

प्रश्न बैंक

Question Bank

कक्षा – XII

विषय: अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य

Subject - English (Compulsory)

SECTION – A

Reading – I

(Q.1-9)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

What is nature? There is a great deal of talk and endeavour to protect nature, the animals, the birds, the whales, and dolphins, to clean the polluted rivers, the lakes, the green fields and so on. Nature is not put together by thought, as religion is, as belief is. Nature is the tiger-that extraordinary animal with its energy, its great sense of power. Nature is the solitary tree in the field, the meadows, and the grove; it is that squirrel shyly hiding behind a bough. Nature is the river, not a particular river, whether the Ganga, the Thames or the Mississippi. Nature is all those mountains, snow-clad, with the dark blue valleys and range of hills meeting the sea. The universe is part of this world. One must have a feeling for all this, not destroy it, not kill for one's pleasure, not kill animals for one's table. We must draw the line somewhere. If you do not eat vegetable, then how will you live? So one must intelligently discern.

Nature is part of our life. We grew out of the seed, the earth, and we are part of all that but we are rapidly losing the sense that we are animals like the other. Can you have a feeling for that tree, look at it, see the beauty of it, listen to the sound it makes; be sensitive to the little plant, to the little weed, to that creeper that is growing up the wall, to the light on the leaves and the shadows? One must be aware of all this and have that sense of communion with nature around you. You may live in a town but you do have tree here and there. A flower in the next garden may be ill-kept, crowded with weed, but look at it, feel that you are part of all that, part of all living things. If you hurt nature you are hurting yourself.

One knows all this has been said before in different way, but we don't seem to pay much attention. Is it that we are so caught up in our own network of problems, our own desires, our own urges of pleasure and pain that we never look around, never watch the moon? Watch it. Watch with all your eyes and ears, your sense of smell. Watch. Look as though you are looking for the first time. If you can do that, that tree, that blade of grass you are seeing for the first time. Then you can see your teacher, your mother, and father, your brother and sister for the first time. There is an extraordinary feeling about that; the wonder, the strangeness, the miracle of a fresh morning that has never been before, never will be. Be really in communion with nature, not verbally caught in the description of it, but be a part of it, be aware, feel that your belong to all that, be able to have love for all that, to admire a deer, the lizard on the wall, that broken branch lying on the ground.

Q 1.Why don't we pay much attention to the nature? [1]

- (a) because we don't need to.
- (b) because nobody asks us to do so.
- (c) we are so caught up in our own network of problems
- (d) none of these

Q 2.What is nature? **[1]**

- (a) a name of a book
- (b).a name of a factory
- (c) a name of a religion
- (d) the polluted rivers, the lakes, the green fields and so on

Q 3.How is nature part of our life? **[1]**

- (a) We grew out of the seed, the earth,
- (b).because we talk about it
- (c) because we hurt nature
- (d) we are so caught up in our own desires

Q 4.What will happen if we hurt nature? **[1]**

- (a) we shall feel pleasure
- (b). nature will reward us
- (c) you will hurt yourself
- (d) nothing will happen

Q 5.who is the tiger according to the poet? **[1]**

- (a) nature
- (b). human beings
- (c) birds
- (d) trees

Q 6.How should we watch the moon?: **[1]**

- (a) with one eye closed
- (b). like an owl
- (c) as though you are looking for the first time
- (d) none of these

Q 7. There is a great deal of talk about **[1]**

- (a) birds
- (b).animals
- (c) protection of nature
- (d) forests

Q 8. One must have a feeling for. **[1]**

- (a) self interest
- (b).hunting
- (c) religion
- (d) the world and the universe

Q 9 choose the right word for."covered." [1]

- (a) extraordinary
- (b). miracle
- (c) clad
- (d) discern

Q 10. What is the right word for."a useless plant." . [1]

- (a) weed
- (b).shadow
- (c) lizard
- (d) branch

OR

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Medicines have become an element of surprise and a cause of concern. This is because they have begun to aggravate diseases instead of curing them. No one has a solution. The doctors are perplexed and the patients are annoyed. The outcome of intensive research and in-depth studies has startled everyone.

These findings show that unnecessary use of medicines has created a trend in which people not only take medicines for every small ailment but also advise others to do so. This habit is now a fashion, a passion and a mark of being educated and aware. Sometimes, it is even considered a status symbol. People think that they should take strong drugs, irrespective of whether the disease is minor or major. Nowadays, a shelf of medicines is found in every house.

This practice is not merely confined to general medicines but has now spread even to antibiotics. The literal meaning of the word antibiotics is – against life'. In fact, due to their misuse, they have really begun acting against our life. Experts say that unnecessary consumption of antibiotics is increasing the longevity of the microbes on the one hand, while adversely affecting the patient's health on the other. This is because due to the overuse of these medicines the resistance of microorganisms is increasing, while the immunity of the individuals is decreasing.

The medical experts have now begun to accept openly that neither the doctors refrain from prescribing the antibiotics for even simple ailments, nor the patients observe restraint in consuming them. It is a matter of concern that these medicines are used excessively without understanding their side-effects. Recently, the World Health Organization has also issued an advisory to the Southeast Asian countries, including India. It has warned that if the unrestricted use of antibiotics continues, the coming times may witness a substantial rise in the number of deaths occurring due to microbial resistance.

Antibiotics either destroy the disease-causing bacteria completely or prohibit their growth. However, their prolonged use gives rise to a mutation in the bacteria, which makes them resistant towards these drugs. Consequently, they stop, having any effect on them. This situation is termed by medical experts as 'microbial resistance'.

Various researches and studies carried out in this context also lead to the conclusion that medicines are becoming poisonous.

The chief cause of this situation is the unrestrained use of antibiotics. Studies have revealed that sometimes strong antibiotics are taken even for treating simple problems.

Q 1. Why have medicines become an element of surprise? [1]

- (a) because they can cure disease
- (b) because they have begun to aggravate diseases instead of curing them.
- (c) because they improve health
- (d) because they are necessary

Q 2. What is the literary meaning of the word antibiotics? [1]

- (a) something which help to improve health
- (b) anti disease cure
- (c) against life
- (d) poison

Q 3. What is the adverse effect of the overuse of antibiotics? [1]

- (a) they can decrease health
- (b) we can become blind
- (c) we feel like vomiting
- (d) the resistance of microorganisms is increasing

Q 4. What do antibiotics do with the disease-causing bacteria? [1]

- (a) they increase their numbers
- (b) destroy the disease-causing bacteria
- (c) help them to grow
- (d) none of these

Q 5. What is warned by 'WHO?' [1]

- (a) medicines are becoming poisonous
- (b) This practice is not merely confined to general medicines but has now spread even to antibiotics.
- (c) a shelf of medicines is found in every house.
- (d) if the unrestricted use of antibiotics continues, the coming times may witness a substantial rise in the number of deaths occurring due to microbial resistance.

Q 6. What can be found on a shelf of every house? [1]

- (a) fruits
- (b) medicine
- (c) money
- (d) bacteria

Q 7. What does the prolonged use of antibiotics cause? [1]

- (a) sound health
- (b) increase in working capacity
- (c) gives rise to a mutation in the bacteria
- (d) money problem

Q 8. What is 'microbial resistance' [1]

- (a) use of more antibiotics
- (b) mutation in the bacteria, which makes them resistant towards drugs
- (c) the disease-causing bacteria
- (d) none of these

Q 9. choose the right word for, "sudden change." [1]

- (a) conclusion
- (b) ailments
- (c) mutation
- (d) resistance

Q 10. What is the right word for, "refrain." [1]

- (a) immunity
- (b) stop
- (c) symbol.
- (d) passion

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The culture of Rajasthan is very different and unique. The unique mixture of diverse topography, history and curious lifestyle is what gives Rajasthani culture its rich heritage. The rich culture in Rajasthan is visible in each and every aspect of the state. The colorful dresses, the heavy jewellery, the palatial mansions, the diverse and joyous festivals and fairs, all are symbols of the rich and unique culture of Rajasthan.

The dull and harsh living condition of people in Rajasthan is made a bit colorful and lively by the multitude of fairs and festivals that are celebrated there. The only way people here enjoy the simple pleasures of life is by celebrating each and every occasion and event on a grand scale.

Any festival, big or small, is celebrated with much enthusiasm and joy. Rajasthan comes alive in a riot of colors and activities during fairs and important festivals. Monsoons are also the time to indulge in festivity and grand feasts, as rains are an occasion to celebrate in Rajasthan.

The most common language spoken in Rajasthan is Hindi. The people of Rajasthan speak in Rajasthani and Marwari. Hindi is the official language of the state. The people over here are very religious and follow all rituals and traditions piously. Hinduism is the dominant religion here followed by Islam, Jainism, Sikhism and Christianity.

The architecture of the state is also a very evident aspect of the culture of Rajasthan. The magnificent mansions speak volumes about the royal historical grandeur of the place. The forts and palaces are living testimonies of the rich cultural heritage of Rajasthan.

Rajasthan is famous for its exquisite embroidery. The most unique thing about this embroidery is that it is totally done by hands and no machines are involved. The designs like block printing, Zari, Bagaru, Tie and Die, Sanganri are famous all over the world and are also exported to many countries abroad.

The place is also famous for its Kundan and gold jewellery, brass work, etc. Another famous product of Rajasthan is the famous Rajasthani Bandhni Saris. Come to Rajasthan and experience the royal cultural heritage of this beautiful state. Rajasthan is a place that is dominated by hot and dry weather almost throughout the year.

However, there is no such ideal time to visit Rajasthan. The variation between the day and night is pretty high. This means that though days are hot, the nights can get pretty cold. Each and every weather and season in Rajasthan is enjoyable and has its own charm.

Q1. What are the symbols of the unique culture of Rajasthan? [1]

- (a) The variation between the day and night
- (b). Hinduism
- (c) diverse topography, history and curious lifestyle
- (d) none of these

Q 2. What is not unique about Rajasthani culture. **[1]**

- (a) The colorful dresses
- (b). the heavy jewellery
- (c) the diverse and joyous festivals
- (d) dull life

Q3.What makes the life of Rajasthani people colorful? **[1]**

- (a) rainfall
- (b) population
- (c) the multitude of fairs and festivals
- (d)palaces

Q 4. The famous embroidery designs of Rajasthan are **[1]**

- (a) Bagaru
- (b) block printing
- (c) Sanganri
- (d) Kundan

Q 5Which is the dominant religion here followed by. **[1]**

- (a) Islam
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Sikhism
- (d) Hinduism

Q 6. How is the weather of Rajasthan? **[1]**

- (a) cold
- (b).humid
- (c) hot
- (d)None of these

Q 7. Which is the official language of the state**[1]**

- (a) Rajasthani
- (b). Hindi
- (c) English
- (d)Sanskrit

Q 8. The most common language spoken in Rajasthan. **[1]**

- (a) Rajasthani
- (b). Hindi
- (c) English
- (d) Sanskrit

Q 9. choose the right word for, "related to kings and queens." . [1]

- (a) royal
- (b). dominant
- (c) evident
- (d) charm

Q 10. What is the right word for, "customs." . [1]

- (a) architecture
- (b). rituals
- (c) exquisite
- (d) grandeur

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Vitamin C is an essential ingredient for human beings. It is required for the synthesis of intercellular cement "collagen", which is responsible for keeping various cells of the human body together. As an oxidant, it acts like a cop in the body, apprehending the rowdy molecules called free radicals that are naturally formed during various chemical reactions in the body and have the potential to damage. Vitamin C is also required for dentine formation in the teeth and it also aids in the absorption of iron from the body.

Rats have the capacity to synthesize vitamin C with their body whereas human beings are required to provide it through diet. The richest source of vitamin C is amla. The other sources are lemon, orange, papaya, pineapple, cabbage, cauliflower, green peas and tomato. While cooking above 70-degree centigrade vitamin C gets destroyed!

Scurvy is a disease caused by the deficiency of this vitamin. Due to its deficiency, gums are swollen or bleeding, bones are weak and readily fractured, delayed wound healing and poor teeth formation in children result. A balanced diet with vitamin C is the requirement to avoid scurvy. For pregnant or lactating mothers vitamin C is the remedy.

Each adult is required to consume 75 mg per day; an infant 30 mg per day; a pregnant woman 100 mg per day; a lactating mother 150 mg per day. Doctors use vitamin C for the treatment of infections, healing of ulcers, burns and trauma, quick healing of fractures, etc.

However, taking vitamin C tablets on a long-term basis is not without side-effects, like the reformation of oxalates, kidney stones, diarrhea, abnormal heart rhythm, damage to the outer. a layer of teeth and rebound scurvy if tablets are stopped abruptly. Amla with honey is a supertonic, particularly when treated with solar rays since honey is an ingredient that provides instant energy without consuming insulin for its absorption in the body.

A newly born child in India is first provided with honey to purify his/her internal system since it acts as antibiotic and also without side – effects. Most of us are not aware that during World War II a lot of food material was sent to the British army fighting for and on behalf of the British Government in different parts of the world.

In this food material, Amla was one of the main ingredients to protect fighting forces from the scurvy disease since during day-time they had to live in bunkers and during night-time, they had to fight. Therefore, they were generally deprived of sunlight which is a major source of vitamins for the human body. Therefore, vitamin C in the form of amla is the best for human health.

Q 1. Why is vitamin C important for us? [1]

- (a) to cure many disease
- (b). It is required for the synthesis of intercellular cement “collagen” [1]
- (c) during war time
- (d) in the formation of blood

Q 2.What are the sources of vitamin C? [1]

- (a) water melon
- (b). apple
- (c) carrot
- (d) lemon, orange, papaya

Q 3.What is the cause of the disease scurvy? [1]

- (a) the deficiency of protein
- (b). the deficiency of vitamin
- (c) the deficiency of iron
- (d) the deficiency of fat

Q 4.How can the disease scurvy be prevented? [1]

- (a) by running
- (b).by eating food rich with iron
- (c) by a balanced diet with vitamin C

(d)by exercise

Q 5. What are the side effects of taking vitamin C tablets on long term basis? [1]

- (a) It cause no side effects
- (b). cause of the disease scurvy
- (c) It is the worst for human health.
- (d) very useful in the long run

Q 6. Why was Amla one of the main food ingredients for army people during world war II? [1]

- (a) to protect fighting forces from the scurvy disease
- (b).because it gives instant energy
- (c) It is a great food supplement
- (d) None of these

Q 7 which animal has the capacity to synthesize vitamin C with their body[1]

- (a) cat
- (b).dog
- (c) rat
- (d)elephant

Q 8. why is a newly born child in India is first provided with honey? [1]

- (a) it is an alternate to milk
- (b) to purify his/her internal system
- (c) it increase their growth
- (d) none of these

Q 9. choose the right word for, "suddenly." [1]

- (a)** deprived
- (b). abruptly
- (c) bleeding
- (d)swollen

Q 10. What is the right word for, "a part of something." . [1]

- (a) trauma
- (b). healing
- (c) ingredients

(d) fractures

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

In India, March 8th has been Women's Day for several decades. It received a major boost during the tenure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and later, Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi, who made it a practice to invite a large number of women of substance' to a celebratory get-together in Delhi.

As more and more Indian women become aware of their equal status and right to education and opportunity, March 8th acquires a greater and wider significance. Today, as 21st-century Indian women celebrate their awesome achievements, they continue to spell out their dream for the future of the country. March 8th becomes a symbolic day for recognizing their vision and contribution to the building of India.

In the last few years, Women's Day celebrations have encouraged them to come together in innumerable seminars, networking gatherings and even sponsored parties. It is a time when powerful men from all walks of life pay rich tributes to Indian women. An example is a priceless remark made by Amitabh Bachchan.

He said, "It is clear that the 21st century belongs to women. They have earned every bit of the power and glory they are enjoying and men should applaud their achievements wholeheartedly." Indian women have discovered three magical mantras of life in the last decade! These are; One: Beauty and glamour are their birthrights. Two: Women are no longer the worst enemies of women. In fact, they can network, mentor one another and reach unprecedented heights of achievement. Three: Energy is a stretchable concept.

Based on these three discoveries, women have upgraded their goals and literally covered every field of endeavour with glory and pride. They have shown beyond doubt, that as the world opens new windows of options and opportunities at the speed of light, they are smart, beautiful and savvy enough to rise to the occasion and turn the tide of fortune in their favour. The success of India's beautiful women has also created a huge revolution in the fashion, fitness and beauty industries. Fashion designers of the eighties, who limited their designs to various looks in the basic Salwar Kameez, have acquired a splendid plumage of innovation in the last ten years.

Many women designers like Ritu Kumar, Ritu Beri, Monisha Jaisingh, Anna Singh, Neeta Lulla and others gave Indian fashion-wear a brand new definition. Today, Indian designers not only sell their collections each season in India, but they also export their styles to many countries in the UK, US, Europe and Australia and hold shows in the fashion weeks held in many of the world's fashion capitals like Milan and Paris.

Q 1 What is the third magical mantra discovered by Indian women? [1]

- (a) Energy is a stretchable concept
- (b) Beauty and glamour are their birthrights
- (c) Women are no longer the worst enemies of women
- (d) The success of India's beautiful women has also created a huge revolution in the fashion

Q 2 Name the fashion capitals of the world. [1]

- (a) Delhi
- (b).Paris
- (c) Sidney
- (d) london

Q 3 When do we celebrate Women's Day in India? [1]

- (a) March 8th
- (b) April 5th
- (c) May 2nd
- (d) August 15th

Q 4 What is responsible for the revolution in fashion in India? [1]

- (a) the fashion weeks
- (b). The success of India's beautiful women
- (c) powerful men
- (d) right to education

Q 5 When did the Women's Day celebration receive a major boost? [1]

- (a) in eighties
- (b).in the 21st century
- (c) during the tenure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
- (d) during the tenure Lal Bahadur Shastri

Q 6 What kind of fashion was prevalent during the eighties? [1]

- (a) jeans
- (b) limited designs to various looks in the basic Salwar Kameez
- (c) saris
- (d) none of these

Q 7 According to the author which century belongs to women [1]

(a) 20th century

(b) 21st century

(c) 19th

(d) 18th

Q 8. What is the third magical mantra discovered by Indian women? [1]

(a) The success of India's beautiful women has also created a huge revolution in the fashion

(b). Beauty and glamour are their birthrights

(c) Women are no longer the worst enemies of women

(d) Energy is a stretchable concept

Q 9. choose the right word for."Uncountable." . [1]

(a) splendid

(b) plumage

(c) innumerable

(d) birthrights

Q 10. What is the right word for." efforts." . [1]

(a) Endeavour

(b) options

(c) gathering

(d) awesome

OR

6.Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Rajasthan is India's largest state, located on its north-western border with Pakistan. It is surrounded by the states of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. Rajasthan is bisected by the Aravalli hills, dividing it into two distinct landscapes.

On the west is Rajasthan's unique feature, the Thar Desert, an area of sand, scrub and thorn. The other is the region to the east of the Aravallis, which is more rain-fed and hospitable. The culture of Rajasthan is defined by the Rajputana kingdoms that ruled it for centuries; the word Rajput meaning sons of royalty. The Thar Desert region saw the Desert Kingdoms of Marwar; modern Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner. The east saw the kingdoms of Mewar; modern Chittor and Udaipur, Amber; modern Amber and Jaipur and Hadoti: modern Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar among many others.

As a result, Rajasthan has a larger concentration of forts, palaces, and royal riches than any other place in India. This is the reason why tourism is a primary pillar of the economy; apart

from agriculture and cattle rearing. Several palaces or abandoned fortresses have been converted to Heritage Hotels to attract visitors and provide an income for the erstwhile princes.

The capital Jaipur, with its many imposing buildings made of rosy sandstone, is called Pink City.

The City Palace Complex and the HawaMahal are examples of Rajasthani-Mughal architecture. The old parts of town offer shopping such as jewellery, hand-dyed clothes, precious stones and craftwork. Jaipur has an international airport. Udaipur has many lakes, lakeside palaces, and the largest palace complex (City Palace) in Rajasthan. Jaisalmer Fort is made of yellow sandstone and thus it's called the Golden Fort. Jaisalmer also gives access to pristine sand dunes of Sam and Khuri, with camel safaris and nomadic music.

The Amber Fort (near Jaipur, 16th century); the Chittor Fort; Junagarh Fort (at Bikaner); Mehrangarh Fort, (at Jodhpur, 15th century) are among the main fortress attractions. The Shekhawati region in the north-east offers painted Havelis belonging to old business families. Ranthambore and Sariska National Parks are for tiger reserves while Keoladeo Ghana National Park (Bharatpur) is a bird-rich wetland, where over 375 species of migratory birds visit every year. Mt Abu is the only hill station in Rajasthan.

Home to over 500 temples of all sizes, Pushkar is revered for its spiritual significance. Brahma Temple is the main attraction here. Pushkar is the only place in the world where Lord Brahma is worshipped. The hilltop temple has a red spire with a symbol of his or swan at the entrance. The one hour trek uphill offers good views of the lake.

Q 1. What is the main attraction of Pushkar?

- (1) Mehrangarh Fort
- (2) City Palace
- (3) Brahma Temple
- (4) Aravalli hills

Ans. 3

Q 2 Where are the painted havelis found?

- (1) The Shekhawati region
- (2) The Thar Desert region
- (3) In Every palace
- (4) Everywhere in Rajasthan

Ans. 1

Q 3. How many species of migratory birds visit Ghana every year?

- (1) over 395 species
- (2) over 375 species
- (3) over 475 species
- (4) over 500 species

Ans. 2

Q 4. What does Udaipur offer?

- (1) View of lakes and lakeside palaces
- (2) Shopping such as jewelry, hand-dyed clothes, precious stones and craftwork
- (3) An area of sand, scrub and thorn
- (4) Camel safaris

Ans.1

Q 5. What does the word 'Rajput' mean?

- (1) Lords of kings
- (2) Lords of India
- (3) Sons of Kings
- (4) Lords of a region

Ans. 3

Q 6. Find out the name of the state which does not surround Rajasthan.

- (1) Gujarat
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Maharashtra

Ans. 4

Q 7. Which is not among the main fortress attractions?

- (1) The Amber Fort
- (2) The Chittor Fort
- (3) The Junagarh Fort
- (4) The City Palace

Ans. 4

Q 8. Which is the only hill station in Rajasthan

- (1) Mt Abu
- (2) Ranthambore
- (3) Bundi
- (4) Aravalli hills

Ans. 1

Q 9. What is the right word for 'To divide something into two equal parts'?

- (1) Rever
- (2) Bisect
- (3) Spire
- (4) Reserve

Ans. 2

Q 10. Choose the right word for 'Belonging to people roaming about from place to place'.

- (1) Safaris
- (2) Nomadic
- (3) Music
- (4) Journey

Ans. 2

OR

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

Body fat, blood pressure and fasting insulin levels (a marker of diabetes risk) all increased within a decade of moving to a city, and for decades blood pressure and insulin

continued to rise above the levels of their rural counterparts. The findings raise public health concerns as the global population progressively becomes more urban.

According to the United Nations, the growth change in India's urban population is 1.1 per cent every year, while the change in the proportion of people in rural areas is declining by 0.37 per cent. The proportion of Indians who live in cities is still much smaller than in the United States. Just 30 per cent of Indians live in urban areas, while 82 per cent of Americans live in urban areas.

That number is expected to rise as the proportion of people who live in rural areas in the United States declined by 1.6 per cent each year. The researchers, led by Dr Sanjay Kinra of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, compared rural Indians to their siblings who moved to one of four cities in India: Lucknow, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Bengaluru. Siblings who lived in a city the longest had the highest average blood pressures.

For instance, men who lived in a city for more than 30 years had an average systolic blood pressure – the top number in a reading – of 126. Men who lived in a city 10-20 years had an average of 124, and those who stayed in rural areas had an average of 123. Systolic blood pressure above 140 is considered high.

The change in body fat was most evident in the first 10 years after moving to a city, and then it leveled off. Men who stayed in rural areas had 21 per cent body fat on average, while those who moved within the past ten years had 24 per cent, on average. The recommended body fat percentage from the National Institutes of Health is 13 to 17 per cent.

The study, published in the American Journal of Epidemiology, did not pinpoint the cause of these differences between the siblings who moved and those who stayed behind. Nor did it tease out whether the increased levels of body fat, blood pressure and insulin resulted in more disease.

Though other studies of rural-to-urban migration within developing countries have also found negative health effects related to moving to cities, city dwellers in the United States tend to be healthier than those who live in rural areas and even in the suburbs.

According to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Americans who live in rural areas are more likely to have fair or poor health, develop chronic diseases, and die from heart disease. One study of suburbanites across several countries found that people who lived in cities were more likely to be active and to walk places.

People in cities also tend to be closer to doctors and hospitals. The authors write that the changes among the Indian city-dwellers might be explained by rapid weight gain once people move to a city, spurred by a less healthy diet and a less active lifestyle.

Q1. What is the percentage of people living in urban areas in India?

- (1) 30
- (2) 82
- (3) 0.37
- (4) 40

Ans. 1

Q 2 .Who had the highest blood pressure?

- (1) men who lived in a city for more than 30 years
- (2) men who lived in a city for more than 10 years
- (3) men who lived in a city for more than 20 years

(4) who stayed in rural areas

Ans. 1

Q 3. How much systolic blood pressure is considered high?

- (1) 120
- (2) 126
- (3) 123
- (4) 140

Ans.4

Q 4. What is the recommended body fat percentage?

- (1) 21 to 24 per cent
- (2) 23 to 27 per cent
- (3) 13 to 17 per cent
- (4) 33 to 37 per cent

Ans. 3

Q 5 .Why do the Indian city-dwellers gain weight?

- (1) They don't have time to eat
- (2) They are spurred by a less healthy diet and a less active lifestyle.
- (3) Their life style is very good
- (4) They go to Doctors regularly

Ans. 2

Q 6. What does the agency for Healthcare Research and Quality say about the health of rural Americans?

- (1) They are more likely to have fair or poor health
- (2) They tend to be closer to doctors and hospitals
- (3) They tend to rapid weight gain
- (4) They are more likely to be active and to walk places

Ans. 1

Q 7. How many Americans live in urban areas?

- (1) 82 per cent
- (2) 28 per cent
- (3) 72 per cent
- (4) 30 per cent

Ans.1

Q 8. Choose the right word for 'To become weaker'.

- (1) Decline
- (2) Pinpoint
- (3) Hygiene
- (4) Tend

Ans. 1

Q 9. Choose the right word for 'To live as a resident'.

- (1) Rise
- (2) Dwell

- (3) Raise
- (4) Tend

Ans. 2

Q 10 .What is the right word for A person or thing that has a similar position?

- (1) Sibling
- (2) Counterpart
- (3) Systolic
- (4) Chronic

Ans. 2

OR

8. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateers and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert, men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshaling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affection; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; not to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tested, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things.

Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man writes little, he has need to have a great memory; if he confers little, he has need to have a present wit; and if he reads little, he has need to have much cunning, to seem to know that he does not. Histories make man wise; poems witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep, moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. Abeunt studia in mores: Studies pass into the character, Nay there is no stand or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies: like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercise. Bowling is good for the stone and reins, shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle

walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit by wandering let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the school men; for they are cymini sectors. If he is not apt to bear over matters and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

1. According to Bacon, how do studies serve us ?

- (1) For marshalling one's affairs skillfully
- (2) For judging impartially
- (3) For delight, ornament and ability
- (4) For making the best use of time

Ans. 3

2. What is the difference between crafty men and wise men as far as studies are concerned

- (1) Crafty men use them and the wise believe they are above studies
- (2) Crafty men condemn studies and the wise men use them
- (3) Crafty men use studies crookedly and the wise straightforwardly
- (4) Crafty men manipulate learning and the wise are manipulated by it

Ans. 2

3. How does 'writing' help a man's personality according to Bacon ?

- (1) it maketh him a full man
- (2) it maketh him a ready man
- (3) it maketh him a perfect man
- (4) it maketh him an exact man

Ans. 4

4. In Bacon's view the purpose of reading should primarily be -

- (1) to become a scholar
- (2) to contradict others
- (3) to find matter for conversation
- (4) to weigh and consider

Ans. 4

5. The chief use 'Of Studies' for 'delight' is in :

- (1) privateness and retiring
- (2) discourse
- (3) judgment and disposition of business
- (4) none of the above

Ans. 1

6. Chief use of 'ornament' is in :

- (1) privateness and retiring
- (2) discourse

(3) judgment and disposition of business (4) none of the above
Ans. 2

7. Chief use of 'ability' is in :

(1) privateness and retiring (2) discourse
(3) judgment and disposition of business (4) none of the above
Ans. 3

8. "Some books are to be tasted", what does author mean of the line ?

(1) Some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention
(2) Some books are to be read only in parts
(3) Others to be read, but not curiously
(4) All of the above
Ans. 2

9. What is the right word for 'A long and serious discussion of a subject in speech or writing'?

(1) Gossip (2) Present wit
(3) Discourse (4) Disposition
Ans. 3

10. Choose the right word for 'To recognize the difference between the two things'

(1) Confer
(2) Wander
(3) Distinguish
(4) Receipt
Ans. 3

OR

9. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Across the world, the stride of migration from rural to urban areas is increasing. By 2050, about 70 per cent of the population will be living in cities, and India is no exception. It will need about 500 new cities to accommodate the influx. Interestingly, urbanisation in India has for the longest time been viewed as a by-product of failed regional planning.

Though it is inevitable, and will only change when the benefits of urbanisation overtake the costs involved, it is an opportunity for achieving faster growth. With increasing urbanisation and the load on rural land, the government has now realised the need for cities

that can cope with the challenges of urban living and also be magnets for investment. The announcement of '100 smart cities' falls in line with this vision.

A 'smart city' is an urban region that is highly advanced in terms of overall infrastructure, sustainable real estate, communications and market viability. It is a city where information technology is the principal infrastructure and the basis for providing essential services to residents.

There are many technological platforms involved, including but not limited to automated sensor networks and data centres. Though this may sound futuristic, it is now likely to become a reality as the 'smart cities' movement unfolds in India. In a smart city, economic development and activity are sustainable and rationally incremental by virtue of being based on success-oriented market drivers such as supply and demand. They benefit everybody, including citizens, businesses, the government and the environment.

The underway or proposed smart cities include Kochi in Kerala, Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Aurangabad in Maharashtra, Manesar in Delhi NCR, Khushkhera in Rajasthan, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Ponneri in Tamil Nadu and Tumkur in Karnataka. Many of these cities will include special investment regions or special economic zones with modified regulations and tax structures to make it attractive for foreign investment.

This is essential because much of the funding for these projects will have to come from private developers and from abroad. The concept is not without challenges, especially in India. For instance, the success of such a city depends on residents, entrepreneurs and visitors becoming actively involved in energy saving and implementation of new technologies. There are many ways to make residential, commercial and public spaces sustainable byways of technology, but a high percentage of the total energy use is still in the hands of end users and their behaviour. Also, there is the time factor such cities can potentially take anything between 20 and 30 years to build.

Q 1 .Who will provide fund for the developments of Indian cities?

- (1) Private developers and from foreign countries.
- (2) Residents, entrepreneurs and visitors
- (3) Regional planning of the governments
- (4) Governmental Agencies

Ans. 1

Q2. On what does the success of Indian cities depend?

- (1) magnets for investment
- (2) making residential, commercial and public spaces sustainable byways
- (3) the government and the environment
- (4) residents, entrepreneurs and visitors

Ans. 4

Q3. Which increasing trend has necessitated the development of 'Smart Cities'.

- (1) overall infrastructure
- (2) technological platforms
- (3) increasing urbanization
- (4) providing essential services

Ans. 3

Q 4 .Whom does the economic development benefit?

- (1) only rural areas
- (2) only private developers
- (3) special investment regions or special economic zones
- (4) citizens, businesses, the government and the environment

Ans. 4

Q 5. What is a “Smart City”?

- (1) special investment regions or special economic zones
- (2) an urban region that is highly advanced in terms of overall infrastructure
- (3) a private body providing essential services
- (4) All the above

Ans. 2

Q 6. How much time will the development of these (Smart Cities) take?

- (1) between 10 and 20 years
- (2) between 50 and 60 years
- (3) between 20 and 30 years
- (4) between 5 and 10 years

Ans. 3

Q 7. Which is not a proposed smart city?

- (1) Delhi
- (2) Manesar
- (3) Ponneri
- (4) Khushkhara

Ans. 1

Q 8 By 2050, about what per cent of the population will be living in cities?

- (1) 50
- (2) 70
- (3) 90
- (4) 100

Ans. 2

Q 9 Choose the right word for 'Movement From One Locality To Another'.

- (1) urbanization
- (2) migration
- (3) infrastructure
- (4) entrepreneurs

Ans. 2

Q 10. What is the right word for 'Which cannot be avoided'?

- (1) inevitable
- (2) exception
- (3) sustainable
- (4) entrepreneurs

Ans. 1

OR

10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Smoking is the major cause of mortality with bronchogenic carcinoma of the lung and is one of the factors causing death due to malignancies of the larynx, oral cavity, esophagus, bladder, kidney, pancreas, stomach, uterine cervix and coronary heart diseases.

Nicotine is the major substance present in the smoke that causes physical dependence. The additives do produce damage to the body for example, ammonia can result in a 100-fold increase in the ability of nicotine to enter into the smoke. Levulinic acid, added to cigarettes to mask the harsh taste of nicotine, can increase the binding of nicotine to brain receptors, which increases the 'kick' of nicotine.

Smoke from the burning end of a cigarette contains over 4000 chemicals and 40 carcinogens. It has long been known that tobacco smoke is carcinogenic or cancer-causing. The lungs of smokers collect an annual deposit of 1 to 1/2 pounds of the gooey black material. The invisible gas phase of cigarette smoke contains nitrogen, oxygen and toxic gases like carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, acrolein, hydrogen cyanide and nitrogen oxides.

These gases are poisonous and in many cases interfere with the body's ability to transport oxygen. Like many carcinogenic compounds, they can act as tumor promoters or tumor initiators by acting directly on the genetic make-up of cells of the body leading to the development of cancer.

During smoking, within the first: 8-10 seconds, nicotine is absorbed through the lungs and quickly 'moved' into the bloodstream and circulated throughout the brain. Nicotine can also enter the bloodstream through the mucous membranes that line the mouth (if tobacco is chewed) or nose (if snuff is used) and even through the skin.

Our brain is made up of billions of nerve cells. They communicate with each other by chemical messengers called neurotransmitters. Nicotine is one of the most powerful nerve poisons and binds stereo-selectively to nicotinic receptors located in the brain, autonomic ganglia, the medulla, neuro-muscular junctions.

Located throughout the brain, they play a critical role in cognitive processes and memory. In high concentrations, nicotine is more deadly. In fact, one drop of purified nicotine on the tongue will kill a person. It has been used as a pesticide for centuries. Recent research studies suggest that acute nicotine administration would result in increased dopamine release from the brain, producing perceptions of pleasure and happiness, increased energy and motivation, increased alertness, increased feeling of vigor during the early phase of smoking.

New research shows that the relationship between smoking and memory loss is the strongest in people who smoke more than 20 cigarettes each day. Smoking may speed up age-related memory loss and the details are not yet clear. One of the causes of memory decline in relation to the brain function could be nerve cell death.

Q 1. How fatal is nicotine?

- (1) very much
- (2) not very much
- (3) uncertain
- (4) mild effect

Ans. 1

Q 2. How is the smoke of cigarette harmful?

- (1) It can cause many diseases.
- (2) It can harm our lungs.
- (3) It can affect the entire nervous system
- (4) All of these

Ans. 4

Q3. What is the major substance present in the smoke?

- (1) oxygen
- (2) nicotine
- (3) ammonia
- (4) neurotransmitters

Ans. 2

Q 4 .What does the new research show?

- (1) Our brain is made up of billions of nerve cells
- (2) Nicotine is one of the most powerful nerve poisons
- (3) Smoking is the major cause of mortality with bronchogenic carcinoma of the lung
- (4) The relationship between smoking and memory loss is the strongest

Ans. 4

Q 5. What can be the cause of memory decline?

- (1) nerve cell death
- (2) neurotransmitters
- (3) online games
- (4) perceptions of pleasure and happiness

Ans. 1

Q 6 .Name the toxic gases present in the smoke of a cigarette.

- (1) carbon monoxide
- (2) nitrogen oxides
- (3) hydrogen cyanide
- (4) All the above

Ans.4

Q 7 .What would result in increased dopamine release from the brain, producing perceptions of pleasure and happiness?

- (1) acute carbon monoxide administration
- (2) acute nitrogen oxide administration
- (3) acute nicotine administration
- (4) acute ammonia administration

Ans. 2

Q 8 .How much do the lungs of smokers collect an annual deposit of the gooey black material

- (1) 1/2 pounds

- (2) 1 to 1/2 pounds
- (3) 2 to 1/2 pounds
- (4) 4 to 1/2 pounds

Ans. 2

Q 9. Choose the right word for 'Very serious'

- (1) Acute
- (2) perceptions
- (3) mucous
- (4) ganglia

Ans. 1

Q 10 .What is the right word for 'A chemical substance that is used for killing animals, especially insects, that eat food crops'

- (1) carbon monoxide
- (2) chemical
- (3) poison
- (4) pesticide

Q. 2-8 Answer the following questions in one line :

- 2. Where do the rag pickers of Seemapuri **live**? (Lost Spring) [1]
- 3. According to the author, how many people know that yoga is good for them.? (How Yoga Heals) [1]
- 4. Who found everyone to be pious and pure.? (Purity is Power) [1]
- 5. Who was Raj Kumar Shukla? (Indigo) [1]
- 6. Whose English was flawless? (A walk through the Fire) [1]
- 7. Who decided to learn swimming at the YMCA pool? (Deep Water) [1]
- 8. In which city the Maliks had a plot in a very fashionable locality? (A Room 10' x 8') [1]

OR

- 2. Who was frequently transferred during his service tenure? (A Room 10x8)
- 3. Who follows the writer's advice to go to school? (Lost Spring)
- 4. Which stress reaction is considered as good? (How Yoga Heals)
- 5. Who has the power to transform even the villains and murderers? (Purity is Power)
- 6. Who is able to read very well even before reaching the age of twenty-five years? (On Reading in Relation to Literature)
- 7. Why did Raj Kumar Shukla approach Gandhiji? (Indigo)
- 8. Who was lying injured on the road? (A Walk Through the Fire)

OR

- 2. At which age did William Douglas begin to fear water ? (Deep Water)

3. Name the only family member ,actively supervised the construction work of their house? (A Room 10×8)
4. Why did Saheb's family settle at Seemapuri? (Lost Spring)
5. What exposure to stress is harmful? (How Yoga Heals)
6. Who offered the rest of the food to the thief? (Purity is Power)
- 7.What are the chief characteristics of a scientific book? (On Reading in Relation to Literature)
- 8.What were the terms of the contract between British landlords and peasants? (Indigo)

OR

2. Who did not want to rent out their new house to the Government ? (A Room 10×8)
3. Whose homes and fields in Bangladesh were destroyed by storms? (Lost Spring)
4. According to medical research, which percentage of diseases of people are stress related. (How Yoga Heals)
- 5.What is needed for total health? (Purity is Power)
6. What does it means by true reading? (On Reading in Relation to Literature)
7. Who went to Champaran on his own to begin the Civil Disobedience Movement? (Indigo)
- 8.Who was not the leader of the cultural troupe? (A Walk Through the Fire)

OR

- 2.Where did the narrator eat a nice meal that evening? (A Walk Through the Fire)
- 3.Who agreed to sign a contract with the British landlords for compensation? (Indigo)
4. Whose judgment can we consider infallible? (On Reading in Relation to Literature)
- 5.What does The purity of society bring? (Purity is Power)
6. Which diseases are caused by stress? (How Yoga Heals)
7. Who came from Dhaka long ago and lived in Seemapuri with his parents? (Lost Spring)
- 8.Why did Douglas decide to join the YMCA pool? (Deep Water)

OR

2. Did Mrs Malik care a lot for her old mother-in-law? (A Room 10×8)
3. Which slums do not have proper sewage, drainage and water supply facilities? (Lost Spring)
4. What is produced by the sympathetic nervous system? (How Yoga Heals)
5. Who summoned the Pandavas and Kauravas for test? (Purity is Power)
6. Who should keep in mind that a book should not be read for mere amusement? (On Reading in Relation to Literature)
7. Did Gandhiji want to meet Prof Malkani and Dr Rajendra Prasad? (Indigo)
- 8.Where and in what condition did the narrator meet the old man while driving back to the army camp in the evening? (A Walk Through the Fire)

OR

- 2.What is YMCA ? (Deep Water)
- 3.Whom did the narrator see dissolving in the darkness of the night? (A Walk Through the Fire)
4. Why did Gandhiji scold the lawyers ? (Indigo)

5. Which books can never be outdated? (On Reading in Relation to Literature)
6. Who was humbled by the purity of a simple house-wife and an ordinary man? (Purity is Power)
7. Describe the main components of yoga practice, write any two. (How Yoga Heals)
8. Workers in the glass industry face many health hazards, write any two. (Lost Spring)

OR

2. Was there a good understanding between Mrs Malik and her daughter-in-law? (A Room 10x8)
3. Whose family belongs to a family of bangle makers in Firozabad? (Lost Spring)
4. What does practicing Yoga encourage? (How Yoga Heals)
5. Who can change the behaviour of human beings as well as animals? (Purity is Power)
6. How did Gandhiji help the poor peasants ? (Indigo)
7. What did William Douglas plan while drowning to the bottom of the swimming pool? (Deep Water)
8. What do we find when we re-read a book? (On Reading in Relation to Literature)

OR

2. Who was a modern fashionable girl. (A Room 10x8)
3. Does Saheb-e-Alam (Saheb) seem to be happy working at the tea-stall? (Lost Spring)
3. What does Yoga support to the body? (How Yoga Heals)
4. In which areas do we need purity? (Purity is Power)
5. Why did Gandhiji plan to go to Muzzafarpur? (Indigo)
6. Who were the assailants, according to the wounded man? (A Walk Through the Fire)
7. Was The depth of the swimming pool uniform from one end to the other end? (Deep Water)
8. Who is pure according to the author? (On Reading in Relation to Literature)

Q. 9-11 Fill in the blanks :

- 9Aboy threw Douglas into the deep end of the swimming pool. [1]
- 10..... wants to become a motor mechanic . [1]
- 11 Everybody knows the art of..... [1]

OR

1.were engaged in the discussion of the draft plan of the new house .
2. Most bangle makers lose their before becoming adults.
3. Different tasks were assigned to and Duryodhana.

OR

- 9..... was Gandhiji's Waterloo.
10. The narrator completed his walk through the fire without any..... .
11. the author, Douglas, became a perfect

OR

9. Mrs Malik seem to insist upon

10.Saheb is not happy working at the

11.Douglas finally conquered his of water.

OR

9.Gandhiji scolded the in Champaran.

10.Driving back from Secunderabad to the army camp happens to meet Prof Rao on the way.

11.Douglas tried to cry for help but no came out.

OR

9.Anees Jung's promises to open aseem hollow.

10..... did a lot for social upliftment of poor families of peasants .

11.Where didfind himself lying after drowning experience?

OR

9.Mukesh's ambition was to be a.....

10.yoga can be a therapy for many diseases

11.The old man's answers to most of the narrator'sin English.

OR

9..... was frightened ,when he was going down into the pool?

10.When and where was the entertainment show organized by the?

11.Who suggested the room size.....to Maliks?

OR

9.the main hazards of stress are(any two).....

10.Name three important feats performed in the show (any two).....

11.After surviving death by drowning Douglas never went back to the pool again.

SECTION-B

Q[12-14].Answer any three of the following questions in 30–40 words each. [3×2=6]

- What does the man do in his fourth span of life. (The seven ages of man) [2]
- What does hope kill? (The Hope) [2]
- What symbols does the poet draw from nature? (The Noble Nature) [2]

OR

- When does a man act as a lover? (The seven ages of man) [2]
- When does Lily bloom? (The Noble Nature) [2]
- How has hope helped us in past? (The Hope) [2]

OR

- With whom is the schoolboy compared? (The seven ages of man) [2]
- How can the worth of human life be measured? (The Noble Nature) [2]

- What does hope mean to the poet?

OR

- What happens to his big manly voice? (The seven ages of man) [2]
- What are the different names given to hope? (The Hope) [2]
- Mention the qualities of oak. (The Noble Nature) [2]

OR

- How does a lily of a day impress us? (The Noble Nature) [2]
- What happens to him in the end? (The seven ages of man) [2]
- Why does the bird fly? (The Hope) [2]

OR

- How can human life be perfect, according to the poet? (The Noble Nature) [2]
- In which age out of the seven ages, is a man full of wisdom and modern instance? (The seven ages of man) [2]
- Name the derivative and the function of hope. (The Hope) [2]

OR

- Why does the poet call hope 'prime excellence'? (The Hope) [2]
- Write the qualities of lily? (The Noble Nature) [2]
- What is the role of a nurse? (The seven ages of man) [2]

OR

- What makes a bud stay on the branch and why? (The Hope) [2]
- Why does Jonson call the lily the 'flower of Light'? (The Noble Nature) [2]
- Who sighs like a furnace? (The seven ages of man) [2]

OR

- The poet compares human life with two objects of Nature. What are those? (The Noble Nature) [2]
 - What is the effect of hope on gloomy ways? (The Hope) [2]
- At what stage does a man wear spectacles on his nose? (The seven ages of man) [2]

OR

- How does hope make us feel freshness and warmth of the days ahead? (The Hope) [2]
 - What is meant by 'Slipperd Pantaloon'? (The seven ages of man) [2]
 - How is lily better than oak? (The Noble Nature) [2]

Q.15-19 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each: [5 x 2 =10]

Q 15.What did Franz see as he passed the town hall? (The Last Lesson)

Q 16.Why was there so much scarcity of water in the village? (Drought)

Q 17.How did the girl react to the reply of the passers-by? (The Guitar Player)

Q 18.What made the peddler think that he had indeed fallen into a rattrap? (The Rattrap)

Q19. How did the Tiger King feel when he killed his first tiger? Why did he send for the royal astrologer? (The Tiger King)

OR

Q 15.Why did the Tiger King decide to marry a girl of the royal family of a state with a large tiger population? (The Tiger King)

Q 16.How did Fatimah prove lucky for her new destination? (Love Across the Salt Desert)

Q 17.Why did the king write letters to Irene Adler? (Trouble in Bohemia)

Q 18. "That was the turning point in our friendship". What was the turning point? (The Portrait of a Lady)

Q 19 What feelings arose in the heart of the passers-by after listening to the music? (The Guitar Player)

OR

Q 15.How did "The Tiger King" die? (The Tiger King) [2]

Q 16.Do you think the girl's answer is right? If Yes, why? (The Guitar Player) [2]

Q 17.Why did Gafur lose his temper and kill Mahesh? (Drought) [2]

Q 18.Why did Miss Irene Adler hide the letters and the photograph? (Trouble in Bohemia) [2]

Q19. What were the grandmother's views about learning music? (The Portrait of a Lady)

OR

Q 15. Why did Edla still entertain the peddler even after she knew the truth about him? (The Rattrap)

Q 16 According to the girl, did the passers-by give the right answer? (The Guitar Player)

Q 17. Why was tiger hunting banned in Pratibandapuram? (The Tiger King)

Q 18. What did Sherlock Holmes disguise to solve the case? (Trouble in Bohemia)

Q19. How did the grandmother help her grandson in the morning before going to school? (The Portrait of a Lady)

OR

Q15. Who was the Tiger King? Why did he get that name? (The Tiger King)

Q16 Describe the grandmother's association with the sparrows. (The Portrait of a Lady)

Q17 What did Tarak Ratna ask Gafur while returning from the landlord's house? (Drought)

Q18 Why did Fatimah not like Mahfuz Ali? (**Love Across the Salt Desert**)

Q19 How was the man who visited Holmes, dressed? (Trouble in Bohemia)

OR

Q15 .How was Prince Jung Bahadur brought up? (The Tiger King)

Q16 What did the grandmother do on the eve of the author's return from abroad? (The Portrait of a Lady)

Q17 Write a character-sketch of Tarak Ratna. (Drought)

Q18 Why was Fatimah happy despite she was leaving her country as well as home? (**Love Across the Salt Desert**)

Q19 Why did the king come to Holmes for help? (Trouble in Bohemia)

OR

Q15 Why did the Tiger King decide to marry a girl of the royal family of a state with a large tiger population? (The Tiger King)

Q16 How did the author's grandfather look? (The Portrait of a Lady)

Q17 What did the passers-by say the next day? (**The Guitar Player**)

Q18 What important incident occurred when Fatimah came into the village? (**Love Across the Salt Desert**)

Q19 Why did Sherlock Holmes have great respect for Irene Adler? (Trouble in Bohemia)

OR

Q15. "You may kill even a cow in self-defence". What did this old saying mean to the Tiger King? (The Tiger King)

Q16. How did the grandmother look? (The Portrait of a Lady)

Q17. Do you think the girl's answer is right? If yes, why? (The Guitar Player)

Q18. Why was there so much scarcity of water in the village? (Drought)

Q19. Why did the Rann look like a paralyzed monster? (Love Across the Salt Desert)

OR

Q15. Why was tiger hunting banned in Pratibandapuram? (The Tiger King)

Q16. What did the author think about the games of the grandmother? (The Portrait of a Lady)

Q17. Why were the passers-by greatly perplexed? (The Guitar Player)

Q18. What is penance? Why did Gafur think of doing it? (Drought)

Q19. Why was it not easy to cross the boundary? How were people checked while crossing the border? (Love Across the Salt Desert)

OR

Q15. What steps did the King take to complete his mission? (The Tiger King)

Q16. How did the grandmother use to walk? (The Portrait of a Lady)

Q17. Describe the two times when Gafur lost self-control. (Drought)

Q18. Why could the letters not be proved false? (Trouble in Bohemia)

Q19. Why was the narrator scared of going to school that morning? The Last Lesson

OR

Q15. What were the things that the author carried with him to school? (The Portrait of a Lady)

Q16. Why did the girl go on playing her guitar? (The Guitar Player)

Q17. 'Many a time Gafur was forgiven by the landlord'. Why? (Drought)

Q18. Why did Aftab open the door three times during the night? Was anybody knocking at the door? (Love Across the Salt Desert)

Q19. What were Sherlock Holmes disguises to solve the case? (Trouble in Bohemia)

SECTION -C

Q.20 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :[4]

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make Man better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere

- a) Which tree is referred in the stanza? What is its life span? [1½]
- b) What does not make a man better? Who falls like a log? [1½]
- c) Write the name of the poem. [1]

OR

At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;
And then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow.

- a) What is the first stage in a man's life? What does he do at that stage? [1½]
- b) What is the second stage in the life of a man? Which instance tells us that he is reluctant to go to school? [1½]
- c) Write the name of the poem. [1]

OR

And then the justice
In fair round belly with good capon lined
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut
Full of wise saws and modern instance,
And so he plays his part.

- a) What physical features does a man have in the above mentioned age? [1½]
- b) How does he play his part of justice? [1½]
- c) Write the name of the poet. [1]

OR

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages.

- a) What has been the world compared to in the poem? What are human beings compared to? [1½]
- b) How many stages of life are there in a man's life? What are our exits and entrances to the world? [1½]
- c) Write the name of the poet. [1]

OR

Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.

- a) What is the fourth stage in a man's life? What are the various oaths he takes? [1½]
- b) What are the qualities of man at the fourth stage of life? How does he attain a formidable look? [1½]
- c) Write the name of the poet. [1]

OR

Hope is given different names;
Some call it expectation,
Others term it future relevance
Some others think it a measure of benefaction
To me Hope is the creation of Soul
That makes us feel pleasure some
And leap with enthusiasm and glow

- a) What are the various names given to hope? What does hope mean to the poet? [1½]
- b) How does hope make us feel? Why we leap with enthusiasm when we have hope? [1½]
- c) Write the name of the poet. [1]

OR

A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night—
It was the plant and flower of Light.

In small proportions we just beauties see;
And in short measures life may perfect be.

a. Which flower is referred in the stanza? What is its life span? [1½]

b. Explain the phrase "flower of light"? [1½]

c. Write the name of the poem. [1]

OR

To me Hope is the creation of Soul
That makes us feel pleasuresome
And leap with enthusiasm and glow
In past we have survived on hope

a. What Hope can give us ? [1½]

b. Explain the phrase "Creation of soul"? [1½]

c. Write the name of the poem. [1]

or

We surmise of future because of hope
Hope kills negativity inside
And fills us with calm and quiet.
Hope makes the bird fly

a. What Hope can kill ? [1½]

b. Explain the phrase "Surmise of future"? [1½]

c. Who can make the bird fly. [1]

Q.21-22 Answer the following questions in about 60-80 words each:[4×2=8]

Q21. Which diseases are caused by stress? (How Yoga Heals)

OR

Why did Mr. Malik agree to make the store a little bigger? (A Room 10' X 8')

OR

Why does Anees Jung's promise to open school seem hollow? (Lost Spring)

OR

What does the author mean by the expression "Garbage to them is gold"? (Lost Spring)

OR

Where did the narrator eat a nice meal one evening and how did he feel after eating? (A Walk Through Fire)

Q 22. Why is cartisol good for our body? (How Yoga Heals)

OR

How does 'purity' help a man? (Purity is Power)

OR

Why does Anees Jung's promise to open school seem hollow? (Lost Spring)

OR

Why did Mrs. Malik decide to settle down in Delhi permanently? (A Room 10'X8')

OR

Why did Raj Kumar Shukla approach Gandhiji? (Indigo)

Q23. You are Deepak / Deepika studying in Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Jaipur. Your school is organising an educational tour to Mt. Abu. Draft a notice informing the students of class XII in about fifty (50) words. **[4]**

OR

You are Priyanshu/Priyanka. You have received an invitation from your friend Mr. Vivek/Vinita to join his/her birthday party. But as you have an urgent work so you are unable to attend it. Write an informal reply to decline the invitation in about fifty (50) words.

Q 23.

You have received an invitation from the Students Union of Govt. Senior Secondary School Gogunda, Udaipur to attend the Teachers' Day Celebration on 5th September at 11.00 a.m. You are Mr. Shyam Lal father of Ram Krishan class XII of this school. Write a formal reply for being unable accept the invitation. **[4]**

OR

You are Suresh. You live at 35, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur. You have been invited by your friend Ajay to attend the dinner party. You have some urgent previous engagements. Write an informal reply showing your inability to attend it. [4]

Q 23.

Write a notice in about 50 words on the topic 'Mobile is Useless for Students'in school campus . [4]

OR

You are Manoj Kumar/Uma Kumari. You have been invited to attend the wedding of your friend's sister on 20th April 2021. Respond to the invitation informally, regretting your inability to attend it. [4]

Q 23.

Mrs. and Mr. Pareek have received an invitation letter from Mrs. and Mr. K.K. Malik, Kota to attend the birthday party on their son Lakshya on 21 May 2021 at 8.00 p.m. Write a formal reply accepting the invitation. [4]

OR

Your name is Usha Sharma. Your friend Kavita is organizing a Dance Competition on 26th October 2021. She invited you to act as a judge for the same but you are not able to go there as you have a prior appointment. Respond her informally declining the invitation. [4]

Q 23 Our school is organizing a five-day tour to Goa during the coming AUTUMN BREAK. We'll leave for Goa on 15 March and return on 19 March. Interested students of class XII may deposit Fee 5500 and written acceptance of their parents to the undersigned by March 10. [4]

OR

You are Mr Hari Singh. You have received an invitation from Mr Amit sharma to dinner on 31st March 20– at 7:30 p.m. at his residence arranged on the retirement of his respected father Shri S.N. Sharma. Write a formal reply for not being able to accept the invitation. [4]

SECTION – D

Q.24 Answer the following question in about 100-125 words

How does the yoga posture enhance the circulation of blood and body fluids? Support your answer from the text. (How Yoga Heals) [5]

OR

Why does the writer say that the study of the nature and properties of water still have plenty of scope for scientific research? (Water). [5]

Q.24 Answer the following question in about 100-125 words

Why did Mrs. Malik feel that the architect had mocked at her? (A Room 10'x8') [5]

OR

What change did the Champaran episode bring about in lives of peasants? (Indigo) [5]

Q.24 Answer the following question in about 100-125 words

What major steps can be taken in order to conserve water? (Water) [5]

OR

How did Mahatma Gandhi help Indian peasants? What did he want to create in them? (Indigo)

Q Q.24 Answer the following question in about 100-125 words

Give the literal comprehension of the story 'Third Thoughts' by E.V.Lucas. (Third Thought) [5]

OR

What is meant by stress and what are its effects? (How Yoga Heals) [5]

Q. 25. Answer the following question in about 100-125 words

Project the salient features that Jim and Della had. (The Gift of The Magi) [5]

OR

Narrate the values you learn from the lesson "The Portrait of a Lady"

Q25. Answer the following question in about 100-125 words

Describe the meeting of Najab and Fatimah. (Love Across the Salt Desert) [5]

OR

What was the right answer according to the girl? (The Guitar Player) [5]

Q 25. Answer the following question in about 100-125 words

Describe the condition of the Nudum Central School before and after Michael Obi. (Dead Men's Path) [5]

OR

Mention the way in which the sparrows expressed their sorrow when the author's grandmother died. (The Portrait of a Lady) [5]

Q 25. Answer the following question in about 100-125 words

:How was the hundredth tiger found and killed? (The Tiger King) [5]

OR

How did Najab fall in love with Fatimah? (Love Across the Salt Desert) Answer the following [5]

**SECTION – E
(WRITING)**

Q 26.

You are Anil/Anita studying in Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Jodhpur. Your school has celebrated annual function recently. Write a report to be published in the school magazine in about 100 words. [6]

OR

Write a factual Report of a railway platform in about 100 words with the help of following inputs

-> Plat from ticket — hue and cry gathering honking noise of vendors
whistling sound rushing long queues at the ticket windows
book stall moving trains.

OR

Your school arranged a plantation programme on the occasion of world Environment Day on 5th June. Write a report to be published in the school magazine in the school magazine in about 100 words.

OR

Write a factual Report of “Your School Morning Assembly” in about 100 words.

OR

You are Deepta, a reporter of “The Amar Ujala Patrika. Write a report on conducting a campaign by Child Welfare Association of Alwar against Child Labour.

OR

Write a factual Report on ‘City Life and Its Difficulty’ in about 100 words.

OR

You are Anupama, reporter of Dainik Jagran Patrika. Write a report in 100 words on a Bank Robbery that took place in Barmer. [7]

OR

Write a factual Report in about 100 words on "Consuming Fresh Food Instead of Canned Food".

Q 27.

Complaint by writing a letter to the Station House Officer, Police Station Swai-Madhopur about the increasing incidents of chain snatching and eve teasing and request him to take strict measures to restrict it. [6]

OR

Wanted a lady Receptionist cum Telephone Operator. Smart female graduate with an attractive personality of not more than 25 years with good command over English and Hindi may only apply. Experienced will be preferred. Write to the Aman Nursing Home, Kota with detailed resume and a passport size photograph latest by next Tuesday.
You are Diksha / Prachi. Write for this post seeing its advertisement in 'The Express Times'.

OR

You are Shiwangi/Shiva a student of a XII class. Your half yearly exams are drawing near. People in your locality use loudspeakers till late night. So write an application to the district collector requesting him to ban the use of loudspeakers till late night during exam period.

OR

You are Rakesh/Rani. You have read an advertisement in the Rajasthan Patrika for the post of a cashier in HDFC Bank, Dungarpur. Write an application to the Manager, Personnel with your C.V. or Resume.

OR

Imagine that you are Deepak Sharma from Nathdwara. Write a letter to the Sub Divisional Officer, B.S.N.L., Nathdwara regarding everyday telephone-disorders in your area.

OR

You are Pratap Singh Shekawat. Write a letter to the Editor of the Times of India about democracy with special reference to India.

OR

Write an application to the Secretary, Board of Secondary, Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer for making correction in the date of birth in your secondary certificate. State what documents you are sending with it.

OR

You are Ranjeet Singh 52/7, Todawata Colony, Khatipura. Write an application to the Director, Tilak Senior Secondary School Tilak Nagar, Jaipur for the post of a clerk. Say that you have read the advertisement in the Northern India Patrika.

Q 28.

You are Radha, The cultural secretary of your school. Prepare a welcome speech to be delivered for the guests at the inaugural session of the cultural festival of your school. Write it in about 100 words. **[6]**

OR

Write an article to be published in The Indian Express in about 100 words on "DEMONETIZATION" and its impact.

OR

You are Meera/Mohan of Class XII. You live in a village. Write a speech in 100 words on "The Village Life".

OR

Write an article for your school magazine promoting the view on the topic: 'Water Crisis will lead to the Third World War'.

OR

Write a speech in 100 words on 'Mahatma Gandhi: the Father of Nation'.

OR

The pros and cons of internet culture do not seem to balance each other with the internet proving much more harmful for the current generation. Write an article enumerating the negative sides of this culture for publication in your school magazine. You are Rajveer/Romila.

OR

You are Raina/Ranjeet of class XII. You read a topic your duty as citizen of India in a book. Write a speech in 100 words on 'My Duty as a Citizen of India'.

OR



Write an article on the harmful effects of polythene bags on cattle in about 100 words on the basis of given visual.

