कुल पृष्ठ संख्या–32 (कवर पेज सहित )

क्रम संख्या....

# माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

## उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English

(In Figures)

(In Words) ----------

परीक्षार्थी का नामांक हिन्दी में

शब्दों में - ----------

माध्यम – हिन्दी ✓ अंग्रेजी

विषय ..... अंग्रेजी साहित्य .....

परीक्षा का दिन ..... शनिवार .....

दिनांक ..... २१ जून २०२० .....

दिनांक .....

नोट :– परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालना अवश्य करें।

परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :– (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य है, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।

(2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक से अंक प्रदत्त करें।

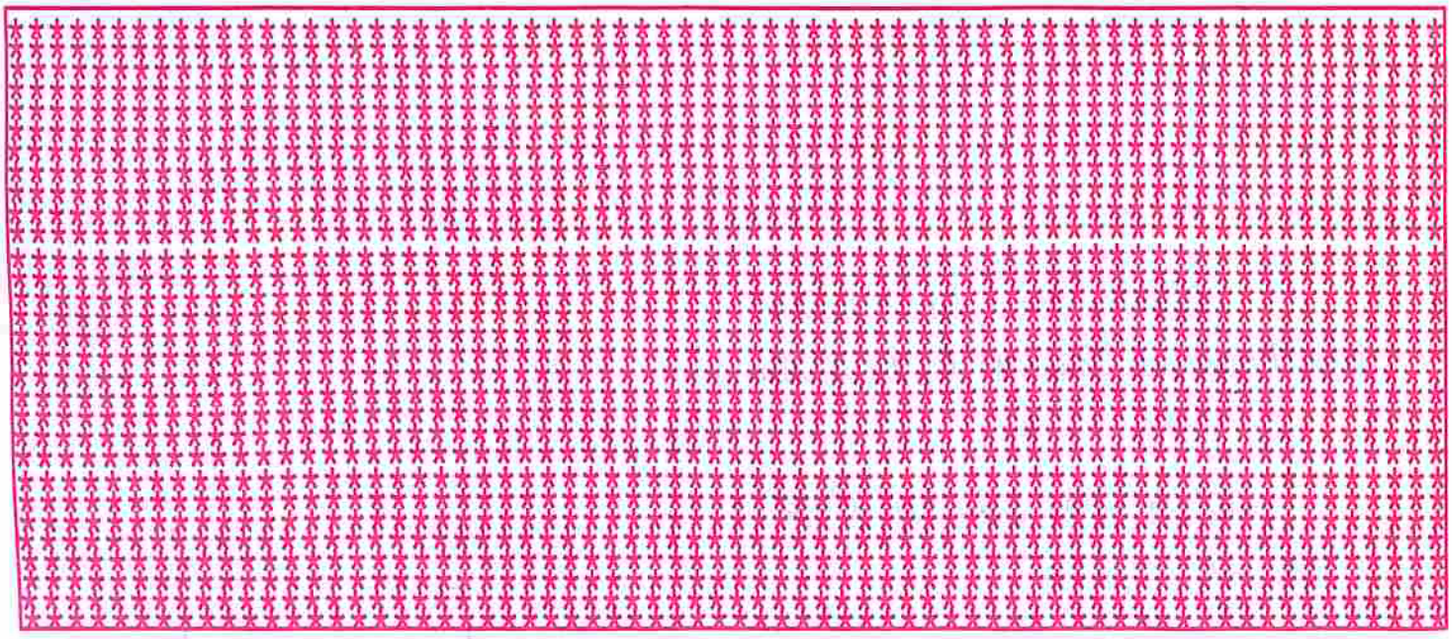
(3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदारणार्थ : 15 ¼ को 16, 17 ½ को 18, 19 ¾ को 20)

### प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी
(परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)

| प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या | प्राप्तांक | प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या | प्राप्तांक |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 19 | |
| 2 | | 20 | |
| 3 | | 21 | |
| 4 | | 22 | |
| 5 | | 23 | |
| 6 | | 24 | |
| 7 | | 25 | |
| 8 | | 26 | |
| 9 | | 27 | |
| 10 | | 28 | |
| 11 | | 29 | |
| 12 | | 30 | |
| 13 | | 31 | |
| 14 | | योग | |
| 15 | | प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off) | |
| 16 | | अंकों में | शब्दों में |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. क्रीमवोव कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 167/2020



## परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

1. समस्त प्रश्नों का हल निर्धारित शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका पृथक से उत्तर पुस्तिका भरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशंषा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न–पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. प्रश्न–पत्र हल करने के पश्चात् जिस पृष्ठ पर हल समाप्त होता है, उस पर अन्त में "समाप्त" लिखकर अन्त के सभी रिक्त पृष्ठों को तिरछी लाईन से काटें।
4. निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।
   (i) उत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर/अन्दर तथा प्रश्नोत्तर के किसी भी भाग में चाही गई सूचना के अलावा अपना नामांक, नाम, पता, फोन नम्बर अथवा पहचान की कोई अन्य प्रकार की सूचना आदि अंकित नहीं करें अन्यथा "अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग" के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जावेगी।
   (ii) उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को फाड़ें नहीं। उत्तर–पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित संख्या के अनुसार पृष्ठ पूरे होने चाहिये। परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका प्राप्त करते ही पृष्ठ संख्या की जांच कर लें यदि पृष्ठ कम/अधिक या क्रम में नहीं हैं तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बदलवा लें।
   (iii) परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, केलक्यूलेटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रोनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध हैं।
   (iv) वस्त्र, स्केल, ज्योमेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ न लिखकर लावें। टेबुल के आस–पास कोई अवैध सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
   (v) अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका/ग्राफ/मानचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, अतः परीक्षा समाप्ति पर उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक को बिना सौंपे परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
5. उत्तरों को क्रमानुसार एक ही स्थान पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड स्वरूप परीक्षक को 1 अंक कम करने का अधिकार है। बीच में उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ रिक्त न छोड़ें। गणित विषय के लिए रफ कार्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटें।
6. जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
7. भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न–पत्र हिन्दी–अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित है। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

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## [SECTION-A]
## (Reading)

1. Swami Rama Tirtha was born in the village of Muraliwala, in Punjab in 1873.

2. Swami Rama Tirtha asks us to remember :—
Then work, work; work with all your heart, with all your might, remembering that work is worship and remembering also that work is worship and life. Work is the normal stage of man.

3. He surprised his Persian teacher by his recitations from the Gulistan and Bostan.

4. Here 'I' refers to :- Mahatma Gandhi.

5.
(i) propagated

(ii) glory

6. Here 'these' refers to :—
Rosy cheek, Coral lip, star-like eyes.

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|---|---|---|

7. Poet describes smooth and steadfast mind, calm desires gentle thoughts, hearts with equal love as true love.

8. The figure of speech is – Simile

9. The fuel of love rosy cheek, coral lip and star like eye extinguishes the flame of lover's passion.
Or Old Time extinguishes the flame of lover's passion.

10.

(i) Kindle

(ii) steadfast

## [SECTION-C (Grammar)]

| | Incorrect | Correct |
|---|---|---|
| 13. | to | too |
| 14. | went | go |
| 15. | then | than |
| 16. | Which | who |

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|---|---|---|

| | Inco. | Corr. |
|---|---|---|
| 17. | win | wins |

18. The teacher advised Raman to work hard.

19. Puneet asked me if I played cricket.

20. The hermit said that man is mortal.

21. Reena told Alka that she had gone to market the previous day.

22. I requested Kamal to give me his book.

23

## [SECTION-D]
### (Literary terms)

(i) Metaphysical Poetry :—

In 17th century, the term 'Metaphysical Poetry' was first used as a contempt against the poetry of John Donne, Herbert Cowley etc. by Dr. Samuel Johnson. It denotes the habitual deviation from naturalness

P.T.O.

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of thoughts and style for novelty and quaintness by these poets.

Their wish was to say what they hoped had never been said before.

They played in display of wit, far fetched images and hyperbole.

Metaphysical poets wrote love poems that exhibited their cynical attitude towards fair sex, the joys of conjugal love and Platonic love too.

In 20th century, T.S. Eliot revived Metaphysical poetry by calling a fruit of passionate thinking. He wrote, "A thought of John Donne was an experience." and admired their talent by saying that 'the figure of speech elaborated the farthest stage which is carry it in 'Metaphysical Poets'.

(ii) Anglo-Indian Literature :—

Strictly speaking, Anglo Indian Literature is a branch of English Literature, produced by English men who lived in India at least for some time. It is a literature of Empire, a

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|---|---|---|

product of British encounter with India, to put it in simple words, it is a product of two different cultures that came to contact with each other one from west and other from east.

E. F. Oaten had observed regarding main themes "The first ever present sense of exile, the second an interest in Asiatic religion, the third humour side of Anglo-Indian official life, and fourth Indian native life and scene."

Anglo-Indian Literature had its greatest author in Rudyard Kipling who received Nobel prize for Literature.

The first few decades of 20th century can be considered as the golden age of it.

However Anglo-Indian Literature died its natural death with independence of India. Works on India may still be written by British author. But they can not longer be considered as Anglo-Indian literature.

## [SECTION-E]

### Text

24.

(i) In the story 'Tomorrow' by Joseph Conrad,

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Captain Hagberd has described as an eccentric person.

Captain Hagberd is suffering from the obsession for the bereavement of his long lost son Harry.

His son Harry was only fourteen years old when he left home sixteen years ago.

Captain Hagberd's wife couldn't bear it and died in a shock.

Captain, after his retirement from some shipping company, was left without work instead of thinking over past incidents and scene.

The escape of his son and then death of his wife made a vaccume in his life which affected his mind very badly. He had an optimistic mood about future.

The first sign of his mental instability comes before us when he advertised for his son and because of a hoase message, he sold all his property in colchester and came to Colebrook (U.K.)

The second sign is when he tells his misery to the masses.

He collected manny of things for Harry like seeds, fertilisers, carpet, paint and warnish.

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even he has choosen his daughter-in-law, Bessie.
So we can say that Captain Flagberd was an eccentic person.

(ii) The poem 'On Time' is a mystical and didactic poem, composed by John Milton.
It begins with :—

"Fly envious time till
thou run out thy race."

The poet is describing about the time, when all the men are suffering from worldly vices. There is no place for humanity, love, peace and mercy and truth.
It is the time when everyone appears corrupt. The poet wants the time to gallope all the bad things, vices and mortal dross.
He says:—

"The little gain of thou
The little lose of ours."

But poet has an optimistic mood towards bright future.
Poet hopes that this bad time would be finished and a bright time will come when

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all the divine virtues will make world shining.

"And then individual kiss
bliss to us."

John Milton is now imagine the world where the 'Supreme Throne' of the God will be lightning and all human beings will absolutely human.

Then Milton warns and give threat to bad time that we will over-come from your bad remembering.

"And we will triumph over
death, over chance and over
you thee Time!"

So the central idea is explained. But in conclude poet wants a world where there is no trouble or worldly vices. He imagine a bright future.

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|---|---|---|

25.

(i) Rosemary is different from others.

In the story 'A Cup of tea' by Katherine Mansfield, Rosemary is drawn as protagonist. She is an upper class wealthy lady with snobbish kind of person.

She goes to Paris from London for shopping She is a young, beautiful and intelligent lady who always in the world of fantasy and romance. She reads novels.

Rosemary has a behaviour of jealousy, insecurity and materialism.

She takes Miss Smith to her house instead of giving a cup of tea expense.

When Philip admires Miss Smith's looking She sent her and comes to ask her husband to take the enameled box of twenty eight guineas. So the Rosemary was different.

— × — × —

(ii) In the poem 'If' by Rudyard Kipling triumph and disaster are called imposters. Because when a man gets triumph, he becomes so hale and joyfully that he does not remember about the adversities. So this shows him only

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One aspect.

As for the disaster, a man is sunken in gloom. he can see only darkness and negativeness in the world.

So the life has been made with joy and sorrow both not only one.

Thus poet calls them impostors.

———— × ———— × ————

(iv) Manjula, after her college study, found a job in Jaynagar. She came to her parents after a long period.

She met her younger sister Malini. There Pramod Murthy fall in love with her. And they both married.

The days when Manjula had her own job, her parents in Koramangla, and his husband.

Her life was settled and she felt so happy.

These were the happies days for Manjula.

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(v) Aurora was wife of Mr. Bompas. But Henry, an eighteen years old young man fall in love with Aurora.

Aurora is absolutely beautiful and Henry who is a poet by profession, wrote some poems in her admire of beauty.

But the poems were being lost and gone in the hands of her sister-in-law, Georgina. She told about this all to Mr. Bompas.

Aurora thinks her husband will be angry very much and can do anything.

She finds herself at the threshold of ruin. Because Henry wrote Aurora's name in poems.

So she wishes that she had been christened by any other name.

## [SECTION-F]
## (Fiction)

26. Pari is the oldest maid servant in the Haveli. She has been working in Haveli for forty five years. She has been given the most honour by everyone. Even Geeta also touches her

P.T.O

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feets.

She is personal maid of Bhabha-Sa. Pari was married in early age but she became widow after a little time.

She was not allowed to wear colourful dress and in always black clothing.

In her childhood Bhabha-Sa ruled on her very strictly.

Winter or Summer she had to wake up four at morning and had to clean fifty plates also. In noon she had to press the feet of mistress.

So, on the basis of hard work she had made an especial place for her.

When Pari was a child there was a hard famine in Rajasthan. Her parents had lost their three children and not wanted Pari to be losted. So they took Pari to the Haveli. It was custom that these like of children were fed up in Havelis as servant.

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|---|---|---|

Q7. The novel, 'Inside the Haveli' revolves around Geeta. Geeta is the protagonist of this novel by 'Rama Mehta.

1. As a daughter :—

Geeta is a Bombay-bred girl. She respects her parents and obayes all their decisions.

She is the loving daughter of her parents and never gives a chance to them for complaint.

She is free to converse on all topics to her parents without any etiquette.

When his parents decided to marry Geeta with Ajay, She does not resists upon this. They know how suffocate environment will be in Udaipur. Purdah system and other traditional things must be a headache for her. But Geeta nothing says on this topic.

As a daughter in law :—

Geeta comes to Jeewan Niwas as the bride of Ajay Singh.

Even she was from a different kind of atmosphere. But she always accept the etiquette

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of the haveli.

She comes a very caring daughter in law for Kanwarani - Sa.

Her education and the consistancy and adaptability make her to help in adjustment in Haveli.

She is given support and love by all. Geeta trode the custom that forbade a daughter-in-law to talk father-in-law and She talks to Sangram Singh ji.

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As a mother :-

Geeta is mother of Vijay - Bai - Sa and Vikram.

As a mother, She plays an active role. She takes all decision for her daughter. And when Daulat Singhji wife comes to bring proposal of Vijay - Bai - Sa's engagement.

She does not become realise and does not favour child marriage.

As Geeta is an idea ideal daughter, ideal daughter-in-law and ideal mother.

## [SECTION - B]
## (Writing)

(11.)

### Truth and Non-Violence Need of the hour

**Introduction :—**

"The world is too much with
us late and soon;
Getting and spending we let
waste our powers;
Little do we see in nature
that is ours;
We have given our heart
away, a sordid boon"

- William Wordsworth.

It is rightly said by the poet. We are living in a world where there is no peace, no kindness, no heartfulness, no mercy no pity and no place for love. So what is the problem with us? The recent some decades have very uncredible increasement in violence. What are the reasons for this.

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2. Why do we need truth and Non-violence:—

"We have no time
to stand and
stare"

In all world, even in our country, India anybody can see the uncountable vices like corruption, cheat, rape, loot murder, violence, fire etc. which have been made a fear in common folk. Noone can understands and think oneself secure and safe.

A businessman has fear to be looted. An advocate has fear to be murdered. A customer fears from cheating, a girl has fear to be raped or eve-teasing. No one is without fear.

This fear is not related to nature but only from men.

Men are the enemies of men.

3. The impact of Truth and Non-violence:—

"We are not here to play,
to dream, to drift

क द्वारा अंक | प्रश्न संख्या | परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

We have hard work to do
and load to be lifted,
Shun not struggle
it is God's gift"

There are many super power in world like America, China etc. which are able to rule over world.

But their tendency will led the world to Third world war. But this will be only destruction of this earth. So, we should make peace and non-violence. We are human being and can able to do everything.

So we must apply them in our daily life.

4. Conclusion :-

"Let grow knowledge from
more to more
and more wisdom in us
will dwell;
For make our body and
soul proclaiming well;
May make one's song as
before." -

Tennyson

P.T.O

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So this is the need of the hour. That truth and Non-violence should be promoted.

Mahatma Gandhi, Swami Vivekanand are one of them.

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12. **Speech**

**"The Importance of Books"**

(By Lekha, a student)

Respected the chairperson, Honourable Principal, Worthy teachers and my dear friends,

Today, I am going to speak something on 'the Importance of Books.'

Friends, A man is resembled by his company of friends. So thus books are also the friends of a man.

If a man reads good books, he is a good person.

But if he reads bad books, his thinking becomes worst.

Books play an important role

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in our life.

If we want to learn the ideas of great authors and poets, we should read their books.

Books are the sea of knowledge. The most they give us in our life. A good book reader is always satisfy with his thoughts and study.

We always think over many argues. Books give us a right direction for the path.

Shakespeare is the greatest author in English he had written :—

Cowards die many times before their ~~deth~~ death;
Valiant never taste the death
but once;

This line gives us to play the role in our life very bravely.

Many feelings are hidden in books.

Books give us new joy and meanings for life.

By saying that I want to conclude my

P.T.O.

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Speech,

I am obliged to my class teacher for giving me an apportunity to speak.

I hope you will ~~stat~~ satisfy with me and will give minimum one hour ~~to~~ books.

Thank You Jai Hind

Stay Home, Stay Safe

समाप्त