

# MODEL PAPER - 3

Time : 3 Hours 15 Min. ]

[ Full Marks : 100

## Instructions for the Candidates :

1. Candidates must enter his/her Question Booklet Serial No. (10 Digits) in the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. Candidates are required to give answers in their 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 booklet 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, only the 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 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 No. 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. Choose the correct meaning of 'Out of Question' :

- (A) Undesirable (B) Impossible  
(C) Unpleasant (D) Irresistible

2. Choose the mis-spelt word :

- (A) Introduction (B) Grammar  
(C) Professional (D) Government

3. Anand works at the new office building, .... ?

(Choose the correct Question tag)

- (A) isn't he (B) doesn't he  
(C) doesn't it (D) hasn't he

4. Ramesh has been absent ..... Friday.

(Choose the correct Preposition)

- (A) since (B) from  
(C) for (D) by

5. Criminals ..... no sympathy for innocent people.

(Choose the correct option)

- (A) has (B) no has  
(C) have (D) did have

6. Choose the correct sentence.

- (A) Himself is Mr. Anand. (B) Him is Mr. Anand.  
(C) He is Mr. Anand. (D) None of there

7. Choose the correct sentence.

- (A) Jeans was not permitted in our college.  
(B) Jeans were not permitted in our college.  
(C) Jeans is not permitted in our college.  
(D) None of these.

8. The antonym of 'Active'—

- (A) Inactive (B) Walking (C) Garden (D) Hard

9. She did not hide the truth ..... her husband.

(Choose the correct preposition)

- (A) from (B) with (C) to (D) at

10. Someone was knocking ..... the door.

(Choose the correct preposition)

- (A) in (B) at (C) with (D) to

11. We must protest ..... injustice.

(Choose the correct preposition)

- (A) with (B) into (C) against (D) to

12. .... books you gave me are very interesting.

(Choose the correct article)

- (A) A (B) An  
(C) The (D) No Article

13. Kashmir is ..... Switzerland of India.

(Choose the correct article)

- (A) A (B) An  
(C) The (D) No Article

14. Last year, there ..... be a restaurant here.

(Choose the best option)

- (A) could (B) used to (C) ought to (D) might

15. My grandfather ..... not read without glasses.

(Choose the best option)

- (A) can (B) need (C) must (D) should

16. .... Sun shines brightly. (Choose the correct article)

- (A) A (B) An  
(C) The (D) No Article

17. The great scholar and poet ..... died.

(Choose the best auxiliary verb)

- (A) have (B) has  
(C) are (D) None of these

18. I ..... dance classes. (Choose the best option)

- (A) not enjoy (B) doesn't enjoy  
(C) don't enjoy (D) am not enjoying

19. I bought these books ..... auction.

(Choose the correct preposition)

- (A) for (B) from (C) at (D) of

20. Have my orders been carried out by you?

(Choose the best active voice)

- (A) Will you carry out my orders?  
(B) Have you carried out my orders?  
(C) Can you carry out my orders?  
(D) Had you carried out my orders?

21. **Choose the correct sentence—**  
 (A) I am not used to Shouting.  
 (B) I am not used to Shout.  
 (C) I am not used over Shout.  
 (D) I am not used by Shouting.
22. **I am fond ..... music. (Choose the correct preposition)**  
 (A) in (B) to (C) of (D) with
23. **Paris is the ..... city in Europe. (Choose the best verb form)**  
 (A) clean (B) cleaner  
 (C) most clean (D) cleanest
24. **..... I open my window? (Choose the best auxiliary verb)**  
 (A) Ought (B) Have (C) Should (D) Must
25. **The price of mangoes ..... gone up. (Choose the best auxiliary verb)**  
 (A) was (B) has (C) were (D) have
26. **..... Aeroplanes can fly very fast. (Choose the correct article)**  
 (A) A (B) An  
 (C) The (D) No Article
27. **The medicine cured her ..... her disease. (Choose the correct preposition)**  
 (A) since (B) with (C) of (D) over
28. **Anand borrowed Rs. 1000 ..... him. (Choose the correct preposition)**  
 (A) in (B) from (C) with (D) to
29. **He is unwell. He cannot attend college. (Choose the correct option of combination)**  
 (A) He is unwell if cannot college.  
 (B) He is unwell as he cannot attend college.  
 (C) He is unwell, he cannot attend college.  
 (D) He is unwell, so he cannot attend college.
30. **What did he say? This was it. (Choose the correct option of combination)**  
 (A) What did he say for it. (B) This was what he said.  
 (C) What he say for it. (D) None of these
31. **One ..... not touch a live wire. (Choose the best auxiliary verb)**  
 (A) will (B) must (C) would (D) can
32. **A driver ..... follow the rules of the road. (Choose the best auxiliary verb)**  
 (A) can (B) shall (C) dare (D) must
33. **The porter was carrying the luggage. (Change into passive voice)**  
 (A) The porter carried the luggage.  
 (B) The luggage carried the porter.  
 (C) The porter is carried the luggage.  
 (D) The luggage was being carried by the porter.
34. **The synonym of 'General'—**  
 (A) people (B) card  
 (C) normal (D) district
35. **Rahul said, "Where will I go now?" (Choose the correct indirect narration)**  
 (A) Rahul asked where would be go then.  
 (B) Rahul asked where he will go then.  
 (C) Rahul asked where he would go then.  
 (D) None of the above.
36. **Rocky said to Jo, "May I use your pen, today?" (Choose the correct indirect narration)**  
 (A) Rocky asked Jo if he her may use her pen that day.  
 (B) Rocky asked Jo if me might use her pen that day.  
 (C) Rocky asked Jo if may be use her pen.  
 (D) Both (A) and (B).
37. **Choose the Correct Sentence.**  
 (A) Mukesh and me are going to Delhi.  
 (B) Mukesh and I are going to Delhi.  
 (C) Mukesh and I am going to Delhi.  
 (D) None of these.
38. **'A wild goose chase' means—**  
 (A) a desperate effort (B) a useful effort  
 (C) a good effort (D) a baseless effort
39. **Choose the correctly spelt word.**  
 (A) Grammer (B) Gremmar  
 (C) Grammar (D) Gremmer
40. **'One who loves one's country' called—**  
 (A) Revolutioner (B) Traitor  
 (C) Patriot (D) Ambassador
41. **He told me, "Are you hungry?" (Choose the correct indirect speech)**  
 (A) He was asking me if I am hungry  
 (B) He asked me if I was hungry  
 (C) He said to me if I was hungry  
 (D) He questioned me about my hunger
42. **Ram said to Shyam, "What are you reading?" (Choose the correct indirect narration)**  
 (A) Ram asked Shyam what he was reading  
 (B) Ram told Shyam what he is reading  
 (C) Ram is asking Shyam about his reading book  
 (D) Ram said to Shyam as what he was reading
43. **The synonym of 'show' is—**  
 (A) Abrupt (B) Forbid (C) Silent (D) Exhibit
44. **Bring ..... inkpot for me. (Choose the correct article)**  
 (A) a (B) an  
 (C) the (D) No Article
45. **He wants Seema ..... the work. (Choose the best verb form)**  
 (A) does (B) did (C) to do (D) doing
46. **We met a lot of people ..... our holidays. (Choose the correct preposition)**  
 (A) on (B) in (C) during (D) at
47. **By whom was the bird killed? (Choose the correct active voice)**  
 (A) Who killing the bird?  
 (B) Who has killed the bird?  
 (C) Who killed the bird?  
 (D) Bird killing by whom?
48. **He is a man of—**  
 (A) script (B) letters (C) words (D) text
49. **When I finished my work, I asked .... teacher to check it. (Choose the best option)**  
 (A) I (B) her (C) my (D) their
50. **He had an ox, ..... ? (Choose the correct question tag)**  
 (A) had he (B) isn't he  
 (C) hadn't he (D) aren't he
51. **He writes Hindi well, ..... ? (Choose the correct question tag)**  
 (A) does he (B) doesn't he  
 (C) do he (D) didn't he

52. Choose the correct sentence—  
 (A) Which came first, chicken or egg?  
 (B) Which came first, a chicken or an egg?  
 (C) Which came first, the chicken or the egg?  
 (D) Which came first, an chicken or an egg?
53. I would have bought a new car for her, but it ..... too expensive. (Choose the best auxiliary verb)  
 (A) were (B) are (C) was (D) can
54. He ..... a thief last night. (Choose the best verb form)  
 (A) have seen (B) seeing  
 (C) saw (D) seen
55. Choose the correctly spelt word—  
 (A) Acquatace (B) Acquaintance  
 (C) Acqueintence (D) Acquaintance
56. Choose the correctly spelt word—  
 (A) Acteul (B) Actuel  
 (C) Actual (D) Akchual
57. The train is very crowded. That is usual.  
 (Choose the correct option of combination)  
 (A) The train is usually very crowded.  
 (B) The train will be very crowded.  
 (C) The train had been very crowded.  
 (D) The train can be very crowded.
58. Our path is beset ..... difficulties.  
 (Choose the correct preposition)  
 (A) to (B) from (C) with (D) in
59. He introduced me ..... his relatives.  
 (Choose the correct preposition)  
 (A) with (B) on (C) to (D) by
60. This nonsense will not be tolerated by me—  
 (Choose the correct active voice)  
 (A) Will I never tolerate this nonsense  
 (B) I will not tolerate this nonsense  
 (C) I had not tolerated this nonsense  
 (D) Nonsense will not be tolerated by I.
- **Instruction :** Questions from 61 to 100 are based on the prescribed texts.
61. Seibei was—  
 (A) an artist (B) a musician  
 (C) a singer (D) None of these
62. Seibei's parents knew that he often bought himself  
 (A) apples (B) oranges  
 (C) gourds (D) guavas
63. Dorothy L. Sayers was born in—  
 (A) 1863 (B) 1873 (C) 1883 (D) 1893
64. The Mongolian from Europe invaded—  
 (A) Bengal (B) Delhi (C) Punjab (D) Kashmir
65. The first woman President of the General Assembly of the United State was the—  
 (A) Japanese (B) American  
 (C) Chinese (D) Indian
66. 'Sweetest Love, I Do Not Goe' is .....  
 (A) a didactic poem (B) an allegorical poem  
 (C) a love poem (D) None of these
67. Donne is well-known for his .....  
 (A) songs and sonnets (B) satires  
 (C) sermons (D) All of these
68. Who has composed the poem, 'Ode To Autumn'?  
 (A) Keats (B) Wordsworth  
 (C) Coleridge (D) Shelley

69. 'Ode To Autumn' is written in .....  
 (A) October 1819 (B) September 1819  
 (C) November 1819 (D) December 1819
70. Walter de la Mare received the 'Order of Merit' with Queen Elizabeth-II in .....  
 (A) 1951 (B) 1952  
 (C) 1953 (D) 1954
71. Walter de la Mare was .....  
 (A) a poet (B) a novelist  
 (C) a short story-writer (D) All of these
72. 'Fire-Hymn' deals with ..... ghat.  
 (A) bathing (B) burning  
 (C) drinking (D) None of these
73. The term 'debauchery' in 'Fire-Hymn' stands for .....  
 (A) moral behaviour (B) disgusting behaviour  
 (C) immoral behaviour (D) None of these
74. 'My Grandmother's House' is set in .....  
 (A) 1963 (B) 1964  
 (C) 1965 (D) 1966
75. 'My Grandmother's House' is .....  
 (A) a sonnet (B) an ode  
 (C) a ballad (D) a lyric
76. According to Pearl S. Buck, what lesson has India to teach the world ?  
 (A) The lesson of violence  
 (B) The lesson of peace  
 (C) The lesson of honesty  
 (D) The lesson of non-violence
77. 'I have a Dream' is part of a .....  
 (A) drama (B) novel  
 (C) poem (D) speech
78. Dr. Zakir Hussain was an eminent .....  
 (A) politician (B) philosopher  
 (C) educationist (D) scientist
79. The literature of the Anglo-Saxons is of ..... types.  
 (A) Political (B) Religious  
 (C) Comedy (D) Sentimental
80. Which is the first Indian Novel in English ?  
 (A) Rajmohan's wife (B) Raja Harischandra  
 (C) Mahabharata (D) The English Teacher
81. Who wrote 'A Passage to India'?  
 (A) E.M. Forster (B) W.B. Yeats  
 (C) T.S. Eliot (D) D.H. Lawrence
82. Today, it is impossible to think and imagine a world without the—  
 (A) old methods of agriculture  
 (B) printing machine  
 (C) bullock carts  
 (D) illiterate people
83. 'But believe that I shall make speedier journeys, 'is taken from—  
 (A) To Autumn  
 (B) Fire-Hymn  
 (C) Macavity : The Mystery Cat  
 (D) Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe
84. The mother in 'A Pinch of Snuff' was waiting at the ..... for her brother.  
 (A) room (B) gate  
 (C) doorstep (D) vernadah

85. In which poem does the poet express his sad feeling for a beautiful lady?  
 (A) To Autumn (B) The Soldier  
 (C) An Epitaph (D) Fire-Hymn
86. "The more we indulge in our passion, the more unbridled they become" is taken from—  
 (A) Bharat is My Home  
 (B) Indian Civilization and Culture  
 (C) How Free is the Press  
 (D) A Child is Born
87. Snakes were seen, among ..... in "My Grandmother's House".  
 (A) beds (B) books  
 (C) tables (D) chairs
88. 'I permit to speak at a very hazard,' is taken from—  
 (A) Song of Myself (B) Snake  
 (C) The Soldier (D) An Epitaph
89. In the poem 'Snake', Lawrence exalts the values of ..... life.  
 (A) primitive (B) city  
 (C) civilized (D) artificial
90. Lomov and ..... are quarrelling for the Ox Meadows.  
 (A) Natalia (B) Choobookov  
 (C) Somov (D) Natasha
91. 'Come, My Beloved' is written by—  
 (A) Pearl S. Buck (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (C) Dr. Zakir Hussain (D) Germaine Greer
92. The editorial policy of a popular daily is controlled by ..... chief factors.  
 (A) one (B) two  
 (C) three (D) four
93. "The people have chosen to make me the head of this family for certain time. Who says this?  
 (A) Dr. Zakir Hussain (B) Kamala Das  
 (C) Pearl S. Buck (D) Manohar Malgaonkar
94. Who wrote the piece, 'Why I am Not a Christian?'  
 (A) Bertrand Russell (B) Shiga Naoya  
 (C) Dorothy L. Sayers (D) Pearl S. Buck
95. Bertrand Russell was also a—  
 (A) painter (B) dramatist  
 (C) mathematician (D) geologist
96. Civilization points out to man—  
 (A) how to make money (B) how to win the enemy  
 (C) the path of duty (D) the way of living
97. To observe morality is to attain mastery over—  
 (A) economic growth (B) political ability  
 (C) minds and passions (D) art
98. Dr. Zakir Hussain was long associated with—  
 (A) business (B) education  
 (C) art (D) game
99. Nanukaka thought that the secretary treated them coldly because they had not gone in—  
 (A) an old car (B) a bigger car  
 (C) a small car (D) a new car
100. Martin Luther King Jr. was born in—  
 (A) 1939 (B) 1929  
 (C) 1919 (D) 1969

## SECTION - B DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on any one—  
 $1 \times 8 = 8$   
 (A) Pollution  
 (B) National Unity  
 (C) The Leader I like most (Mahatma Gandhi)  
 (D) An Indian Festivals (Dussehra)  
 (E) The winter Season
2. Explain any one of the following—  
 $1 \times 4 = 4$   
 (A) Hoping to cease not till death.  
 (B) In that rich earth a richer dust concealed.  
 (C) The snake seemed like a king in exile.  
 (D) I think she was the most beautiful lady That ever was in the west country.
3. Explain any one of the following—  
 $1 \times 4 = 4$   
 (A) This tie-and-collar business is no good these days.  
 (B) They who one another keep  
 Alive, ne'r parted bee.  
 (C) "We notice that the mind is a restless bird, the more it gets the more it wants, and still remains unsatisfied."  
 (D) The whole of Bharat is my home and its people are my family.
4. Write a letter to your father about your aim (ambition) of your life. 5
- Or,
- Write an application to the Headmaster of your school for four-days leave due to your illness.
5. Answer in about 40-50 words, any five of the following—  
 $5 \times 2 = 10$   
 (A) Why does the poet call Micavity, a mystery cat?  
 (B) What is the meaning of 'Sicilian July' with Etna smoking?  
 (C) Why did the speaker often wish to go to that house?  
 (D) Write the names of five Indian English writers.  
 (E) Write the names of dramatic elements.  
 (F) How is Indian civilization different from European civilization?  
 (G) On what occasion did Dr. Zakir Hussain deliver this speech?  
 (H) Name the writer of "A Pinch of Snuff".  
 (I) Why do books rarely criticise the press?  
 (J) Explain the line : 'Hoping to cease not till death'.
6. Answer any three of the following about 100-120 words—  
 $5 \times 3 = 15$   
 (A) Write the summary of any one—  
 (i) My Grandmother's House  
 (ii) Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe  
 (iii) The Soilder  
 (B) Write the summary of any one—  
 (i) The Earth  
 (ii) India Through A Traveller's Eyes  
 (iii) The Artist  
 (C) Write a note a Modern English.

Or,

Who is your favorite Indian poet in English? Write briefly.

Or,

Discuss English as a global language.

(D) Match the names given in Column-A with appropriate titles from Column-B—

Column-A

Column-B

- (i) Macbeth (a) R.K. Narayan  
(ii) The Guide (b) G.B. Shaw  
(iii) Arms and the Man (c) Shakeshppeare

(E) Translate any five of the following—

- (i) डॉक्टर ने धूम्रपान मना किया।  
(ii) जॉन मिल्टन एक महान कवि थे।  
(iii) जो वह कहता है, सही है।  
(iv) टहलना अच्छा कसरत है।  
(v) सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को कौन नहीं जानता है?  
(vi) दो और दो चार होता है।  
(vii) बेईमान कभी भी लाभदायक नहीं होते।  
(viii) मेरे पिताजी भागलपुर गये हैं।

7. Read the extract carefully and answer the following questions— 4

That without a free Press there can be no free people is a thing 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 desirable. It may turn out to be no freedom at all, or even a mere freedom to tyrannies, for tyranny is, in fact, the uncontrolled freedom of one man, or one gang, to impose its will on the world.

Questions :

- (i) Why is 'P' in press printed with a Capital letter ?  
(ii) What do we normally understand when people talk of the freedom of the Press?  
(iii) Does the Government impose severe restrictions on its Press during peace time?  
(iv) Why are restrictions imposed on the Press in time of war ?

Or,

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

English is no longer being taught intensive in the schools in India as it rised to be. Since Independence, Hindi has been introduced as a compulsory subject in the lower classes and the teaching of English is begun later with the result that students come up to the university with inefficient grounding in English. Many of the great number of failures in examinations are due to this cause. Hence parents are more anxious than ever to get their children into the few schools where English is still well taught. They have no doubts about what they consider desirable. English they argue is a necessary world language for India. It is the key to Western science, political thought and international fellowship. It is the lingua franka of the educated in India.

## ANSWER WITH EXPLANATION

### SECTION - A

#### OMR ANSWER-SHEET

- |     |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|
| 1.  | A | B | C | D | 51.  | A | B | C | D |
| 2.  | A | B | C | D | 52.  | A | B | C | D |
| 3.  | A | B | C | D | 53.  | A | B | C | D |
| 4.  | A | B | C | D | 54.  | A | B | C | D |
| 5.  | A | B | C | D | 55.  | A | B | C | D |
| 6.  | A | B | C | D | 56.  | A | B | C | D |
| 7.  | A | B | C | D | 57.  | A | B | C | D |
| 8.  | A | B | C | D | 58.  | A | B | C | D |
| 9.  | A | B | C | D | 59.  | A | B | C | D |
| 10. | A | B | C | D | 60.  | A | B | C | D |
| 11. | A | B | C | D | 61.  | A | B | C | D |
| 12. | A | B | C | D | 62.  | A | B | C | D |
| 13. | A | B | C | D | 63.  | A | B | C | D |
| 14. | A | B | C | D | 64.  | A | B | C | D |
| 15. | A | B | C | D | 5.   | A | B | C | D |
| 16. | A | B | C | D | 66.  | A | B | C | D |
| 17. | A | B | C | D | 67.  | A | B | C | D |
| 18. | A | B | C | D | 68.  | A | B | C | D |
| 19. | A | B | C | D | 69.  | A | B | C | D |
| 20. | A | B | C | D | 70.  | A | B | C | D |
| 21. | A | B | C | D | 71.  | A | B | C | D |
| 22. | A | B | C | D | 72.  | A | B | C | D |
| 23. | A | B | C | D | 73.  | A | B | C | D |
| 24. | A | B | C | D | 74.  | A | B | C | D |
| 25. | A | B | C | D | 75.  | A | B | C | D |
| 26. | A | B | C | D | 76.  | A | B | C | D |
| 27. | A | B | C | D | 77.  | A | B | C | D |
| 28. | A | B | C | D | 78.  | A | B | C | D |
| 29. | A | B | C | D | 79.  | A | B | C | D |
| 30. | A | B | C | D | 80.  | A | B | C | D |
| 31. | A | B | C | D | 81.  | A | B | C | D |
| 32. | A | B | C | D | 82.  | A | B | C | D |
| 33. | A | B | C | D | 83.  | A | B | C | D |
| 34. | A | B | C | D | 84.  | A | B | C | D |
| 35. | A | B | C | D | 85.  | A | B | C | D |
| 36. | A | B | C | D | 86.  | A | B | C | D |
| 37. | A | B | C | D | 87.  | A | B | C | D |
| 38. | A | B | C | D | 88.  | A | B | C | D |
| 39. | A | B | C | D | 89.  | A | B | C | D |
| 40. | A | B | C | D | 90.  | A | B | C | D |
| 41. | A | B | C | D | 91.  | A | B | C | D |
| 42. | A | B | C | D | 92.  | A | B | C | D |
| 43. | A | B | C | D | 93.  | A | B | C | D |
| 44. | A | B | C | D | 94.  | A | B | C | D |
| 45. | A | B | C | D | 95.  | A | B | C | D |
| 46. | A | B | C | D | 96.  | A | B | C | D |
| 47. | A | B | C | D | 97.  | A | B | C | D |
| 48. | A | B | C | D | 98.  | A | B | C | D |
| 49. | A | B | C | D | 99.  | A | B | C | D |
| 50. | A | B | C | D | 100. | A | B | C | D |

## ANSWER

1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (B)	4. (A)	5. (C)
6. (C)	7. (B)	8. (A)	9. (A)	10. (B)
11. (C)	12. (C)	13. (C)	14. (B)	15. (A)
16. (C)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (C)	20. (B)
21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (D)	24. (C)	25. (B)
26. (D)	27. (C)	28. (B)	29. (D)	30. (B)
31. (B)	32. (D)	33. (D)	34. (C)	35. (C)
36. (B)	37. (B)	38. (B)	39. (C)	40. (C)
41. (B)	42. (A)	43. (D)	44. (B)	45. (C)
46. (C)	47. (C)	48. (B)	49. (C)	50. (C)
51. (B)	52. (C)	53. (C)	54. (C)	55. (B)
56. (C)	57. (A)	58. (C)	59. (C)	60. (B)
61. (A)	62. (C)	63. (D)	64. (D)	65. (D)
66. (C)	67. (D)	68. (A)	69. (B)	70. (C)
71. (D)	72. (B)	73. (C)	74. (C)	75. (D)
76. (D)	77. (D)	78. (C)	79. (B)	80. (A)
81. (A)	82. (B)	83. (D)	84. (C)	85. (C)
86. (B)	87. (B)	88. (A)	89. (A)	90. (A)
91. (A)	92. (B)	93. (A)	94. (A)	95. (C)
96. (C)	97. (C)	98. (B)	99. (B)	100. (B)

## SECTION - B

### 1. (A) Pollution

The world is much more populated than it was a century ago. The increase in population has given rise to many problems. There are the problems of food and employment. One of the most disturbing problems is pollution. It is really very dangerous for mankind.

The different activities of men have caused different kinds of pollution. There are the dirty discharges from men and their work. They wash themselves and their clothes from water. This water is dirty. Then there is discharge of dirty water and chemicals from factories. All this dirt is directed to rivers. This results in the pollutions of water. There is smoke from homes and from factories. There is smoke from automobiles and buses, scooters and motor-cycles. All pollute the air. The great noise in large cities is also a nuisance.

Water and air are the most essential requirements for man. If they are polluted we cannot lead a healthy life. It is harmful to bathe in the polluted water of sacred rivers. It is harmful to drink that water, polluted air is even more harmful. Man can avoid using polluted water but there is no escape from polluted air. People who breathe this air are in danger of suffering from several diseases. These two pollutions-the pollution of water and of air cause many diseases.

It is good that the Government of India is paying attention to the problem of pollution. The Department of Environment has been set up to control pollution. The scheme for the purification of the holy Ganga is already working. It is hoped that much good work will be done. But the public has also some duty in this connection. There are many things which individual should do. The water of the rivers should not be

polluted by throwing dead bodies and other articles which destroy the purity of water. We should obey the rules of the government.

It is really very fortunate that the government is doing something to improve the present position. People should not ignore the rules of the government in this connection as they do in every other matter. If they co-operate with the government in these two ways, the problem of pollution will be solved soon.

### (B) National Unity

After the slavery of centuries, India recently cast away its shackles of bondage. With the political metamorphosis, a change in the mental outlook of the Indians is also essential. Unity of mind and heart, irrespective of caste or creed, state or province, is necessary to strengthen the roots of freedom, in other words, emotional integration of the people is needed. For national unity, the Indians must work without any prejudice based upon different shades of beliefs and faiths.

Corruption and communalism, provincialism and private greed and selfishness are eating the importance of the Indian society. It is seen that people always hanker after their own loaves and wishes even at the cost of national interests. They indulge in anti-national activities like smuggling, tax evasions etc. and a mass wealth with the speed, they dig the grave of the nation. Every day we hear of black marketing, and other evils which are effecting the beauty and growth of the nation. How can there be national integration when a few get themselves fat and other starve to be reduced to skeletons.

People worship different gods and strangely enough kill one another to please their own duties. They forget that they are the children of one 'Bharat Mata' and they should not behave to harm others in the name of religious. For national integration, every Indian must believe in the religion of National uplift.

No doubt, India believes in secularism but, now and then, communal forces raise their heads and disturb the peaceful life of the country. Many political parties fight election in the name of religion. Thus, national integration is impaired.

A country as a single unit can always face internal and external dangers but a disintegrated country will crumble like a house of cards.

India must have socialism if she wants to remain united. Difference and disparity between the rich and the poor breeds hatred and ultimately chaos is the result. The rich should not be stingy and the poor must always try to improve.

National integration is a soul of a country. Without it, no country can progress freely or remain free. People must put their head and hands together to maintain the unity of country.

### (C) The Leader I like Most (Mahatma Gandhi)

There are many leaders in the history of our country. But I like Mahatma Gandhi most. He is called the Father of the Nation. He was one of the greatest man of the world.

Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869 in

Gujarat. His father, Kaba Gandhi, was the Dewan of Rajkot. Mahatma Gandhi was a student of average merit. He was very poor in English and geometry. He went to England for a degree in law. He returned to India in 1891. He practised law in Mumbai. He went to South Africa also. He did a lot for the Indians there.

Gandhiji's real political career started in India. He visited Champaran in Bihar. Under his leadership, the freedom movement got a new life and direction. Gandhiji was experimenting with truth and non-violence. Gandhiji brought Hindus and Muslims close to each other. He started his Non-co-operation Movement in 1920. In 1942 the famous Quit India Movement was started. Gandhiji did a lot for the welfare of Harijans.

Gandhiji was the father of 'Basic Education'. He felt that English education was not suitable for India. He thought that Basic Education should be job-oriented. India needed that kind of education for its progress.

Gandhiji was a true Indian. He suffered a lot at the hands of the British authorities. He led the Indians to success during the freedom movement. But alas ! Gandhiji was shot dead on 30th January, 1948: Gandhiji died. But Gandhism is still alive. We all love and respect him.

#### (D) An Indian Festivals (Dussehra)

India is the land of distinct culture and colourful festivals. Each festival in India has its own meaning and purpose of celebration. The festival of Dussehra has a religious historical meaning and inherent values. It is celebrated on Dashmi (10th day) of lunar month. According to great Indian epic, Ramayana's Ravana was a great scholar but a demon. He was the king of Lanka. He was killed on this day by Sri Rama. Bengalis believe that Durga came on the earth on this day. The meaning of Durga is victory of good over evil. We celebrate Dussehra so that our evils are destroyed and goodness triumph. Dussehra is celebrated in all parts of India with joy and fun. The effigies of the demon kings, Ravana, Kumbhakarana and Meghnath are burnt. The play of Ramayana are staged and fairs are held and sweets are distributed. The children wear new clothes and get toys and sweets. In some communities on this day, sisters put a tilak on their brother's forehead. They pray for their welfare. Businessmen worship their account books on this day. Dussehra not only brings bright joy but also inspires us to win over our bad instinct by good deeds and pious thoughts.

#### (E) The Winter Season

The winter season begins from November and lasts till February. It comes after the rainy season. Winter stays in our country for about three months. In this season the whole atmosphere is cold. Cold wind blows. The sky remains clear. The nights are long and the days, short. Dew drops in the night. There is a fog in the morning. The winter season is troublesome for old, sick and poor.

In the winter season the people have to wear warm clothes

as the stinging cold waves often blows. Cold wind and fog are the chief agents of the winter season. The days are dull and miserable during this season. Sometimes due to the excess of fog and frost the vehicle communication becomes difficult. The ways are not seen clearly. Accidents sometimes, occur due to the excess of fog and frost. Sometimes the untimely rain makes the life miserable. It destroys our crops. We cannot see the sun in the sky, sometimes, for a week. Such type of weather causes the death of poor, old and sick. Sometimes snow begins to fall and temperature becomes very low. In the hill areas like Kashmir, Shimla, Darjeeling etc. several ways are closed due to snow. People and animals both die because of cold. Percentage of people suffer from cough and cold. It is too difficult to walk bare foot on the land. The roads and fields are drenched with dew drops.

The winter has its own importance. It is very useful for health. People like to walk in the morning wearing warm clothes. They find fresh air to breathe in. Dew drops look like pearls on the grass. The dew drops look more beautiful when the sun rays pass through them. The golden rays of the sun are very pleasant in the morning. Though the sun is pleasant during the day also yet in the morning it has its own beauty. In this season people can work for hour and hours. In summer we cannot work for long. There is also no problem of mosquitoes in this season. People do not fall ill frequently as they do in summer. This season is very important for farmers, too. They cultivate Rabi crops which include peas, grams, arhar, mustard etc. Wheat is also sown in this season. Potatoes, cauliflowers, cabbages, tomatoes, spinach, radish, turnip etc. are also cultivated in this season.

People warm themselves with heater or burning fire. This season creates problem for poor people. They have to work hard during the day time. They often sit by the fire at night to warm themselves. They have no warm clothes. A large number of birds and other small animals die in this season. Travelling is troublesome in this season. We have to carry lots of luggage with us.

2. (A) The line 'Hoping to cease not till death' means the poet Walt Whitman does not want to die. He knows that there are people who quarrel for the religions. He hopes to change the situation by his efforts. There are high thoughts about religious belief in his mind. So, he has expressed such view in the line "hoping to cease not till death".

(B) This sentence of the poem 'In that rich earth a richer dust concealed' means "for the mortals remains of the poet, after his death in the war-field." Dust also stands for those persons who avoid war and wanted to live a peaceful life. They never quarreled for anything.

(C) The snake was very sober and peaceful. It quietly came and satisfied its thirst by sipping water and looked around like a god. The poet was highly impressed with its meek and gentle behaviour. It caused no damage to the speaker nor it attacked on him. Most cordially it returned back to the black hole,

through which it had come from. It did not react to the poet's hitting its body by a stick So it (Snake) seemed to him like an uncrowned king in exile.

(D) This line has been taken from the poem 'An Epitaph' by Walter de la Mare. In this line the poet says that the epitaph where he is sitting is of that lady who was once the queen of many hearts. She was loved and admired by many men because she was the most beautiful lady in that side of the country. He says that when she was alive and young many people admired her and now when she has died no one except the poet remembers her.

3. (A) In these lines Nanukaka had narrated the importance of our traditional dress, such as close collar, Jodhpur coat and turban, while meeting a minister or other VIPs. The western dress like "Tie and Collar" was not fit for the purpose, according to him and these dress is obsolete.

(B) The people in love or other people who keeps the fire of love burning is never separated. They are never parted from each other. Their love keeps them going.

(C) This line has been taken from "Indian Civilization And Culture" by Mahatma Gandhi. In this line Gandhiji says that the human mind is never satisfied or content. Just like a bird moves from one branch to another in search of pleasure, same is the condition of human beings. People are never satisfied or happy with what they possess.

(D) This line has been taken from 'Bharat is my Home' by Dr. Zakir Hussain. This line is a speech given by him after taking oath as president of India. He pledges to the countrymen that being the President of India and also the head of the highest office of the country. He devotes himself with full dedication to his countrymen as they are like his family. He will take full care of them and serve them properly.

4.

Nalanda  
5th August, 2024

Respected Father,

Thank you very much for your affectionate letter. I got your letter yesterday. I became very happy to read it. I am quite well here and hope the same for you.

Through your last letter you wanted to know about my aim in life. I have already fixed my aim. I do not want to be only an earning machine in life. No doubt, money is the greatest need of life in this world. But, God made man to help for the needy persons. So, I want to become a doctor. I feel that there is a great need of good doctors in our country. So, I decided to become a doctor. When I become a doctor, I will treat the poor patients freely. These days doctors want to practise in towns. But, I shall practice in a village. I hope that you will like my idea.

Please convey my best compliment to mother.

Stamp
Address :

Your loving son  
Ritesh

Or,

To,  
The Headmaster  
R.S. High School, Birahimpur  
Through : The Class-teacher

Sir,

Most respectfully I beg to say that I have been suffering from fever since Monday last, I am still lying on bed and quite unable to attend my class.

I, therefore request you to grant me leave for four days from 11-07-2024 to 14-07-2024. For this act of kindness, I shall ever remain grateful to you.

Your most obedient pupil  
Rajiv Kumar Singh  
Class-X

Roll No.-10

Dated : 15 July, 2024

5. (A) The poet calls Macavity a mystery cat because it is never found after committing wrong. It leaves the place immediately after committing the crime.

(B) Sicilian July with Etna smoking means extreme heat like the one cause when Etna erupted i.e. it was so hot as the volcano Etna in Sicily.

(C) The speaker often wished to go to that house because in that house she felt her grandmother's memory. Her grandmother lived there and died in the house. She also lived with her grandmother in her childhood days.

(D) Five major Indian writers are—(i) Raja Rao (ii) Mulk Raj Anand (iii) R.K. Narayan (iv) Manohar malgaonkar (v) Ravindra Nath Tagore.

(E) Dramatic elements are—(i) Plot, (ii) Character, (iii) Dialogue, (iv) Gestures, (v) Scenic effects, (vi) Music and (vii) Soliloquy.

(F) There is a basic difference between the Indian civilization and European civilization. The tendency of Indian civilization is to elevate the moral being whereas the western civilization propagates immorality.

(G) Dr. Zakir Hussain delivered this speech in 1967 after taking the oath as president of India.

(H) The name of the writer of "A Pinch of Snuff" is Manohar Malgaonkar.

(I) Books rarely criticise the press because they may be unfavourably noticed or silently ignored by the readers and the purpose would not be served.

(J) The poet is thirty-seven years old. He is in perfect health. He hopes he will stay healthy till the last day of his life.

6. (A) (i) MY GRANDMOTHER'S HOUSE

—Kamala Das

'My Grandmother's House' is a wonderful poem written by Kamala Das. In this poem, the poetess describes a particular house, where she spent sweet days of her childhood.

The poetess says that she lived with her grandmother in the same house during her childhood. The house belonged to her grandmother. She got love from her grandmother in that house. Everything was very good round the house. But, when



her grandmother died and the speaker began to live in other place, the condition of the house become very bad. Everywhere round that house became pitiable. Bushes grew around it and snakes were moving there. The house became silent. The speaker went there to see the house. When she reached there, she got earlier love. She saw the house damaged. Everything was changed. But, still she feels pride, because she got love very much in this house. The poetess says that his grandmother's death shocked her and she felt as if her blood became cold as the moon.

Thus, in this poem the poetess wants to tell that how she lived with her grandmother in the house, where she was too young.

### (ii) SWEETEST LOVE I DO NOT GOE

—John Donne

'Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe' is a love poem written by "John Donne". In this poem the poet describes the importance of true love in human life.

The poet is going away from his beloved. She becomes very sad. The poet consoles his beloved over a temporary separation. He says that he is going away from her but not because he is tired of her or helps to find a better match for him. He is parting, because he wishes to die in jest. One day he has to die. So, before death he wants to keep himself happy. The poet assures his beloved that he will come back just as the sun comes back. He promises that he will return faster than the sun. He tells her that this parting is nothing in comparison to the final parting which comes with death. So, she should not shed tears over his departure. He further says that even if he dies, he will be present in her. So, there is no question of separation.

Thus, the poet means to say that true lovers cannot be separated even by death. They are never parted from each other.

### (iii) THE SOLDIER

The Soldier is a war poem written by Rupert Brooke. This poem is a sonnet. In this poem, the poet describes his feelings of love for his country.

The poet is himself a soldier and he has gone to fight in another country for his country. According to him, a soldier lives and dies for his country. The poet wants to die in battle for his country. He says that if he dies in a foreign land fighting for his motherland, he will be buried in that land. He wants the plot of land, where his dead body will be buried, should be treated as part and parcel of England. He remembers his country with fondness, because he was born and brought up there. He loves the nature of his country from the bottom of his heart. He loves the lights and sounds of his country. He remembers his friends. He says that his country has given him flowers to love, ways to walk and the air to breathe. All these things show the poet's deep love for his motherland.

Thus, in this poem, the poet shows his patriotism for his country. This poem is a patriotic poem which is full of love for England.

## (B)

### (i) THE EARTH

— H.E. Bates

"The Earth" is a short and interesting story written by H. E. Bates. In this story, the writer describes the laziness of the parents and the selfishness of their simple-minded son who drives them away from their home.

In this story, Johnson was a tenant farmer. He was kind-hearted person, but he was very lazy. He did not work hard. He believed more in luck than work. He had no land of his own. He had rented it from Sanders. He had a simple-minded son named Benjy. He was worried about his son. On the advice of doctor, Johnson built a wire coop in a corner of his farm and gave him some hens to keep engaged in work. Benjy took interest in keeping hens and knew all the tricks of the trade. Johnson also opened a passbook for him to keep his money. Benjy's parents had saved a lot of money for him. When they gave him the passbook, he did not say a word of gratitude. He opened the passbook, looked at the amount and put it in his pocket. Benjy's parents did not feel good, when he silently put the passbook in his pocket.

When Benjy knew the trick of the trade, he began to earn money. He deposited a lot of money in his account. When he started earning money, he forgot his parents. He purchased the land from Sanders that his father had rented. When he was about forty, he married Florence against the wishes of his parents. Florence was one of Benjy's employees.

Gradually, Benjy became indifferent to his parents. He did not treat his parents justly. He became so cruel that he drove them out of his home.

Thus, in this story we find that a selfish and cunning son deceived his parents and too much trust became the reason of the tragedy of the parents.

### (ii) INDIA THROUGH A TRAVELLER'S EYES

— Pearl S. Buck

'India Through a Traveller's Eyes' is an extract from 'My Several Worlds' written by Pearl S. Buck. Here, the writer presents the personal records of her life. In this essay, she has expressed her deep love and affection for Indian people.

The writer says about her visit to India. She says that the purpose of her visit to India was not to see the Taj Mahal or Fatehpur Sikri or any other historical places, although she saw all these things. She visited India to see and listen to two groups of people, the young intellectuals in cities and the peasants in villages. She met the young intellectuals in small rooms in cities. She heard their plans for freedom. She found them angry and disappointed, because England had broken the promise to restore India after the first world war. So, the intellectuals are restless. They had planned to rebel against England during the second world war.

The writer visited rural India and she was shocked to see the miserable condition of the peasants. She found that the condition of Indian peasants was worse than the Chinese. Only Russian peasants under the rules of Czar could be compared with them.

The writer was very much impressed by Indian culture.

She was fascinated by the joint family life of Indians living in villages. She saw that the people were basically cultured and deeply religious. The master of the house was respected by everyone, whether he is physically fit or not.

The writer says that selfless men could be the real leaders of Indian people. Indians had a great respect for their leaders. In their opinion, a man could be their leader, who was honest, high-minded and trustworthy.

Thus, the writer presents a picture of India as she saw her and understood her. Her expression about India shows her deep love and affection for Indian people.

### (iii) THE ARTIST

**The Artist** is a very sensitive story written by a Japanese writer 'Shiga Naoya. In this story the writer deals with the world of a talented Japanese boy, Seibie. The story shows how the adult world often causes damage to such talents.

According to the story, Seibei is a Japanese boy, who has a peculiar hobby to collect gourds. He generally goes to market and buys a gourd. He brings it, first he makes a neat hole in the top of it and extracts the seeds. After that he applied tea-leaves to get rid of the unpleasant gourd-smell. He then takes wine and carefully polishes the surface.

Seibei is a twelve years old boy. He lives in a harbour town and read in a primary school. He does not like to play with the other children. He usually wanders about the town looking for gourds. In the evening he sits in the corner of his living room and works on his newly fruit for a long time. After that he ties a string round the middle of it and hangs it in the sun to dry.

One day he goes to school with a gourd and starts polishing it in the class while the teacher has been teaching. The teacher catches him red-handed and rebukes him for such Womanish work. The teacher complains to his mother. When his father comes and hears about the teacher's complaint, he becomes angry and beats his son, Seibei. Actually, Seibei's father does not like his hobby of collecting gourds. He wants that his son should study well. Then he smashes all his gourds that Seibei has polished with great care. When he is forced to give up collecting gourds, he begins making pictures and becomes an artist. But, his father scolds him for painting the pictures.

Thus, the story-writer, throws light over the fact that parents and adult world often causes damage to young talents like a talented Japanese boy, Seibei.

(C) The English from 15th Century till now is called Modern English. This period can be divided into Modern English I and II. During Modern English I, English absorbed words from almost fifty languages. But, English grammar remained conservative. Modern English is standard English. It is spoken and written in the same way in the larger parts of the world. It has its own standard pronunciation. The 18th Century has been called the "Augustan Age" in the history of English literature. The needs of a dictionary and grammar were felt greatly during this period. After the 18th Century the English language began to leave the shores of England. It

travelled to almost all parts of the world and soon became a world language.

**Or,** My favorite Indian poet is Rabindra Nath Tagore. He was the youngest child of Maharshi Devendranath Tagore. He made 10 voyages to England. Tagore was a versatile genius a poet, a playwright, a novelist, a painter, a musician, an educator and even a leader. He was both an internationalist and a firebrand patriot of the some time. In 1912, Tagore's Gitanjali came to be published and he earned Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. The poetic output of Tagore has been enormous. He compose about 10,000 lines of poetry.

**Or,** To-day English is known as a global language, because no other language in the world is read and spoken in so many countries as it is. Naturally, it has become the language of international trade, commerce, science, technology and diplomacy. English was mainly the language of England, but it began to leave the shores of England and by the 19th country it was well on its way to becoming a world language. During 20th century, English firmly established itself as a world language and took a global shape. There are two main effects of this worldwide spread of English, which are following :-

- (a) New national varieties of English, like American English, Australian English, Canadian English, etc. came into being.
- (b) New varieties of English developed in countries, where English was not a mother-tongue, e.g., Indian English, Nigerian English etc.

Thus, we can say that English is a global language.

- (D) (i)—(c)           (ii)—(a)           (iii)—(b)
- (E) (i) The doctor forbade smoking.  
(ii) John Milton was a great poet.  
(iii) What he says, is correct.  
(iv) Walking is a good exercise.  
(v) Who does not know Subash Chandra Bose?  
(vi) Two and two is four.  
(vii) The dishonest are never beneficial.  
(viii) My father has gone to Bhagalpur.

7. (i) Press here refers to Newspaper in general. Naturally, it has been written with capital letter.  
(ii) When people talk of the freedom of the Press, we mean freedom from censorship of the Government.  
(iii) No, the Government does not impose severe restrictions on its Press during peace time.  
(iv) Restrictions are imposed on the Press in time of war in order to safeguard national interest.

**Or,**

### **Title : The Love of English Among Indians**

English is not a compulsory subject at primary level in Indian schools. It has been replaced by Hindi but English is still regarded as a world language. Therefore the parents send their children to English medium schools because it is the key to Western science and knowledge.

[Total Words : 130, Precised Words : 47]