They train our minds and shape our thinking. They develop in us the spirit of co-operation, discipline, honesty and sportsmanship. Students should take part in games and sports because a healthy mind lives in a healthy body.

**5. (d) Newspaper**

Man is not a creature only to eat and drink. Man is a social animal. He always wants to know about the society. Newspaper plays a pivotal role to tell us about the society. It has become as important as food and drink. We all eagerly wait for it. When we wake up in the morning we rush to see the newspaper. If the hawker comes late we become restless in the morning. It is apt to say that Newspaper is the

most important thing in the morning. It gives us news from each and every corner of the world. It is known as the fourth pillar of democracy. It keeps a check on the government. Actually, there are three important aspects of a Newspaper. These aspects are News, advertisement, and editorial. All these three aspects have their own importance. It helps job seekers in the society. It also helps people in finding suitable matches for their sons and daughters. I think, that everyone should develop a regular habit of reading newspaper. A newspaper helps in developing the intellectual and mental facilities of a person.

### 5(e) My Aim in Life

Everyone should have an aim in life. Without a proper aim no one can grow in life. My aim is to be a teacher. I believe that a teacher is the pioneer of society. I think that educating children is the real blessing. Children are the future of the nation. I shall become a teacher and educate children. Thus I would be able to bring happiness in the lives of the children. Children are innocent. They do not do what to do and what should be done. I will guide them to learn and become good citizens. I will help my children in getting ways to fulfil their dreams. I believe that a good teacher is a challenge and can bring about changes in the life of children. A teacher gets respect in the society. Now a days we can see that consumerist culture is emerging in the society. This culture does not care for the dignity of a teacher. I want to change this scenario. I hope I will do it.

6. (a) A song is to be sung by me.  
(b) The children should be loved.  
(c) The car is being repaired by Gopal.
7. (a) Examinations will be held next month.  
(b) It does not snow in summer.  
(c) How did you come here?
8. (a) You must go to home at once.  
(b) The accident was due to careless driving.  
(c) I have seen many ups and downs in life.
9. (a) He has not come home for two years.  
(b) His parents stay at home.  
(c) My friend has been ill since yesterday.  
(d) Students should try to become ideal citizens.  
(e) Humility is a priceless virtue.

### 10. Title : **Ideal Teacher**

Teaching is the noblest profession. A teacher himself leading a simple, pure and disciplined life can mould the character of the young children and make them neat and good mannered citizens. Besides he remains very young forgetting his own domestic worries in the constant company of the young.

11. (a) Learning is a long and open minded pursuit.  
 (b) The person who has not gone to the heights of knowledge is like an empty vessel.  
 (c) Only those who have humility have real learning and knowledge.  
 (d) The person who has a little knowledge thinks that he has known everything.
12. (a) (II)  
 (b) (IV)  
 (c) (I)  
 (d) (III)  
 (e) (V)
13. (a) T.S. Eliot  
 (b) Walter de la Mare  
 (c) D.H. Lawrence  
 (d) K.N. Daruwala  
 (e) John Keats
14. **(a)** 'Song of Myself' is a poem composed by Walt Whitman. Walt Whitman was an American poet. He is known as an individualistic poet. After reading the poem we feel that this poem does not belong to a particular epoch or school or creed. It is a depiction of human nature. In short, we can say that song of myself shows the sense of fraternity in the world. Everything in all human beings is the same. Their blood is of same colour. He gives a message of unity in diversity. The poet says that people belonging to different religions must have a sense of respect towards every religion. Everything in this world is temporal. So, we should try to be in pursuit of happiness. Pursuit of happiness is the aim of life. In this way he celebrates the unity and brotherhood of the entire humanity by singing of his own 'self'.
- (b)** My Grand Mother's House is a beautiful poem composed by the famous poetess Kamala Das. In this poem, she remembers the happy days spent in her family home in the sweet company of her grand mother. Her grand mother always showered her love and affection on the poetess. The poetess says that the house of her grand-mother was an abode of love and intimacy. She enjoyed unrestrained liberty there. After her marriage, the poetess-moved away from that house but her married life is not so happy as it was in the company of her grand mother. So, she becomes nostalgic about that love and her grand mother's house. Now the grandmother of the poetess is no more. Yet the poetess wishes to go there and sit there by herself and listen to the music of blowing cold winter winds. Even though her grand mother is dead yet she feels her presence in imagination.

In this poem, Kamala Das succeeds in conveying her feelings through this small poem.

14. (c) John Donne is a well read metaphysical poet. The poet describes the feeling of a lover to his beloved. He shows his dedication and devotion towards his beloved. He says that this life is mortal. Everybody who is born must die. This is the law of nature. One who meets must depart we should not feel dejected of this truth. But on the other hand we should accept it as the truth of life. The poet passes the essence of his thought that man is mortal but love is immortal. Loving lots who care for each other cannot be parted away. They can overcome any bad chance by joining their strength. Finally, he give the message that we should always love everyone around us.

14. (d) The poem 'Macavity: The Mystery Cat' is composed by T.S. Eliot. This poem is humorous. The poet describes the mischieves of his eat in a mock-heroic way.

He tells us that this cat Macavity is a tall, thin and very clever cat. It is so smart that the poet calls it a hidden paw. When it commits crime, it never leaves behind any sign of crime. So, it is never caught red-handed by anyone. It goes everywhere within our reach but nobody knows its activity. It cheats people. Wherever it goes it tries to steal something. It steals meat away from the meat safe; drink milk and runs away. It is not supposed to be an ordinary criminal but it is a master criminal which cheat both human laws as well as natural laws. It always commits crime but nobody catches it. This is why the poet calls it 'The Mystery Cat'.

15. (a) Dr. Zakir Hussain

(b) H.E. Bates

(c) Martin Luther King Jr.

16. (a) Unemployment

(b) Land owner

17. (a) A marriage proposal is a very interesting one-act play written by a famous dramatist and story - writer of Russia, Anton Chekhov. The play presents an accurate picture of marriage proposal of Natalia to Lomov. In this story, Lomov and Choobookov are fast friends. Lomov loves Natalia who was the daughter of Lomov's friend Choobookov. Lomov wants to marry her but he does not dare to put the proposal of marriage before Natalia. Natalia's father also wants her daughter to marry Lomov but he does not find a way how to make his daughter agree to this proposal.

One day Lomov comes to the house of his friend. By chance Natalia comes there. Lomov and Natalia begins debate on their dogs – Leap and Guess. This debate spreads up to the ownership of their land. They start shouting. Having heard the shout, Choobookov becomes fainted and pretends to be dying and appeals to Lomov and Natalia to accept the marriage proposal. Both of them accept the proposal. In this way, their debate turns into their marriage. Then after, Natalia's father Choobookov comes to his senses and becomes happy that his daughter is

going to marry a wealthy man.

17. **(b) The Artist**

The Artist is a short story composed by the Japanese writer Shiga Naoya. This story expresses the traditional look of teachers and guardians towards the students. The teacher and the guardians think that spending time on things other than studies is only the wastage of time. In this story, Seibi is a twelve years old school going boy. He is keenly interested in polishing gourds. He tried to involve him in polishing gourds whenever he got time. His father did not like it. He told Seibi to sing Namiwabushi ballads. But Seibi tried to continue his hobby in spite of his father's open dislike. When he got time he went to the market and collected gourds of different sizes. One day he bought a five inch gourd from an old woman. This particular gourd appealed him very much. He took it to school and began to polishing it under his desk.

One day he was caught red handed by the ethics teacher. The teacher became very angry with Seibi for neglecting his studies and playing with gourds. The teacher took the gourd with him and following Seibi to his home. The father and mother of Seibi scolded him and broke all the gourds. They told Seibi not to do again. Thus, we see that the teacher and the parents did not care for the interest of the child. This is an injustice to children.

17. (c) 'I Have a Dream' is a speech delivered by Martin Luther King Jr.. Martin Luther King Jr. was the great Negro leader. In this speech he delineates the condition of poverty, discrimination and torture that the Negroes suffered in his time. As we know that Americans used to hate Negroes, he reminds the Americans of the commitment of Lincoln. Lincoln advocated the belief of equality. In this speech Martin Luther tells the Negroes to have patience and unyielding in the face of violence and persecution. He tells the Negroes not to stop unless they are given citizenship rights. Observing the presence of some Americans in the meeting he says that this is symbolic victory of his fight. He believed that one day America will rise up and follow the religion of equality. This speech shows the optimistic approach of the King Jr. This speech gives strength not only to the Negroes but to all the people of the world who suffered from the racial discrimination.

18. (a) Richardson

(b) T.S. Eliot

(c) Jane Austen

(d) Thomas Hardy

(e) Mulk Raj Anand

19. The Old English period is from AD 449 to AD 1066. The period was the childhood of English as a language. At that time English was purely a mixture of different dialects. Old English was dialectical. Its words were written and pronounced differently. It was mostly imitative in nature. It has no grammar of its own. Many



of old English words and structures have gone out of use today. The old English period failed to produce literature of much significance, as court patronage was lacking at the time and the age came to be known as the 'Dark Age'.

Or

English is said to be an International language as no other language is read and spoken in so many countries as it is. Naturally, it has become the language of international trade and commerce. All the earlier colonies of the British Empire including India had the presence of this language. The United States has English as its main language. In the European countries like France, Russia, Germany etc. the language is spoken by a large number of people. It is the main language of the United Nations. Even the Chinese are learning English in order to compete with the world in the age of global market economy.

20. (a) William Wordsworth  
(b) John Keats  
(c) Chaucer  
(d) Dryden  
(e) Alexander Pope

Or

- (a) William Shakespeare  
(b) T.S. Eliot  
(c) Marlowe  
(d) Ben Jonson  
(e) Congreve.
-

**English (100 marks) (XII)**  
**Model Set - V**

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।

Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।

Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

**Group - A**

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3
- (a) The fact is too evident to require proof. (Remove 'too')
- (b) Was any man ever immortal! (Into Assertive)
- (c) It is useless to blame him. (Into Interrogative)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3
- (a) He ..... speaks Bhojpuri
- (b) ..... God bless you!
- (c) We ..... read our lessons properly.
3. Combine the following sentences into one simple sentence : 3
- (a) The bus arrived. It was on time.
- (b) I met a woman. She was deaf.
- (c) You are a naughty boy. It is certain.
4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3
- (a) She said to me, "I am learning English."
- (b) He said, "Happy Christmas."
- (c) I said to my friend, "Do have a cup of tea?"
5. Write an essay in about 100-150 words on any one of the following : 10
- (a) Benefits of Yoga (b) The value of discipline
- (c) Science: A boon or a curse (d) Corruption
- (e) Importance of Games and Sports.

6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) She is writing an e-mail.  
 (b) Take this medicine in time.  
 (c) They called him a fool.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3
- (a) Who ..... (build) the Golghar.  
 (b) She ..... (read) a novel at present.  
 (c) Keep quiet, I ..... (listen) to the radio.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly: 3
- (a) Keep in view (b) In the long run (c) By chance
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (i) डॉ० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद को कौन नहीं जानता ?  
 (ii) कौन ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो सफलता नहीं चाहता ?  
 (iii) सच्चा मित्र संसार में दुर्लभ है ।  
 (iv) क्या तुम्हें अंग्रेजी बोलने आता है ?  
 (v) मैं उसे जानता हूँ ।

10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7

The place where things are brought and sold is called a market. The village market is very important for villagers. It fulfils the needs of several adjoining villages. It is not permanent. It is held twice or thrice a week. It is held in an open place where hundreds of people gather to buy and sell their articles. The day is a busy day for the villagers on the market day there is great activity in the villages. Small traders and businessman come to the market with their articles. The villagers also bring their own product for sale. As there are not any permanent stall for the venders. Most of them sit on the ground with their things of sale. There are rows for different articles. Articles of daily necessities are only sold there. Food grains, vegetables, seeds, clothe agriculture implements utensils and many other things of their needs are sold there. It is a meeting place for many villagers, women also participate in it. It is a boon for villagers. They sell their home made products there. They do not go to the near by towns or cities for these things of their needs. Fish and meet markets have their special attraction. (184)

11. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12

Butter flies are some of the most interesting insects on the Planet Earth. There are more than seventeen thousand different kinds of butter flies. Butter flies come in all shapes and sizes. Butter flies go through four main stages of life. The first stage is the egg stage followed by the larva stage. As a larva, or caterpillar, the

future butterfly eats as much as possible. As it grows it sheds its outer skin, or exoskeleton. This may happen four or five times. After a few weeks, the caterpillar enters the next stage of its life, the chrysalis stage. In the chrysalis, the caterpillar will liquefy into a soup of living cells. Then it will reorganize into a butterfly and the metamorphosis is complete. Parts of the chrysalis stage, you can see the forming butterfly through the chrysalis. When the butterfly emerges from the chrysalis, it pumps its wings to send blood through them so that it can fly. Most butterflies only live a couple of weeks, first enough time to drink flower nectar and to mate, some, like the monarch butterfly, however, may live many months.

Questions :

- (i) How many kinds of Butterflies are there on the planet Earth?
- (ii) How many stages of life does a Butterfly go through?
- (iii) What is the second stage of life for a Butterfly?
- (iv) How long do most Butterflies live?

**Group-B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

List - B

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) T.S. Eliot        | (I) Snake                       |
| (b) D.H. Lawrence     | (II) An Epitaph                 |
| (c) John Keats        | (III) Macavity: The Mystery Cat |
| (d) John Donne        | (IV) To Autumn                  |
| (e) Walter de la Mare | (V) Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe  |

13. Name the poets who wrote the following line : 5

- (a) Until they think warm days will never cease,  
For summer has o'er-brimm'd their clammy cells.
- (b) Cold impossible, ahead  
Lists the mountain's lovely head  
Whose white waterfall could bless  
Travellers in their last distress.
- (c) O how feeble is mans power,  
that if good fortune fall,  
Cannot adde another heure  
Nor a lost heure recall!
- (d) There never was a cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.  
He always has an alibi, and one or two to spare:  
At whatever time the deed took place—
- (e) How often I think of going

There, to peer through blind eyes of windows or  
Just listen to the frozen air.

14. Write in short, the summary of any one of the following poems : 5  
(a) The soldier (b) To Autumn (c) Fire-Hymn  
(d) Now the leaves are falling fast

**Group-C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3  
(a) India through Traveller's Eye  
(b) A Pinch of Snuff  
(c) A Marriage proposal.
16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2  
(a) Even taboos and prohibitions help to manage .....  
(b) Seibei was passionately interested in .....
17. Summarise one of the following pieces : 10  
(a) Ideas that have helped mankind (b) I have a dream  
(c) Indian Civilization and culture.

**Group - D**

18. Name the authors of the following books : 5  
(a) Train to Pakistan  
(b) A Suitable Boy  
(c) David Copperfield  
(d) Twelfth Night  
(e) Paradise Lost.
19. Write a short note on Middle English? 5  
Or  
Write a short note on future of English in India.
20. Name any five Indo-Anglian writers. 5  
Or  
Name any five English poets.

**Answer**

1. (a) That fact is so evident that it does not require any proof.  
(b) No man was ever immortal.  
(c) Why blame him?
2. (a) Can  
(b) May  
(c) Should

3. (a) The bus arrived punctually.  
(b) I met a deaf woman.  
(c) You certainly are a naughty boy.
4. (a) She told me that she was learning English.  
(b) He wished happy Christmas.  
(c) I requested my friend to have a cup of tea.

**5. (a) Benefits of Yoga**

Yoga is one of the most used methods in the mind-body connection. Yoga refers to a type of exercise based on controlled breathing, diet, exercise and a series of physical postures. Yoga is very useful because it helps us to control our mind, contributes to health and works as a stress-reducer. The term 'Yoga' means union. A Yogi's ultimate aim is to attain this union with the eternal self with the help of mental and physical exercise. The entire credit goes to maharshi Patanjali, the founder and father of Yoga.

Yoga is an art which takes into purview the mind, the body and the soul. Today Baba Ramdev is spearheading the Yoga movement to make India and Indians healthy and wise.

**5(b) The value of Discipline**

Discipline is a basic necessity of life. The proper growth of life is impossible if there is no discipline in it. Discipline is necessary in every sphere of life. It is necessary in schools and colleges. Students should be respectful to their teachers. The teacher should show proper respect to the principal. This surely helps in the progress of a institution. Discipline makes life harmonious and useful.

Discipline is a must in the shaping of human character. It trains our mind. Man by temperament does not like restraints. Discipline gives restraint. It fixes spell of work and play. It shows us correcting our paths of life. It teaches us how to discharge our duties. Our unbridled sentiments are controlled by the force of discipline.

Discipline costs nothing but pays rich dividends. It is a key to success in all sphere of life. Its value should never be under-estimated.

**5(c) Science: A Boon or a Curse**

The word 'science' literally means 'knowledge'. The modern age is an age of science. Science is the greatest boon to the modern world. Modern discoveries and inventions have increased human comforts and happiness. The first thing that man learn to do was to Conquer Nature. He can now sail the vast oceans, fly in the air, travel underground and do a lot more things.

Inventions like the telephone, mobile, computer etc. have changed man's forever. There have been inventions and discoveries in all aspects of life. Science has worked greater miracles in the field of health and medicine. Science has been the greatest weapon in Man's battle against diseases of various kinds.

Technology is on a rise everyday. Each new day brings better technology with it. So, we can say that science is a boon to human life.

#### **5(d) Corruption**

In its simplest sense, corruption may be defined as an act of bribery or misuse of public position or power for the fulfilment of selfish motives. Corruption is today more prevalent than honesty in the society. The basic reason behind the corruption is the increasing desires of human beings. Today, all of us want to become rich without working. This desire leads to corruption. Attempt should be made by one and all in the society to fight corruption. It is well established that politicians are extremely corrupt the world over. Such political leaders who are corrupt and earn a lot through illegal means should not be supported. If all of us guard against corruption, we can make the society healthier.

#### **5(e) The Importance of Games and Sports**

Games and sports are vital in our life. It helps everyone to improve and maintain physical ability and skills. There are various types of sports and games. Those which can be played inside the door named as indoor games whereas which can be played outside the door named as outdoor games. Education is very necessary to get name, fame and money in the same way getting a sound mind and body, everyone must involve in some type of physical activities for which games and sports is the best way. Games and sports develop in us a sense of fellow-feeling. They train our minds and shape our thinking. They develops in us the spirit of co-operation, discipline, honesty and sportsmanship. Students should take part in games and sports because a healthy mind lives in a healthy body.

6. (a) An e-mail is being written by her.  
(b) The medicine should be taken in time.  
(c) He was called a fool.
7. (a) Who built the Golghar?  
(b) She is reading a novel at present.  
(c) Keep quiet, I am listening to the radio.
8. (a) The teacher must keep in view the problems of the student.  
(b) Sonu got success in the long run.  
(c) By chance, I met my friend.
9. (a) Who does not know Dr. Rajendra Prasad?  
(b) Who does not want success?  
(c) A true friend is rare in the world.  
(d) Do you know how to speak English?  
(e) I know him.

#### **10. Title : Village Market**

There are no proper buildings and shops in village market but it has a proper place.

People from different villages in that particular location gather to sell and buy their articles. Village market is held twice or thrice in a week. People do not go to nearby towns for their daily needs. Village market is a boon for the villagers.

11. (I) There are more than seventeen thousand different kinds of butterflies on the planet earth.  
(II) A Butterfly goes through four stages of life.  
(III) Larva is the second stage of life for a butterfly.  
(IV) Most Butterflies live a couple of weeks.
12. (a) (III)  
(b) (I)  
(c) (IV)  
(d) (V)  
(e) (II)
13. (a) John Keats  
(b) W.H. Auden  
(c) John Donne  
(d) T.S. Eliot  
(e) Kamala Das

14. (a) The Soldier is a patriotic sonnet. It has been composed by Rupert Brooke. Rupert Brooke was the most handsome man of England of the time. He was lover of peace as well as of his country England.

The poet's heart is overflowing with the sense of patriotism. He says that an English soldier fights in a foreign land for his country England. Life is uncertain in battle field because no one knows what will happen there. So, the poet reveals his wish that if he dies in a foreign land he should be buried in England. He has got everything from England. So, he extends his gratitude to England. He expresses his gratefulness to his country time and again saying this that even noble thoughts, happy dreams and sense of laughter have come to his mind from his motherland England. He wishes that he should be remembered even after his death because he would for the sake of motherland. The poet here dignifies the act of a soldier. The poem gives us a strong sense of patriotism.

14. (b) 'Ode to Autumn' is a short poem composed by John Keats. John Keats is known as one of the Romantic poets of English literature. He is sensuous as well as sensual poet. He has earned a fine reputation in a very short span of his life.

In this poem he depicts the beauty of nature and characteristic spirit of Autumn. According to Keats, Autumn is the best season. In this season new leaves and fruits grow on trees. The temperature of these days is very pleasant. There is neither too much heat nor bitterly cold. The air blows fresh and friendly. Birds sing everywhere. People are happy and healthy. In this season the nature appears to be calm and



cool. Autumn symbolises the maturity of middle aged life whereas spring symbolises the onset of life, youth period. Both have their own charms and both are relevant to human life because change is rule of nature and life.

14. (c) **'Fire Hymn'** has been composed by an Indo-Anglian poet Keki N. Daruwala. In this poem the poet describes a ghat (funeral place) which is burning. The bodies on the ghat was almost burnt but some of the bodies were half burnt. the ghat was burning so the sky seemed like a red ball and atmosphere around the ghat was full of smoke. The fire swallowed every thing. All this, horrible scene reminds the poet of a sin committed by himself twenty five years back. He had consigned the dead body of his first child to the fire. He says that being a Parsi he should have put the dead body into the 'Tower of Silence'. But the Tower of Silence was very far away from his residence so he had consigned the body to the flame of fire. It was against his custom of religion. Though he is not communal, he does not like the practise of burning body into fire. The poet says that it is a cruel act. The poet forbids the people to check this inhuman, horrible and cruel act.

14. (d) **Now the leaves are falling fast**

The poem 'Now the leaves are falling fast' has been composed by W.H. Auden. It is a simple poem about nature. The poet says about the speedy arrival of old age and death of human beings. He is delineating the frustrations inherent in human life. The poet says that we human beings are like travellers who are growing old moving towards graveyard. The poet says that when the leaves fall from the tree the woods become lifeless. The nightingale becomes dumb. In the same way human beings become physically weak and inactive and get separated from the crowd of the people at the time of the end of the last journey. But the poet shows an optimistic approach that when we come to an end of our life we hear the melodious sound of waterfalls. Thus we see that this poem is a blending of pessimism and optimism.

15. (a) Pearl S. Buck  
(b) Manohar Malgaonkar  
(c) Anton Chekhov
16. (a) Even taboos and prohibitions help to manage anxiety.  
(b) Seibei was passionately interested in gourds.
17. (a) 'Ideas that have helped mankind' is an essay written by a British philosopher and mathematician Bertrand Russel. In this essay, he has depicted the ideas which help mankind in becoming civilized and superior to animals. Man has intellectual and moral qualities which separate the human beings from animals. Some inventions of mankind helped human being to be civilized. For example the invention of fire is supposed to be a mile stone in the march of civilization. Man began to keep pet animals with themselves. The domestication of such animals helps man in many ways. The invention of language, the idea how to write and the invention of printing press made man elevated from wild state to his present civilized state. It is civilization

which gave idea to live in a family. It also gave some norms to the society to lead moral life. Civilization taught us to be more friendly towards one another. On the other hand man has some drawbacks too which are not found in animals for instance emotions. It is emotion which snatch mental peace of human being but other moral and intellectual qualities help mankind to be happier and more peaceful.

17. (b) 'I Have a Dream' is a speech delivered by Martin Luther King Jr.. Martin Luther King Jr. was the great Negro leader. In this speech he delineates the condition of poverty, discrimination and torture that the Negroes suffered in his time. As we know that Americans used to hate Negroes, he reminds the Americans of the commitment of Lincoln. Lincoln advocated the belief of equality. In this speech Martin Luther tells the Negroes to have patience and unyielding in the face of violence and persecution. He tells the Negroes not to stop unless they are given citizenship rights. Observing the presence of some Americans in the meeting he says that this is symbolic victory of his fight. He believed that one day America will rise up and follow the religion of equality. This speech shows the optimistic approach of the King Jr. This speech gives strength not only to the Negroes but to all the people of the world who suffered from the racial discrimination.

17. (c) **Indian civilization and culture**

Indian civilization and culture is an essay written by Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. In this essay Mahatma Gandhi expresses the features of Indian civilization. The Mahatma shows a vivid comparison between the western civilization to that of Indian. He says that the western civilization has the tendency to privilege materiality whereas the Indian civilization elevates the moral values of life. Gandhiji is never prejudiced while talking different civilizations. He sometimes stresses the amalgamation of what is best in western civilization with that of Indian civilization. According to Gandhiji civilization is a path which points the people of country to their duty. Gandhiji expresses some of the features of Indian civilization for example 'Simple living and high thinking', 'live and let live'. He advocates moral elevation, self contentment as real happiness of man. Gandhiji rejects the accumulation of wealth. He forbids the blind imitation of western civilization. He says that it is the duty of every Indian to follow the high ideals of Indian civilization.

18. (a) Khushwant Singh  
(b) Vikram Seth  
(c) Charles Dickens  
(d) William Shakespeare  
(e) Milton
19. The period from AD 1150 to 1500 is called the Age of Middle English in the history of English language. The middle English borrowed lots of words from French and Latin. The middle English happened to witness the great vowel shift changing the pronunciation of the English long vowels. The grammar also went under some

remarkable changes. The gradual loss of inflections and the fixing of word order were the most important changes during this period. The early literature of this phase was exclusively religious in nature.

Or

This is the age of science, technology and global market economy. The working knowledge of English is very important for Indians in this age. English is the language of computers and Internet without its knowledge, India cannot become a developed country.

English has future in this country also because India is economically a rising country. All types of inventions and discoveries are found in English medium books. We cannot do anything without English. English has generated employment in India. Thousands of call centres require employees who have good knowledge of English. So, the future of English in India is bright.

20. (a) Sarojini Naidu  
(b) Toru Dutt  
(c) R.N. Tagore  
(d) Sir Aurobindo  
(e) Kamala Das

Or

- (I) Walt Whitman  
(II) Wordsworth  
(III) Tennyson  
(IV) Milton  
(V) Dryden
-

**English (100 marks) (XII)**  
**Model Set - VI**

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।  
Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।  
Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

**Group - A**

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3
  - (a) You are too proud to learn. (Remove 'too')
  - (b) Can the blind see? (Into Assertive)
  - (c) It is not a foolish idea. (Into Interrogative)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3
  - (a) What do you suggest I ..... do?
  - (b) You ..... do it.
  - (c) We ..... provide for our children.
3. Combine the following sentences into one compound sentence : 3
  - (a) The teacher was annoyed. He said nothing..
  - (b) Come in. Go out.
  - (c) Mohan is slow. He is sure.
4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3
  - (a) He said, "What a lovely garden?"
  - (b) She said, "Thank you."
  - (c) I said, "I like my house."
5. Write an essay in about 100-150 words on any of the following : 10
  - (a) Newspaper
  - (b) Benefits of Yoga
  - (c) Festivals
  - (d) The book you like most
  - (e) Pollution

6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) Inform the police.  
(b) My sister had made tea.  
(c) Who broke the window?
7. Choose the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3
- (a) It ..... (rain) when I came.  
(b) My father ..... (come) tomorrow.  
(c) We ..... (see) with our eyes.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own as to bring out their meaning clearly : 3
- (a) Bring out (b) Put on (c) To get rid of
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (a) हमें अपने स्वास्थ्य पर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।  
(b) मैंने उसे एक पत्र लिखा ।  
(c) महात्मा गाँधी को कौन नहीं जानता ।  
(d) तुम खुद कोशिश करो ।  
(e) शिक्षक ने विद्यार्थियों को अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7
- The ignorant people of the past thought that a man's life was predetermined by fate. But scientific knowledges that we have acquired prove that far from being Fate's creature man makes his our fate. For the life of some people there are too many obstacles and challenges. They fail to overcome them and so are not successful. Such person usually take consolation or are given consolation by saying that this was written in his fate and whatever he had done, his fate could not be otherwise. Such false consolations have their uses. Even to-day psychiatrists treat mentally ill person by such false consolation and assurances. But this can not alter the fact that a man is what he makes of himself. There has not been a single great man who become so without personal efforts. So it is true to say that man is the master of his own fate. This is to say that his character is his destiny.
11. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12
- Sarojini Naidu was educated in her early years under her father's own care. He wanted her to become a great Mathematician or scientist but she loved to dream and write poems. She was hardly eleven when she wrote her first poem. At thirteen she wrote a long poem in the manner of famous English poets. After her matriculation in India she went to England for her higher education in literature. She met Sir Edmund cross a distinguished man of letters. He was impressed by her knowledge

and intelligence. He was surprised to see that she had written poems in flawless English but felt disappointed to find that they had nothing of the east in them. They were all about English sights from this day onwards; she devoted herself to writing verses about India.

Questions :

- (a) What did her father want her to do?
- (b) When did she write her first poem?
- (c) Why did Edmund disappoint despite poem written in flawless English?
- (d) Where did she go for higher education?

**Group - B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

- (a) W.H. Auden
- (b) Kamala Das
- (c) D.H. Lawrence
- (d) Rupert Brooke
- (e) John Keats

List - B

- (I) Snake
- (II) The Soldier
- (III) To Autumn
- (IV) My Grand Mother's House
- (V) Now the Leaves Are Falling Fast

13. Name the poets who wrote the following lines : 5

- (a) Let not thy divining heart  
Forethinke me any ill,  
Destiny may take thy part,  
And may thy feares fulfil.
- (b) Starving through the leafless wood  
Trolls run scolding for their food:  
And the nightingale is dumb.  
And the angle will not come.
- (c) The voice of my education said to me  
He must be killed,  
For in sicily the black, black snakes are innocent,  
the gold are venomous.
- (d) Creeds and school in abeyance  
Retiring back a while sufficed at what  
They are, but never forgotten.
- (e) We saw embers losing their cruel redness  
to the grey ash that swallows all, half-cooked limbs.

14. Write the summary of any one of the following poems : 5

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (a) Fire-Hymn      | (b) An Epitaph |
| (c) Song of Myself | (d) To Autumn  |

**Group - C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3
- (a) The Artist
  - (b) A Pinch of Snuff
  - (c) India Through Traveller's Eye
16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2
- (a) ..... is a neighbour of Choobookov.
  - (b) The condition of the Negroes was .....
17. Summarise any one of the following pieces : 10
- (a) How Free Is The Press
  - (b) Bharat is My Home
  - (c) India through Traverller's Eye

**Group - D**

18. Name the authors of the following works : 5
- (a) Dr. Faustus
  - (b) Waste Land
  - (c) The way of the world
  - (d) Volpone
  - (e) The White Tiger
19. Write a short note on English as the second language of India. 5
- Or
- Write a short note on Middle English.
20. Write the names of any five English dramatist. 5
- Or
- Write the names of five English poets.

**Answer**

1. (a) You are so proud that you cannot learn.  
(b) The blind cannot see.  
(c) Is it a foolish idea?
2. (a) should  
(b) can  
(c) must
3. (a) The teacher was annoyed yet he said nothing  
(b) Either come in or go out.  
(c) Mohan is slow but he is sure.

4. (a) He remarked what a lovely garden it was.
- (b) She thanked me.
- (c) I said that I liked my house.

5. **(a) Newspaper**

Man is not a creature only to eat and drink. Man is a social animal. He always wants to know about the society. Newspaper plays a pivotal role to tell us about the society. It has become as important as food and drink. We all eagerly wait for it. When we wake up in the morning we rush to see the newspaper. If the hawker comes late we become restless in the morning. It is apt to say that Newspaper is the most important thing in the morning. It gives us news from each and every corner of the world. It is known as the fourth pillar of democracy. It keeps a check on the government. Actually, there are three important aspects of a Newspaper. These aspects are News, advertisement, and editorial. All these three aspects have their own importance. It helps job seekers in the society. It also helps people in finding suitable matches for their sons and daughters. I think, that everyone should develop a regular habit of reading newspaper. A newspaper helps in developing the intellectual and mental facilities of a person.

**5(b) Benefits of Yoga**

Yoga is one of the most used methods in the mind-body connection. Yoga refers to a type of exercise based on controlled breathing, diet, exercise and a series of physical postures. Yoga is very useful because it helps us to control our mind, contributes to health and works as a stress-reducer. The term 'Yoga' means union. A Yogi's ultimate aim is to attain this union with the eternal self with the help of mental and physical exercise. The entire credit goes to Maharshi Patanjali, the founder and father of Yoga.

Yoga is an art which takes into purview the mind, the body and the soul. Today Baba Ramdev is spearheading the Yoga movement to make India and Indians healthy and wise.

**5(c) Festivals**

Festivals are part of one's custom, culture and tradition. Every festival belonging to any religion comes to us with all pleasures, ceremonies and charm. Each festival has got its own importance. It may belong to any religion, but we have derive our pleasures in it. In every festival delicious food is prepared at home. Diwali is the most prominent of Hindu festivals. It is the festival of lights. On this day Hindus celebrate the return of Lord Ram to Ayodhya after the victory over Ravana.

Ram Navami is celebrated as the birthday of Lord Ram. Durga Puja is famous festival. Goddess Durga is worshipped for five days. Holi is a festival of colour. People throw colour on one another. Eid is famous festival of Muslim. Christmas is the most important festival of Christians. It is celebrated as the birthday of Lord Jesus on 25th of December. Festivals should be celebrated with simplicity. People



belonging to other communities should be invited during religious festivals. This will help in promoting national integration and communal harmony.

#### **5(d) The Book You Like Most**

I like the Gita most because the Gita does not belong to a particular epoch or school or time. It is the book of a human nature based on reason. It is the preachings of Lord Krishna to Arjuna. The another name of the Gita is the Bhagvat Gita. There is a description of the great battle of Kurukshetra fought between Pandavas and Kaurvas. Firstly Arjun refused to fight against his kins. But Lord Krishna told him not to fight against kins but to fight against vices and evils doers. At this Arjun was enlightened and happily began to fight. Through the preachings of Lord Krishna, Arjun was convinced of need of the fight.

The Gita is a symbol of Indian philosophy. It is read not only in India but almost in every part of the world. It has been translated into all the major languages of the world. It shows the real path of life. It always inspires me to do my duty and not to bother about the result. I would like to read the Gita time and again.

#### **5(e) Pollution**

Pollutants are the key elements or components of pollution which are generally waste materials of different forms. Pollution disturbs our ecosystem and the balance and the balance in the environment. With rise of population and in increase in industries, the problem of pollution is becoming more serious. Nowadays, the air, soil and water are polluted. The water of river is no longer suitable for drinking. The air is no longer fit for breathing. Release of industrial waste, mining and deforestation exploits the soil.

Pollution not only affect human beings but also affects the nature, plants, fruits, vegetables, forests, animals etc. It is crucial to control pollution as the nature, wildlife and human life are precious gifts to the mankind. We must take steps to reduce pollution.

6. (a) Let the police be informed.  
(b) Tea had been made by my sister.  
(c) By whom was the window broken?
7. (a) It was raining when I came.  
(b) My father will come tomorrow.  
(c) We see with our eyes.
8. (a) He has brought out a book on communicative English.  
(b) You put on a colourful shirt.  
(c) Get rid of bad habits.
9. (a) We should take care of our health.  
(b) I wrote a letter to him.  
(c) Who doesnot know Mahatma Gandhi?

- (d) Try yourself.
- (e) The teacher taught the students English.

10. **Title : Character is destiny**

Only failures and ignorant people think that life is predetermined by fate. But science has proved that a man is what he makes of himself. The life of all great men show that they got the position on account of their own personal efforts. Man is maker of fate and master of destiny.

- 11. (a) Her father wanted her to become a great mathematician or scientist.
- (b) She wrote her first poem when she was eleven.
- (c) Edmund was disappointed because her poems had nothing of the cast in them.
- (d) She went to England for higher education.

- 12. (a) (V)
- (b) (IV)
- (c) (I)
- (d) (II)
- (e) (III)

- 13. (a) John Donne
- (b) W.H. Auden
- (c) D.H. Lawrence
- (d) Walt Whitman
- (e) K.N. Daruwala

- 14. (a) **'Fire Hymn'** has been composed by an Indo-Anglian poet Keki N. Daruwala. In this poem the poet describes a ghat (funeral place) which is burning. The bodies on the ghat was almost burnt but some of the bodies were half burnt. The ghat was burning so the sky seemed like a red ball and atmosphere around the ghat was full of smoke. The fire swallowed every thing. All this, horrible scene reminds the poet of a sin committed by himself twenty five years back. He had consigned the dead body of his first child to the fire. He says that being a Parsi he should have put the dead body into the 'Tower of Silence'. But the Tower of Silence was very far away from his residence so he had consigned the body to the flame of fire. It was against his custom of religion. Though he is not communal, he does not like the practice of burning body into fire. The poet says that it is a cruel act. The poet forbids the people to check this inhuman, horrible and cruel act.

14. (b) **An Epitaph**

An Epitaph is a poem composed by Walter de la Mare. He is known for his sensitive concerns with the world of children. This poem is the depiction of the most beautiful lady of the western world. The poet says that nothing is permanent in the world. Everything is temporary. One who is born is to die. Death spares none consequently the beautiful lady dies one day. Now she is in her tomb. No body

now remembers her. Only the poet remembers her. The poet again shows his sense of transitoriness of the world by asking the people that who will remember the lady after the death of the poet. Thus, we see that the poet emphasises the transitoriness of the world.

14. (c) 'Song of Myself' is a poem composed by Walt Whitman. Walt Whitman was an American poet. He is known as an individualistic poet. After reading the poem we feel that this poem does not belong to a particular epoch or school or creed. It is a depiction of human nature. In short, we can say that song of myself shows the sense of fraternity in the world. Everything in all human beings is the same. Their blood is of same colour. He gives a message of unity in diversity. The poet says that people belonging to different religions must have a sense of respect towards every religion. Everything in this world is temporal. So, we should try to be in pursuit of happiness. Pursuit of happiness is the aim of life. In this way he celebrates the unity and brotherhood of the entire humanity by singing of his own 'self'.
14. (d) 'Ode to Autumn' is a short poem composed by John Keats. John Keats is known as one of the Romantic poets of English literature. He is sensuous as well as sensual poet. He has earned a fine reputation in a very short span of his life.

In this poem he depicts the beauty of nature and characteristic spirit of Autumn. According to Keats, Autumn is the best season. In this, season new leaves and fruits grow on trees. The temperature of these days is very pleasant. There is neither too much heat nor bitterly cold. The air blows fresh and friendly. Birds sing everywhere. People are happy and healthy. In this season the nature appears to be calm and cool. Autumn symbolises the maturity of middle aged life whereas spring symbolises the onset of life, youth period. Both have their own charms and both are relevant to human life because change is rule of nature and life.

15. (a) Shiga Naoya  
(b) Manohar Malgaonkar  
(c) Pearl S. Buck
16. (a) Lomov is a neighbour of Choobookov.  
(b) The condition of the Negroes was appalling.
17. (a) **How Free is the Press**

How Free is the Press is an essay written by Dorothy L. Sayers. Free Press is a watch dog of democracy. In order to understand this essay we have to know the meaning of 'Freedom of Press'. Freedom of Press means free from interference or censorship of the government.

Truly speaking the press is not as free as it should be. Actually press is controlled by two factors the advertisers and the owner of the press. No newspaper dares to go against them. Sometimes a press does not express the public opinion but tries to manufacture it. Sometimes it misrepresents the fact. To my mind press should be completely free in normal times but there should be censorship during

emergency and war period. The author clearly points out that although government tries not to curtail the freedom of the press but other factors effect it in multiple ways.

17. (b) 'Bharat is My Home' is an extract from the speech of Dr. Zakir Hussain. He delivered his speech in 1967 after taking oath as President. In his speech, he pledges himself to the service of the totality of India's culture. He addresses India as a young state of Ancient people and pledges himself to the service of her old cultural values and ideals. He declares to work sincerely for the economic, social, and moral development of the country. He says that education is the main equipment of national purpose. There should be no discrimination against anyone in the name of colour, caste, religion and language. He states that members and he would try to his best to make his home better for the people who are doing the work of making life graceful, prosperous and peaceful. He requests the people to contribute in the development of country and to do their work sincerely to reconstruct cultural life of our people. He also remembers Dr. Radhakrishnan on this occasion and praises him for bringing a lot of education and wealth of knowledge to the presidency.

17. (c) **India Through a Traveller's Eyes**

India through a traveller's Eyes is an extract from 'My Several Worlds' written by Pearl S Buck. Pearl S. Buck was an American by birth but was educated in China. India has been the part of the background of Pearl S. Buck's life. She heard the stories of India and Indians from her family doctor and his wife. She was very eager to see India. She has seen many countries in the world. But she is very impressed with Indians. Since was an earnest desire to know India and Indians is Pearl's heart. She came to know India and saw the Taj Mahal in the moonlight. She saw the Fatehpur Sikari and Delhi. But she could not understand India and Indians. She met the young intellectual in the the cities and the poor peasants in the villages. By talking and listening the youth of the cities and the poor farmers of the country she understood Indians and then she said that India could not be understood by seeing its monument but it can be understood by talking and listening the young intellects in the cities and poor peasants in the villages. This is the proper way to know India. She says that the customs and rituals of India is very impressing. She feels that Indians are restless for their freedom. They plan to achieve their freedom from the slavery of the British rule.

18. (a) Marlowe  
(b) T.S. Eliot  
(c) Congreve  
(d) Ben Jonson  
(e) Arvind Adige
19. English is not our native language. English is used as the second language in India. It is the language of science and commerce. English is the language which bound

us together during the freedom struggle. English has become a passport to jobs in India and abroad. It is a language in which Indians try to make themselves proficient. As a link language, English has been bringing unity among the people of India, speaking different regional languages.

Or

The period from AD 1150 to 1500 is called the Middle English period in the history of English language. The middle English borrowed lots of words from French and Latin. The middle English happened to witness the great vowel shift changing the pronunciation of the English long vowels. The grammar also went under some remarkable changes. The gradual loss of inflections and the fixing of word order are the most important changes during this period. The early literature of this phase was exclusively religious in nature.

20. (a) G.B. Shaw  
(b) William Shakespeare  
(c) Congreve  
(d) Whycherly  
(e) Ben Jonson

or

- (a) Kamala Das  
(b) Milton  
(c) John Keats  
(d) Rupert Brooke  
(e) Wordsworth
-

**English (100 marks) (XII)**  
**Model Set - VII**

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।  
Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।  
Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

**Group - A**

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3  
(a) He is too honest to accept a bribe. (Remove 'too')  
(b) No one likes to go there. (Into Interrogative)  
(c) Who does not like his country? (Into Assertive)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3  
(a) ..... God bless him?  
(b) I ..... go to Delhi tomorrow.  
(c) ..... I go out?
3. Combine the following sentences into one simple sentence : 3  
(a) I am going to Patna. I want to see Sinha Library.  
(b) He is thirsty. He is tired.  
(c) I saw him. I was very happy.
4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3  
(a) He said to me, "Are you hungry?"  
(b) The doctor said to the patient, "Take exercise daily."  
(c) He said to me, "I am your friend."
5. Write an essay in about 150 words on any one of the following : 10  
(a) Science: A boon or a curse (b) Pollution  
(c) Festivals (d) My aim in life  
(e) Unity is strength.
6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3  
(a) Open the window.

- (b) Let him do it.  
 (c) I have read this essay.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3  
 (a) My mother ..... (work) in this office for the last twenty years..  
 (b) The Hindu newspaper ..... (come) on time.  
 (c) I just ..... (finish) the task.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly : 3  
 (a) Look for                      (b) Take off                      (c) Wait for
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5  
 (i) वह आज दिल्ली से आया है ।  
 (ii) भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है ।  
 (iii) हिन्दी हमारी मातृभाषा है ।  
 (iv) गरीब ईमानदार होते हैं ।  
 (v) हमें अपने शिक्षकों का आदर करना चाहिए ।

10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7

Self study means the study of the self, by the self and for the self in actual sense of the term. But popularly by self study we mean studies on own's through library books or other resources. We cannot inject any amount of knowledge into student's veins. But they should try to gain knowledge by the use of observations through their five sense organs. Self study can be done further by reading more and more wisely-written book. Periodicals, weeklies and daily newspapers are there to help us in our self-study. It is a much better source of having a background to prepare than the coaching done in masses, in schools and colleges. Self-study enriches our knowledge and also makes us self-confident and self-reliant in life. (130)

11. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:  $4 \times 3 = 12$

The Bald Eagle is a majestic bird. The adult bird has a brown body, brown wings, white head and large, hooked yellow bill. Younger birds appear all brown. Bald Eagles almost always live near water because their main food source is fish. Sometimes, however, Bald Eagles will eat dead animals (carrion). They will even steal food from other birds such as ospreys and gulls. It was for this reason that the famous patriot Benjamin Franklin preferred the Wild Turkey as America's National symbol. Nevertheless, the Bald Eagle remains America's symbol.

Questions :

- (a) Why do Bald Eagles usually live near water?  
 (b) How does the younger Bald Eagle appear?

- (c) Who was the famous Patriot?
- (d) What do Bald Eagles eat other than fish?

**Group-B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

List - B

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) John Donne        | (I) Macavity: The Mystery Cat   |
| (b) Kamala Das        | (II) An Epitaph                 |
| (c) Walter de la Mare | (III) To Autumn                 |
| (d) T.S. Eliot        | (IV) Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe |
| (e) John Keats        | (V) My Grand Mother's House     |

13. Name the poets who wrote the following line : 5

- (a) A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,  
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,  
A body of England's breathing English air,  
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.
- (b) Darkness to bring it here to lie  
Behind my bed rooms door like a brooding  
Dog ..... you can not believe, darling.
- (c) But beauty vanishes; beauty passes,  
However, rare-rare it be; And when I crumble, who will remember  
This lady of the west country?
- (d) Whispering neighbours, left and right,  
Pluck us from the real delight:  
And the active hands must freeze  
Lonely on the separate knees.
- (e) He hath no desire nor sense,  
Nor halfe so short a way;  
Then feare not mee,  
But believe that I shall make

14. Write in short, the summary of any one of the following poems : 5

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Macavity: The Mystery cat | (b) Song of Myself             |
| (c) An Epitaph                | (d) Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe |

**Group-C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3

- (a) A Pinch of Snuff
- (b) A Child is Born
- (c) A Marriage proposal.



16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2  
 (a) Seibeii was ..... years old.  
 (b) Nanukaka was related to the narrator as he was his .....
17. Summarise one of the following pieces : 10  
 (a) Bharat Is My Home (b) The Artist  
 (c) How Free Is The Press

**Group - D**

18. Name the authors of the following books : 5  
 (a) Hamlet  
 (b) Emma  
 (c) A suitable boy  
 (d) Look back in Anger  
 (e) The Guide
19. Write a short note on Global English? 5  
 Or  
 Write a short note on old English.
20. Write the name of five Indo-Anglian writers. 5  
 Or  
 Write the name of five novelists of English literature.

**Answer**

1. (a) He is so honest that he will not accept a bribe.  
 (b) Does anyone like to go there?  
 (c) Everyone likes his country.
2. (a) May  
 (b) Shall  
 (c) May
3. (a) I am going to Patna to see Sinha Library.  
 (b) He is thirsty and tired.  
 (c) Seeing him, I was very happy.
4. (a) He asked me if I was hungry.  
 (b) The doctor advised the patient to take exercise daily.  
 (c) He told me that he was my friend.

**5. (a) Science: A Boon or a Curse**

The word 'science' literally means 'knowledge'. The modern age is an age of science. Science is the greatest boon to the modern world. Modern discoveries and inventions have increased human comforts and happiness. The first thing that man

learnt to do was to Conquer Nature. He can now sail the vast oceans, fly in the air, travel underground and do a lot more things.

Inventions like the telephone, mobile, computer etc. have changed man's forever. There have been inventions and discoveries in all aspects of life. Science has worked greater miracles in the field of health and medicine. Science has been the greatest weapon in Man's battle against diseases of various kinds.

Technology is on a rise everyday. Each new day brings better technology with it. So, we can say that science is a boon to human life.

### **5(b) My Aim in Life**

Everyone should have an aim in life. Without a proper aim no one can grow in life. My aim is to be a teacher. I believe that a teacher is the pioneer of society. I think that educating children is the real blessing. Children are the future of the nation. I shall become a teacher and educate children. Thus I would be able to bring happiness in the lives of the children. Children are innocent. They do not do what to do and what should be done I will guide them to learn and become good citizens. I will help my children in getting ways to fulfil their dreams. I believe that a good teacher is a challenge and can bring about changes in the life of children. A teacher gets respect in the society. Now a days we can see that consumerist culture is emerging in the society. This culture does not care for the dignity of a teacher. I want to change this scenario. I hope I will do it.

### **5(c) Pollution**

Pollutants are the key elements or components of pollution which are generally waste materials of different forms. Pollution disturbs our ecosystem and the balance and the balance in the environment. With rise of population and in increase in industries, the problem of pollution is becoming more serious. Nowadays, the air, soil and water are polluted. The water of river is no longer suitable for drinking. The air is no longer fit for breathing. Release of industrial waste, mining and deforestation exploits the soil.

Pollution not only affect human beings but also affects the nature, plants, fruits, vegetables, forests, animals etc. It is crucial to control pollution as the nature, wildlife and human life are precious gifts to the mankind. We must take steps to reduce pollution.

### **5(d) Festivals**

Festival are part of one's custom, culture and tradition. Every festival belonging to any religion comes to us with all pleasures ceremonies and charm. Each festival has got its own importance. It may belong to any religion, but we have derive our pleasures in it. In every festival delicious food is prepared at home. Diwali is the most prominent of Hindu festivals. It is the festival of lights. On this day Hindus celebrate the return of Lord Ram to Ayodhya after the victory over Ravana.

Ram Navami is celebrated as the birthday of Lord Ram. Durga Puja is famous

festival. Goddess Durga is worshipped for five days. Holi is a festival of colour. People throw colour on one another. Eid is famous festival of Muslim. Christmas is the most important festival of Christians. It is celebrated as the birthday of Lord Jesus on 25th of December. Festival should be celebrated with simplicity. People belonging to other communities should be invited during religious festivals. This will help in promoting national integration and communal harmony.

### 5(e) Unity is strength

The proverb 'Unity is Strength' shows the value of unity in life. Unity helps us in enjoying every moment of life. In the good moments of a marriage, in the sad moments of sickness and death, it is the unity of the well wishers that makes the pleasure great and despair less. A united family, a united society or a united nation is always powerful. The story of the farmer and his quarrelling sons is well known to everyone. The sons could easily break each stick separately. But when the sticks were tied into a bundle, nobody could break the bundle.

We can learn the same lesson from an army. The strength of an army is the strength of all the soldiers acting together as one. Similarly, the success of a hockey team or cricket team is the result of united efforts. We should follow this principle in our personal lives. We should never indulge in quarrel with our friends and relatives.

6. (a) Let the window be opened.  
(b) Let it be done.  
(c) This essay has been read by me.
7. (a) My mother has been working in this office for the last twenty years.  
(b) The Hindu newspaper comes on time.  
(c) I have just finished the task.
8. (a) He is looking for his missing book.  
(b) She took off his shoes.  
(c) I am waiting for my friend.
9. (i) He has come from Delhi today.  
(ii) India is an agricultural based country.  
(iii) Hindi is our agricultural based country.  
(iv) The poor are honest.  
(v) We should respect our teachers.

### 10. Title : Self-Study

Self study means studies on one's own through library, periodicals, weeklies, daily newspapers and more wisely written books. Self study enriches our knowledge and makes us self confident in life. In self study we gain knowledge by using observations and our five sense organs. (45)

11. (a) Bald eagles usually live near water because their main food source is fish.  
 (b) The younger bald eagle appears all brown.  
 (c) Benjamin Franklin was the famous patriot.  
 (d) Bald eagles sometimes eat dead animals, they steal food from other birds such as aspreys and gulls other than fish.
12. (a) (IV)  
 (b) (V)  
 (c) (II)  
 (d) (I)  
 (e) (III)
13. (a) Rupert Brooke  
 (b) Kamala Das  
 (c) Walter de la Mare  
 (d) W.H. Auden  
 (e) John Donne

14. (a) The poem 'Macavity: The Mystery Cat' is composed by T.S. Eliot. This poem is humorous. The poet describes the mischieves of his cat in a mock-heroic way.

He tells us that this cat Macavity is a tall, thin and very clever cat. It is so smart that the poet calls it a hidden paw. When it commits crime, it never leaves behind any sign of crime. So, it is never caught red-handed by anyone. It goes everywhere within our reach but nobody knows its activity. It cheats people. Wherever it goes it tries to steal something. It steals meat away from the meat safe; drink milk and runs away. It is not supposed to be an ordinary criminal but it is a master criminal which cheat both human laws as well as natural laws. It always commits crime but nobody catches it. This is why the poet calls it 'The Myster Cat'.

14. (b) 'Song of Myself' is a poem composed by Walt Whitman. Walt Whitman was an American poet. He is known as an individualistic poet. After reading the poem we feel that this poem does not belong to a particular epoch or school or creed. It is a depiction of human nature. In short, we can say that song of myself shows the sense of fraternity in the world. Everything in all human beings is the same. Their blood is of same colour. He gives a message of unity in diversity. The poet says that people belonging to different religions must have a sense of respect towards every religion. Everything in this world is temporal. So, we should try to be in pursuit of happiness. Pursuit of happiness is the aim of life. In this way he celebrates the unity and brotherhood of the entire humanity by singing of his own 'self'.

14. (c) **An Epitaph**

An Epitaph is a poem composed by Walter de la Mare. He is known for his sensitive concerns with the world of children. This poem is the depiction of the most beautiful lady of the western world. The poet says that nothing is permanent

in the world. Everything is temporary. One who is born is to die. Death spares none. consequently the beautiful lady dies one day. Now she is in her tomb. Nobody now remembers her. Only the poet remembers her. The poet again shows his sense of transitoriness of the world by asking the people that who will remember the lady after the death of the poet. Thus, we see that the poet emphasises the transitoriness of the world.

14. **(d)** John Donne is a well read metaphysical poet. The poet describes the feeling of a lover to his beloved. He shows his dedication and devotion towards his beloved. He says that this life is mortal. Everybody who is born must die. This is the law of nature. One who meets must depart we should not feel dejected of this truth. But on the other hand we should accept it as the truth of life. The poet passes the essence of his thought that man is mortal but love is immortal. Loving lots who care for each other cannot be parted away. They can overcome any bad chance by joining their strength. Finally, he gives the message that we should always love everyone around us.
15. (a) Manohar Malgaonkar  
(b) Germaine Greer  
(c) Anton Chekhov
16. (a) Seimei was twelve years old.  
(b) Nanukaka was related to the narrator as he was his nephew.
17. **(a)** 'Bharat is My Home' is an extract from the speech of Dr. Zakir Hussain. He delivered his speech in 1967 after taking oath as President. In his speech, he pledges himself to the service of the totality of India's culture. He addresses India is a young state of Ancient people and pledges himself to the service of her old cultural values and ideals. He declares to work sincerely for the economic, social, and moral development of the country. He says that education is the main equipment of national purpose. There should be no discrimination against anyone in the name of colour, caste, religion and language. He states Bharat is his home and its citizens are his family members and he would try to his best to make his home better for the people who are doing the work of making life graceful, prosperous and peaceful. He requests the people to contribute in the development of country and to do their work sincerely to reconstruct cultural life of our people. He also remembers Dr. Radhakrishnan on this occasion and praises him for bringing a lot of education and wealth of knowledge to the presidency.

17. **(b) The Artist**

The Artist is a short story composed by the Japanese writer Shiga Naoya. This story expresses the traditional look of teachers and guardians towards the students. The teacher and the guardians think that spending time on things other than studies is only the wastage of time. In this story, Seibi is a twelve years old school going boy. He is keenly interested in polishing gourds. He tried to involve him in polishing

gourds whenever he got time. His father did not like it. He told Seibi to sing Namiwabushi ballads. But Seibi tried to continue his hobby in spite of his father's open dislike. When he got time he went to the market and collected gourds of different sizes. One day he bought a five inch gourd from an old woman. This particular gourd appealed him very much. He took it to school and began to polishing it under his desk.

One day he was caught red handed by the ethics teacher. The teacher became very angry with Seibi for neglecting his studies and playing with gourds. The teacher took the gourd with him and following Seibi to his home. The father and mother of Seibi scolded him and broke all the gourds. They told Seibi not to do again. Thus, we see that the teacher and the parents did not care for the interest of the child. This is an injustice to children.

17. (c) **'How Free is the Press'** is an essay written by Dorothy L. Sayers. Free Press is a watch dog of democracy. In order to understand this essay we have to know the meaning of 'Freedom of Press'. Freedom of Press means free from interference or censorship of the government.

Truly speaking the press is not as free as it should be. Actually press is controlled by two factors the advertisers and the owner of the press. No newspaper dares to go against them. Sometimes a press does not express the public opinion but tries to manufacture it. Sometimes it misrepresents the fact. To my mind press should be completely free in normal times but there should be censorship during emergency and war period. The author clearly points out that although government tries not to curtail the freedom of the press but other factors effect it in multiple ways.

18. (a) William Shakespeare  
(b) Jane Austen  
(c) Vikram Seth  
(d) John Osborne  
(e) R.K. Narayan
19. English is said to be an International language as no other language is read and spoken in so many countries as it is. Naturally, it has become the language of international trade and commerce. All the earlier colonies of the British Empire including India had the presence of this language. The united states has English as its main language. In the European countries like France, Russia, Germany etc. the language is spoken by a large number of people. It is the main language of the United Nations. Even the Chinese are learning English in order to compete with the world in the age of global market economy.

Or

The old English period is from AD 449 to AD 1066. The period was the childhood of English as a language. At that time English was purely a mixture of

different dialects. Old English was dialectical. Its words were written and pronounced differently. It was mostly imitative in nature. It has no grammar of its own. Many of old English words and structures have gone out of use today. The old English period failed to produce literature of much significance, as court patronage was lacking at the time and the age came to be known as the 'Dark Age'.

20. (a) R.N. Tagore  
(b) Sarojini Naidu  
(c) Sir Aurobindo  
(d) Toru Dutt  
(e) Henry Derojio

Or

- (a) R.K. Narayan  
(b) Mulk Raj Anand  
(c) Charles Dickens  
(d) Thomas Hardy  
(e) Anita Desai
-

**English (100 marks) (XII)**  
**Model Set - VIII**

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।  
Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।  
Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

**Group - A**

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3
  - (a) He is too busy to go out. (Remove 'too')
  - (b) Who does not know you? (Into Assertive)
  - (c) No one likes paying taxes. (Into Interrogative)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3
  - (a) It ..... be true.
  - (b) ..... you speak may foreign languages?
  - (c) You ..... apologise.
3. Combine the following sentences into one simple sentence : 3
  - (a) I am going to Rajgir. I want to see Jarasandh Akhara.
  - (b) I had a car. It was old.
  - (c) Meena was thirsty. She was tired.
4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3
  - (a) The teacher said to me, "Where is the book?"
  - (b) My mother said, "May you succeed in your examination."
  - (c) Had said, "God is everywhere."
5. Write an essay in about 100-150 words on any of the following : 10
  - (a) The leader you like most
  - (b) Corruption
  - (c) Newspaper
  - (d) Pollution
  - (e) The importance of games and sports



6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) He has to sell the car.  
 (b) A car ran over the cat.  
 (c) Mr. Sanjeev teaches us math.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3
- (a) She ..... (be) born in 1965.  
 (b) I ..... (love) here for two years.  
 (c) Did you ..... (sleep) well?
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly : 3
- (a) As usual (b) On time (c) In the end
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (a) मन एवं शरीर में घनिष्ठ संबंध है ।  
 (b) दहेज समाज के लिए अभिशाप है ।  
 (c) मेहनत ही सफलता की कुंजी है ।  
 (d) भ्रष्टाचार हमारे समाज के लिए घातक है ।  
 (e) सदा सत्य बोलें ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7
- We all know what we mean by a 'good man'. The ideally good man does not drink or smoke, avoids bad languages, converses in the presence of men only exactly as he would if there were ladies present and holds the correct opinion on all subjects. He has a wholesome horror of wrong-doing and realizes that it is our painful duty to castigate sin. He has a still greater horror of wrong thinking and considers it the business of the authorities to safeguard the young against those who question the wisdom of the views generally accepted by the middle-aged successful citizens. Apart from his professional duties, at which he is assiduous, he spends much time in good works: he may encourage patriotism and military training; he may promote industry, sobriety and virtue among wage earners and their children by seeing to it that failures in these respects receive due punishment; he may be a trustee of a university and prevent an ill-judged respect for learning from allowing the employment of professor with subversive ideas.
11. Read the carefully passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12
- Man cannot work in vacuum. It is his needs and necessities that force him into work. It is inherent in man's nature that he gets ignited by challenges and obstacles. These challenges come from his needs and necessities. The shelterless men and women originally walked in rains and heat. The necessity of a dwelling place was

felt. First they ousted the animals from mountains caves and began living in them. Then on the model of the cave they devised stone hutments. This necessity thrust them on the result has been forts, castles and skyscrapers of our day. Man's necessity to remain healthy forced him into medical science. This led to the inventions of the skill implements and medicines we have today. In fact the needs and necessities of man have thrust him into inventions and innovations in various fields. It is from the womb of our necessities that all our inventions and innovations have been born.

Questions :

- (a) Who walked in rains and heat?
- (b) How did the men devise stone hutments?
- (c) What forced a man to go to medical science?
- (d) What is inherent in man's nature?

**Group - B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

- (a) Rupert Brooke
- (b) Kamala Das
- (c) W.H. Auden
- (d) T.S. Eliot
- (e) Walt Whitman

List - B

- (I) Macavity: The Mystery Cat
- (II) My Grand Mother's House
- (III) The Soldier
- (IV) Song of Myself
- (V) Now the Leaves Are Falling Fast

13. Name the poets who wrote the following lines : 5

- (a) I celebrate myself and sing myself  
And what I assume you shall assume,  
For every action belonging to me as good belongs to you
- (b) Seasons of mists and mellow fruitfulness,  
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun.
- (c) For he seemed to me again like a king,  
Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld.
- (d) "His powers of levitation would make a fakir stare  
And when you reach the scene of crime - Macavity's not there."
- (e) A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware  
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam.

14. Write in short, the summary of any one of the following poems : 5

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Song of Myself          | (b) Macavity: The Mystery Cat |
| (c) My Grand Mother's House | (d) The Soldier               |

**Group - C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3
- (a) How Free is the Press
  - (b) A Child is Born
  - (c) Bhart is My Home.
16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2
- (a) Sensational heading, false emphasis and supposition of context are some of the ways to .....
  - (b) Benji left school at the age of .....
17. Summarise any one of the following pieces : 10
- (a) A Child is Born
  - (b) How Free is The Press
  - (c) The Earth

**Group - D**

18. Name the authors of the following works : 5
- (a) The Merchant of Venice
  - (b) Candida
  - (c) Look back in Anger
  - (d) The Waste Land
  - (e) Chitra
19. Write a short note on the future of English in India. 5
- Or
- Write a short note on dialects of middle English.
20. Name any five English dramatist. 5
- Or
- Name any five English poets.

**Answer**

1. (a) He is so busy that he cannot go out.  
(b) Everyone knows you.  
(c) Does anyone like paying taxes?
2. (a) may  
(b) can  
(c) should
3. (a) I am going to Rajgir to see Jarasandh Akhara.  
(b) I had an old car.  
(c) Meena was thirsty and tired.

4. (a) The teacher asked me where the book was.
- (b) My mother prayed that I might succeed in my examination.
- (c) He said that God is everywhere.

5. **(a) The leader you like most**

There have been many leaders who have led differently this world some worked for social reforms, while many worked for social awareness. Several of them worked for the upliftment of society. I like Mahatma Gandhi most. He is my favourite leader.

He was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Kathiawar in Gujarat; in a middle class family. His father was the Diwan of Rajkot. His mother Putli Bai was a religious lady.

Mahatma Gandhi received his early education at Porbandar. After passing the entrance examination, he went to England to qualify himself for legal profession. He was honest from his very childhood. Mahatma Gandhi started his political career in India from Champaran Satyagraha. He went to Bihar and fought against the injustices done on the farmers. He started non-cooperation movement in 1922. Under his leadership India got freedom in 1947.

Mahatma Gandhi worked hard to eradicate social evils from Indian society. In true sense of the word, he was a great leader of the masses.

**5(b) Corruption**

In its simplest sense, corruption may be defined as an act of bribery or misuse of public position or power for the fulfilment of selfish motives. Corruption is today more prevalent than honesty in the society. The basic reason behind the corruption is the increasing desires of human beings. Today, all of us want to become rich without working. This desire leads to corruption. Attempt should be made by one and all in the society to fight corruption. It is well established that politicians are extremely corrupt the world over. Such political leaders who are corrupt and earn a lot through illegal means should not be supported. If all of us guard against corruption, we can make the society healthier.

**5(c) Newspaper**

Man is not a creature only to eat and drink. Man is a social animal. He always wants to know about the society. Newspaper plays a pivotal role to tell us about the society. It has become as important as food and drink. We all eagerly wait for it. When we wake up in the morning we rush to see the newspaper. If the hawker comes late we become restless in the morning. It is apt to say that Newspaper is the most important thing in the morning. It gives us news from each and every corner of the world. It is known as the fourth pillar of democracy. It keeps a check on the government. Actually, there are three important aspects of a Newspaper. These aspects are News, advertisement, and editorial. All these three aspects have their own importance. It helps job seekers in the society. It also helps people in finding

suitable matches for their sons and daughters. I think, that everyone should develop a regular habit of reading newspaper. A newspaper helps in developing the intellectual and mental facilities of a person.

#### **5(d) Pollution**

Pollutants are the key elements or components of pollution which are generally waste materials of different forms. Pollution disturbs our ecosystem and the balance and the balance in the environment. With rise of population and in increase in industries, the problem of pollution is becoming more serious. Nowadays, the air, soil and water are polluted. The water of river is no longer suitable for drinking. The air is no longer fit for breathing. Release of industrial waste, mining and deforestation exploits the soil.

Pollution not only affect human beings but also affects the nature, plants, fruits, vegetables, forests, animals etc. It is crucial to control pollution as the nature, wildlife and human life are precious gifts to the mankind. We must take steps to reduce pollution.

#### **5(e) The Importance of Games and Sports**

Games and sports are vital our life. It helps everyone to improve and maintain physical ability and skills. There are various types of sports and games. Those which can be played inside the door named as indoor games whereas which can be played outside the door named as outdoor games. Education is very necessary to get name, fame and money in the same way, getting a sound mind and body everyone must involve in some type of physical activities for which games and sports is the best way. Games and sports develop in us a sense of fellow-feeling. They train our minds and shape our thinking. They develops in us the spirit of co-operation, discipline, honest and sportsmanship. Students should take part in games and sports because a healthy mind lives in a healthy body.

6. (a) The care has to be sold by him.  
(b) The cat was run over by a car..  
(c) Math is taught to us by Mr. Sanjeev.
7. (a) She was born in 1965.  
(b) I have been living here for two years.  
(c) Did you sleep well?
8. (a) As usual he came to meet me.  
(b) The train arrived on time.  
(c) Truth will come out in the end.
9. (I) There is a close relationship between mind and body.  
(II) Dowry is a curse for society.  
(III) It is the labour that is the key to success.  
(IV) Corruption is fatal for our society.

(V) Always speak the truth.

10. **Title : Qualities of a good man**

An ideally good man is intensely religious and avoids bad habits such as smoking and drinking. He does not use obscene or indecent language and has a fear of wrong doing and wrong thinking. He is professionally dutiful and takes active interest in promoting virtues such as patriotism, industry and sobriety among worker and their children. If possible he prevents the employment of professors with subversive ideas.

11. (a) The shelterless men and women walked in rains and heat.  
(b) Man devised stone hutments on the model of the mountain caves.  
(c) Man necessity to remain healthy forced him to go to medical science.  
(d) It is inherent in man's nature that he gets ignited by challenges and obstacles.

12. (a) (III)  
(b) (II)  
(c) (V)  
(d) (I)  
(e) (IV)

13. (a) Walt Whitman  
(b) John Keats  
(c) D.H. Lawrence  
(d) T.S. Eliot  
(e) Ruper Brooke

14. (a) 'Song of Myself' is a poem composed by Walt Whitman. Walt Whitman was an American poet. He is known as an individualistic poet. After reading the poem we feel that this poem does not belong to a particular epoch or school or creed. It is a depiction of human nature. In short, we can say that song of myself shows the sense of fraternity in the world. Everything in all human beings is the same. Their blood is of same colour. He gives a message of unity in diversity. The poet says that people belonging to different religions must have a sense of respect towards every religion. Everything in this world is temporal. So, we should try to be in pursuit of happiness. Pursuit of happiness is the aim of life. In this way he celebrates the unity and brotherhood of the entire humanity by singing of his own 'self'.

14. (b) The poem 'Macavity: The Mystry Cat' is composed by T.S. Eliot. This poem is humorous. The poet describes the mischieves of his cat in a mock-heroic way.

He tells us that this cat Macavity is a tall, thin and very clever cat. It is so smart that the poet calls it a hidden paw. When it commits crime, it never leaves behind any sign of crime. So, it is never caught red-handed by anyone. It goes everywhere within our reach but nobody knows its activity. It cheats people. Wherever it goes it tries to steal something. It steals meat away from the meat safe;

drink milk and runs away. It is not supposed to be an ordinary criminal but it is a master criminal which cheat both human laws as well as natural laws. It always commits crime but nobody catches it. This is why the poet calls it 'The Mystery Cat'.

14. (c) My Grand Mother's House is a beautiful poem composed by the famous poetess Kamala Das. In this poem, she remembers the happy days spent in her family home in the sweet company of her grand mother. Her grandmother always showered her love and affection on the poetess. The poetess says that the house of her grandmother was an abode of love and intimacy. She enjoyed unrestrained liberty there. After her marriage, the poetess-moved away from that house but her married life is not so happy as it was in the company of her grandmother. So, she becomes nostalgic about that love and her grandmother's house. Now the grandmother of the poetess is no more. Yet the poetess wishes to go there and sit there by herself and listen to the music of blowing cold winter winds. Even though her grandmother is dead yet she feels her presence in imagination.

14. (d) The Soldier is a patriotic sonnet. It has been composed by Rupert Brooke. Rupert Brooke was the most handsome man of England of the time. He was lover of peace as well as of his country England.

The poet's heart is overflowing with the sense of patriotism. He says that an English soldier fights in a foreign land for his country England. Life is uncertain in battle field because no one knows what will happen there. So, the poet reveals his wish that if he dies in a foreign land he should be buried in England. He has got everything from England. He extends his gratitude to England. He expresses his gratefulness to his country time and again saying this that even noble thoughts, happy dreams and sense of laughter have come to his mind from his motherland England. He wishes that he should be remembered even after his death because he would for the sake of motherland. The poet here dignifies the act of a soldier. The poem gives us a strong sense of patriotism.

15. (a) Dorothy L. Sayers

(b) Germaine Greer

(c) Dr. Zakir Hussain

16. (a) Both to distort fact and opinion

(b) Fourteen

17. (a) 'A Child is Born' is an extract from the book 'Sex and Destiny: The Politics of Human Fertility'. This book has been written by a famous feminist writer of Australia, Germaine Greer. In this essay, she has thoroughly examined the cultural peculiarities of the East and the West regarding child birth and parent-child relationship.

An expecting woman has to go to her mother's house to get delivered of her child. She has to stay there for at least three months. When the child is seven days

old, a new dress is brought both for the child and his mother. This practice increases the sense of security of an expectant mother and removes all the worries associated with child-birth. These ways are collectively and culturally accepted ones. No doubt, modern methods have reduced the modality of mothers during child birth but they have deprived them of the important experience of child-birth. The whole process has become mechanical. Child-birth, no longer remains a family affair and an object of neighbourhood celebration.

**17. (b) How Free is the Press**

How Free is the Press is an essay written by Dorothy L. Sayers. Free Press is a watch dog of democracy. In order to understand this essay we have to know the meaning of 'Freedom of Press'. Freedom of Press means free from interference or censorship of the government.

Truly speaking the press is not as free as it should be. Actually press is controlled by two factors the advertisers and the owner of the press. No newspaper dares to go against them. Sometimes a press does not express the public opinion but tries to manufacture it. Sometimes it misrepresents the fact. To my mind press should be completely free in normal times but there should be censorship during emergency and war period. The author clearly points out that although government tries not to curtail the freedom of the press but other factors effect it in multiple ways.

**17. (c) 'The Earth'** is a remarkable tale of H.E. Bates. The story focuses the tragedy of those parents who have too much trust in their children. It is necessary to say that sometimes simplicity is very deceptive. The story writer advises us to do our work ourselves and not to leave it on God because God helps those who help themselves.

In the story, Johnson was a tenant farmer. He had some land and a simple minded son Benjy. He was worried about him. On the advice of the doctor, he got him some hens to keep him engaged in work. Benjy began his business and gradually he learned all the tricks of the trade. He began to earn money by selling eggs. He deposited a lot of money in the bank account that his father had opened in his name. He purchased the land that belonged to Sanders. When he was about forty he married Florence against the wishes of his parents. Florence did not like Benjy's parents. So, she started poisoning his ears against his parents. Believing his wife, Benjy drove away his parents out of their house. Thus, we see that too much trust on his son became the root cause of the tragedy of Johnson.

18. (a) Shakespeare  
(b) G.B. Shaw  
(c) John Osborne  
(d) T.S. Eliot  
(e) R.N. Tagore



19. This is the age of science, technology and global market economy. The working knowledge of English is very important for Indians in this age. English is the language of computers and Internet without its knowledge, India cannot become a developed country.

English has future in this country also because India is economically a rising country. All types of inventions and discoveries are found in English. So, the future of English in Indian is bright.

Or

The middle English had five dialects. They were known as Northern, Southern, East Midland, West Midland and Kentish.

The Northumbrian of old English is now called Northern, West-Saxon is now Southern and Mercian is divided into two dialects which came to be known as East Midland and West Midland dialect. Only the last remained unchanged.

20. (a) G.B. Shaw  
(b) William Shakespeare  
(c) Congreve  
(d) Sheridan  
(e) T.S. Eliot

or

- (a) William Wordsworth  
(b) Milton  
(c) John Keats  
(d) Shelley  
(e) Dryden
-

**English (100 marks) (XII)**  
**Model Set - IX**

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।  
Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।  
Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

**Group - A**

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3  
(a) He is too slow to win. (Remove 'too')  
(b) Man is mortal. (Into Negative)  
(c) Who would not love his country. (Into Assertive)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3  
(a) We ..... obey the laws of the country.  
(b) ..... you live long!  
(c) Students ..... do their work in time.
3. Combine the following sentences into one compound sentence : 3  
(a) He is slow. He is sure.  
(b) It is raining. Sonu will not go to school.  
(c) Monu worked hard. He passed.
4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3  
(a) Rakhi said to me, "Do you know me?"  
(b) The old lady said to me, "May God bless you!"  
(c) Mohan said to me, "The sun rises in the east."
5. Write an essay in about 150 words on any of the following : 10  
(a) Corruption (b) The season you like most  
(c) Festivals (d) My aim in life  
(e) Science: A boon or a curse
6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3  
(a) The teacher told me a story.

- (b) Animals cannot make tools.  
 (c) God will bless good men.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3  
 (a) This road ..... (lead) to the Gandhi Maidan.  
 (b) I ..... (see) this picture somewhere before.  
 (c) My mother ..... (cook) food.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own as to bring out their meaning clearly : 3  
 (a) In vain (b) Ups and downs (c) A man of letters
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5  
 (i) सच्ची मित्रता दुर्लभ है ।  
 (ii) पटना में एक शहीद स्मारक है ।  
 (iii) धूम्रपान स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है ।  
 (iv) मेरा मित्र इन दिनों बीमार है ।  
 (v) हमें सफलता के लिए कठिन परिश्रम करना चाहिए ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7  
 Disciple is easy to recognise but difficult to define. It influences everything that we do in our life. In fact, we never succeed unless we work with a sense of discipline. We move orderly. We act with respect for rules. We follow a system. In fact, discipline is a way of life. That is why it is best learnt in childhood, at home and in school. Study and games both require a sense of discipline. A disciplined society lives in peace. National discipline is necessary for progress. Nature is the best teacher for learning discipline. Discipline is the key to success in every sphere of life. It is also the product of love and peace. We cannot force it down on anyone. It flows out of love and regard for rules.
11. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12  
 One day, the old emperor Shah Jahan became ill. His son, Aurangzeb, who always wanted to be the emperor, put his father in a jail. Jahanara begun, the eldest child of Shah Jahan, did not leave her father and want to jail along with him. Her dais, "I shall share the sufferings of my father. He needs me in his old age, and I shall never leave him." Shah Jahan lived in the jail for seven years and then he died. During that period, princess Jahanara stayed with him and took care of him. After the death of her father, she returned back to her own palace. She continued to live there and spent the rest of her life serving the needy and the poor. Before her death, she gave away all her money to the poor and needy.

Questions :

- (a) Who was Shah Jahan's eldest child?

- (b) What did Aurangzeb do when Shah Jahan become ill?
- (c) What did Jahanara do before her death?
- (d) What did Jahanara do after her father's death?

**Group-B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

List - B

- |                       |                                     |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Walter de la Mare | (I) Now the Leaves Are Falling Fast |
| (b) D.H. Lawrence     | (II) Song of Myself                 |
| (c) K.N. Daruwala     | (III) Fire-Hymn                     |
| (d) Walt Whitman      | (IV) An Epitaph                     |
| (e) W.H. Auden        | (V) Snake                           |

13. Name the poets who wrote the following lines : 5

- (a) If I should die, think only this of me:

That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is forever England.

- (b) There never was a cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.

He always has an alibi, and one or two to spare:  
At whatever time the deed took place—

- (c) For he seemed to me again like a king,

Like a King in exile, uncrowned in the underworld.  
Now due to be crowned again.

- (d) ..... I who have lost

My way and beg now at strangers' doors to  
Receive love, at least in small change?

- (e) It never forgot, and twenty years since

As I consigned my first-born to the flames—  
The nearest Tower of silence was a thousand miles—

14. Write in short, the summary of any one of the following poems : 5

- |                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) My Grand Mother's House    | (b) Now The Leaves Are Falling Fast |
| (c) Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe | (d) The Soldier                     |

**Group-C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3

- (a) The Artist
- (b) How Free Is The Press
- (c) India Through A Traveller's Eye

16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2

- (a) The tendency of Indian civilization is to elevate the .....

- (b) ..... was coming to visit the narrator's family.
17. Summarise one of the following pieces : 10
- (a) The Earth (b) A Marriage Proposal
- (c) I Have A Dream

**Group - D**

18. Name the authors of the following books : 5
- (a) Pride and Prejudice
- (b) King Lear
- (c) Kanthpura
- (d) The Shadow Lines
- (e) The God of Small Things
19. Write a short note on English as an International language? 5
- Or
- Write briefly about the dialects of Middle English.
20. Name any five English dramatists. 5
- Or
- Name any five Indian English writers.

**Answer**

**Group-A**

1. (a) He is so slow that he cannot win.
- (b) No man is immortal.
- (c) Everyone would love his country.
2. (a) must
- (b) may
- (c) must
3. (a) He is slow but he is sure.
- (b) It is raining so Sonu will not go to school.
- (c) Monu worked hard so he passed.
4. (a) Rakhi asked me if I knew him.
- (b) The old lady prayed that God might bless me.
- (c) Mohan told me that the sun rises in the east.
5. (a) **Corruption**

In its simplest sense, corruption may be defined as an act of bribery or misuse of public position or power for the fulfilment of selfish motives. Corruption is today more prevalent than honesty in the society. The basic reason behind the corruption is the increasing desires of human beings. Today, all of us want to become

rich without working. This desire leads to corruption. Attempt should be made by one and all in the society to fight corruption. It is well established that politicians are extremely corrupt the world over. Such political leaders who are corrupt and earn a lot through illegal means should not be supported. If all of us guard against corruption, we can make the society healthier.

#### **5(b) The Season you like most**

In India we have four seasons—summer, rainy, winter and spring. Each season has some special features. In summer the days and nights are very hot. In the rainy season we get abundant rainfall. The winter is the season of cold. Each season is good in itself.

Different people like different seasons. Everybody has his own likes and dislikes. Of all the seasons I like the winter season most. There are various reason for it. In winter we get vegetables and fruits in plenty. These are comparatively cheap in this season. We can work hard in this season. Our body does not sweat. We are not easily tired. We can digest our food easily. We put on warm clothes. The sunshine is very pleasant in the morning and afternoon in this season. We find this season the most convenient time for holding picnic in the open air. Other seasons have their usefulness but I think winter gives us greater comfort and pleasure.

#### **5(c) Festivals**

Festival are part of one's custom, culture and tradition. Every festival belonging to any religion comes to us with all pleasures ceremonies and charm. Each festival has got its own importance. It may belong to any religion, but we have derive our pleasures in it. In every festival delicious food is prepared at home. Diwali is the most prominent of Hindu festivals. It is the festival of lights. On this day Hindus celebrate the return of Lord Ram to Ayodhya after the victory over Ravana.

Ram Navami is celebrated as the birthday of Lord Ram. Durga Puja is famous festival. Goddess Durga is worshipped for five days. Holi is a festival of colour. People through colour on one another. Eid is famous festival of the Muslim. Christmas is the most important festival of Christians. It is celebrated as the birthday of Lord Jesus on 25th of December. Festival should be celebrated with simplicity. People belonging to other communities should be invited during religious festivals. This will help in promoting national integration and communal harmony.

#### **5(d) My Aim in Life**

Everyone should have an aim in life. Without a proper aim no one can grow in life. My aim is to be a teacher. I believe that a teacher is the pioneer of society. I think that educating children is the real blessing. Children are the future of the nation. I shall become a teacher and educate children. Thus I would be able to bring happiness in the lives of the children. Children are innocent. They do not do what to do and what should be done I will guide them to learn and become good citizens. I will help my children in getting ways to fulfil their dreams. I believe that

a good teacher is a challenge and can bring about changes in the life of children. A teacher gets respect in the society. Now a days we can see that consumerist culture is emerging in the society. This culture does not care for the dignity of a teacher. I want to change this scenario. I hope I will do it.

### 5(e) Science: A Boon or a Curse

The word 'science' literally means 'knowledge'. The modern age is an age of science. Science is the greatest boon to the modern world. Modern discoveries and inventions have increased human comforts and happiness. The first thing that man learnt to do was to Conquer Nature. He can now sail the vast oceans, fly in the air, travel underground and do a lot more things.

Inventions like the telephone, mobile, computer etc. have changed man's forever. There have been inventions and discoveries in all aspects of life. Science has worked greater miracles in the field of health and medicine. Science has been the greatest weapon in man's battle against diseases of various kinds.

Technology is on a rise everyday. Each new day brings better technology with it. So, we can say that science is a boon to human life.

6. (a) A story was told to me by the teacher.  
(b) Tools cannot be made by animals.  
(c) Good men will be blessed by God.
7. (a) This road leads to the Gandhi Maidan.  
(b) I have seen this picture somewhere before.  
(c) My mother cooks food.
8. (a) I tried a lot to make a compromise, but in vain.  
(b) I have seen many ups and downs in life.  
(c) Shakespeare was a man of letters.
9. (i) True friendship is rare.  
(ii) There is martyr monument in Patna.  
(iii) Smoking is injurious to health.  
(iv) My friend has been ill these days.  
(v) We should labour hard for success.

### 10. Title : Value of Discipline

To move orderly in life and to work with respect for rules is known as discipline. Discipline is required in every walk of life. Nature is the best teacher for learning discipline. Without discipline we cannot succeed in life. Discipline is necessary for the progress of nation. (47)

11. (a) The eldest child of Shahjahan was Jahanara.  
(b) When Shahjahan became ill, his son Aurangzeb put him into the jail.  
(c) Before the death of Shahjahan, Jahanara stayed with him and took care of him.

- (d) After the death of Shahjahan, Jahanara returned back to her own place.
12. (a) (IV)  
 (b) (V)  
 (c) (III)  
 (d) (II)  
 (e) (I)
13. (a) Rupert Brooke  
 (b) T.S. Eliot  
 (c) D.H. Lawrence  
 (d) Kamala Das  
 (e) K.N. Daruwala
14. (a) My Grand Mother's House is a beautiful poem composed by the famous poetess Kamala Das. In this poem, she remembers the happy days spent in her family home in the sweet company of her grandmother. Her grandmother always showered her love and affection on the poetess. The poetess says that the house of her grandmother was an abode of love and intimacy. She enjoyed unrestrained liberty there. After her marriage, the poetess moved away from that house but her married life is not so happy as it was in the company of her grand mother. So, she becomes nostalgic about that love and her grandmother's house. Now the grandmother of the poetess is no more. Yet the poetess wishes to go there and sit there by herself and listen to the music of blowing cold winter winds. Even though her grand mother is dead yet she feels her presence in imagination.

In this poem, Kamala Das succeeds in conveying her feelings through this small poem.

14. (b) **Now the leaves are falling fast**

The poem 'Now the leaves are falling fast' has been composed by W.H. Auden. It is a simple poem about nature. The poet says about the speedy arrival of old age and death of human beings. He is delineating the frustrations inherent in human life. The poet says that we human beings are like travellers who are growing old moving towards graveyard. The poet says that when the leaves fall from the tree the woods become lifeless. The nightingale becomes dumb. In the same way human beings become physically weak and inactive and get separated from the crowd of the people at the time of the end of the last journey. But the poet shows an optimistic approach that when we come to an end of our life we hear the melodious sound of waterfalls. Thus we see that this poem is a blending of pessimism and optimism.

14. (c) John Donne is a well read metaphysical poet. The poet describes the feeling of a lover to his beloved. He shows his dedication and devotion towards his beloved. He says that this life is mortal. Everybody who is born must die. This is the law of nature. One who meets must depart we should not feel dejected of this truth. But



on the other hand we should accept it as the truth of life. The poet passes the essence of his thought that man is mortal but love is immortal. Loving lots who care for each other cannot be parted away. They can overcome any bad chance by joining their strength. Finally, he gives the message that we should always love everyone around us.

14. (d) The Soldier is a patriotic sonnet. It has been composed by Rupert Brooke. Rupert Brooke was the most handsome man of England of the time. He was lover of peace as well as of his country England.

The poet's heart is overflowing with the sense of patriotism. He says that an English soldier fights in a foreign land for his country England. Life is uncertain in battle field because no one knows what will happen there. So, the poet reveals his wish that if he dies in a foreign land he should be buried in England. He has got everything from England. He extends his gratitude to England. He expresses his gratefulness to his country time and again saying this that even noble thoughts, happy dreams and sense of laughter have come to his mind from his motherland England. He wishes that he should be remembered even after his death because he would for the sake of motherland. The poet here dignifies the act of a soldier. The poem gives us a strong sense of patriotism.

15. (a) Shiga Naoya  
(b) Dorothy L. Sayers  
(c) Pearl S. Buck
16. (a) The tendency of Indian civilization is to elevate the moral being.  
(b) Nanukaka was coming to visit the narrator's family.
17. (a) '**The Earth**' is a remarkable tale of H.E. Bates. The story focuses the tragedy of those parents who have too much trust in their children. It is necessary to say that sometimes simplicity is very deceptive. The story writer advises us to do our work ourselves and not to leave it on God because God helps those who help themselves.

In the story, Johnson was a tenant farmer. He had some land and a simple minded son Benjy. He was worried about him. On the advice of the doctor, he got him some hens to keep him engaged in work. Benjy began his business and gradually he learned all the tricks of the trade. He began to earn money by selling eggs. He deposited a lot of money in the bank account that his father had opened in his name. He purchased the land that belonged to Sanders. When he was about forty he married Florence against the wishes of his parents. Florence did not like Benjy's parents. So, she started poisoning his ears against his parents. Believing his wife, Benjy drove away his parents out of their house. Thus, we see that too much trust on his son became the root cause of the tragedy of Johnson.

17. (b) A marriage proposal is a very interesting one-act play written by a famous dramatist and story - writer of Russia, Anton Chekhov. The play presents an accurate

picture of marriage proposal of Natalia to Lomov. In this story, Lomov and Choobokov are fast friends. Lomov loves Natalia who was the daughter of Lomov's friend Choobokov. Lomov wants to marry her but he does not dare to put the proposal of marriage before Natalia. Natalia's father also wants her daughter to marry Lomov but he does not find a way how to make his daughter agree to this proposal.

One day Lomov comes to the house of his friend. By chance Natalia comes there. Lomov and Natalia begins debate on their dogs – Leap and Guess. This debate spreads up to the ownership of their land. They start shouting. Having heard the shout, Choobokov becomes fainted and pretends to be dying and appeals to Lomov and Natalia to accept the marriage proposal. Both of them accept the proposal. In this way, their debate turns into their marriage. Then after, Natalia's father Choobokov comes to his senses and becomes happy that his daughter is going to marry a wealthy man.

17. (c) 'I Have a Dream' is a speech delivered by Martin Luther King Jr.. Martin Luther King Jr. was the great Negro leader. In this speech he delineates the condition of poverty, discrimination and torture that the Negroes suffered in his time. As we know that Americans used to hate Negroes, he reminds the Americans of the commitment of Lincoln. Lincoln advocated the belief of equality. In this speech Martin Luther tells the Negroes to have patience and unyielding in the face of violence and persecution. He tells the Negroes not to stop unless they are given citizenship rights. Observing the presence of some Americans in the meeting he says that this is symbolic victory of his fight. He believed that one day America will rise up and follow the religion of equality. This speech shows the optimistic approach of the King Jr. This speech gives strength not only to the Negroes but to all the people of the world who suffered from the racial discrimination.
18. (a) Jane Austen  
(b) William Shakespeare  
(c) Raja Rao  
(d) Joseph Conrad  
(e) Arundhati Roy
19. English is said to be an International language as no other language is read and spoken in so many countries as it is. Naturally, it has become the language of international trade and commerce. All the earlier colonies of the British Empire including India had the presence of this language. The united states has English as its main language. In the European countries like France, Russia, Germany etc. the language is spoken by a large number of people. It is the main language of the United Nations. Even the Chinese are learning English in order to compete with the world in the age of global market economy.

Or

The middle English had five dialects. They were known as Northern, Southern, East Midland, West Midland and Kentish.

The Northumbrian of old English is now called Northern, West-Saxon is now Southern and Mercian is divided into two dialects which came to be known as East Midland and West Midland dialect. Only the last remained unchanged.

20. (a) William Shakespeare  
(b) Sheridan  
(c) G.B. Shaw  
(d) Congreve  
(e) T.S. Eliot

Or

- (a) Manohar Malgaonkar  
(b) Bertrand Russell  
(c) Shiga Naoya  
(d) R.K. Narayan  
(e) Mulk Raj Anand
-

**English (100 marks) (XII)**  
**Model Set - X**

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।  
Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।  
Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

**Group - A**

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3
  - (a) I am too busy to go out. (Remove 'too')
  - (b) The deaf cannot hear. (Into Interrogative)
  - (c) I am not a little tired. (Into Affirmative)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3
  - (a) ..... I use your phone?
  - (b) You ..... do your duty.
  - (c) I ..... go to Delhi tomorrow.
3. Combine the following sentences into one complex sentence : 3
  - (a) The sun rises in the east. It is a fact.
  - (b) He went to Patna. He saw the Golghar.
  - (c) Work hard. You will pass.
4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3
  - (a) Sonu said to me, "What is your name?"
  - (b) Rani said to me, "Honesty is the best policy."
  - (c) She said to me, "Please, give me your pen."
5. Write an essay in about 100-150 words on any of the following : 10
  - (a) The leader you like most
  - (b) Festival
  - (c) Discipline
  - (d) Benefits of Yoga
  - (e) Pollution

6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) My mother cooks food.  
(b) Who taught you English?  
(c) Open the door.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3
- (a) We ..... (learn) English for ten years.  
(b) He ..... (buy) a book a month ago.  
(c) Sonu ..... (come) here every day.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly : 3
- (a) At any cost (b) Due to (c) Fall in
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (a) ईमानदारी सबसे अच्छी नीति है ।  
(b) मेरी परीक्षा समीप है ।  
(c) उसे सभी लोग जानते हैं ।  
(d) बिहार के लोग तेज एवं मेहनती हैं ।  
(e) मुझे बिहारी होने का गर्व है ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7
- Money can be paid back but time can never be regained. Time is the most valuable thing in the world. Time that is lost is lost forever. Anything can wait but time does not wait for anyone. So, we must try to make the best use of time. If we utilise time in a proper way, we can get success in all walks of life. A student who uses his time well fares well at the examination. Time is more important than money. If the train runs late, thousand of passengers waste their time. If time is wasted, all the plans and projects get delayed and the nation has to suffer. We after hear the phrase 'Indian time'. We should hang our head in shame because even hours have to no meaning for us. Let us understand the value of time and get what we really deserve. In fact, time is money.
11. Read the carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12
- The angry king ordered his guards to put his minister in prison. The minister had argued with the king on some law and order issue. One day the emperor made a visit to the prison. The minister was lost in his own world. The king told him. "I will release you on one condition. You need to bring me a horse that is neither white, nor black, nor brown, nor grey." The minister was astonished at his demand. However, he agreed to this condition. A week later, the minister came to the palace.

"Have you found the horse?", the king asked. "Yes, my Lord," the minister replied. "But I will show him to you only auspicious day. The king agreed. "Let me know the next auspicious day." The minister replied, "I will show you the horse on any day, other than Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The king burst out laughing. He was cleverly outsmarted by his minister. The minister was released and promoted to the next higher position.

Read the story and answer the questions below :

- (a) What was the condition between the king and the minister?
- (b) Why did the king order his guards to put his minister in prison?
- (c) What was the auspicious day replied by the minister?
- (d) What happened to the minister at last?

**Group - B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

List - B

- |                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Rupert Brooke | (I) Song of Myself                    |
| (b) Walt Whitman  | (II) Fire-Hymn                        |
| (c) K.N. Daruwala | (III) Now the Leaves Are Falling Fast |
| (d) W.H. Auden    | (IV) The Soldier                      |
| (e) D.H. Lawrence | (V) Snake                             |

13. Name the poets who wrote the following lines : 5

- (a) I celebrate myself and sing myself  
And what I assume you shall assume,  
For every action belonging to me as good belongs to you
- (b) Seasons of mists and mellow fruitfulness,  
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun :  
Conspiring with him how to load and bless  
with fruit the vines that round the thatch-caves run:
- (c) His brow is deeply lined with thoughts, his head is highly deemed;  
His coat is dusty from neglect, his whiskers are uncombed.
- (d) Was it cowardice, that I dared not kill him?  
Was it perversity, that I longed to talk to him?  
Was it humility, to feel so honoured?  
I felt so honoured.
- (e) Among books I was then too young  
To read, and, my blood turned cold like the moon.

14. Write the summary of any one of the following poems : 5

- (a) The Soldier
- (b) Ode to Autumn

- (c) An Epitaph (d) Fire-Hymn

**Group - C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3  
(a) Indian Civilization And Culture  
(b) The Earth  
(c) I Have A Dream
16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2  
(a) Lomov was Natalia's .....  
(b) Benjy asked parents to go somewhere else because he was now the .....
17. Summarise one of the following pieces : 10  
(a) A Pinch of Snuff  
(b) The Earth  
(c) India Through Traveller's Eye

**Group - D**

18. Name the authors of the following works : 5  
(a) Othello  
(b) Hard Times  
(c) Waiting for Godot  
(d) The Wasteland  
(e) The Gitanjali
19. Write a short note on English as the second language of India. 5  
Or  
Write a short note on English as a world language.
20. Write the names of five English poets. 5  
Or  
Write the names any five Indian English writers.

**Answer**

1. (a) I am so busy that I cannot go out.  
(b) Can the deaf hear?  
(c) I am very tired.
2. (a) may  
(b) must  
(c) shall
3. (a) That the sun rises in the east, is a fact.  
(b) He went to Patna where he saw the Golghar.  
(c) If you work hard you will pass.

4. (a) Sonu asked me what my name was.
- (b) Rani told me that honesty is the best policy.
- (c) She requested me to give her my pen.

5. **(a) The leader you like most**

There have been many leaders who have led differently this world. Some worked for social reforms, while many worked for social awareness. Several of them worked for the upliftment of society. I like Mahatma Gandhi most. He is my favourite leader.

He was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Kathiawar in Gujarat; in a middle class family. His father was the Diwan of Rajkot. His mother Putli Bai was a religious lady.

Mahatma Gandhi received his early education at Porbandar. After passing the entrance examination, he went to England to qualify himself for legal profession. He was honest from his very childhood. Mahatma Gandhi started his political career in India from Champaran Satyagraha. He went to Bihar and fought against the injustices done on the farmers. He started non-cooperation movement in 1922. Under his leadership India got freedom in 1947.

Mahatma Gandhi worked hard to eradicate social evils from Indian society. In true sense of the word, he was a great leader of the masses.

**5(b) Festivals**

Festivals are part of one's custom, culture and tradition. Every festival belonging to any religion comes to us with all pleasures, ceremonies and charm. Each festival has got its own importance. It may belong to any religion, but we derive our pleasures in it. In every festival delicious food is prepared at home. Diwali is the most prominent of Hindu festivals. It is the festival of lights. On this day Hindus celebrate the return of Lord Ram to Ayodhya after the victory over Ravana.

Ram Navami is celebrated as the birthday of Lord Ram. Durga Puja is a famous festival. Goddess Durga is worshipped for five days. Holi is a festival of colour. People throw colour on one another. Eid is a famous festival of the Muslim. Christmas is the most important festival of Christians. It is celebrated as the birthday of Lord Jesus on 25th of December. Festivals should be celebrated with simplicity. People belonging to other communities should be invited during religious festivals. This will help in promoting national integration and communal harmony.

**5(c) Discipline**

Discipline is a basic necessity of life. The proper growth of life is impossible if there is no discipline in it. Discipline is necessary in every sphere of life. It is necessary in schools and colleges. Students should be respectful to their teachers. The teacher should show proper respect to the principal. This surely helps in the progress of an institution. Discipline makes life harmonious and useful.



Discipline is a must in the shaping of human character. It trains our mind. Many by temperament does not like restraints. Discipline gives restraint. It fixes spell of work and play. It shows us correcting our paths of life. It teaches us how to discharge our duties. Our unbridled sentiments are controlled by the force of discipline.

Discipline costs nothing but pays rich dividends. It is a key to success in all sphere of life. Its value should never be under-estimated.

#### **5(d) Benefits of Yoga**

Yoga is one of the most used methods in the mind-body connection. Yoga refers to a type of exercise based on controlled breathing, diet, exercise and a series of physical postures. Yoga is very useful because it helps us to control our mind, contributes to health and works as a stress-reducer. The term 'Yoga' means union. A Yogi's ultimate aim is to attain this union with the eternal self with the help of mental and physical exercise. The entire credit goes to maharshi Patanjali, the founder and father of Yoga.

Yoga is an art which takes into purview the mind, the body and the soul. Today Baba Ramdev is spearheading the Yoga movement to make India and Indians healthy and wise.

#### **5(e) Pollution**

Pollutants are the key elements or components of pollution which are generally waste materials of different forms. Pollution disturbs our ecosystem and the balance and the balance in the environment. With rise of population and in increase in industries, the problem of pollution is becoming more serious. Nowadays, the air, soil and water are polluted. The water of river is no longer suitable for drinking. The air is no longer fit for breathing. Release of industrial waste, mining and deforestation exploits the soil.

Pollution not only affect human beings but also affects the nature, plants, fruits, vegetables, forests, animals etc. It is crucial to control pollution as the nature, wildlife and human life are precious gifts to the mankind. We must take steps to reduce pollution.

6. (a) Food is cooked by my mother.  
(b) By whom were you taught English?  
(c) Let the door be opened.
7. (a) We have been learning English for ten years.  
(b) He bought a book a month ago.  
(c) Sonu comes here every day.
8. (a) You have to do this work at any cost.  
(b) Due to heavy rain I could not reach the school in time.  
(c) He fell in love with Rekha.

9. (I) Honesty is the best policy.  
(II) My examination is at hand.  
(III) Everybody knows him.  
(IV) The people of Bihar are intelligent and laborious.  
(V) I am proud of being Bihari

10. *Title* : **Time is Money**

Time is more important than money. Money can be paid back but time can't be regained. Time does not wait for anyone. By using time in a proper way we can get success. If time is wasted plans and projects are delayed and the nation suffers. In fact time is more valuable than money.

11. (a) The king put a condition that if the minister would bring a horse that was neither white, nor black, nor brown, nor grey, he would release him.  
(b) The king ordered his guards to put his minister in prison because the minister argued with the king on some law and order issue.  
(c) The minister replied that the auspicious day was other than Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.  
(d) At last the minister was released and promoted to the next higher position.

12. (a) (IV)  
(b) (I)  
(c) (II)  
(d) (III)  
(e) (V)

13. (a) Walt Whitman  
(b) John Keats  
(c) T.S. Eliot  
(d) D.H. Lawrence  
(e) Kamala Das

14. (a) The Soldier is a patriotic sonnet. It has been composed by Rupert Brooke. Rupert Brooke was the most handsome man of England of the time. He was lover of peace as well as of his country England.

The poet's heart is overflowing with the sense of patriotism. He says that an English soldier fights in a foreign land for his country England. Life is uncertain in battle field because no one knows what will happen there. So, the poet reveals his wish that if he dies in a foreign land he should be buried in England. He has got everything from England. He extends his gratitude to England. He expresses his gratefulness to his country time and again saying this that even noble thoughts, happy dreams and sense of laughter have come to his mind from his motherland England. He wishes that he should be remembered even after his death because he

would for the sake of motherland. The poet here dignifies the act of a soldier. The poem gives us a strong sense of patriotism.

14. (b) 'Ode to Autumn' is a short poem composed by John Keats. John Keats is known as one of the Romantic poets of English literature. He is sensuous as well as sensual poet. He has earned a fine reputation in a very short span of his life.

In this poem he depicts the beauty of nature and characteristic spirit of Autumn. According to Keats, Autumn is the best season. In this, season new leaves and fruits grow on trees. The temperature of these days is very pleasant. There is neither too much heat nor bitterly cold. The air blows fresh and friendly. Birds sing everywhere. People are happy and healthy. In this season the nature appears to be calm and cool. Autumn symbolises the maturity of middle aged life whereas spring symbolises the onset of life, youth period. Both have their own charms and both are relevant to human life because change is rule of nature and life.

14. (c) **An Epitaph**

An Epitaph is a poem composed by Walter de la Mare. He is known for his sensitive concerns with the world of children. This poem is the depiction of the most beautiful lady of the western world. The poet says that nothing is permanent in the world. Everything is temporary. One who is born is to die. Death spares none consequently the beautiful lady dies one day. Now she is in her tomb. No body now remembers her. Only the poet remembers her. The poet again shows his sense of transitoriness of the world by asking the people that who will remember the lady after the death of the poet. Thus, we see that the poet emphasises the transitoriness of the world.

14. (d) '**Fire Hymn**' has been composed by an Indo-Anglian poet Keki N. Daruwala. In this poem the poet describes a ghat (funeral place) which is burning. The bodies on the ghat was almost burnt but some of the bodies were half burnt. the ghat was burning so the sky seemed like a red ball and atmosphere around the ghat was full of smoke. The fire swallowed every thing. All this, horrible scene reminds the poet of a sin committed by himself twenty five years back. He had consigned the dead body of his first child to the fire. He says that being a Parsi he should have put the dead body into the 'Tower of Silence'. But the Tower of Silence was very far away from his residence so he had consigned the body to the flame of fire. It was against his custom of religion. Though he is not communal, he does not like the practise of burning body into fire. The poet says that it is a cruel act. The poet forbids the people to check this inhuman, horrible and cruel act.

15. (a) Mahatma Gandhi

(b) H.E. Bates

(c) Martin Luther King Jr.

16. (a) Lomov was Natalia's neighbour.

(b) Benjy asked parents to go somewhere else because he was now the owner of the house.

17. (a) 'A Pinch of Snuff' is a short story written by Manohar Malgaonkar. It is an adventurous story full of comic relief.

Nanukaka is the main character of the story. He is equipped with tricks to manage anyone, anywhere. Nanukaka has to see the welfare minister in Delhi. He comes to his sister's house in Delhi. He goes to the minister to see him. But to his misfortune the minister does not see him and calls him after three days. Nanukaka anyhow comes to know that Maharaja of Ninor is the close relative of the Welfare Minister. He takes a pinch of snuff and plays a trick. He tells his sister's son to hire a grand car and pretends to be his driver. He himself dressed like an astrologer and again reaches the residence of the Minister. In the visitor's book, he writes his false address showing himself as the hereditary astrologer of the Maharaja of Ninor. As soon as the Minister sees the address he becomes eager to see the astrologer and goes to the residence of Nanukaka. Thus, we see that Nanukaka sees the minister easily. The accuracy and the profound comedy of Malgaonkar's narrative has built up reader's excitement.

17. (b) 'The Earth' is a remarkable tale of H.E. Bates. The story focuses the tragedy of those parents who have too much trust in their children. It is necessary to say that sometimes simplicity is very deceptive. The story writer advises us to do our work ourselves and not to leave it on God because God helps those who help themselves.

In the story, Johnson was a tenant farmer. He had some land and a simple minded son Benjy. He was worried about him. On the advice of the doctor, he got him some hens to keep him engaged in work. Benjy began his business and gradually he learned all the tricks of the trade. He began to earn money by selling eggs. He deposited a lot of money in the bank account that his father had opened in his name. He purchased the land that belonged to Sanders. When he was about forty he married Florence against the wishes of his parents. Florence did not like Benjy's parents. So, she started poisoning his ears against his parents. Believing his wife, Benjy drove away his parents out of their house. Thus, we see that too much trust on his son became the root cause of the tragedy of Johnson.

17. (c) 'Ideas that have helped mankind' is an essay written by a British philosopher and Mathematician Bertrand Russell. In this essay, he has depicted the ideas which help mankind in becoming civilized and superior to animals. Man has intellectual and moral qualities which separate the human beings from animals. Some inventions of mankind helped human being to be civilized. For example the invention of fire is supposed to be a mile stone in the march of civilization. Man began to keep pet animals with themselves. The domestication of such animals helps man in many ways. The invention of language, the idea how to write and the invention of printing press made man elevated from wild state to his present civilized state. It is civilization which gave idea to live in a family. It also gave some norms to the society to lead moral life. Civilization taught us to be more friendly towards one another. On the

other hand man has some drawbacks too which are not found in animals for instance emotions. It is emotion which snatch mental peace of human being but other moral and intellectual qualities help mankind to be happier and more peaceful.

18. (a) William Shakespeare  
(b) Charles Dickens  
(c) Samuel Becket  
(d) T.S. Eliot  
(e) R.N. Tagore
19. English is not our native language. English is used as the second language in India. It is the language of science and commerce. English is the language which bound us together during the freedom struggle. English has become a passport to jobs in India and abroad. It is a language in which Indians trying to make themselves proficient. As a link language, English has been bringing unity among the people of India, speaking different regional languages.

Or

The most widely used language in the world today is English. There is hardly any country where English is not being taught. It is the language of science and commerce. In this globalised world, no country can progress without the knowledge of English. The United States has English as its main language. In the European countries like Russia, France and Germany etc. the language is spoken by a large number of people. It is the main language of the United Nations. It is used as the medium of instructions in schools and colleges almost in every countries. Really English is expanding by leaps and bonds as a world language.

20. (a) William Wordsworth  
(b) T.S. Eliot  
(c) Rupert Brooke  
(d) W.H. Auden  
(e) Kamala Das

or

- (a) R.K. Narayan  
(b) Mulk Raj Anand  
(c) Arundhati Roy  
(d) Arvind Adige  
(e) Anita Desai
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