

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

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

[पूर्णांक : 100
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

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

Answer all Questions

Group - A

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

6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) Mina is singing a song.
 (b) Who wrote the Ramayan?
 (c) The Police caught the thief.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them.
- (a) He (come) here a week ago.
 (b) The earth (move) round the sun.
 (c) I ran away because I (be) afraid.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentence of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly : 3
- (a) As if (b) Look after (c) in spite of
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (a) तैरना एक अठ-1 ज्ञायाम है ।
 (b) हमें अपने मातास्पिता की आज्ञा माननी चाहिए ।
 (c) पटना छंछ नदी के तट पर अवप्थित है ।
 (d) मेरी माँ मुधे बहुत यार करती है ।
 (e) बिहार की राज ानी पटना है ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7
- Education is not an end but a means to an end and we do not educate children for the purpose of educating them: the purpose is to prepare their for life. As soon as we realise this we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life. In many modern countries it has for sometime been fashionable to think that by free education for all, whether rich or poor, clever or stupid. One can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But it has been proved beyond doubt that free education for all is not enough. The number of people having high degrees from colleges and universities but getting on corresponding jobs is increasing by leaps and bounds. So, a new kind of education in which degrees enable us to get jobs is needed.
11. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 4×3=12
- An old man had three sons who often fought with one another. The old man's advice not to do so, had no effect on them. Once he fell ill. He was on the point of his death. He called his sons together. He gave them a bundle of sticks and asked them to break it one by one, but none of them could break it. Then he asked them to untie the bundle. Now the sticks were easily broken by all of them. The old man then told his sons if they lived together without fighting with one another, no harm would come to them.

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

Group - B

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

List - A

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

List - B

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

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

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

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

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

Group-C

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

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

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

Group-D

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

Answer

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

5. (a) The Book You Like Most

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. **(d) Corruption**

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

5. (e) **Newspaper**

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

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

10. Title : Job oriented Education

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

Total words – 150

Words in precis–50

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. (a) Martin Luther King Jr.
(b) H.E. Bates
(c) Anton Chekhov
16. (a) Civilization is that mode of conduct which points out to man the path of duty.
(b) Benji's simplicity seemed gradually to have become a kind of cunning.
17. (a) 'Bharat is My Home' is an extract from the speech of Dr. Zakir Hussain. He delivered his speech in 1967 after taking oath as President. In his speech, he pledges himself to the service of the totality of India's culture. He addresses India as a young state of Ancient people and pledges himself to the service of her old cultural values and ideals. He declares to work sincerely for the economic, social, and moral development of the country. He says that education is the main equipment of national purpose. There should be no discrimination against any one in the name of colour, caste, religion and language. He states that Bharat is his home and its citizens are his family members and he would try to his best to make his home better for the people who are doing the work of making life graceful, prosperous and peaceful. He requests the people to contribute in the development of country and to do their work sincerely to reconstruct cultural life of our people. He also remembers Dr. Radhakrishnan on this occasion and praises him for bringing a lot of education and wealth of knowledge to the Presidency.
17. (b) 'A Child is Born' is an extract from the book 'Sex and Destiny: The Politics of Human Fertility'. This book has been written by a famous feminist writer of Australia, Germaine Greer. In this essay, she has thoroughly examined the cultural peculiarities of the East and the West regarding child birth and parent-child relationship.

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

(c) Indian civilization and culture

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

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

Or

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

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

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

Or

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