Say "No" to Pass Books

RCSCE राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद्
स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार
सत्यमेव जयते

पाठ्य पुस्तकों के अध्ययन के आधार पर

प्रश्न बैंक

Question Bank

कक्षा – 12

English



राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद्, जयपुर (राजस्थान)

संरक्षक

श्रीमान मदन दिलावर

कैबिनेट मंत्री, स्कूल शिक्षा, संस्कृत शिक्षा एवं पंचायती राज (राजस्थान सरकार)

संरक्षक

श्री नवीन जैन (आईएएस)

सचिव, स्कूल शिक्षा, भाषा एवं पुस्तकालय विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर

अविचल चतुर्वेदी (आईएएस)
राज्य परियोजना निदेशक एवं आयुक्त
राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद् जयपुर

श्री आशीष मोदी (आईएएस)
निदेशक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा
बीकानेर, राजस्थान

मुख्य मार्गदर्शक

डॉ. अनिल कुमार पालीवाल
अतिरिक्त राज्य परियोजना निदेशक
राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद् जयपुर

ज्योति ककवानी
अतिरिक्त राज्य परियोजना निदेशक
राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद् जयपुर

संयोजक एवं मार्गदर्शक

श्रीमती उर्मिला चौधरी
उपनिदेशक, गुणवत्ता एवं प्रशिक्षण
राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद् जयपुर

सहयोगकर्ता
रमेश चंद मान
सहायक निदेशक, राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद् जयपुर

लेखन
रेनू मेहर
व्याख्याता, रा.उ.मा.वि. गोनेर, जयपुर (राज.)

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Syllabus

SECTION: A

Unseen Passages	**Testing Areas**	**Word Limit**	**Marks**	**Total**
Comprehension	1. Very Short Answer Type Questions to test Local, Global, and Inferential Comprehension, 2. Vocabulary – Such as Word formation and inferring Meaning	400 to 500	6 3	9
Comprehension	1. Very Short Answer Type Questions to test Local, Global, and Inferential Comprehension, 2. Vocabulary – Such as similar Words and opposite Words	300 to 400	4 2	6

Reading Passages for comprehension—

Two unseen passages (about 700-900 words in all)

The passages will include two of the following-

(a) Factual passages e.g. instructions, descriptions, reports.

(b) Discursive passages involving opinion e.g. argumentative, persuasive, or interpretative text.

(c) Literary passages e.g. extract from friction, drama, poetry, essay, or biography. The details are as under—

SECTION: B

Writing

(i) One out of two short compositions-(about 80 words) (4 marks)

(It includes advertisements and notices, a description of arguments for or against a topic, and accepting and declining invitations.)

(ii) A report on an event based on some verbal input or a paragraph based on some clues (about 100 words) (5 marks)

(iii) Letter- **(6 marks)**

(one out of two based on some verbal input)

The letters will include the following-

(a) Business or Official Letters (for making inquiries, registering complaints, asking for and giving information, placing orders, and sending replies).

(b) Letters to the editor on various social, national, and international issues.

(c) Application for a job including CV (Curriculum Vitae)/Resume.

Grammar-The questions type will include gap-filling, sentence transformation, making sentences, and combining sentences. (2*4= 8 marks)

1. Clauses (Noun Clauses, Adverb Clauses, Relative Clauses)
2. Synthesis
3. Phrasal Verbs (break, bring, carry, come, get, put, turn)
4. Conjunctions

SECTION C

Text Books: Flamingo-Prose

1. One extract from different prose lessons included in the Textbook (Approximately 200 words), total 6 Multiple Choice Questions-4 questions testing local and global understanding and 2 questions on vocabulary-One testing the knowledge of similar words and the other testing the knowledge of opposite words. (6×1=6 marks)
2. One out of Two Long Answer Type Questions based on the text to test global comprehension are to be answered in about 60 words. (4 marks)
3. Two Short Answer Type Questions based on the lessons to be answered in about 20-30 words. (2*2=4 marks)

Flamingo-Poetry

(i) One out of two references to the context from the prescribed poems. (6 marks)

(ii) One out of two Long Answer Type Questions based on the text to test global comprehension in about 60 words. (4 marks)

(iii) Two Short Answer Type Questions to be answered in 20-30 words. (2*2 =4 marks)

Text book Vistas

(i) One out of two Long Answer Type Questions based on Supplementary Reader to test comprehension and extrapolation of theme, character, and incidents in about 60 words. (4 marks)

(ii) Two Short Answer Type Questions to be answered in about 20-30 words. (2*2 =4 marks)

(iii) Six Multiple Choice Questions. (1*6= 6 marks)

Section A

1 Comprehension passages (1*9)=9 marks

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

Rabindranath Tagore's stature, the stature of our country is in the eyes of the world. A versatile genius, a literary artist, an educator, a composer, a singer, an actor, Tagore had all the gifts of Nature and fortunes in his favours. Born in a renowned Hindu family, Tagore pleaded not only for Concord with the past but also for freedom from the past. All healthy growth needs continuity and change. We are not free unless our minds are liberated from dead forms, tyrannical restrictions and crippling social habits. Tagore condemned many of our reprehensible social practices. He believed that the essence of life lies in perpetual renewal and rededication to self-development. Tagore did not live in an ivory tower. He led a procession in 1905 through the streets of Calcutta singing his song, "Are you so mighty as to cut asunder the bond forged by Providence?" Millions of voices have sung the National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana,' calling upon us to nourish the unity of our country and be devoted to it. He was not only a playwright but a novelist and a storyteller, a nationalist and an internationalist. As if these activities were not enough, he turned towards painting in his later years. He rejected traditional canons and experimented with new forms and colour compositions. We honour him not only for this many-sided genius but also for his guidance and work in this troubled world. Tagore's mission was one of reconciliation between East and West in a spirit of understanding and mutual enlightenment. For India, unity is truth and division is evil. The poet's name is symbolic of the light of the day. The sun which dispels the mist of darkness and the clouds of suspicion restores health to the human system. Though his work was rooted in Indian soil, his mind ranged across the world and hence had a universal appeal. Tagore's writings have been translated into many languages, but even the best translations do not bring out the music and melody or the force of the original. As Tagore was born at a difficult stage when India was in a revolutionary mood, he participated in the movement revolting against social, political and religious institutions. He was perpetually convinced of the validity and vitality of the fundamental ideals set forth by the seers and saints of India. Tagore's philosophy was one of wholeness and unity. For Tagore-God, Man and Nature are bound together in a single unity. He was not a dreamer or a visionary. He kept constant vigil over the world. He was a great sentinel as Gandhi called him. The moral health of a nation depended on the inspiration the people derived from their poets and artists. Asceticism for Tagore meant self-control and not abstention from worldly activities. Very early in his life when he was seventeen, he had the need to control his emotions. He was not an unworldly saint. He had a tough earthly quality. The ideals of social life, economic pursuits, and the enjoyment of beauty should be cultivated equally. Water surrounds the lotus flower but does not wet its petals. Even so, human beings should work in this world without being affected by it. For Tagore, as for Gandhi, the measure of man's greatness lies in a happy blend of contemplation and action. For Tagore, as for Gandhi, the measure of man's greatness is not his material passions but for the truth in him which is

universal. His voice was the conscience of our age. He bequeathed to the country and the world a life that had no littleness about it.

Question1.Who was Rabindranath Tagore?

Answer: Rabindranath Tagore was a versatile genius, a literary artist, an educator, a composer, singer and an actor, a novelist and a storyteller, a nationalist and an internationalist.

Question 2. What was Tagore's plea?

Answer: Tagore pleaded not only for Concord with the past but also for freedom from the past.

Question 3. On what the moral health of a nation depends?

Answer: The moral health of a nation depended on the inspiration the people derived from their poets and artists.

Question 4. Which song was sung by him in Calcutta?

Answer: , "Are you so mighty as to cut asunder the bond forged by Providence?".

Question 5. What is Asceticism meant for Tagore?

Answer: Asceticism for Tagore meant self-control and not abstention from worldly activities.

Question 6. What was Tagore's mission in life?

Answer: Tagore's mission was one of reconciliation between East and West in a spirit of understanding and mutual enlightenment.

Find out a word from the passage which means:

Question 7. The act of thinking seriously/ meditation :

Answer contemplation

Question 8. Talented in various fields

Answer Versatile

Question 9. Energy Or Enthusiasm

Answer: Vitality

Passage2.

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

Prince Siddhartha, the son of king Shuddhodan, lived a very happy life in the pleasure-palace. He was married to a beautiful princess, Yashodhara. There were music, dancing and pleasure all around him. He knew nothing of want, pain, disease, old age or death. One day a veena was put on the window sill. The wind touched the strings and it produced music. The prince heard that the Devas were playing on the veena. He heard them giving a message. The voices of the wind told the prince that he was born to save mankind. The world was waiting for him. He should leave worldly love to save humanity from miseries of life. He felt a great desire to see the vast world outside the pleasure-palace. When the king came to know of the prince's desire, he ordered that the whole city should be decorated beautifully. The prince should not see any ugly and painful sight. No blind, sick, old person or a leper should come out. So the city of Kapilvastu was decorated in a very fine way. It looked quite clean and attractive – 'a capital of some enchanted land'. The people welcomed the prince joyfully. The prince also felt happy to see people's joy. Then the prince saw an old man. He was wearing dirty and torn clothes. He was very lean and thin. He looked very tired and weak. He had no teeth. The prince asked his charioteer, Channa, who that man was. Channa told him that he was an old man. The prince asked if old age would come to all. Channa told him that it would. This made the prince very sad. He ordered Channa to return to the palace. He did not take food. The entire night he was sleepless, uncomforted. That night the king saw a very fearful dream. He dreamed seven signs of fear. He was much disturbed. He lost all peace of mind. He called dream-readers to explain the meaning of the seven visions but none of them could explain the meaning. At last, an old hermit came to the palace. He said that the seven fears were seven joys. The prince would shine like the sun. He would leave the world and give a new message of hope and love for the suffering of humanity. The king became very sad. For the prince's second trip, he doubled the number of guards at all the doors of the palace. He tried his best to divert the mind of the prince but his efforts were of no use. The Prince desired to see the city once more. The king gave permission for it. The next day, the prince dressed like a merchant and Channa in the dress of his clerk went out to see the city once more. The prince saw all kinds of people and all the common things. The prince saw a sick man. He was painfully crying for help. He asked Channa why the man was crying. Channa told him that he (the sick man) was suffering from a fatal disease. The disease would destroy all his powers. Then he would die. Channa further told the prince that all grow old, fall sick and die. Then the prince saw a dead body being carried towards the river bank. He saw a group of people. They were crying, 'Ram, Ram Satya hai'. The sight of the dead man and his cremation moved the prince deeply. Channa told him that no man is immortal. All must die. The prince was greatly troubled in mind. He said that he would try to remove suffering from the world. He then asked Channa to return home as he had seen enough.

Question 1. What did the prince not know initially?

Answer: The prince initially knew nothing of want, pain, disease, old age or death.

Question 2. What was the king's dream about ?

Answer: That night the king saw a very fearful dream. He dreamed seven signs of fear.

Question 3.Why did the king order to decorate the whole city beautifully?

Answer: The king ordered to decorate the whole city beautifully because the prince felt a great desire to see the vast world outside the pleasure-palace.

Question 4. How was the old man looking?

Answer: He was wearing dirty and torn clothes. He was very lean and thin. He looked very tired and weak. He had no teeth.

Question 5.What did the old hermit say?

Answer: The old hermit said that the seven fears were seven joys and the prince would shine like the sun and leave the world and give a new message of hope and love for the suffering humanity.

Question 6.What did the voices of the wind tell the prince?

Answer: The voices of the wind told the prince that he was born to save mankind.

Find out a word from the passage which means:

Question 7. Restless

Answer: Uncomfortable

Question 8 The incineration of a dead body

Answer: Cremation

Question 9. Influenced as by charms

Answer: Enchanted

Passage3

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

The role of friends plays in our lives has become significantly greater than at any other time in our history. Today many of us live and work at great distances from where we were born or we grew up and are separated from our original families. The pain we feel when we are away from our families can be significant. The happiness of the individual relies on friendships which form a necessary human connection. It is perfectly normal to need and want friends and depression is more prevalent among those who lack friends. Such people lack intimacy and richness, friends can bring into their lives. Frequently, friends reflect similar values to us. Yet these values are often different from the ones we grew up with; they are the values we created for ourselves in our adult lives. Communication skills are fundamental in all friendships. The more friends and acquaintances one has, the greater are one's communication skills. Some call these, people skills. Like watering a plant, we nourish our friendships (and all our relationships) by nurturing them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships if they are to continue. These relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun. Sometimes friendship can bring out the positive side that you never show in any other relationship. This may be because the pressure of playing a 'role' (daughter, partner or child) is removed. With a friend, you are able to be yourself and free to change. Of course, you are free to do this in all other relationships as well, but in friendships, you get to have lots of rehearsals and discussion about changes as you experience them. It is an unconditional experience where you receive as much as you give.

You can explain yourself to a friend openly without the fear of hurting a family member. How do friendships grow? The answer is simple. By revealing yourself; being attentive; remembering what is most important to your friend and asking them about it; put yourself in their position; showing sympathy; seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship. All this means learning to accept a person from a completely different family to your own or perhaps someone from a completely different cultural background. This is the way we learn tolerance. In turn, we gain tolerance and acceptance for our own differences. Friendships are made by being considerate which needs communication skills, e.g. active listening skills, questioning skills, negotiation skills, reflection skills, emotional skills, and editing yourself. Friendships offer a great opportunity to learn about yourself because a friend can reflect back to you how you come across in the world. They also allow you to practise skills in dealing with 'personal boundaries' by looking after yourself as well as your friend. They help you develop resilience in relation to the wider social world beyond your family.

Question 1 The happiness of the individual relies on?

Answer: The happiness of the individual relies on friendship.

Question 2.How do friendships offer a great opportunity to learn about yourself?

Answer: Friendships offer a great opportunity to learn about yourself because a friend can reflect back to you how you come across the world.

Question 3.What is necessary if we want to continue friendships?

Answer: If we want to continue friendships, they need the same attention as other relationship.

Question 4.What is fundamental in all friendships?

Answer: Communication skills are fundamental in all friendships.

Question 5. How do friendship grow?

Answer:. By revealing yourself; being attentive; remembering what is most important to your friend and asking them about it; put yourself in their position; showing sympathy; seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship.

Question 6. What skills friendship made of ?

Answer:. Friendships are made by being considerate which needs communication skills, e.g. active listening skills, questioning skills, negotiation skills, reflection skills, emotional skills, and editing yourself.

Find out a word from the passage which means:

Question 7. Beyond limits or conditions

Answer: unconditional

Question 8. Sad feelings or mentally upset

Answer: Depression

Question 9 A Form of practice

Answer: Rehearsal

Passage4.

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

The test of a great book is whether we want to read it only once or more than once. A really great book is one which we want to read the second time even more than we wanted to read it the first time, and every additional time that we read it we find new meanings and new beauties in it.A book that a person of education and good taste does not care to read more than once is very probably not worth much. But we cannot consider the judgement of a single individual infallible. The opinion that makes a book great must be the opinion of many. For even the greatest critics are apt to have certain dullness. Carlyle, for example, could not endure Browning; Byron could not endure some of the greatest of English poets. A man must be many-sided to utter a trustworthy estimate of many books. We may doubt the judgement of the single critic at times. But there is no doubt possible in regard to the judgement of generations. Even if we cannot at once perceive anything good in a book which has been admired and praised for hundreds of years, we may be sure that by trying, by studying it. carefully, we shall at least be able to feel the reason for this admiration and praise. The best of all libraries for a poor man would be a library entirely composed of such great works only, books which have passed the test of time. This then would be the most important guide for us in the choice of readings. We should read only the books we want to read more than once, nor should we buy any others, unless we have some special reason for so investing money. The second fact demanding attention is the general character of the value that lies hidden within all such great books. They never become old; their youth is immortal. A great book is not apt to be comprehended by a young person at the first reading except in a superficial way. Only the surface, the narrative, is absorbed and enjoyed. No young man can possibly see at first reading the qualities of a great book. Remember that it has taken humanity in many cases hundreds of years to find out all that there is in such a book.

But according to a man's experience of life, the text will unfold new meanings to him. The book that delighted us at eighteen, if it is a good book, will delight us much more at twenty-five and it will prove like a new book to us at thirty years of age. At forty we shall re-read it, wondering why we never saw how beautiful it was before. At fifty or sixty years of age, the same facts will repeat themselves. A great book grows exactly in proportion to the growth of the reader's mind.

Question 1.What is the quality of a great book?

Question 2. What kind of understanding of a great book is a young person likely to have at the first reading of that book?

Question 3. In which case is a judgement about a book beyond doubt?

Question 4.Whose work did Carlyle find difficult to appreciate?

Question 5.What would a poor man's library contain?

Question 6.What does a person of forty feel when he re-reads some good books?

Find out the word from the passage which mean:

Question 7. Not capable of making mistakes.

Question 8. Not studying or thinking something deep or complete way

Question 9. To understand something completely

2 Comprehension Passages (1*6=6 marks)

Read the following passages and answer the questions given below:

Passage 1

Every moment of life is precious. Time is the essence of life. It is the wealth given to us by Nature. Everyday all of us get 24 hours; nothing less, nothing more. Now, it is up to us how we use it. People who know how to make the best use of every moment easily open the doors of success in their lives and those who misuse time get failures one after the other.

There is a saying that, "Spent time and spent words cannot come back." Everybody is tied by the limits of time; even God respects the boundaries of time. Work wins appreciation only when it gets completed in a requisite time frame. Beyond the time allotted, work loses all its utility however good may have been its quality. Just as falling of rains after the crops have dried up have no use; likewise, when the time has passed the deadline, the work loses its importance and value.

When iron is hot it can be cast into whichever shape we want. Once it gets cold nothing can be made out of it, however, much we may beat the same. In the same way, a person who has learnt to wisely use his time and has understood how to cast himself according to the need of the time has actually learnt the true mantra of life.

Shakespeare wrote in one of his plays, "I wasted time, and now doth time waste me." It is true that a person who wastes even a little bit of time loses wonderful opportunities that he could have otherwise availed of by utilizing that time. All the great leaders have one thing in common. They wisely utilize every moment of their time. When other people are busy in wasting time in laziness, great men are busy in making plans for the future. There is no person in history who wasted his time and still managed to achieve greatness. Therefore, there is great need to manage time wisely. "Careful Time Management" refers to careful planning of time and sincere execution of this plan. This is the only mantra to attain success in any endeavour. A simple change in outlook and some modification in one's daily routine can result in a big jump forward towards greater achievements.

Questions

(1)What is the essence of life?

(2) What kind of work loses its utility?

(3) What is needed for careful time management ?

(4) What kind of people open the doors of success of their life ?

(5) Write the word from the passage which means : limitations

(6) Write the opposite of 'waste' from the passage.

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

In India, March 8th has been celebrated as 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 birthright. 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.

Questions

(1) What is the third magical mantra discovered by Indian women?

(2) Name the fashion capitals of the world.

(3) When do we celebrate Women's Day in India?

(4) What kind of fashion was prevalent during eighties?

(5) Write the word from the passage which means :sell goods to another country.

(6) Write the opposite of 'extremely bad' from the passage.

Section B

1. ADVERTISEMENTS

It is a kind of public announcement, It is made available to the people through newspapers, magazines, posters, television etc.

Types

- Matrimonial, Educational, Accommodation, Sale or Purchase of vehicles, property etc., Lost & Found, Job-Vacancies, Change of Name, Beauty/Fitness.
- Question 1.You are an Electrical Engineer in need of a job in or around Jodhpur. Write an advertisement for publication in a local newspaper.
- Question 2:You have a set of two bedrooms and a dining hall. You want to give it on rent to a transferable family only. Draft an advertisement for the 'To-let' column giving necessary information. (S S Exam 2012, 2015)
- Question 3 Draft an advertisement to seek a suitable match for your elder sister to be published in matrimonial columns of the newspaper.
- Question 4 You are looking for a one-room set on rent near your school. Write an advertisement giving essential details.
- Question 5 You want to sell your motorcycle. Draft an advertisement giving essential details such as model number, condition of the engine, kilometres run and the expected price. Also, give your contact address or phone number.

2 Notice Writing

A notice is a printed or written announcement to inform people about an event, activities to be organized by the Students Union/Cultural Club/ organization etc.

Notices are written in a simple and formal language, The date of displaying the notice should be clearly written either at the right-hand top or left-hand bottom of the notice, The notice should bear the signature of the person/authority issuing it along with his designation written below.

Question 1. Your school is going to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October. As the secretary of Cultural Club, draft a notice informing students to give their names for speech, poem, etc. related to the event.

G. S. S. S. GONER

Notice

28 September 20--

GANDHI JAYANTI

All the students are informed that Our school is going to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October. All the students, who are interested, may give their names to the undersigned by 30 September for speech and poem, posters etc.

Sunil Kumar

XII-B

Secretary, Cultural Club

Question 2.Write a notice to inform students about the Annual Prize Distribution Function.

SHARDA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, JALORE

Notice

Annual Prize Distribution Function

6 JANUARY, 20_ _

All the students are informed that our school's Annual Prize Distribution Function will be held at 11 a.m., 6th January 2024 in the school auditorium. All the students, who are interested, may give their names to the undersigned by 10 january for speech and poem, All the students must be in school uniform.

Sunil Kumar
XII-B
Secretary, Cultural Club

Question 3 You have lost your watch. Write a notice requesting the students to return it to you if anyone has found it.

Govt Senior Secondary School, Harmara

6 August, 20 - -

Notice

Lost watch

I have lost my wrist watch on the school playground during recess. It is of Titan, white dial and steel chain. Anyone who finds it please return it to me. I will be very thankful to you.

Aman Kumar

Class XII A

Question 4. Write a notice on 'International Yoga Day Celebration' on 21 June.

Question 5. As the Principal of G.S.S.S. GONER, JAIPUR, draft a notice informing students of the change in school timings from the 1st of October, due to winter season.

Question 6. As you are the secretary of the students' union, write a notice telling about the Children's Day to be celebrated on 14th November 2023 in your school.

Question 7. You Are Yashpal/Deepika Studying in Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Ajmer. Your School is organizing An Educational Tour To Mt. Abu. Draft A Notice Informing the Students of Class XII.

Question 8.You Are Govind/ Geeta Studying In Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Kota. Your School Is organizing A Blood Donation Camp In Your Locality. Draft a Notice Informing The Students Of Class 12th, and villagers to donate blood.

3 Description of arguments for or

4 Description against a topic

Question1 'Television a boon or curse' write in 80 words.

Question 2 Write your views in 80 words on Urban Life Versus Rural Life.

Question 3 write on **Science is a boon**, in 80 words.

Question 4 write your views against the Commercialization of Education.

5 Accepting and Declining Invitation

Question 1 You have received an invitation letter from Mrs and Mrs. Goyal, Delhi to attend the birthday party of their son Aman on 14th October 20– at 8:30 p.m. Write a formal reply accepting the invitation.

Answer:

Mrs. and Mr. Sharma thank Mrs. and Mr. Goyal for their kind invitation to attend the birthday party of their son Aman on 14th October 20– at 8:30 p.m. They felt delighted with the invitation.

Question 2.You have received an invitation letter from the principal and staff of Govt Senior Secondary School, Alwar. You have to attend Career Day function on 15th February 20– at 2.00 p.m. as a chief guest of the function. Write a refusal to the invitation owing to your being busy in an important meeting.

Answer:

Mr. Aditya thanks the principal and staff of Govt Senior Secondary School, Alwar for their kind invitation to attend Career Day function on 15th February 20–but regrets not being able to attend it due to being busy in an important meeting, heartly thanks for the invitation.

Question 3.You are Mr. Sanjay, Mayor of Jaipur. The principal has invited you as a chief guest on the occasion of an annual function of Vansh Public School, Jaipur on 5th March 20– at 6:00 p.m. Write a formal reply accepting the invitation.

REPORT WRITING(5 marks)

"A report is a real or genuine description or statement about something that has been seen, heard or done by a person.

IMPORTANT POINTS

(a) Event's name

(b) Day, date and time

(c) Occasion

(d) Chief Guest / Chairperson

(e) Speeches

(f) Always written in past tense

Question 1Report on 'Annual Cultural Function'

Jaipur,February10Govt. Sen. Sec. School, Goner, Jaipur, celebrated its 75th Annual Function. The District Collector was welcomed as chief guest while other personalities from the city were also present. The proceedings began with a welcome speech by the principal. Many cultural programme followed, in which students presented songs, dances, skits, etc. The chief guest then gave a motivational speech to students. The function ended with the National Anthem. The function was a great success.

Question 2. You are Krishana, reporter of Rajasthan Patrika. Write a report in about 100 words on a bank robbery that took place in your city.

A Bank Robbery (by Krishna, reporter Rajasthan Patrika)

Jalore, July 25There was a bank robbery in the UCO bank of the city yesterday. A black coloured van stopped at the gate. Inside the car, there were six robbers. They had masks on their faces. They had guns in their hands. They entered the bank. They hit the guard on the head. They locked the staff and customers in a room. It is reported that they looted more than five lac rupees. Then they drove the car at a high speed. The police are trying to solve the case. But no clue has been traced out yet.

Question 3.There was a train accident near Kishangarh. Write a report in about 100 words on a train accident.

A Train Accident(by Nandani, the reporter)

Kishangarh, April 20A major train accident took place last night near Kishangarh. The Shatabdi Express derailed, and the engine and four bogies were completely smashed. Terrified passengers started jumping down from doors. Men, women and children were crying in pain. some one called to

ambulance. Sixty people were died on the spot. The injured people were taken to the nearest hospital. An immediate enquiry must be conducted in the matter, to find out the cause of accident.

Question 4. You are Amit/Amita reporter of 'The Times of India'. Write a report with the help of the given hints in about 100 words.

Hint: A two-day-old girl child……..found. ……. the third case in Rajasthan. …….. passer-by informed the police……heard the cries……..lying in bag……..registered FIR……police ……trying to find clues.

A Two-day-old Girl Found Lying in a Bag(by Amrita: reporter)

Jaipur, 11 march In a third such case in Rajasthan, a two-day-old girl child was found in a bag. The incident happened in Adarsh Nagar Jaipur. In the early morning, a passerby was walking in the morning. Suddenly he heard the sound of a baby crying. suddenly his eyes fell on a bag. The weeping sound was coming from the bag. He immediately opened the bag and was shocked when he found a baby girl in the bag. Some one informed the police. The police registered the case and are trying to find the clues.

Question 5.You are reporter of Patrika. Write a report in about 100 words on Free Eye Operation Camp held in your city, Ajmer.

Free Eye Operation Camp (by Sunita, the News reporter)

Ajmer, June 23A Free Eye Operation Camp was held Govt Higher Secondary School, Ajmer last week, by an N.G.O. The Health Minister of Rajasthan Government inaugurated the camp. There was a large gathering of patients there. On the first day, the patients were admitted to the camp. The eye-specialist Dr Sudheer and his team examined the patients and gave them free eyedrops and instructions. Next day, operations were performed. On the last day, the patients were discharged. During these days many social workers offered their services. Doctors and nurses performed their duties efficiently. 200 patients were operated upon, in the camp. The camp was a great success.

Question 6. Independence Day function was celebrated in your school. Write a Report/ Paragraph in about 100 words how it was celebrated, based on the outlines

The function…. Chief guest… prize distribution……many programmes…..national anthem….

Question 7. You are Shilpi of Jaipur. Write a report in about100 words for an esteemed newspaper on how a short circuit set a shop on fire.

Question 8.Your school arranged a plantation programme on the occasion of World Environment Day on 5th June. Write a paragraph in about 100 words, based on the outlines

Tree plantation programme……chief guest….. welcomed by…..more then 220 saplings….many villagers participated….save trees.

Question 9.Your school celebrated 'Teachers' Day' on 5th September. Write a report in about 100 words to be sent to 'The Bhasker Times."

Question10. Inter-Class Football matches took place in your school last week. Prepare a report to be published in the school magazine in about 100 words.

Question 11 Write a paragraph on "my plan for my career" in 100 words.

Question 12 Write a paragraph on "Television as a means of education" in 100 words.

Letter Writing

Question 1. You are Anoop living at 7, Adarsh Nagar, Churu. You purchased a washing machine from a dealer. Write a letter for its replacement.

Answer:

7 Adarsh Nagar

Churu

13 October 20_ _.

The Manager,

L G Electronics

M.G. Road, Jaipur

Subject-Complaint regarding a defective washing machine

Dear Sir,

I bought a washing machine from your showroom with a warranty of 2 years. But only 8 days have passed-by and it has started troubling me. Its not functioning properly while creates a loud noise during the washing of clothes.

So please make a replacement of it.

Yours faithfully

Anoop

Question 2. You have placed an order for few books with Raja Pustak Mandir, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur. You have not received the books till date. Write a letter to them complaining about the non-compliance of your order. You are Satish Gupta residing in Ram Nagar Colony, Churu. (Business letter)

Answer:

Ram Nagar Colony
Churu .
20 January 20_ _ .
M/s Raja Pustak Mandir,
19 Chaura Rasta Jaipur

Subject: For Non-compliance of order
Dear Sir,
I placed an order for 10 books of English novel, on 1 January 2024. I have already done payment to you, dated 1 January 2024. My order is not delivered yet. The books, that I ordered are urgently needed. Kindly, dispatch the books as early as possible. If they are not received within a week, the order will stand cancelled.

Yours faithfully
Satish Gupta, Ram Nagar Colony
Churu .

Question 3. Write a letter to Ajay Trading Company regarding supply of sports articles to your school.(official letter/ business letter)
Answer:
G.S.S.S. GONER, Jaipur March 5, 20..

Ajay Trading Company
Chaura Rasta
Jaipur

Subject - Supply of sports articles
Dear Sir,
We request you to supply us the following items as per your rates-

Items	Quality	Quantity
Olympic Hockey Sticks	Best quality	40
Hockey balls	New No.5	10

Please dispatch the items within 15 days.

Yours faithfully
Principal, GSSS GONER
Shalini Ankodia

Question 4. Write a letter to the Collector of your district complaining about the irregular supply of electricity in your town.

Answer:

17, Chanakyapuri, Alwar
The District Collector
Alwar
20 January 20..
Subject - Irregular supply of electricity
Sir,
I want to bring to your kind notice that from the last two months there has been irregular supply of electricity in our locality. This frequent breakdown of electricity disrupts the studies of the students. our board exams are near.

Please look into the matter and take a proper action.

Thanking you
Yours faithfully
Satish Gupta

Question 5. Imagine that you are Harish, living in the hostel of your school in Jaipur. Write an official letter to the Collector of your district complaining against the use of loudspeakers during examination days.

Answer:
Pratap Hostel
Jaipur
15 February 20...

The District Collector
Jaipur

Subject - To ban the use of loudspeaker
Sir

I am Anoop kumar, student of Govt. senior secondary school Amer, Jaipur. I want to bring to your kind notice that it is our exam time and the students cannot concentrate on their studies because some people in my locality use loudspeakers since morning till late night. We can neither study nor sleep well due to high volume of sound.

Please look into the matter and do the needful.
Thanks
Yours faithfully
Harish

Question 6. You are Mahesh Sharma 75-A, Adarsh Nagar, Bharatpur. Write a job application to the Director, Shivaji Senior Secondary School, Bharatpur for the post of a clerk.

Answer:

75-A Adarsh Nagar
Bharatpur
27 August 2023.

The Director
Shivaji Senior Secondary School, Bharatpur

Subject - Application for the post of clerk

Sir

Myself Mahesh Sharma, I saw your advertisement in the Rajasthan Patrika dated 25 August, 20.. for the post of a clerk, I am interested in this job, If I am given a chance, I shall do my best.
Yours faithfully
Mahesh Sharma

Resume

Name : Mahesh Sharma
Father's name : Mr Harish Sharma
Date of Birth : 15 March 1998
Marital Status : Married

Educational Qualifications:
(i) High school from BSER in 2014, with 70 percent.
(ii) Senior Secondary from BSER with 72 percent marks in the year 2016.
(iii) B. Com from Rajasthan University, Jaipur with 80 per cent marks in the year 2019.

Other Qualifications :
Typing knowledge- Hindi, English, RSCIT COURSE

Experience : Working as a clerk in a company for two years.

Question 7. You are the Principal of your school. You want to purchase some furniture. Write a letter to M/s Sharma and Brothers placing an order for school furniture.

Question 8. Write a letter to the principal of your school complaining against the bad behaviour of the librarian of your school.

Question 9. Suppose you are Kanta, studying in Govt Senior Secondary School, Kota. Write an official letter to the Principal of your school complaining about the poor condition of your classroom.

Question 10. You are Rashmi or Rajkumar living in Ajmer. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner of your city complaining him or her against the insanitary conditions of your locality.

Question 11. Write a letter to the Secretary, Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan, Ajmer, asking for a duplicate copy of your mark-sheet. (Official letter)

Question 12. As Sunita, residing in Anita Colony, Churu writes a complaint letter to the CMO of Distt Churu about the dissatisfactory condition and working of the City Hospital.

Clauses (2 marks)

Join the following sentences using the words given in brackets-

Exercise 1

1 He will make a mistake. I am sure of it. (that)
2. Your opinion is not correct. Mohan is a thief. (that)
3. Priya comes tonight. She will help you. (as soon as)
4. He will come with us. That is not sure. (that)
5. I don't know. Will it rain? (if)
6. Good students work hard. It is true. (that)
7. The train is going to depart. I am sure of it. (that)
8. I feel happy. I help others.(when)
9. My father said something. I did not hear that. (what)
10. How did you find my purse ? Can you tell me ? (how)

Exercise 2

1-If you do not work hard. You will not succeed. (unless)
2. If he does not come to me. I will not help him. (unless)
3. He finished his work. He went to bed. (after)
4. This is my pen. I bought it yesterday. (that)
5. He reached the hall. Then the film started. (after)
6. I know the reason. He did not succeed. (why)
7. I reached school. It began to rain. (as soon as)
8. As soon as I reached the hall. The film started. (no sooner. .....than)
9. I was writing a letter. The light went off. (while)
10. I had finished my homework. I went to bed. (when)
11. I was going to school. I met my friend. (while)
12. He cannot hear you. If you do not speak aloud. (unless)
13. You do not give up bad habits. You will be ruined. (unless)
14. It was raining. I put up my umbrella. (while)
15. The thief saw me. He ran away at once. (as soon as)

Synthesis (2 marks)

Exercise 1.Combine these sentences into simple sentence.

1.He has three daughters. He has to get them married.

2. Give him a chair. He will sit on it.

3. She is very fat. She cannot run.

4. I want a knife. I shall cut vegetables with it.

5. Hari went to Agra. He wanted to see the Taj.

6. He has no money. He can't buy a smart phone.

7. She will go to Jaipur. She will see her father.

8. He is very old. He cannot walk.

9. Sita went to Bikaner. She went there to see her sister.

10. He had a large family. He had to provide for them.

Exercise 2Combine each set of Simple Sentences into one Complex Sentence.

1. It is clear. You have committed a crime.

2. The earth moves round the sun. My teacher told me.

3. He is very sincere. Nobody doubts it.

4. Who wrote the Ram Charit Manas? Can you tell me?

5. You are kind to me. I will not forget it.

6. He is very honest. I do not doubt it.

7. You have acted wrongly. I believe so.

8. The rains would come. That was our hope. Our hope was wrong.

9. The clouds would disperse. That was our hope. Our hope was cheering.

10. Honesty is the best policy. That is known to all.

Exercise 3Combine each set of sentences into one compound sentence:

1. You did not obey me. You failed.

2. He is intelligent. He is not proud.

3. He grew very weak. He did not break the fast.

4. I met Mohan. He was a lecturer.

5. The Rajputs were victorious. They were brave.

6. I visited Delhi. It is the capital of India.

7. He is rich. He is not contented.

8. I tried my best. I could not succeed.

9. Speak the truth. You will be respected by all.

10. Give me your money bag. You will be shot dead.

Phrasal verbs (2 marks)

Phrasal Verb = Verb + Preposition /Verb + Adverb/Verb + Adverb + Preposition

Phrasal Verbs Prescribed In the syllabus

(1) break (2) bring (3) carry (4) come (5) get (6) put (7) turn.

1. **Break**

1. **Breakdown** (**किसी कार्य में असफल होना**, **दुःख से टूटजाना**)

   (i) Yesterday the engine of the Shatabdi Express **broke down**.

   (ii) She has **broken down** after her husband's death.

2 B**reak into** (enter by force **सेंध लगाना**, **जबरदस्ती घुस जाना**)

   (i) Yesterday a thief **broke into** my house.

3. **Break out** (**फैलजाना**, **छिड़जाना**)

   (i) Plague **broke out** in my city last year.
   (ii) The Second World War **broke out** in 1939.

4. Break with (**झगड़ा करना**, **सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करना**)

   (i) He is bent upon breaking with me.
   (ii) People should break with useless customs.

5. Breakaway (**कैद से भाग जाना**)

   The dacoit broke away when he was being taken to court.

6. Break off (to end, to discontinue, **रुक जाना**, **सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करना**)

   He suddenly broke off in the middle of his speech.

7. Break in (to enter a building by force)
   Robbers broke in the house at night.

8 Break up (**समाप्त होना**) Their marriage broke up.

2. Bring

1. Bring about (cause to happen, **घटित होना**)

   (i) Drinking habit brought about his ruin.
   (ii) He wants to bring about new changes in the education system.

2. Bring up (look after, **लालन पालन करना**, to educate, **शिक्षित करना**)

(i) After the death of his mother, he was brought up by his aunt.(ii) Bring up a child in the habits of truth and honesty.

3. Bring back (**याद दिलाना**, **लौटाना**)

(i) Your letter brought back some memories of my childhood.
(ii) Please bring back all library books by the end of the month.

4. Bring down (**गिराना**, **कमकरना**)

(i) The storm brought down many trees.
(ii) Traders have agreed to bring down prices.

5. Bring out (**प्रकाशित करना**)

Madhyamik Shiksha Board has brought out a number of new books.

6 Bring on (to help somebody develop or improve – **किसी में सुधार या विकास करना**

The Australians bring their new players on so well that they fit well in their national team.

3. Carry

1. Carry out (**आज्ञा का पालन करना**, **काम को पूरा करना**)

(i) A soldier has to carry out the orders of his officer.
(ii) Extensive tests have been carried out on the patient.

2. Carry on (continue, manage **चालूरखना**, **व्यवस्थित रूप से चलाना**)

(i) I will carry on the business even whithout your help.
(ii) You ought to carry on your work honestly.

3. Carry off (**जीतना**) He carried off most of the prizes.

4 Carry through (**अंत तक साथ देना**, **किसी चीज को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करना**)

(i) His labour and honesty carried him through all difficulties. (ii) It is a difficult job, but she is the person to carry it through.

4. Come

1. Come off (take place, to become separated from something

(**सम्पन्नहोना**, **किसीसे अलग होना या टूटजाना**)

(i) The function comes off next Monday.

(ii) When I was serving water to the guests, the handle of the old jug came off.

2. Come round (**पुनः होशमें आना**)

(i) He hasn't yet come round from the anaesthesia.
(ii) The patient will come round soon.

3. Come about (happen, **होना**) **।**

(i) How did this evil event come about ? (ii) I cannot tell you how it came about.

4. Come down upon (to punish, **सजा देना**)

Your officer will come down upon you for your carelessness.:

5. Come by (get, **पाना**) He came by his wealth by dishonest means.

6. Come in (**प्रयोग में आना या फैशन में आना**)

The custom came in with the British rule.

7. Come back (return, **लौटना**) **।**

Flared trousers are coming back again.

8. Come of (to be borne in, **जन्मलेना**)

Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri came of a poor family.

9. Come on (approach, **आना**)

You go first. I will come on late.

10. Come upon (to attack, **आक्रमण करना**)

They came upon the enemy all of a sudden.

11. Come across (to meet by chance, **संयोग से मिलना**, **सामना करना**)

(i) While walking I came across my old friend.

(ii) Who can say that he has never come across any difficulty in his life?.

12. Come down (to fall down, **गिरना**)

(i) Prices are not coming down. (ii) Prices have now come down a little.

13. Come out (publish, **प्रकाशितहोना**)

My new book of English will come out soon.

14. Come on (to say to walk fast, **तेजी से चलने की कहना**)

Come on or we may miss the train.

15. Come round to (agree, **सहमत होना**)

I hope he will come round to your views.

16. Come forward (**किसी की सेवा या मदद हेतु आगेआना**)

Several people came forward to help the poor widow.

17. Come over (to overspread, **छा जाना**)

A great fear came over the face of Ravi when he saw a thief with a dagger.

18. Come up to (**तक पहुँचना**) The water came up to my neck.

19. Come into (suddenly receive money or property, **अचानक धन-सम्पत्ति पाना**)

When her grandmother died, she came into a lot of money.

5.Get

1. Get up (**उठना**)

A good student gets up early in the morning.

2 Get back (**प्राप्त करना**, **लौट आना**)

(i) He has got back his book. (ii) When did you get back from Ajmer ?

3. Get off (to escape, **भाग जाना**)

The thieves entered the house and got off with the stolen goods.

4 Get about (**इधर-उधर घूमना**)

'He gets about the whole day.

5. Get into (**अन्दर आना**)

He could not get into the bus as it was overcrowded.

6 Get on (**उन्नति करना**)

How is your brother getting on with his studies nowadays?

7. Get out (**बाहर जाना**)

"Get out of the class, you naughty boy!"

8. Get along (to be friendly

Now India and Pakistan should get along in their relations for mutual advantage.

9. Get through (**पास होना**)

On account of hard work, he got through the examination.

10. Get down (**उतरना**)

The captain got down from his horse and called his servant.

11. Get rid of (**छुटकारा पाना**) I want to get rid of my lazy servant.

12. Get ahead (to make progress, **उन्नति करना**)

I want to get ahead in my life.

13. Get around (to move from place to place, **एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक घूमना**)

She gets around with the help of a stick.

14. Get at (to keep criticizing somebody **किसी की लगातार आलोचना करना**)

She is always getting at me

15. Get by (**गुजारा करना**)

How do you get by on such a small salary?

16. Get in (to arrive at a place, **किसी जगह पर आना**; to win in election, **चुनाव में जीतना**)

(i) The train got in late
(ii) This candidate has no chance of getting in this time.

17. Get round (to persuade someone to do something, **किसी को किसी काम के लिए राजी करना**)

She knows how to get round her mother.

18. Get together (to meet for discussion, **विचार-विमर्श के लिए मिलना**)

(i) The Prime Minister should get together with the opposition leaders on the National issues.

19. Get over (to feel normal again after having an unpleasant experience, **दुखद अनुभव से गुजरने के बाद सामान्य स्थिति में आना**)

My cousin has not still got over the death of his mother.

20. Get away (quick departure after committing a crime ,**अपराध कर के तुरन्त भाग जाना**)

The thief got away from my house after snatching the chain.

6. Put

1. Put down (to supress by force, **शक्ति से दबाना**)

   The terrorism should be put down.

2 Put across (to express, to convey, **अभिव्यक्त करना**, **समझाना**)

   She could not put across her ideas in the meeting.

3. Put forward (to present for consideration, **विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत करना**)

   His case was put forward in the meeting.

4. Put in (**प्रस्तुत करना**)

   (i) He has put in his claim for five thousand rupees.(ii) She should put in an application for this post.

5. Put on (to wear, **पहनना**) (i) Put your coat on.

6. Put off (**टालना**, **उतारना**, **स्थगित करना**)

   (i) Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.(ii) He has put off his cap.

7. Put out (**बुझाना**, **बिक्री के लिए तैयार करना**)

   (i) Put out the light, please. (ii) The factory puts out four hundred cars a month

8. Put up with (to bear, **सहन कर लेना**)

   (i) It is very difficult to put up with a foolish friend.

9. Put down (to subdue, to write, **कुचल देना**, **लिखना**)

   (i) The government put down the riot in no time (ii) Put it down in your diary.

10. Put up (to lodge, to stay, **ठहरना**, **रुकना**)

    Where do you put up these days

11. Put by (save, **बचाना**)

    He puts by a little money every month.

12. 'Put away (consume food in a large quantity,

    किसी खाने की वस्तु की अधिक मात्रा लेना)

    He put away a full box of chocolates in one evening.

7. Turn

1. Turn up (come, happen, **आना**, **घटित होना**, increase the sound, **आवाज बढ़ाना**)

   (i) Why did you not turn up when you had made a promise to come?

   (ii) None can say what will turn up tomorrow. (iii) Could you turn the TV up ?

2. Turn against (to become against, **विरोध में होना**)

   His friends turned against him due to his bad habits.

3. Turn off (to leave a road in order to travel on another, stop listening, to stop the flow of water, **रास्ता बदलना**, **सुनना बन्द कर देना**, **पानी के प्रवाह को रोकना**)

   (i). The vehicle began to turn off the main road.
   (ii) I couldn't understand what he was saying, so I turned off.

4. Turndown (reject, **ठुकराना**) He has turned down my proposal

5. Turn on (to attack somebody suddenly, to start the flow of gas, electricity etc.)
   (i) The dogs suddenly turned on each other. (ii) Please turn on the radio

6. Turn out (**निर्माण करना**, **निकाल देना**)

   (i) This factory turns out big idols of gods. (ii) He was turned out of the meeting.

7. Turn away (dismiss, **निकाल देना**)

   He has so far turned away three servants.

8. Turn over (consider, **विचार करना**, **निश्चित समय में कुछ निश्चित राशि से व्यापार करना**)

   (i) I will soon turn over this matter.
   (ii) How much is your turn over per year?

9. Turn back go back in the direction from which one has come,
   We can't turn back now.

Exercise 1.

Write the appropriate phrasal verbs in the following sentences, forming them with the help of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. The car..... in the way. (break)
2. The prisoner.....from the jail. (break)
3. Indira was the only child in the Nehru family. So, she was... with lots of care and affection. (bring)
4. This publisher is ..... good novels. (bring)
5. The obedient son.....every instruction of his father. (carry)
6. Her brilliant labour helped her.....the trophy. (carry)
7. The marriage.....well. (come)
8. He didn't go to school and kept.....all day long. (get)
9. I can't..... your rude behaviour any more. (put)
10. After a lot of request, the television was..... (turn)

Exercise 2.

1. The trouble with Sunil is that he never..... on time for school. (turn)
2. When my grandpa died, I .....quite a lot of money. (come)
3. My father still hasn't really..... the death of my mother. (get)
4. She..... home after the film. (come)
5. The water .....my nose. (come)
6. I .....this book in a busy market. (come)
7. Prices of daily commodity seem to ..... (come)
8. Where did he..... all this money? (come)
9. Anil folded the paper neatly and ..... it (put)
10. I hope she will ..... my views. (come)
11. She ..... the road to say 'hello' to me. (come)
12. I had to ..... one way or another, I was going to leave Jaipur. (get)
13. Your mother will ..... soon. (come)
14. My gold button ..... my shirt. (come)
15. Shurphankhan asked Ram to marry her, but he..... her.... (turn)

CONJUNCTION (2 marks)

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks by choosing correct conjunction from those given in brackets:

1. She is sure ..... (that/where/which) he will make a mistake. " .....
2. Do you want to know ..... (where/how/why) the train comes late?
3. Do you know ..... (what/if/which) he has passed the exam?
4. Do you know ..... (where/which/that) he has passed the exam?
5. ..... (What/That/which) he told a lie was his fault.
6. ..... (What/That/Where) he will come with us is not sure.
7. Tell me ..... (where/that/which) you have seen my purse.
8. Ask her ..... (where/which/if) she is ready.
9. I would like to know ..... (what/where/if) he was at home yesterday.
10. Ask the bus conductor ..... (where/what/if) it is time for the bus to start.
11. I am sure ..... (where/that/what) the train is going to depart.

Exercise 2

1. The building ..... (where/that/who) I live in was built in the 1920s.
2. That's Peter, the boy ..... (who/which/whom) has just arrived at the airport.
3. Do you remember the name of the man ..... (whom/whose/that) car you crashed into ?
4. I mean ..... (that/which/what) I say.
5. The hotel ..... (that/which/where) we stayed in was very good for the price.
6. This is the best book ..... (that/which/whose) I've ever loved.
7. Mrs Richa, ... (that/who/whom) is a taxi driver, lives in a village.
8. Thank you very much for your e-mail ..... (that/who/when) was very interesting.
9. The man ..... (whose/which/that) father is a professor forgot his umbrella.
10. The children ..... (whom/who/that) shouted in the street are not from our school.

Section C

Flamingo prose (passage solving and questions answers)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1×6=6

Passage1.

It had happened when I was ten or eleven years old. I had decided to learn to swim. There was a pool at the Y.M.C.A. in Yakima that offered exactly the opportunity. The Yakima River was treacherous. Mother continually warned against it, and kept fresh in my mind the details of each drowning in the river.

But the Y.M.C.A. pool was safe. It was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end; and while it was nine feet deep at the other, the drop was gradual. I got a pair of water wings and went to the pool. I hated to walk naked into it and show my skinny legs. But I subdued my pride and did it.

Questions:

1When did the narrator decide to learn to swim?

(A) ten or eleven years old (b) twelve or thirteen years old (c) fourteen or fifteen years old (d) nine years old

1 Where did the narrator go to learn to swim?

(a) Yakima pool (b) Y. M. C. A. pool (c) river (d) pond

2 What did the narrator's mother continuously warn the narrator against?

(a) Yakima river is safe (B) Yakima River was treacherous (c) the pool was safe (d) none of these

3 What was the depth of the Y.M.C.A. pool?

(a) Nine feet (b) ten feet (c) eight feet (d) eleven feet

5 Which of these words from the passage means “sinking”?

(a) drowning(B) sleeping (C) Flying (d) driving

6 Which of these words from the passage is opposite to “shallow”?

(a) Light (b) heavy (c) deep (d) dark

FLAMINGO TEXT BOOK (PROSE)

1 The last lesson

Question 1. What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day?
Or
How was the scene in the school in the morning of the last lesson different from that on other days?

Answer: On that day there was silence in the school, like Sunday morning. No noise of the opening and closing of desks and of lessons could be heard. And the villagers were sitting in the class and all learnt very attentively.

Question 2. Why did Franz not want to go to school that day?
Answer: Franz did not want to go to school that day because his teacher had asked to prepare a lesson on participles but he knew nothing about them.

Question 3. Why was there a large crowd in front of the bulletin-board ?
Answer: There was a large crowd in front of the bulletin-board to read the latest news. The news was that they were to study only German in their schools.

Question 4. Why were some villagers sitting on the back benches of the class that day?
Or
Why did the village elders occupy the back benches in the classroom to attain the last lesson delivered by M. Hamel ?

Answer: Some villagers were sitting on the back benches of the class as they were sorry that they had not gone to school. They also wanted to thank M. Hamel for his sincere service.

Question 5 What a thunderclap these words were to me!" -- Which were the words that shocked and surprised Franz ?

Answer: The words of M. Hamel which shocked and surprised Franz were -- "My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you. The order has come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. This is your last French lesson".

Question 6 Give a character sketch of M. Hamel.

Answer: M. Hamel emerges as a very strict teacher who always keeps a ruler in his hand. M. Hamel teaches even his last lesson with great patience. M. Hamel is a perfect teacher, who loved his language and served in the same school, for 40 years. He was very sad while leaving his country.

2 Lost spring

Question 1 What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps? Where is he and where has he come from?

Answer: Saheb is a young rag picker. He is looking for money in the garbage dumps. Presently he is living at Seemapuri, a place on the border of Delhi. His family came from Bangladesh.

Question 2. Is Saheb happy working at the tea-stall ?Explain.

Answer: Saheb gets 800 and all his meals yet he is not happy working at the tea-stall, because he is no more the master of his own; he is a servant, and the tea cattle is heavier than the plastic bag.

Question 3. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry.
Answer(1) The workers in the glass bangles industry have to work in high temperature. It affects their health badly.
(2) And they go blind with the dust from polishing the glass of bangles.

Question 4. What makes the city of Firozabad famous?

Answer: Firozabad is famous for its glass-blowing industry. Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles. Many families have spent generations working around furnaces, welding glass, making bangles.

Question 5. Describe the life of ragpickers in Seemapuri.

Answer: Seemapuri is situated on the periphery of Delhi. Those who live here are squatters who came from Bangladesh back in 1971. About ten thousand ragpickers live here in structures of mud, with roofs of tin and tarpaulin. They do not have sewage, drainage or running water. Food is more important for them than identity. Rag-picking is the only mean for survival in Seemapuri.

Short Answer Type Questions, Answer the following questions in about 20-30 words :

Question 1. Who was Saheb? What did he do?

Answer: Saheb was a poor ragpicker boy. Every morning, he would scrounge for coins or other valuables in the garbage dumps.

Question 2. Why did Saheb's family migrate to India ?

Answer: Saheb's family lived in Dhaka. There were many storms that swept away their fields and homes. So they left Dhaka for Delhi to earn their livelihood.

Question 3 What does Mukesh want to become in life ?

Answer: Mukesh wants to be his own master, so he wants to become a motor mechanic and wants to drive a car.

1 Deep water

Question1 How did Douglas overcome his fear of water?

Answer :- when Douglas was young, He went to a swimming pool, One day he was thrown into deep water by a strong boy. He narrowly escaped death. After this incident, he got scared of water. He learnt swimming to overcame his fear of water.

Question 2 What were the series of emotions and fears that Douglas experienced when he was thrown into the pool ? What plans did he make to come to the surface?

Answer: When Douglas was thrown into the pool, he got frightened. On his way down; he planned that when his feet hit the bottom, he would make a big jump, come to the surface, lie flat on it, and swim to the edge of the pool.

Question 3 How did the instructor "build a swimmer" out of Douglas ?

Answer: Douglas was scared of water. He hired an instructor to learn swimming. The instructor used a rope, to save from drowning. he learnt inhale and exhale in water. He became perfect swimmer within three months and overcame his fear of water.

Short Answer Type Questions ,Answer the following questions in about 20-30 words :

Question 1. Why was the Y.M.C.A. pool safe?

Answer: The Y.M.C.A. pool was safe as it was only two or three feet deep at the shallow end and nine feet deep at the other one.

Chapter 4 The Rattrap

Question1From where did the peddler get the idea of the world being a rattrap ?
Answer: The peddler used to sell rattraps. One day while his wandering, he got the idea of the world being a rattrap.

Question 2 What made the peddler think that he had indeed fallen into a rattrap ?

Answer: The peddler was wandering in the forest and was unable to find a w ay out. Now he has understood that he is trapped in greed of thirty kroner.

Question 3 What made the peddler accept Edla Willmanson's invitation ?

Answer: She assured him that he would be allowed to leave them just as freely as he came. Her friendliness made the peddler accept her invitation.

Question 4. Why was Edla happy to see the gift left by the peddler ?

Or

Why did Miss Edla give a little cry of joy on opening the package left for her by the peddler ?
Answer: The peddler left for Edla a rattrap and the money he had stolen. He had requested her to return

the money to its owner. Edla was happy to see the gift at the thought that the peddler had repented over his mistake.

Question 5. Why did the peddler sign himself as Captain von Stanle ?

Answer: The peddler was a thief. But Edla and her father warmly received him as Captain von Stahle. This friendly treatment changed his mind. So he wanted to behave as a captain. That is why he signed himself as Captain von Stanle.

Short Answer Type Questions, Answer the following questions in about 20-30 words:

Question 1. How did the peddler make the rattraps ? Was his business profitable?

Answer: The peddler made the small rattraps of wire from the material which he got by begging in the stores or at the big farms. And sometimes he did some petty thieveries for his survival. His business was not much profitable.

Chapter 5

Indigo

Question 1. Why do you think Gandhi considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?

Answer: The Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life because his method of disobedience came out successful. The whole nation came to know that they could oppose the British. The peasants were filled with courage, after Gandhi's movement.

Question 2. Why did Gandhi rebuke the lawyers?

Answer: Gandhi rebuked the lawyers for collecting big fee from the poor peasants for their cases.

Question 3. Why is Rajkumar Shukla described as being resolute ?

Answer: Rajkumar Shukla wanted Gandhiji to visit Champaran. Gandhiji was not in a position to visit Champaran immediately. Rajkumar accompanied Gandhiji wherever he went. At last Gandhiji went with him. That is why he is described as being resolute.

Question 4.Why did Gandhi agree to a settlement of 25 per cent refund to the farmers ?
Answer: Gandhi agreed to the settlement of 25 per cent refund to the farmers because for him the amount of money was not as important as the token victory of the peasants.

Question 5. Who was Rajkumar Shukla ? Why did he request Gandhiji to go to Champaran ?
Answer: Rajkumar Shukla was an illiterate poor farmer. He requested Gandhi to help the indigo sharecroppers of his area. He wanted Gandhi to come to Champaran and help the peasants of Champaran.

Question 6. What was the ancient arrangement between the peasants and landlords at Champaran ?
Answer: Most of the arable land there was divided into large estates owned by Britishers and worked by Indian tenants. The landlords compelled them to plant indigo on the 15% of their land and surrender the entire harvest.

Question 7. What did Gandhi do about the cultural and social backwardness of the Champaran villages at that time?

Answer: For this, Gandhi appealed to teachers. Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parekh with their wives volunteered for work. His son Devdas and the wife of Gandhiji, Kasturba, also came there. Primary schools were opened in six villages. Kasturba taught the rules on personal cleanliness and community sanitation. Gandhiji got a doctor to volunteer his services for six months.

Chapter 6

Poets And Pancakes

Question 1. Describe the role of Subbu in Gemini Studios.

Answer: Kothamangalam Subbu was considered No. 2 in Gemini Studios because he was multi talented person. He was next to his boss. Subbu was the most suitable man for making film, he was a successful actor. He never aspired for lead roles. He always performed better than the main players. So he was very popular there.

Question 2 Why was the office boy frustrated ? Who did he show his anger on?

Answer: The office boy was frustrated because he felt Subbu was responsible for his negligence, so he showed his anger on Subbu.

Question 3 Who was Subbu's principal ?

Answer: Mr S. S. Vasan, the boss of Gemini Studios was Subbu's principal.

Question 4. Who was the English visitor to the studio?

Answer: Stephen Spender was the English visitor to the studios. He was a poet and an essayist. He was the editor of a British periodical 'The Encounter'.

Question 5. What was pancake and why did the Gemini Studios buy it in truck loads ?
Answer: Pancake was the brand name of the make-up material. As it was used in large quantity. Gemini Studios bought it in truck loads.

Chapter 7

The Interview

Question 1.Do you think Umberto Eco likes being interviewed? Give reasons for your opinion.
Answer-Yes, I think Umberto Eco likes being interviewed, reasons are :

1. He answers Mukund's all questions in detail and never seems to be in haste.
2. He answers all the questions patiently.

3. Throughout the interview, he seems to be in a relaxed mood.

4. During his interview, his sense of humour also reflects that he likes to be interview
5. During his entire interview, he doesn't speak anything aggressive against an interview or an interviewer.

Question 2. Did Umberto Eco consider himself a novelist first or an academic scholar ?

Answer: Umberto Eco was a professor at the university of Bologna in Italy.Umberto Eco considers himself an academic scholar first and then a novelist. Because during his interview with Mukund he himself tells him, "I am a professor who writes on Sundays.

Question 3.What is the reason for the huge success of the novel, "The Name of the Rose' ?
Answer: "The Name of The Rose' is a serious novel. It subjects to metaphysics, theology, and medieval history. It sold two or three million in the U.S .Eco says "Why it worked at that time is a mystery"

Question 4. What are some of the positive views on interviews ?

Answer: Some of the positive views on interviews are -

(i) In its highest form, an interview is a source of truth, and it is an art.
(ii) It is a supremely serviceable medium of communication.

Question 5.Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed ?
Answer: Most celebrity writers despise being interviewed because they feel :

(i) Interview disturbs the privacy of their lives.
(ii) It is immoral.
(iii) It is a crime to reveal someone’s personal life secrets.

Question 6. Who, in today's world, is our chief source of information about personalities?
Answer: In today's world, the chief source of information about personalities is - interview.

Question 7 What was Kipling's stand regarding interview ?

Answer: For Kipling, an interview was immoral and it was a crime, an assault and an offence that deserves punishment.

Question 8. What is Danis Brian's view regarding the position of an interviewer ?

Answer: According to Danis Brian, an interviewer holds a position of unprecedented power and influence.

Chapter 8

Going Places

Question 1. Did Sophie really meet Danny Casey ?

Answers: No, Sophie never met Danny Casey, a great Irish football player. Her meeting with Danny in an arcade, her proposed meeting for the next week, all this was just her imagination.

Question 2. Which was the only occasion when she got to see Danny Casey in person ?
Answer: The only occasion when Sophie got to see Danny Casey in person was when her family went to watch the football match on Saturday. She saw him in person at the football ground.

Question 3 Describe Sophie.

Answer: Sophie is a young school going girl. She belongs to a lower middle class family. She tells her friend Jansie that after completing her school, she wants to have her own boutique or to become a manager. She wants to become an actress because there is money in this field. She is a big fan of Danny Casey, an Irish football player. She cooks a story of her meeting with Danny. She waits for him but he dosen't come. It is all her fantasy and nothing else.

Question 4. Who is Geoff ? What does he do?

Answer: Geoff is Sophie's elder brother. He is an apprentice mechanic travelling to his work each day to the far side of the city. Sophie is jealous of Geoff's silence .

Question 5. Does her family believe her story?

Answer: No, Sophie's family doesn't believe her story at all. They all know that she lives in the world of her imagination and that she is in the habit of telling lies.

Question 6. Which country did Danny Casey play for ?

Answer: Danny Casey played for Ireland.

Flamingo Poetry

<u>Poem 1 My Mother at Sixty-Six</u> (Kamla Das)

Question1. What is the kind of pain and ache that the poet feels?

Or
What is the childhood's fear the poet is suffering from ?

Answer: The poet is pained to see her mother's death pale face. She suffers from her childhood fear of losing her mother.

Question 2Why are the young trees described as 'sprinting'?

Answer: Old age is lifeless and pale while young age is full of joy and energy.

Question 3. Why has the mother been compared to the 'late winter's moon' ?

Answer: The late winter's moon appears dull and shrouded. It loses its brightness. So the poet compares her aged mother's pale and ash like withered face to the 'late winter's moon'.

Question 4 . How does the poet describe her mother ?

Answer: The poet describes her mother's ageing face to be as pale and dim as the late winter moon and whose journey of life is about to end.

Question 5. What is the theme of the poem?

Answer While travelling from her parents' home to Cochin, the poet sadly looks at her aged mother's wrinkled and colorless face, and She suffers from her childhood fear of losing her mother.

Explanation with reference to context

Stanza 1.

Driving from my parents' home to Cochin last Friday morning, I saw my mother. beside me, doze, open mouthed, her face ashen like that of a corpse.

Reference - These lines have been taken from the poem 'My Mother at Sixty-six', written by Kamala Das, an Indo-Anglian poet.

Context - While travelling from her parents' home to Cochin, the poet sadly looks at her aged mother's wrinkled and colorless face, and She suffers from her childhood fear of losing her mother.

Explanation - Last Friday morning when the poet was driving with her mother from her parental home to Cochin airport. Her mother was sitting beside her in the car. The poet looks at her mother, who is dozing, open-mouthed. She notices that her mother's face is lifeless and devoid of colour. It looks as if she were dead. This sight is very saddening to the poet.

Stanza 2.

and realised with pain that she was as old as she looked, but soon put that thought away, and looked out at Young Trees sprinting, the merry children spilling out of their homes,

Reference - These lines have been taken from the poem 'My Mother at Sixty-six', written by Kamala Das, an Indo-Anglian poet.

Context - While travelling from her parents' home to Cochin, the poet sadly looks at her aged mother's wrinkled and color less face, and She suffers from her childhood fear of losing her mother.

Explanation - The poet is sad to see her mother's old age face. while watching out of the car, she looks the sight of sprinting young trees alongside and children running out merrily from their homes.

Stanza 3.

....but after the airport's security check, standing a few yards, away I looked again at her, wan, pale as a late winter's moon and, felt that old familiar ache, my childhood's fear, but all I said was see you soon, Amma, all I did was smile and smile and smile...

Poem 3 Keeping Quiet (Peblo Neruda)

Question 1. Why does the poet want us to keep quiet?

Answer: The poet wants us to be quiet so that we may feel the joy of this exotic moment on earth and enjoy the peaceful moment.

Question 2 Why does the poet not want us to speak in any language?

Answer: The poet wants us not to speak in any language so that we may introspect and evaluate ourselves.

Question 3 What will be an exotic moment ?

Answer: An exotic movement will happen when all machines stop for a second and people do not talk in any language. Then there will be complete stillness.

Question 4 What does the poet want the people to do instead of fighting wars?

Answer: The poet advises people to stop waging wars and enjoy the companionship of others.

Question 5. What lesson can the earth give us?

Answer: The earth teaches us that inactivity and silence do not mean death, rather it enables rejuvenation and introspection.

Question 6. How does the poet differentiate between 'stillness' and 'total inactivity'?
Answer: Stillness brings peace and progress for mankind while total inactivity means death.

Question 8. What is the cause of our sadness according to the poet ?

Answer: In the poet's view, the cause of our sadness is our endless desire of comforts and wealth.
Question 1. Elaborate upon the central idea of the poem, 'Keeping Quiet'.

Answer: The poem, 'Keeping Quiet' composed by Pablo Neruda tells us about the benefits of silence. By keeping quiet we can evaluate us. It will fill our life with new energy and it will relax our mind. Stillness of few seconds will reduce pollution on earth and it will rejuvenate Nature also.

Explanation With Reference to Context

Stanza 1.

Now we will count to twelve, And we will all keep still, For once on the face of the Earth let's not speak in any language, let's stop for one second, and not move our arms so much.

Reference - These lines have been taken from the poem 'Keeping Quiet' composed by Pablo Neruda.

Context – The poet here requests the world to stop all the activities on earth till he counts twelve, and to enjoy the exotic moment on earth.

Explanation - The poet says to world to keep absolute silence without speaking or moving, counting up to twelve, he requests to all, not move even arms. And he requests to enjoy this exotic moment of stillness on earth.

Stanza 2.

It would be an exotic moment without rush, without engines, we would all be together in a sudden strangeness.

Reference – These lines have been taken from the poem 'Keeping Quiet' composed by Pablo Neruda.

Context - – The poet here requests the world to stop all the activities of engines, machines on earth till he counts twelve, and to enjoy the exotic moment of stillness on earth.

Explanation - The poet says that It will be an exotic moment on earth when there is a complete silence on earth. when there would be no noise of machines and no movement of crowds. Then we will experience an amazing peace on earth.

Poem 4 A Thing of Beauty (John Keats)

Question 1.List the things of beauty mentioned in the poem.

Answer: John Keats, being a poet of nature admires all objects of nature. In the poem, he mentions several things of beauty, such as the sun, the moon, daffodil flowers, small streams of transparent water, musk-roses etc.

Question 2. List the things that cause suffering and pain.

Answer: There are many things described in the poem which cause suffering and pain to human beings. These things are-disappointment, lack of human qualities, lack of nobility, unhealthy and evil ways adopted by human beings etc.

Question 3 How is a thing of beauty a joy forever ?

Answer: A thing of beauty is a joy for ever, because its beauty keeps increasing as many times as we look at it. It gives us endless pleasure forever.

Question 4. What does a thing of beauty do for us?

Answer: A beautiful thing gives us eternal joy, removes our sufferings and sadness from our hearts. Beauty also helps us give up our evil ways.

Explanation with Reference to context

Stanza 1. *A thing of beauty is a joy forever. Its loveliness increases; it will never Pass into nothingness; but will keep ,A bower quiet for us, and a sleep*
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.

Reference - These lines have been taken from the poem 'A Thing of Beauty' composed by John Keats.

Context – In these lines the poet describes the effects of beautiful things in our life..

Explanation - According to the poet a thing of beauty is joy forever. Its beauty never fades, rather it keeps increasing with time. It provides us restful sleep that is full of sweet dreams.

Stanza 2. *Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing, A flowery band to bind us to the earth, Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth Of noble natures, of the gloomy days, Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways Made for our searching:*

Reference - These lines have been taken from the poem 'A Thing of Beauty' composed by John Keats.

Context – In these lines the poet describes the effects of beautiful things in our life.

Explanation - The poet says that the beautiful things in nature bless us, and we wish to connect with the earth, we weave a wreath of flowers every day. However We suffer from many problems in life like despondence, inhuman nature, lack of noble nature, despairing days and all the unhealthy evil ways. But the beautiful things of nature give us comfort from these sorrows.

Poem 5 A Roadside Stand (Robert Frost)

Question 1. What were the owners of the roadside stand selling ?

Answer: They were selling wild berries and golden gourds at the roadside stand. Some were selling the beautiful sceneries of the mountains for some rupees.

Question 2 Why do some car owners stop at the roadside stand?

Answer: Some car owners stop here to ask the route, or for taking a back turn, or to inquire if they would sell gas, but none to purchase the things they sell, they get irritated with these slum vendors.

Question 3 How do government and social service agencies befool the rural folks?

Answer: The government officials and agencies befool the rural folks by making false promises every year, which they never fulfil.

Stanza 1.

The little old house was out with a little new shed

In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,

A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,

It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread.

Reference – These lines have been taken from the poem 'A Roadside Stand composed by Robert Frost.

Context – In this poem the poet describes the slums vendors pathetic condition on roadside stand.

Explanation – The poet says that at roadside stands, where traffic stops for some reasons, there are some extra small sized shops, here the shop owners are selling some very cheaper things for their livelihood. They are pathetically requesting the customers to buy the things so that they can fill their empty stomach.

Stanza 2.

But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports
The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint.
The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead,
Or if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts
At having the landscape marred with the artless paint
Of signs that with N turned wrong and S turned wrong.

Stanza 3.

Offered for sale wild berries in wooden quarts,
Or crook-necked golden squash with silver warts,
Or beauty rest in a beautiful mountain scene,
You have the money, but if you want to be mean,
Why keep your money (this crossly) and go along.

Stanza 4.

The hurt to the scenery wouldn't be my complaint
So much as the trusting sorrow of what is unsaid :
Here far from the city we make our roadside stand
And ask for some city money to feel in hand
To try if it will not make our being expand.

Stanza 5.

And give us the life of the moving-pictures' promise
That the party in power is said to be keeping from us.
It is in the news that all these pitiful kin
Are to be brought out and mercifully gathered in
To live in villages, next to the theatre and the store,
Where they won't have to think for themselves anymore.

Poem 6 Aunt Jennifer's Tigers (Adrienne Rich)

Question 1 Why is Aunt Jenifer's fingers fluttering through her wool?

Answer: Aunt Jennifer's hands are moving through her wool. She seems to have grown old. She had many bitter experiences in his life. Hence, she is finding it difficult to pull the needle through the wool.

Question2 . How are the tigers described by the poet ?

Answer: The poet has described the tigers as the denizens of green forest. They are fearless of the men standing under the tree. They are bright yellow like topaz. They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

Question 3. What does the uncle's band indicate ?

Answer: The burden of uncle's band still lies heavy upon her hands in form of family responsibilities.

Question 4. Why are the tigers a complete contrast to Jennifer's life?

Answer: The tigers are completely different from her life. They are fearless, proud and free. On the other hand, Jennifer is timid.

Stanza 1.

Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through her wool
Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.
The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band
Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.

Reference – These lines are taken from the poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers' composed by Adrienne Rich.

Context – In these lines, the poet describes Aunt Jennifer's poor physical condition, she feels difficulty in pulling the needle as she was burdened with uncle's wedding band.

Explanation- Aunt Jennifer is too old and weak now. She feels difficulty in pulling the needle as she was burdened with uncle's wedding band and family responsibilities, from many years.

Stanza 2.

When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie
Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by.
The tigers in the panel that she made
Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid

Text book Vistas

Chapter 1 The Third Level

Question 1. Do you think that the third level was only an escape for Charley ?Why ?
Or
How is the Grand Central Station a symbol of escape ?
Answer: Yes, I think the third level was a medium of escape for Charley. He was living with the fear, worries, stress and insecurity of modern life. He wished to live in a peaceful world that existed long before. So, an imagination of the third level struck his mind.

Question 2. What does the third level refer to?
Answer: The third level at the Grand Central Station of New York does not really exist. There are only

two levels at the station. The third level is in only Charley's imagination. He finds this place where he can escape from the modern world that is full of insecurity, war, worries and fear.

Question 3. Would Charley ever go back to the ticket-counter on the third level to buy tickets to Galesburg for himself and his wife ?

Answer: Charley wanted to go back to the ticket-counter on the third level to buy tickets to Galesburg for himself and his wife, but the third level being his imagination, he would never go to buy tickets from there.

Question 4. Why did Charley buy old-style currency ?

Answer: Charley bought old style currency because he wanted to buy two tickets for old Galesburg. He and his wife wanted to live there.

Question 5. What had Sam written in his letter to Charley ?

Answer: Sam wrote to Charley that he had been at the third level for two weeks. It was a romantic place where people passed leisure in music and singing.

Question 6. What would Sam have done in Galesburg for his living ?Why ?

Answer: Sam will set himself up in a hay and grain business there at Galesburg. Because everyone is happy and contended there so no one needed a psychiatrist there.

Question 7. How did Charley reach the third level of Grand Central Station ?

Answer: One evening Charley reached the Grand Central Station, when he was returning from office to home. He took a shortcut in hurry, suddenly, he saw a door way down and followed the steps that led him to the third level of Grand Central Station.

Question 8 Describe briefly the scene at the third level of Grand Central Station as seen by Charley.
Answer: At the third level of the Grand Central Station, Charley witnessed the past. The information booth was of old style and was made of wood. The man and women were wearing long coat and hat. There were open flame gaslights. People wore the look of eighteen-ninety-something. They had beards and fancy moustaches. Charley saw the newspaper 'The World'. It was printed on June 11, 1894, this confirmed that Charley was in the year 1894.

Select the correct option for each of the following questions :

Question 1.The narrator was talking about the third level of :

(a) Central Junction (b) Central Station

(c) Grand Central Station (d) Grand Square Junction

Answer:(c) Grand Central Station

Question 2. Who was talking about the third level ?

(a) David (b) Sam (c) John (d) Charley

Answer:(d) Charley

Question 3.The third level was :

(a) a railway platform in real (b) a bus stand in imagination

(c) an airport (d) an imaginary underground railway platform

Answer:(d) an imaginary underground railway platform

Question 4. Charley got a letter from :

(a) his wife (b) his friend (c) his assistant (d) his grandfather

Answer: (b) his friend

Question 5.What was the date on the newspaper which Charley saw at the third level ?

(a) 11 June 1894 (b) 11 July 1894 (c) 11 May 1894 (d) 11 August 1894

Answer:(a) 11 June 1894

Question 6. The letter which Charley received from his friend Sam was dated :

(a) July 11, 1894 (b) July 18, 1894 (c) July 8, 1894 (d) July 28, 1894

Answer:(b) July 18, 1894

Question 7. Sam was a :

(a) historian (b) teacher (c) philosopher (d) psychiatrist

Answer(d) psychiatrist

Question 8. Charley was suffering from :

(a) fever (b) stress (c) pneumonia (d) typhoid

Answer:(b) stress

Question 9. Charley's wife was :

(a) Helena (b) Ryana (c) Louisa (d) Elizabeth

Answer:(c) Louisa

Question 10. The stamp had the picture of President:

(a) Washington (b) Kennedy (c) Johnson (d) Garfield

Answer:(d) Garfield

Question 13. What was the title of the newspaper which Charley found at the third level ?

(a) The Nation (b) The World (c) The Times (d) The Herald

Ans:(b) The World

Question 14. According to Sam's letter, the people were singing the following song.

(a) The Happy Life (b) World beyond Stars (c) Seeing Nelly Home (d) Mysterious Life

Answer:(c) Seeing Nelly Home

Question 15.Sam was at the third level for :

(a) two months (b) two days (c) two weeks (d) two years

Answer:(c) two weeks

Chapter 2

The Tiger King

Select the correct option for each of the following questions :

Question 1. The story "The Tiger King' is about the king of :

(a) Tilak Nagaram (b) Rajvilas Puram (c) Pratibh and apuram (d) Anand Puram

Answer:(c) Pratibhandapuram

Question 2. The Tiger King became king at the age of :

(a) twenty years (b) twenty one years (c) twenty two years (d) twenty five years

Answer:(a) twenty years

Question 3. The king decided to marry with the princess of that state which had :

(a) large area of forest (b) large number of tigers in its forests

(c) large number of soldiers (d) no tigers within its territory

Answer:(b) large number of tigers in its forests

Question 4. The king succeeded in killing :

(a) ninety nine tigers (b) hundred tigers (c) hundred and one tigers (d) none of these

Answer:(a) ninety nine tigers

Question 5. How old was the prince when he spoke the words clearly before the astrologers ?

(a) ten weeks (b) ten days (c) ten months (d) ten years

Answer : (b) ten days

Question 6. The hundredth tiger was brought from :

(a) People's park, Madras (b) People's park, Bombay

(c) People's park, Jaisalmer (d) People's park, Dhanbad

Answer : (a) People's park, Madras

Question 7. The hundredth tiger was killed in real by :

(a) the king (b) the dewan (c) the hunters (d) the public

Answer: hunter

Question 8. Maharaja could not kill the hundredth tiger because :

(a) he could not find it (b) he missed his target

(c) he became ill and weak (d) he left hunting

Answer:(b) he missed his target

Question 9. The king brought a gift for his son on his third birthday. What was it?

(a) A golden aeroplane (b) A silver car

(c) A wooden tiger (d) A beautiful bird toy

Answer:(c) A wooden tiger

Question 10. How many tigers had the Maharaja killed within ten years ?

(a) 80 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 90

Answer:(c) 70

Question 11. Where was the hundredth tiger kept hidden ?

(a) In a park (b) In a forest (c) In dewan's house (d) none of these

Answer:(c) In dewan's house

Question 12. From where were the doctors called to operate the king ?

(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Jaipur (d) Madras

Answer:(d) Madras

Question 13. The state astrologer warned the king to remain careful while hunting the

(a) 1st tiger (b) 99th tiger (c) 100th tiger (d) all the tigers

Answer: (c) 100th tiger

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. What miracle happened when the Tiger King was just an infant ?

Answer: The ten days old infant, asked the astrologers the cause of his death. All the people who listened to it were surprised.

Question 2. What prediction was made at the Tiger King's birth ?

Answer: At the Tiger King's birth, royal astrologers predicted that he would grow up as a great warrior, hero and champion. His death was predicted to be caused by a tiger.

Question 3. How was the crown prince brought up?

Answer: The crown prince was brought up by an English nanny. He drank milk of an English cow. He was given tuition in English by an Englishman. He saw only English films.

Question 4. Why did the Maharaja start hunting tigers?

Answer: His death was predicted to be caused by a tiger. On knowing this, he decided to kill tigers to defend himself. He started hunting tigers in self defence.

Question 5. What was the state astrologer's reaction to see the first tiger killed by the Maharaja?

Answer: He said that his prediction could not be false. The Maharaja might kill ninety nine tigers but he must be alert against the hundredth tiger.

Question 6. Why was tiger hunting banned in Pratibandapuram?

Answer: The tiger hunting was banned there because the Maharaja himself wanted to hunt all the tigers, to fulfil his target.

Question 7.Who was the Tiger King ? Why did he get that name ?

Answer: The Tiger King was the Maharaja of Pratibandapuram, He got this name because he had killed one hundred tigers, in self defence.

Question 8.Narrate the ultimate end of the Tiger King.

Answer: One day, the Tiger King was playing with his son with a wooden tiger. Its surface had rough thin pieces of wood. One such piece pierced his hand and made a wound which took his life.

Question 9. How was the hundredth tiger killed ?

Answer: The Dewan had brought this tiger from the People's Park in Madras and brought the tiger to the forest for the Maharaja's hunt. He shot at the tiger and it fell down. Maharaja's bullet had missed its mark. Later on, one of the hunters shot the tiger. This time the tiger was killed.

Chapter 3 Journey to the End of the Earth

Select the correct option for each of the following questions :

Question 1.The author travelled to Antarctica on a Russian research vessel :

(a) Sputnik-2 (b) Akademik Shokalsky

(c) VladinirRosaki (d) Mekhail Sholokhov

Answer:(b) Akademik Shokalsky

Question 2. Burning of fossil fuels releases :

(a) Oxygen (b) Ozone (c) Carbon dioxide (d) Fluorine

Answer:(c) Carbon dioxide

Question 3. Following gas causes global warming :

(a) Chlorine. (b) Ozon (c) Sulphur dioxide (d) Carbon dioxide

Answer:(d)

Question 4.According to the author, all forms of life are heading towards :

(a) health and longevity (b) more development

(c) extinction (d) sustainable development

Answer:(c) extinction

Question 5. Antarctica stores about ..... ice of the earth's total ice.

(a) 70% (b) 80% (c) 90% (d) 95%

Answer:(c) 90%

Question 6. Antarctica is an ideal place to study :

(a) Mathematics (b) Geography

(c) Geometry (d) Environmental and climate change

Answer:(d) Environmental and climate change

Question 7. Students on Ice' programme was headed by :

(a) Alexander Flemming (b) Elbright (c) Johnson (d) Geoff Green

Answer:(d)

Question 8.Antarctica does not have :

(a) oxygen (b) biodiversity (c) air (d) water

Answer:(b) biodiversity

Question 9.How did the author feel on reaching Antarctica ?

(a) unsatisfied (b) great relief (c) great sorrow (d) great fear

Answer:(b)

Question 10. The food chain of the entire southern ocean is maintained by single celled :

(a) bacteria (b) viruses (c) phytoplanktons (d) amoeba

Answer: c

Question 11. Antarctica is at the earth's :

(a) north pole (b) south pole (c) equator (d) none of these

Answer:(b) south pole

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. How did the author travel to Antarctica?

Answer: The author travelled to Antarctica on a Russian research vessel 'Akademik Shokalskiy'. She travelled over 100 hours by a car, by an aeroplane and on a ship to reach Antarctica.

Question 2. Why is the average global temperature increasing ?

Answer: We humans are burning fossil fuels thoughtlessly. This has created a blanket of carbon dioxide around the world. This is increasing the global temperature.

Question 3. What was the chief aim of the 'Students on Ice' programme?
Answer: The chief aim of this programme was to make students aware of climate changes and the danger of global warming.

Question 4. How is Antarctica the perfect place to study environmental changes?

Answer: Antarctica lacks biodiversity. But in the past, it had a variety of flora and fauna. So, it is an ideal place to study environmental and climatic changes and earth’s present past and future .

Question 5. what could be result of the effect of global warming on Antarctica?

Answer: Global warming will melt the vast expanse of ice in Antarctica. The water level in the ocean will increase and the earth can sink.

Chapter 4:

The Enemy

Select the correct option for each of the following questions :

Question 1.For higher education, Dr Sadao's father sent him to :

(a) Australia (b) England (c) France (d) U.S.A.

Answer:(d) U.S.A.

Question 2.The name of Dr Sadao's wife was :

(a) Jenny (b) Hana (c) Sana (d) Mery

Answer:(b) Hana

Question 3. Dr Sadao's father wanted to see him as a famous :

(a) lawyer (b) businessman (c) scientist (d) surgeon

Answer:(d) surgeon

Question 4. Sadao and Hana met at the first time in :

(a) Japan (b) China (c) Russia (d) America

Answer: (d) America

Question 5. At the cap of soldier, the following words were written.

(a) U. S. Navy (b) U. S. Army (c) U. S. Airforce (d) none of these

Answer:(a)

Question 6. Sadao saved the life of an American soldier because :

(a) he took education in America

(b) he expected some political or economic benefit

(c) he could not recognise the nationality of the soldier

(d) he was motivated by his professional motto

Answer:(d) he was motivated by his professional motto

Question 7. Yumi was the name of :

(a) American soldier (b) Gardener at Sadao's house

(c) Maid servant at Sadao's house . (d) Cat at Sadao's house

Answer:(c) Maid servant at Sadao's house

Question 8. What did Dr Sadao call his patients while operating them?

(a) Dear patient (b) My friend (c) My dear (d) Dear brother/sister

Answer:(b) My friend

Question 9. What was the name of American soldier ?

(a) Jill (b) Tom (c) John (d) Nixon

Answer:(b) Tom

Question 10. Hana asked her servant Yumi to:

(a) wash the wound of the soldier. (b) give food to the soldier

(c) operate the wounded soldier (d) bring the soldier in the court

Answer:(a) wash the wound of the soldier.

Question 11. What was the reaction of Sadao's family servants when he decided to help the soldier ?

(a) They were unhappy and frightened.

(b) They were neither happy nor unhappy.

(c) They were happy and cooperated him.

(d) They were untouched from this incident.

Answer:(a) They were unhappy and frightened.

Question 12. What is your opinion regarding the decisions of both, Sadao family and its servants ?

(a) Both were at wrong track.

(b) Both were at right track.

(c) Sadaos were right but servants were wrong.

(d) Servants were right while Sadaos were wrong.

Answer:(b) Both were at right track.

Short Answer Type Questions

Question1Why was Sadao sent to America?

Answer: Sadao's father was very much concerned about his son's education. He wanted to see him as a famous surgeon. So Sadao was sent to America.

Question 2Why was Sadao not sent with troops ?

Or

Why was Dr Sadao not sent to the battle-field ?

Answer: Sadao was perfecting a discovery and the old General might need an operation any time. So, Sadao was not sent with troops.

Question 3. How did Sadao and Hana identify the man?

Answer: The man's looks revealed him as a white man. On his cap, there was the faint lettering 'U.S. Navy.' In this way they identified the man that he was a prisoner of war.

Question 4. Why did Sadao and Hana think of throwing the wounded prisoner of war back into the sea?

Answer: Japan and America were at war that time. The wounded prisoner of war belonged to their enemy country. Hence, they thought it better to throw him back into the sea.

Question 5. Why did Hana wash the white man herself? Or

Hana told Yumi to wash the soldier. How did Yumi react?

Answer: Dr Sadao's wife Hana asked her servant Yumi to wash the wounded soldier. But she refused to wash an enemy soldier. So she herself washed the soldier.

Question 6. How did the servants behave when Sadao sheltered a white man in his house ?

Answer: The patriotic servants did not like to shelter an enemy soldier in the house. So, they refused to co-operate and even left their job.

Question 7 write a character sketch of Dr Sadao.

Answer He is a Japanese doctor who has been educated in the United States and is renowned for his surgical skills. Dr Sadao is a man of great intelligence and humanity, he saved his enemy, and fulfilled his duty as a true doctor. He and his wife Hana both had loyalty for their country.

Chapter 5

On the face of it

Select the correct option for each of the following questions :

Question 1. Derry was a young boy of :

(a) ten years (b) fourteen years (c) fifteen years (d) sixteen years

Answer:(b) fourteen years

Question 2.Derry entered Lamb's garden because it was a :

(a) busy place (b) lonely place (c) attractive place (d) good place

Answer:(b) lonely place

Question 3. Derry was suffering from :

(a) fever (b) diabetes (c) inferiority complex (d) typhoid

Answer:(c) inferiority complex

Question 4. Mr Lamb had lost one of his legs in a :

(a) train accident (b) bus accident (c) car accident (d) bomb explosion

Answer: (d) bomb explosion

Question 5. Derry suffered inferiority complex because he was :

(a) uneducated (b) ugly (c) very short (d) very thin

Answer:(b)

Question 6. Mr Lamb gave an example of a flower and :

(a) a weed (b) a thorn (c) a bud (d) a root

Answer:(a) a weed

Question 7. Mr Lamb was :

(a) an optimistic man (b) a pessimistic man

(c) a naughty man (d) a cruel man

Answer:(a) an optimistic man

Question 8. According to Mr Lamb, all people of the world have :

(a) same outlook towards sufferers (b) different outlooks towards sufferers

(c) bad outlook towards sufferers (d) none of these

Answer:(b) different outlooks towards sufferers

Question 9. The street kids call Mr Lamb:

(a) Cruel-Lamb (b) Uncle-Lamb (c) Lamey-Lamb (d) Sweet-Lamb

Answer:(c)

Question 10. Which one is wrong about Mr Lamb ?

(a) He kept his garden-gate open. (b) He liked to talk with people.

(c) He was optimistic. (d) He lost one of his legs in a road accident.

Answer:(d) He lost one of his legs in a road accident.

Question 11. Derry's mother had ..... towards Mr Lamb.

(a) good feelings (b) bad feelings

(c) neither good nor bad feelings (d) none of these

Answer:(b) bad feelings

Question 12. Derry's parents were :

(a) worried about Derry's future.

(b) were not worried about Derry's future.

(c) were quite satisfied with their son's condition.

(d) none of these.

Answer:(c) were quite satisfied with their son's condition.

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. Why does Derry enter Mr Lamb's garden ?

Answer: Derry has a burnt face. So, he suffers from inferiority complex. He avoids people's company. He thinks the garden is a lonely place. So, he enters there.

Question 2. How does Derry enter Mr Lamb's garden?

Answer: Derry goes to the garden for a lonely place. He climbs over the garden wall and enters it. He walks slowly and cautiously through the long grass.

Question 3. Who was the master of the garden ? What type of a person was he?

Answer: Mr Lamb was the master of the garden. Though one of his legs was of tin, he never suffered from inferiority complex.

Question 4. Why does Derry say 'people are afraid of me' ?

Answer: One side of Derry's, face is burnt. So he thinks people avoid him. He thinks that nobody likes his company or loves him. So, he says that people are afraid of him.

Question 5. Why do street kids call Mr Lamb 'Lamey-Lamb' ? And how does Mr Lamb feel about it ?

Answer: The street kids call Mr Lamb 'Lamey-Lamb' because he has an artificial leg of tin. But he has become used to of hearing it. Now he doesn't feel bad about it.

Question 6. How does Mr Lamb pass his time ?

Answer: Mr Lamb has a garden. There he grows plants of apples, pears and flowers. He enjoys sitting in sun and reading books. He likes to talk to people.

Question 7. How does Mr Lamb try to remove the fear of Derry?

Answer: Mr Lamb gives an example of flower and weeds and tells Derry a story of a lonely person who fears death. He tells Derry to ignore people's comments and think of beautiful things around him.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1. Give a character sketch of Mr Lamb.

Answer: Mr Lamb is the hero of the play 'On The Face Of It.'

(i) One of his legs is made of tin, but he leads a normal life.

(ii) He defeats his loneliness by keeping himself busy in the garden.

(iii) He is a nature lover, he loves his garden. He loves birds and bees.

(iv) His life is an inspiration to other physically impaired persons.

(v) He has a positive attitude towards life and filled positivity in Derry.

BOARDMODELPAPER-2024

English(Compulsory)

Class-XII

Time:3Hours15Min.] **M.M.80**

General Instructions to the Examinees:

1. Candidates must write first their Roll Nos. on the question paper.
2. All the questions are compulsory.
3. Write the answer to each question in the given answer-book only.
4. For questions having more than one part, the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
5. This paper is divided into four sections A ,B, C and D. All sections are compulsory.

SECTION-A

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :1×9=9

Rabindranath Thakur was born in Calcutta on May 07, 1861. His father Devendranath Thakur was a well known social and religious leader. In school, Rabindranath found the teaching too elementary. It did not take his teacher long to recognize his high intelligence. He was given 'Macbeth' to translate and to everyone`s surprise Rabindranath made a very good translation into Bengali. However his limitless curiosity to know more and newer things could not be satisfied in school. It was therefore, decided to withdraw him from there. For four years, from the age of thirteen to seventeen, he studied a wide variety of subjects at home. About the same time he was drawn to nature and arts. From 1881 onwards his talent as a writer expressed itself in the form of countless compositions in poetry, drama, music, fiction, philosophy and painting. He wrote nearly 50 plays, 100 books of verse and 40 volumes of fiction and philosophical writings. In 1901, he founded a school at Shantiniketan near Bolpur in Bengal. In1922 it was changed into an international university called Vishvabharti. The work which brought him universal recognition was a collection of poems named 'Gitanjali'. This won him Nobel Prize in literature in 1913 and made him internationally famous. Rabindranath was a great nationalist and patriot. He felt so bitter about the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in 1919 that as protest, he gave up knighthood which the British had awarded him earlier.

Questions-

(i) When and where was Rabindranath Thakur born?

(ii) Why was Rabindranath withdrawn from school?

(iii) How did he express himself as a writer?

(iv) Which book of him won him Nobel Prize in literature?

(v) Write down the name of university founded by him.

(vi) Why did Rabindranath give up the title of knighthood?

Find out the word from the passage which means.

(vii) A person who loves his country

(viii) Easy, Not complicated

(ix) A piece of poetry

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow (6 X 1 =6)

The role of friends plays in our lives has become significantly greater than at any other time in our history. Today many of us live and work at great distances from where we were born or we grew up and are separated from our original families. The pain we feel when we are away from our families can be significant .The happiness of the individual relies on friendships which form a necessary human connection. It is perfectly normal to need and want friends and depression is more prevalent among those who lack friends. Such people lack intimacy and richness, friends can bring into their lives. Frequently, friends reflect similar values to us .Yet these values are often different from the ones we grew up with; they are the values we created for ourselves in our adult lives. Communication skills are fundamental in all friendships. The more friends and acquaintances one has, the greater are one's communication skills. Some call these, people skills. Like watering a plant, we nourish our friendships (and all our relationships) by nurturing them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships if they are to continue. These relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun. Sometimes friendship can bring out the positive side that you never show in any other relationship. This may be because the pressure of playing a 'role' (daughter, partner or child) is removed. With a friend, you are able to be yourself and free to change. Of course, you are free to do this in all other relationships as well, but in friendships, you get to have lots of rehearsals and discussion about changes as you experience them. It is an unconditional experience where you receive as much as you give.

You can explain yourself to a friend openly without the fear of hurting a family member. How do friendships grow? The answer is simple. By revealing yourself; being attentive; remembering what is most important to your friend and asking them about it; put yourself in their position; showing sympathy; seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship. All this means learning to accept a person from a completely different family to your own or perhaps someone from a completely different cultural background. This is the way we learn tolerance. In turn, we gain tolerance and acceptance for our own differences. Friendships are made by

being considerate which needs communication skills, e.g. active listening skills, questioning skills, negotiation skills, reflection skills, emotional skills, and editing yourself. Friendships offer a great opportunity to learn about yourself because a friend can reflect back to you how you come across in the world. They also allow you to practise skills in dealing with 'personal boundaries' by looking after yourself as well as your friend. They help you develop resilience in relation to the wider social world beyond your family.

Question 1 The happiness of the individual relies on?

Question 2. How do friendships offer a great opportunity to learn about yourself?

Question 3. What is necessary if we want to continue friendships?

Question 4. What is fundamental in all friendships?

Question 5Write the word from the passage which means :Beyond limits or conditions

Question 6 Write the opposite of 'Unpleasant' from the passage.

SECTION-B

3. Suppose you are Avni , studying in Government Senior Secondary School, GONER. As you are the secretary of the students' union, write a notice telling about the Children's Day to be celebrated on 14th November 2023.

Or (4 marks)

You are Arun, you have been invited as a judge for debate competition in M P S School, Jaipur. Write a formal reply, accepting the invitation.

4. You are a reporter of a local newspaper, prepare a report in 100 words, on A BANK ROBBERY IN UCO BANK, that you witnessed, last night.

Or (5 marks)

Write a paragraph in 100 words with the help of the outlines given below:

'Quiz Competition/Contest'

Out line: Date … Place … Time … Topic … eligibility … number of rounds … reward … winner.

5. Your residential area is facing sanitation problem as well as bad roads, drainage problem. write a letter to the editor of local newspaper to publish the news.

Or (6 marks)

You are Sanjay, Adarsh Nagar Jaipur, you ordered a washing machine from LG ELECTRONICS, JAIPUR. It was a defective piece, write a letter to replace it.

6 Join the following sentences using the connectives given in brackets. **2×1=2**

(1) I know Radha. Her daughter is a doctor.(whose}

(2) He went to Alwar. He stayed there for a week.(where)

7 Combine each set of sentences into one sentence as directed. 2×1=2

(1) He will be passed. He worked very hard. (Compound sentence)

(2) I have many books. I have to read them all. (Simple sentence)

8 Fill in the blanks by choosing words given in brackets : 2×1=2

(1) She……some money for hard times. (puts by / puts in)

(2) The second world war……..in 1939. (broke out/ broke up)

9 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct conjunction from those given in brackets: 2x1=2

(1)…….. he is poor, but honest. (although/ when)

(2)He worked hard, …….. pass (too – to/ to)

SECTION-C

10 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : 1×6=6

But now it was all so still! I had counted on the commotion to get to my desk without being seen, but of course, that day everything had to be as quiet as Sunday morning. Through the window I saw my classmates, already in their places, and M. Hamel walking up and down with his terrible iron ruler under his arm. I had to open the door and go in before everybody. You can imagine how I blushed and how frightened I was. But nothing happened. M. Hamel saw me and said very kindly "Go to your place quickly, little Franz. We were beginning without you". I jumped over the bench and sat down at my desk, Not till then, when I had got a little over my fright, did I see that our teacher had on his beautiful green coat, his frilled shirt, and the little black silk cap, all embroidered, that he never wore except on inspection and prize days. Besides the whole school seemed so strange and solemn.

Questions-

1 That day, everything at the school was so still and quiet as:

(A) Sunday morning (B) Saturday morning (C) Holiday (D) Countryside

2 M. Hamel was walking with a:

(A) Walking stick in his hands (B) Beautiful pen in his pocket

(C)Terrible iron ruler under his arm (D) None of these

3 What was the teacher wearing?

(A) A beautiful green coat (B) A frilled shirt

(C) An embroidered cap (D) All of these

4 The teacher used to dress up like that only on-

(A) Inspection (B) Prize days (C) Both A and B (D) None of these

5 Which of these words from the passage means "serious" ?

(A) Strange (B) Solemn (C) Fright (D) former

6. Which of these words from the passage is opposite to "Ugly"?

(A) Beautiful (B) Sad (C) Fright (D) dusty

Question 11 Answer the following question in about 60 words : 1×4=4

(1) Mention the hazards of working in glass bangles industry?(Lost spring)

Or

(2) What did Gandhi ji do for social and cultural upliftment in Champaran ? (Indigo)

12. Answer the following questions in 20-30words : 2×2=4

(1) Why do most celebrities hate to be interviewed ?(The interview)

(2) Why did peddler accept Edla's invitation? (The Rattrap)

13 Explain any one of the following stanzas with reference to context : 1×6=6

Now we will count to twelve and we will all keep still. For once on the face of the Earth let's not speak in any language, let's stop for one second, and not move our arms so much.

or

Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen, Bright topaz denizens of a world of green. They do not fear the man beneath the tree, They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

14. Answer the following question in about 60 words. 1×4=4

Write a character sketch of poet's mother. (My mother at sixty six)

Or

Describe aunt Jennifer's tigers.(Aunt Jennifer's tigers)

15. Answer the following questions in 20-30 words : 2×2=4

1. List the things of beauty mentioned in the poem. (A thing of beauty)
2. What will counting upto twelve and keeping still help us achieve?(Keeping Qui et)

16. Answer the following question in about 60 words : 1×4=4

Give a character sketch of DR Sadao? (The Enemy)

Or

Who is MR Lamb ? what disability he had? (On the face of it)

17. Answer the following questions in about 20-30 words. 2×2=4

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

(2) What does the third level refers to? (Third level)

18. Choose the correct alternative : 6×1=6

1. The words written on the cap of the soldier were—

(a) U.S. Navy (b) U.S. Army (c) U.S. Air Force (d) None of these

2. The home of narrator's grandfather is

(a) Galesburg (b) Grand central station (c) NewYork (d) none of these

3. What did Mr. Lamb use to make jelly?

(a) crab apples (b) oranges (c) mangoes (d) pears

4. Sam was a:

(a) Historian (b) Engineer (c) Philosopher (d) Psychiatrist

5. "Students on Ice" programme was headed by:

(a) Albright (b) Johnson (c) Alexander flaming (d) Geoff Green

6. How many tigers had the Maharaja killed within ten years?

(a) 60 (b) 80 (c) 70 (d) 90

Notes

।। सतत् अभ्यास से सुदृढ़ अधिगम की ओर बढ़े ।।

केवल कुछ प्रश्नों के आधार पर पढ़ाई करने से भविष्य उज्ज्वल नहीं होता है। अतः ज्ञान पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करें।



राजस्थान स्कूल शिक्षा परिषद्

द्वितीय एवं तृतीय तल, ब्लॉक-5, डॉ. राधाकृष्णन शिक्षा संकूल परिसर
जवाहर लाल नेहरू मार्ग, जयपुर (राजस्थान)