

# English : XII

Time : 3 Hours 15 Minutes]

[ Full Marks : 100

## MODEL PAPER - 1

### ● Instructions for the candidates :

1. Candidate must enter his/her Question Booklet Serial No. (10 Digits) in the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. Candidates are required to give answers in their in own words as far as practicable.
3. Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
4. 15 minutes of extra time has been allotted for the candidates to read the questions carefully.
5. This question paper is divided into two sections—Section-A and Section B.
6. In Section-A, there are 100 objective type questions, out of which any 50 questions are to be answered. If more than 50 questions are answered, then only first 50 will be evaluated. Each question carries 1 mark. Darken the circle with blue / black ball pen against the correct option on OMR Answer Sheet provided to you. Do not use whitener / liquid / blade / nail etc. on OMR Answer Sheet, otherwise the result will be treated invalid.
7. In Section-B, there are 7 Descriptive Type Questions. While answering the questions, candidates should adhere to the word limit as far as practicable.
8. Use of any electronic appliances is strictly prohibited.

### SECTION-A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

Question Nos. 1 to 100 have four options, out of which only one is correct. You have to mark your selected option on the OMR Sheet. You have to attempt only 50 questions.

50 × 1 = 50

1. They were being interviewed for the job by her. (Choose the correct active voice)  
(A) She had been interviewing them for the job.  
(B) She will have interview them for the job.  
(C) She was interviewing them for the job.  
(D) She had to interview them for the job.
2. The king gave him a reward. (Choose the correct passive voice)  
(A) A reward was being given to him by the king.  
(B) He was given a reward by the king.  
(C) He was given the reward by a king.  
(D) He had been given by the king a reward.
3. Please be quiet. The baby ..... (Choose the correct tense form)  
(A) has slept (B) sleeps (C) sleep (D) is sleeping
4. What ..... she do in her free time ? (Choose the correct option)  
(A) Done (B) Have (C) Does (D) Had
5. He told me that he ..... ill for six days. (Choose the correct option)  
(A) was (B) is (C) had been (D) have been
6. He was tired of walking. He sat down to rest. (Choose the correct combination)  
(A) Tired of walking, he sat down to rest.  
(B) Tired of been on walk, he sat down to rest.  
(C) Tired because of walk, he sat down to rest.  
(D) Tired of walking, he has sit down to rest.
7. .... you speak English ? (Choose the correct auxiliary verb)  
(A) Ought (B) Shall (C) Can (D) Are
8. The Principal ordered me not to conduct any test the next day. (Choose the correct direct speech)  
(A) The Principal said to me "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."  
(B) The Principal told me, "Dont's conduct any test yesterday"  
(C) The Principal says' "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."  
(D) The Principal tells, "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."
9. I wanted ..... some presents, but we didn't have much time. (Choose the correct option)  
(A) to buy (B) to bye (C) buying (D) to buying
10. As far as I am concerned, I prefer reading ..... (Choose the correct option)  
(A) than rest (B) for joy  
(C) to sleeping (D) over watching T. V.
11. I said to him, "Why are you working so hard ?" (Choose the correct indirect speech)  
(A) I asked him why he was working so hard.  
(B) I asked him why was he working so hard.  
(C) I asked him why had he been working so hard.  
(D) I asked him why he had been working so hard.
12. They ran ..... the hill. (Choose the correct preposition).  
(A) above (B) down (C) on (D) through
13. There is a shop in front ..... my house. (Choose the correct preposition)  
(A) opposite (B) on (C) of (D) to
14. Stop ..... this terrible noise at once. (Choose the correct option)  
(A) make (B) to make (C) making (D) to making
15. It fell ..... the table and broke. (Choose the correct preposition)  
(A) of (B) off (C) behind (D) at

16. Choose the correct sentence  
 (A) They invited my friend and I to tea.  
 (B) They invite me and my friend to tea.  
 (C) The invited my friend and me to tea.  
 (D) I and my friend was invited by them to tea.
17. Would you like ..... to market ? (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) go (B) going (C) to going (D) will go
18. My father taught me ..... (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) dance (B) how to dance  
 (C) will dance (D) to dancing
19. Choose the correct sentence  
 (A) Let us stop playing now (B) Let us to stop playing now.  
 (C) Let us stop played now  
 (D) Let us stopping to play now.
20. Choose the correct sentence  
 (A) The poors are miserable. (B) The poor are miserables.  
 (C) The miserable are poor. (D) The poor are miserable.
21. How many people ..... in your family ? (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) is there (B) are there (C) there are (D) there
22. You must ..... this book. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) read (B) reading  
 (C) to read (D) had to read
23. One must do ..... work. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) his (B) one's (C) self (D) onself
24. This car isn't ..... for us. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) enough big (B) too big  
 (C) big enough (D) much big
25. A person who does not believe in the existence of god is called .....  
 (A) Theist (B) Heretic (C) Atheist (D) Fanatic
26. She can't come to collage as she ..... fever. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) having (B) have (C) has having (D) has
27. Choose the correctly spelt word  
 (A) Affedevit (B) Afedevit (C) Affidavit (D) Affidavit
28. .... heavily in winter in Shimla. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) It snows (B) It snowing  
 (C) It is nowing (D) It is now
29. Choose the correctly spelt word  
 (A) comitee (B) comittee (C) committee (D) commiti
30. The students ..... about the weather. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) spoke (B) told (C) said (D) talked
31. I saw ..... one-eyed man. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) any
32. He ..... completely. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) recovers (B) recovering  
 (C) has recovered (D) have recovered
33. Choose the correct sentence  
 (A) He should guard form danger.  
 (B) He should guard with danger.  
 (C) He should guard against danger.  
 (D) He should guard in danger.
34. Rita said, "Man is mortal". (Choose the correct indirect narration)  
 (A) Rita said that man is mortal  
 (B) Rita said that man was mortal.  
 (C) Rita said that the man is mortal.  
 (D) Rita says that man was mortal.
35. We ..... him the money. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) has paid (B) will paid (C) has pay (D) have paid
36. They ..... finished the work. (Choose the correct option)  
 (A) has been (B) have (C) will be (D) having
37. I want ..... cup of tea.  
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article
38. Coffee is ..... good drink.  
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article
39. Anup together with his father and mother, ..... gone to Rajgir.  
 (A) has (B) are (C) was (D) have
40. To err ..... human, to forgive divine.  
 (A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were
41. May he be a great man !  
 (A) possibility (B) wish  
 (C) permission (D) uncertainty
42. It might rain today.  
 (A) purpose (B) possibility  
 (C) politeness (D) good reason
43. The shoe-maker has mended my shoes.  
 (A) My shoes has been mended by the shoe-maker  
 (B) My shoes had been mended by the shoe-maker  
 (C) My shoes are being mended by the shoe-maker  
 (D) My shoes have been mended by the shoe-maker
44. My boy friend Ravi is well spoken of.  
 (A) They speak my boy friend Ravi well  
 (B) They have spoken well of my boy friend Ravi  
 (C) They speak well of my boy friend Ravi  
 (D) They will speak well of my boy friend Ravi
45. Are you ever helped by your friend ?  
 (A) Does your friend help you ?  
 (B) Does your friend ever help you ?  
 (C) Your friend ever helps you ?  
 (D) You ever helped your friend
46. Many people believe in brandy as a cure ..... cold.  
 (A) to (B) in (C) for (D) none
47. We must beware ..... false friends.  
 (A) in (B) for (C) of (D) none
48. Choose the correct sentence  
 (A) He blew out with a gun his brains, after bidding his wife goodbye  
 (B) He blew out his brains, after bidding his wife goodbye with a gun  
 (C) He blew out his brains with a gun, after bidding his wife goodbye  
 (D) With a gun, he blew out his brains, after bidding his wife goodbye
49. Doubt  
 (A) ignorance (B) dullness (C) mistake (D) disbelief

50. **Miserly**  
 (A) extravagant (B) hospitable  
 (C) generous (D) philanthropic
51. **Lament**  
 (A) rejoice (B) enjoy (C) sigh (D) smile
52. **Triumph**  
 (A) excitement (B) victory  
 (C) gain (D) joy
53. **Outstanding**  
 (A) admirable (B) prominent  
 (C) notorious (D) interesting
54. **In the meeting he took offence ..... my remark.**  
 (A) upon (B) for (C) at (D) none
55. **She has a passion ..... dance and music.**  
 (A) upon (B) at (C) in (D) none
56. **Do you still ..... to the club ? (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) belongs (B) are belong  
 (C) belong (D) belonging
57. **Choose the correct sentence**  
 (A) We have to reach on time for the play  
 (B) We have to reach at time for play  
 (C) We have to reach at time for the play  
 (D) We have to reach at time to play
58. **Who ..... on the phone ? (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) is (B) were (C) am (D) are
59. **What type of sentence is this ?**  
**How sweet it smells !**  
 (A) Declarative (B) Interrogative  
 (C) Exclamatory (D) Imperative
60. **She interrupted me ..... through my speech. (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) meanwhile (B) sometimes  
 (C) midway (D) otherwise
- **Instruction :** Questions from 61 to 100 are based on prescribed texts.
61. **The name of Benjy's wife was ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) Natalia (B) Florence (C) Jessica (D) Mary
62. **'O how feeble is man's power's is from ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) Fire-Hymn (B) Snake  
 (C) To Autumn (D) Sweetest Love, I Do not Goe
63. **Lomov and Natalia are characters in ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) A Pinch of Snuff (B) A marriage Proposal  
 (C) The Artist (D) The Earth
64. **'Leaves of Grass' is a collection of poems by ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) John Donne (B) T. S. Eliot  
 (C) W.H. Auden (D) Walt Whitman
65. **Who is 'I' in the poem 'My Grand Mother's House' ? (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) Poetess (B) Grandmother  
 (C) Aunt (D) Mother
66. **'Lamia' and 'Hyperion' are written by (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) William Wordsworth (B) John Keats  
 (C) P. B. Shelley (D) S. T. Coleridge
67. **T. S. Eliot was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) 1942 (B) 1944 (C) 1946 (D) 1948
68. **'Travellers in their last distress' is from ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) Now the Leaves are Falling Fast  
 (B) Snake (C) An Epitaph (D) The Soldier
69. **'But beauty vanishes; beauty passes' is from ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) Snake (B) Fire-Hymn  
 (C) An Epitaph (D) The Soldier
70. **'The Rape of the Lock' is written by ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) Alexander Pope (B) John Dryden  
 (C) John Donne (D) John Milton
71. **Who among the following was a romantic poet ? (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) John Donne (B) John Keats  
 (C) W. H. Auden (D) Rupert Brooke
72. **English is studied as a ..... language in Saudi Arabia. (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) First (B) Foreign (C) Second (D) Native
73. **'The Canterbury Tales' is written by ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) Langland (B) Gower (C) Wycliff (D) Chaucer
74. **The word 'drama' comes from a ..... word. (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) Latin (B) Indian  
 (C) Scandinavian (D) Greek
75. **The 'Romantic Revival' is often associated with ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) John Dryden (B) Alexander Pope  
 (C) William Wordsworth (D) John Milton
76. **The poet in 'Song of Myself' ..... for himself. (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) laughs (B) shouts (C) sings (D) cries
77. **..... is a metaphysical poet. (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) T. S. Eliot (B) John Donne  
 (C) John Keats (D) Wall Whitman
78. **Benjy's father was a local ..... (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) teacher (B) preacher (C) farmer (D) doctor
79. **Who is known as 'The Nightingale of India' ? (Choose the correct option)**  
 (A) Sarojini Naidu (B) Toru Dutt  
 (C) Kamala Das (D) Anita Desai
80. **John Donne was born on**  
 (A) 1520 (B) 1572 (C) 1581 (D) 1590
81. **The poet in Song of Myself ..... for himself.**  
 (A) cries (B) sings (C) laughs (D) shouts

82. W. H. Auden is  
(A) a modern poet (B) classical poet  
(C) metaphysical poet (D) none of these
83. The fruits ripen in  
(A) summer (B) spring  
(C) autumn (D) none of these
84. An Epitaph is the poem of  
(A) John Keats (B) Walter De La Mare  
(C) John Donne (D) none of these
85. "The Soldier" is written by  
(A) Thomas Stearns Eliot (B) John Donne  
(C) Rupert Brooke (D) John Keats
86. "Macavity : The Mystery Cat" is written by  
(A) Walter De La Mare (B) David Herbert Lawrence  
(C) Keki N. Daruwala (D) Thomas Stearns Eliot
87. To poem 'Fire Hymn' describes the of a burning ghat  
(A) scenery (B) seen (C) scene (D) shin
88. The snake looked at the poet  
(A) interestingly (B) vaguely  
(C) happily (D) angrily
89. Kamala Das is an ..... poetess.  
(A) American (B) African (C) Indian (D) Nigerian
90. Mahatma Gandhi in his essay deals in  
(A) Customs and traditions  
(B) Poverty and unemployment  
(C) Civilization and culture (D) The Earth.
91. Dr. Zakir Hussain took the oath as  
(A) Prime minister (B) Chief of the army staff  
(C) President of India (D) Chief Minister
92. Manohar Malgaonkar was a  
(A) A playwright/dramatist (B) Journalists  
(C) Novelist and short story writer  
(D) Poet
93. "I have a dream" is written by  
(A) Pearl S. Buck (B) Shiga Naoya  
(C) Martin Luther King, Jr. (D) Germaine Greer
94. What is our attitude towards those outside our herd?  
(A) Sympathetic (B) Religious  
(C) Social (D) Ferocious
95. "The Artist" is  
(A) an essay (B) a poetry  
(C) a short story (D) a drama
96. In many societies women still go forth from their mother's houses at marriage to live with  
(A) her sister (B) her uncle and aunt  
(C) her neighbour (D) her mother in law
97. Press under ordinary condition is free  
(A) no where (B) every where  
(C) in some places (D) Britain
98. Benjy was a  
(A) an evil minded person (B) a simple minded person  
(C) an insane person (D) a short tempered man.
99. Pearl S. Buck visited India to see  
(A) the Taj Mahal (B) Fatehpur Sikri  
(C) the young intellectuals and the peasants  
(D) glories of empire in New Delhi
100. Lomov was Natalia's  
(A) friend (B) brother (C) neighbour (D) husband

## SECTION-B (SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

1. Write an essay on any one of the following in about 150-200 words : 8  
(A) Discipline (B) Online shopping  
(C) Importance of Education (D) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan  
(E) Terrorism
2. Explain any one of the following : 1 × 4 = 4  
(A) Even more important than the domestication of animals was the invention of agriculture, which, however, introduced blood-thirsty practices into religion that lasted for many centuries.  
(B) I have full faith in my people that they will bring forth the energy requisite for the satisfactory performance of this dual task.  
(C) When we speak of 'the freedom of the press', we usually mean freedom in a very technical and restricted sense.  
(D) Benjy needed a woman to help with the hens, and soon he was saying that he and Florence would be married.
3. Explain any one of the following : 1 × 4 = 4  
(A) Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they? Think not of them, thou hast thy music too -  
(B) Whose white waterfall could bless Travellers in their last distress.  
(C) I whos have lost My way and beg now at strangers' doors to Receive love, at least in small change?  
(D) He drank enough And lifted his head dreamily, as one who has drunken.
4. Write a letter to your brother, telling him to study hard for his coming examination. 5
- OR
- Write an application to the Principal of your college, requesting him for some financial help.
5. Answer any five of the following in about 40-50 words : 5 × 2 = 10  
(A) What does our civilization depend upon?  
(B) How did Nanukaka impress Sohanlal Ratiram?  
(C) What are the trials and tribulations that Martin Luther King, Jr. talks about?  
(D) Why did the house in 'My Grand Mother's House' go into silence?  
(E) In what sense does the fire forget its dead?  
(F) Is the speaker in 'The Soldier' afraid of death?  
(G) Name two countries in which English is used extensively.  
(H) Which speech came to be known as 'Received Pronunciation' ?  
(I) Name the middle English dialects.  
(J) Why is Macavity termed a "Criminal" ?
6. Answer any three in about 100-200 words : 3 × 5 = 15  
(A) Write the summary of any one of the following poems :  
(i) Fire-Hymn (ii) Song of Myself  
(iii) Snake  
(B) Write the summary of any one of the followings prose-pieces :  
(i) How Free is the Press (ii) The Earth  
(iii) India Through a Traveller's Eyes

(C) Write a note on Indian English.

OR

Write a note on Indian Novel in English.

OR

Write a note on English as a world language.

(D) Match the poets in List A with their works in List B.

List A

List B

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) K. N. Daruwala | (i) Snake                  |
| (b) Kamala Das     | (ii) To Autumn             |
| (c) Rupert Brooke  | (iii) Fire-Hymn            |
| (d) D. H. Lawrence | (iv) The soldier           |
| (e) John Keats     | (v) My Grandmother's House |

(E) Translate any five of the followings sentences into English :

- (i) तुम बच्चे को रूला दोगे।
- (ii) गंगा एक पवित्र नदी है।
- (iii) मैं बाजार जा रही हूँ।
- (iv) तुम घर कब लौटोगे ?
- (v) वह आज दिल्ली जाएगा।
- (vi) वह तीन दिनों से बीमार है।
- (vii) पटना बिहार की राजधानी है।
- (viii) यहाँ मत बैठो।

7. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow :

Floods are second only to fire as the most common of all natural disasters. They occur almost everywhere in the world, resulting in widespread damage and even death. Consequently, scientists have long tried to perfect their ability to predict floods. So far, the best that scientists can do is to recognize the potential for flooding in certain conditions. There are a number of conditions, from deep snow on the ground to human error, that cause flooding.

Questions :

- (i) What are the most common of all natural disasters ?
- (ii) What can the scientists do at best ?
- (iii) What are the consequences of flood ?
- (iv) Make sentences with : Condition; Disaster.

OR

Write a precis of the following passage and give a suitable title :

Man has many limitations. He is a mixture of good and evil. Naturally he commits mistakes, otherwise he would be a god. We have the example of Jesus Christ. He forgave his tormentors. He believed that they were ignorant and therefore, they tortured him. His greatness lay in his spirit of forgiveness. His Life teaches us that we must forgive the wrong-doer. By ignoring his mistakes, we give him a chance to reform. We rise to godliness by forgiving others and showing mercy to them.

## ANSWERS

### Section-A (Objective Type Questions)

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C)  | 2. (B)  | 3. (D)  | 4. (C)  | 5. (C)  | 6. (A)  |
| 7. (C)  | 8. (A)  | 9. (A)  | 10. (A) | 11. (A) | 12. (B) |
| 13. (C) | 14. (C) | 15. (B) | 16. (C) | 17. (B) | 18. (B) |
| 19. (A) | 20. (D) | 21. (B) | 22. (A) | 23. (B) | 24. (C) |

- |         |         |         |          |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 25. (C) | 26. (D) | 27. (C) | 28. (A)  | 29. (C) | 30. (D) |
| 31. (A) | 32. (C) | 33. (C) | 34. (A)  | 35. (D) | 36. (B) |
| 37. (A) | 38. (A) | 39. (A) | 40. (A)  | 41. (B) | 42. (B) |
| 43. (D) | 44. (C) | 45. (B) | 46. (C)  | 47. (C) | 48. (C) |
| 49. (D) | 50. (A) | 51. (A) | 52. (B)  | 53. (B) | 54. (C) |
| 55. (D) | 56. (C) | 57. (A) | 58. (A)  | 59. (C) | 60. (C) |
| 61. (B) | 62. (D) | 63. (B) | 64. (D)  | 65. (A) | 66. (B) |
| 67. (D) | 68. (A) | 69. (C) | 70. (A)  | 71. (B) | 72. (B) |
| 73. (D) | 74. (D) | 75. (C) | 76. (C)  | 77. (B) | 78. (B) |
| 79. (A) | 80. (B) | 81. (B) | 82. (A)  | 83. (C) | 84. (B) |
| 85. (C) | 86. (D) | 87. (C) | 88. (B)  | 89. (C) | 90. (C) |
| 91. (C) | 92. (C) | 93. (C) | 94. (D)  | 95. (C) | 96. (D) |
| 97. (D) | 98. (D) | 99. (C) | 100. (C) |         |         |

### Section-B (Subjective Type Questions)

#### (A) Discipline

1.

"Discipline regulates our actions and life".

Discipline is the crux of life. Its nature leads a law abiding life, we the human beings, must work for a system that many urge us to a disciplined life. For this we need regularity, punctuality and proper mental set up because it is the discipline which guarantees progress prosperity and success. Discipline is the key to all progress and promotion. In our society it is essential on our part to live a regulated life so that others may lead a good and harmonious life. We should keep in mind the motto of "Live and let live". Indiscipline endangers our survival and the gutters of the nation will be full of dead bodies and blood. Everyone will be killing or hitting the other. There will be completely disorder and anarchy in the society. The progress and project of nation would come to a stand still. Life will not run smoothly and people will "resort to Jungle rule. Might is right". This will put our civilization in a great mess.

Discipline has great significance in our life. So we should adopt it naturally from the very beginning so that we may choose and develop a way to lead a disciplined life. The school, colleges and other institutions should impart such type of education should impart to the students so that they may lead a disciplined and regulated life. The school is the best stage where the teachers mould the lives of the students to give it a proper shape. In the schools we find a great stress on punctuality and regularity. Japan is an outstanding example for us to follow. We should lead a life of inner and outer discipline. Our country needs men of disciplined nature. Without discipline, we are bound to lose in every way. Let us endeavour our best to remain disciplined throughout our life.

#### (B) Online shopping

During the festive season of Diwali and Eid, there were more than 3,600,00 products available for online consumers. Online shopping sector constitutes to a good percentage to country's GDP. Recently, a lot of foreign investors have shown interest and are willing to come with huge bag of finance. It seems former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's vision of advancement in the technology sector has reaped its fruit in today's times. Today this sector is providing employment to a large number of citizens both in big and small towns.

Today, in this modern era, our life is full of technology. It is no wonder that online shopping is growing by leap and bounds year after year. While there may be some negatives of technology, one fact remains intact that technology has made our life simpler. Some two-three decades back, who could think that one can buy

anything, anytime without even going out. Who could have thought that sending gifts to a relative or friend at a far distance would be so convenient, just by clicking a button. But despite the high growth of online shopping in recent years, India's e-commerce industry is still in its nascent stage. Online shopping accounts for less than one percent of the total shopping in the country, but has a lot of potential to shoot up.

### (C) Importance of Education

This world is a world of science and technology. A man meets his requirements if he values education. Education is the Mother of knowledge.

Everyman in the world has an aim in his life. The aim can be achieved if he values education properly. A Country can progress with the mental growth of its people. Mental and physical fitness depend on the value of education. If a man fails to value education, he fails over all and he can do nothing in future.

In this present era of computer education we find that foreign countries are in better position. They value the required education.

In our country we have many engineers produced by I.I.Ts. They are competent enough to make any change as per the requirement. They are up-to-date in the field of science and technology. They are honoured even in foreign countries as they value education. All the research, inventions of long range weapons, aeroplanes and fighter planes are the products of education.

A progressing man is a life-long learner of education. All the developments are the out-come of education. Progressed countries like America, England, Russia etc the creation of education. If we value education we can understand the problems to come in future. If we successfully understand a problem we can solve it as per our requirement.

Thus, we all are expected to value education. It is the demand of the time.

### (D) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a cleanliness drive aimed to cover 4,041 statutory cities and towns all over India in order to clean the streets, roads and other infrastructure. It is a cleanliness campaign run by the government of India and initiated by honourable Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. It is also called as the clean India Mission or Clean India drive or Swachh Bharat Campaign. It is a national level campaign to cover all the backward statutory towns and cities to make them clean.

This campaign involves the construction of latrines, promoting sanitation programmes in the rural areas, cleaning streets, roads and changing the infrastructure to lead the country ahead. This campaign was officially launched by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi on 145th birth anniversary of the Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd of October in 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi.

It is a politics free campaign inspired by patriotism. It is launched as a responsibility of each and every Indian citizen to make our country a Swachh or Clean country this campaign has initiated people globally towards cleanliness.

### (E) Terrorism

Terrorism is a sort of threat. It is a way to enforce its law and principle over the world. It affects economic, social, psychological and political lives. It happens due to injustice, exploitation, poverty and bossism.

Life is insecure in the world of today. Everywhere terrorist activity is at work. Not only our country but also powerful countries like U.S.A., Russia, U.K., Spain, Gulf countries and other are in the grip of terrorism.

Terrorism is created by the arms race. Sophisticated arms are being supplied to the people who want to imply in their principle the world. On the point of arms they incline the world to measure their power.

Now terrorists are most powerful. They are out of control. They disturb the world. They have created havoc. Afghanistan and Iraq are its burning example.

In our country Naxalities MCC, Hijbul and Boro disturb the government for their demands.

In short, effort is going on till now to eliminate terrorism from our country.

2. (A) The following extract has been taken from the chapter 'Ideas that have helped Mankind', written by Bertrand Russell. The writer says here that the invention of agriculture was more important for mankind. People got stability in life but on other hand it also led to blood thirsty practices in name of religion.

(B) The given extract has been taken from the chapter 'Bharat is My Home', written by Zakir Husain. The speaker says that he sees dual or two major tasks before him. First to work for One's self and other to work for the society around he shows full faith in his countrymen that they will help him perform the both tasks.

(C) The given extract is from the chapter 'How Free Is the Press', written by Dorothy L. Sayers. The author wants to say that our press don't enjoy full freedom. governments put a bar on their freedom and they are provided only limited freedom of expression.

(D) The following extract has been taken from the chapter, 'The Earth' penned by H. E. Bates. In his this story, through the extract Sayers says that Benji wanted some one to help him to take care of his hens business, be it a woman be more comfortable and as he got Florence as his companion, he decided to marry her. So that both would permanently handle the hens business.

(A) The following extract has been taken from the poem 'Ode to Autumn', written by the poet John Keats. The poet says that the spring season has its own beauty, like nice song which has nice music too.

(B) The given extract has been taken from the poem 'Now The Leaves Are Falling Fast', composed by W.H. Auden. The poet says through the extract that the death provides silence and peace like white waterfalls who produce inner pleasant and peace, so gets the travellers of death.

(C) The given extract has been taken from 'My Grandmother's House' written by Kamala Das. The poet is sad after her grandmother's death. She had got lots of love from her. Now for the lost love, she begs it at stranger's doors.

(D) The given extract has been taken from the poem 'Snake' penned by the poet D.H. Lawrence. The poet remembers a snake coming to his water trough. He drank enough water. Then he lifted his head with great satisfaction like as one who has drunken, he was pleased to drink water and satisfy his thirst.

4.

A. B. Hostel, Patna  
March 5, 20.....

Dear Pradeep,

I haven't got your letter since long. I am worried for your coming examination. I must suggest you to study hard and

do good in your examination. All in family are expecting good result from you.

Hope you understand our feeling and do the best you can.

Your's

Subject

Sation Road, Monghyr

Or,

To,

The Principal  
XYZ College/School  
18.10.2023

Respected Sir,

I am a poor student of class-XII. My Examination is just ahead and I need some help books. I also have to pay my fees. My father is a poor farmer. he is in bad health and distressed economic condition.

So, please do help me some financial help. So that I may carry on my studies and appear in the coming examination.

Your's obedint

Rajendra Kumar

Roll No. 18 Class-XII

5. (A) Our civilization, our culture, our Swaraj depend not upon multiplying our wants-self-indulgence; but upon restricting wants-self-denial.

(B) Nanukaka started describing about his VIP status in a very loud voice so that Sohanlal could hear. He firstly talked about foregin tours and his contacts with politicians and ministers. Then he came to talk about Hazrat Barkat Ali, the ambassador in such a tone as if they were best friends and this impressed Sohanlal the most.

(C) The, trials and tribulations' author talks about are the hardship and torments people had to suffer when they raise their voice against the injustice and discrimination.

(D) The house went into silence because the woman who used to live there was dead.

(E) The fire forgets its dead when it leaves the body half-burnt. The speaker feels it as the fire's immoral behaviour.

(F) No, the speaker is not afraid of death. He would given a corner of the foreign field.

(G) In Mexico and Swizerland, English language is used extensively.

(H) Received Pronunciation or R.P. for short is the instantly recognisable accent often described as typically British. Such as the Queen's English.

(I) The Middle English had five dialects. They were known as (i) Northern, (ii) Southern, (iii) East Midland, (iv) West Midland, and (v) 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. Kentish remained unchanged.

(J) Macavity is termed as a criminal because it defies the law and indulges in activities of criminal nature.

6. (A) (i) Fire Hymn

The poem 'Fire Hymn' is highly composed by the poet Keki N. Daruwalla who is the reapiant of Sahitya Akademi. His poetry in his own wards. In this poetry he tells us about a ghat which was burning. The ghat was totally burnt but to some extant it was

half. Red, light showed their way. The sky seemed like a red ball. The sky is full of smoke which come out from the fire. Many animals were killed and some of them are half cooked. The smoke swallow everything and at last leaves ashes, which was grey colour. The poet says that he will never forget this fire, today after twenty five years when he was born. He say in a praise song that he stand forgiven. He swore that time to save it from the sin of forgiving. He did the things, I mean did mistake, so he was saying to forgive. The poet also show his half burnt fingers.

This was the fire which destroy everything.

### (ii) Song of Myself

The poem "Song of myself" has composed by Walt Whitman the most individualistic literary figure that America has produced he tells about himself in this poem. He tell himself every atom of his soul but good belongs to his soul. He always assume everything which is right. He wanders in the support of his pain which gives him pain as a spike came and touch the skin. He whatever say, says that form his heart. He says that everyone of this world come one by one. He always keep feeling or thoughts in mind either good or bad. He is ready at every danger in his life. He accept that life is not a bed for roses. It is full of difficulties and also happiness. It's a finest gift by given by God. Here there are too many people who fight for the religion, religios festival. That's not should be like this everyone should think that there is nothing in life. So always be happy and try to make others happy.

### (iii) Snake

David Herbert Lawrence wrote the poem 'Snake'. He told about Snake in this poem. He said that one night when he felt thirsty come out to dried but as soon as come out he saw a black cobra which also come to drink water. It was too hot that night. The snake was looking good, silent, and peaceful. If came out form a carobtree only to drink water. To see it politeness the poet didn't fear at first but his sense of humour fells him that he sould kill the snake at any cost. But the snake was too peaceful to hit. After come time the poet decided to hit the snake. He went to pick up a stick to hit the snake. He hit the snake speedily and the snake felt pain. While the latter part of his body was hit by a stick (a piece of wood), moves its body and went into the hole of ground (earth). The poet didn't want to kill him but he was afraid that if he didn't kill him, he was to be killed by the snake. The poet felt sorry on his act, because its (snake's) look was simple and innocent. It seemed to him like a king in exite and he wanted to see him again.

(B)

### (i) How Free is the Press

That without a free press there can be no free people is a things that all free people take for granted, we need not discuss it. Nor will we at this moment discuss the restrictions placed upon the press in time of war. At such Times all liberties have to be restricted, free people must see to it that when peace comes full freedom is restored in the meantime, it may Be wholesome to consider what that freedom is, and how far it is truly destraple. It may trun out to be no freedom at all, or even a more freedom to tyrannies, for tyranny is fact, the uncontrolled freedom of one man, or one gang, to impose its will on the world. When we speak of the freedom of the press, we usually means freedom in a very technical and restricted sense-namely, Freedom from direction or censorship by the government. In this respect, the British press is under ordinary conditions. Singulary free. It can attack the

policy and political character of minister interfere in the delicate machinery of foreign diplomacy, conduct campaigns to subject the constitution incite citizens to discontent and rebellion, expose scandals and foment grievance, and generally harry and behaviour the servants of the state. With almost perfect liberty on occasion, it can become a weapon to coerce the government to conform to what it asserts to be the will of the people.

So far, this is all to the good. Occasionally, this freedom may produce disastrous hesitations and inconsistencies in public policy, or tend to hemper the swift execution of emergency measures, but generally speaking it works to secure and sustain that central doctive of Democracy as we understand it-that the state is not the master but the servant of the people.

The press as a whole, and in technical and restrict sense, is thus pretty free in a peaceful Britain. There is no shade of political opinion that does not some how contrive to express itself. But if we go on to imagine that any particular organ of the press enjoys the larger liberty of being a forum of public opinion, we are gravely mistaken. Every Newspaper is shackd to its own set of overloads and in its turn, like the unmerciful sarvant, exercise a power full bondage upon its readers and one the public generally indeed we may say that the heaviest restriction upon the freedom of public opinion is not the official censorship of the press but the unofficial censorship by a pr ss which exists not so much to express opinion as to manufacture it.

### (ii) The Earth

All that the Johnson had was the earth-very often it seemed as if it were all they had ever had.

It was true that they also had possessions-a plough, a two-wheeled cart, tools, a bony brown mare which slowly dragged the plough and the cart about their rough four-acre plot-but without the earth these things were useless. It was true that they also had a son.

It was more than thirty years since the Johnsons, realising that he was not quite like others, had taken Benjy to a Doctor. This doctor had persuaded them that he needed interests that would strengthen his mind. It would be good if they gave him something to do, some occupation, which would help his development. It would help a great deal if they gave him a special interest to feed him sense of responsibility, you are people on the land, the doctor said, let him keep hens.

So for many years Benjy had kept hens, and what the earth was to him mother and father the hens were to Benjy they were almost all he had. When he came from school, cut off by his simplicity from other children, Benjy went straight home, to his hens, which He kept in a wire coop that his father had made at the back of the house. At first he kept Ten or a dozen hens, all colours and breeds, brown and specked and black and white, and the coop was small. He fed the hens simply, on scraps from the table, seeded cabbages strung from the write, a little maize, and on corn-ears which be gleand in the late summer from his father a core of stuble. It is possible that a hen, being a simple creature thrives best on simple treatment. Benjy understood the First and last thing about a hen. That it exists for nor had it become highly complicated and commercialized. Eggs were cheap, hens mysteriously pecked Nourishment off the bore earth. They sat in a home-made Nesting-box, on straw, and Laid the eggs expected of then.

### (iii) India Through a Traveller's Eyes

India had always been part of the background of my life, but I had never scen it whole and for myself until new. Yet the stories that our Indian family doctor and his wife told me when I was child had woven themselves into my growing dreams, and I had long read everything that I could find about that country-from my father I had learned of it through Budhhism and the life history of the Lord Buddha. What did I go to India to see ? Not the Taj Mahal, although I did see it and by moonlight, not Fatehpur Sikri, although I did see it, and not the glories of empire in New Delhi, although I did see them. I want to India to see and listen to two groups of people, the young intellectuals in the cities and the peasants in the villages. These I met in little rooms in the city, in little houses in the villages, and I heard their plans for freedom. Already the intellectuals believed that another world war was inevitable. They had been bitterly disappointed after the first world war be what they felt were the broken promises of England. The English, they declared, had no real purpose to restore India to the people. I could believe it fresh as I was from China. Where the period of people's Tutelage seemed endless and self government further off every year. When you are ready for independence, conquerours have always said to their subjects, etcetera ! But who is to decide when that moment comes and how can people learn to govern themselves except by doing it ?

So the intellectuals in india were Restless and embittered, and I sat though hours watching their plashing dark eyes and.

(C) Officially English has a status of assistant language, but in fact it is the most important language of India. The reason Indians give such importance of English is related to the fact that India was a British colony. The British rules began building their universities in India from 1857. Thenowards, English became the first language in India education. Even today in India. English rules its emphasis in schools and University levels.

OR

The Indian novel s a very important role in our century it helped Indian novel readers to Acquire the latest knowledge from the past to present state of society and Indian and western countries. The Indian novel gave the dimension of a national movement to our freedom struggle a part from this the other valueable topic begin adopted by the Indian novel, e.g. untouchable in our society indigenous bankers from late 19th centuries and a very simple novel, i.e. The shadow lines.

The Indian english novel reflects our ov.n society culture, civilization and dificulties or problems in our society. So that is why we can called novel.is the mirror of our society.

OR

Chinese has the largest number of native speakers but it is confined only to the Chinese sub-continent. On the other hand, **English is spoken over a much larger area of the world than Chinese.** In other words, English today is the most widely used language in the world. Indeed, there is hardly any country in the world which does not use English as one of following form :

Mother-tongue or first language (L<sub>1</sub>)

Second language (L<sub>2</sub>)

Foreign language (FL)

1. **English as a mother-tongue/first language (L<sub>1</sub>) versus the countries that use it as L<sub>1</sub> :** English is used as a mother-tongue or first language (L<sub>1</sub>) in the UK, the USA, Ireland, Canada, Australia,



New Zealand and South Africa, These countries are generally known as the mother-tongue countries of English, Besides, English is also used as an L<sub>1</sub> by the Anglo-Indian community of India.

**2. English as a second language versus the countries that use it as L<sub>2</sub> :** English is used as a second language in many Asian and African countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, Nigeria, Namibia, Botswana, etc. In these countries English is recognized as the second official language.

**3. English as foreign language versus the countries that use it as FL :** English is widely used and studied as a foreign language in many countries such as China, Japan, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Eritrea, France, Germany, Switzerland, Mexico, Brazil etc.

(D) (a) — (iii), (b) — (v), (c) — (iv), (d) — (i), (e) — (ii)

(E) (i) You will make the child weep.

(ii) Ganga is a holy river.

(iii) I am going to market.

(iv) When will you return home ?

(v) He will go to Delhi today.

(vi) He has been ill for three days.

(vii) Patna is the capital of Bihar.

(viii) Do not sit here.

7. (i) Floods are the most common of all natural disasters.  
(ii) Scientists as best can do is to recognize the potential for flooding in certain conditions.  
(iii) The consequence or result of flood is widespread damage and even a number of deaths.  
(iv) (a) Condition—My economic condition is not good.  
(b) Disaster—An event that causes a lot of harm of damage is called as disaster.

**OR**

**Title :** Forgiving is Human

Man being a mixture of good and evil commits mistakes, even torture and kill others. But by forgiving man's mistakes we can rise to godliness. [Precis words—25]