

# प्रश्न बैंक

# Question Bank

कक्षा – XII

सत्यमेव जयते

विषय: अंग्रेजी साहित्य

Subject - English Literature

## SECTION-A

**Q.No.1(i-x) Choose the correct alternative and write in your answer book.**

Q.1 Caption Hagberd went from colchester to Cole brook(tomorrow)

- A . To buy a new house
- B. In search of his son
- C. To start a new business
- D. All of above

Q.2 what did Eveline promise to do before her mother's death(Eveline)

- A. Maintain the family house
- B. Get education
- C. Marry a nice man
- D. Poison her father's soup

Q.3 Who visits the store(A cup of tea)

- A. Eva
- B. Dora
- C. Elizabeth
- D. Rosemary

Q.4 Which river appear in Raja Rao's kanthapura(cow of Barricades)

- A. Padma
- B. Ganga
- C. Hemavathy
- D. Cauvery

Q.5 The story takes place in this city (A cup of tea)

- A. Chicago
- B. Philadelphia
- C. New York
- D San Francisco

Q.6 What is the profession of Eveline 's lover (Eveline)

- A. Doctor
- B. Lawyer
- C. Sailor
- D. Engineer

Q.7 The poem primarily describes a romantic relationship in terms of

- A.light and dark
- B.shadow
- C.Day time
- D.night

Q.8 The things which is eternal (on time)

- A.Greed
- B.Envy
- C.Selfless love
- D.Selfish love

Q.9 Which of the following reflects the poet's attitude towards communal disharmony (time and time again)

- A .critical condemnation
- B.Helpless acceptance
- C.wistful lament
- D.None of above

Q.10 "Faith makes one"

Fill in the blanks with correct alternative

- A kind
- B Neutral
- C indifferent
- D Unkind

OR

Q.1 captain Hagberd wanted his son to employ with: (to-morrow)

- A. a ship building company
- B.a company of advocates
- C.shipping corporation
- D.All of above

Q.2 How does Eveline intend to leave Dublin to elope with her lover

- A.By boat
- B.By train
- C.On foot
- D.In a carriage

Q.3 If Rosemary wanted to shop, she would go to (A cup of tea)

- A. Regent street
- B. Curzon street
- C. pairs
- D. All of the above

Q.4 The workmen laid down their arms because (The Cow of the Berricades)

- A. The master was against violence
- B. They thought it was impossible to take on the enemy
- C. They felt uplifted, and felt that cow would somehow protect them
- D. All of above

Q.5 "so whilst our infant loves did grow....."

What does "infant love" mean here? (lecture upon shadow)

- A. Baby's love
- B. Love at its initial stage
- C. Love in its maturity
- D. Mutual love

Q.6 "lazy leaden.....stepping hours" denotes time as-

- A. Fast
- B. furious
- C. crazy
- D. very slow

Q.7 Perennial means-

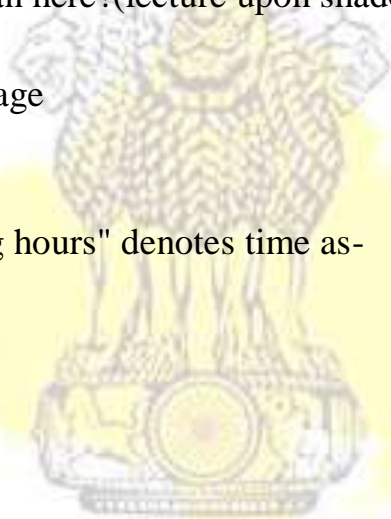
- A. everlasting
- B. temporary
- C. exact
- D. Contemporary

Q.8 "Why the novel matters" The essay establishes;

- A. Superiority if the novel
- B. Superiority of story
- C. Superiority of Drama
- D. Superiority of essay

Q.9 How did Pramod convey his feeling? (BROKEN IMAGE)

- A. by writing a letter
- B. direct proposal



C.through a friend

D.On TELEphone

Q.10Pramod worked as(broken image)

A.a banker

B.a charged Accountant

C.an actor

D.a software Engineer

**Q. No. 2 – 6 : Transform the following sentences into indirect speech:[1×5=5]**

- He said to me, “I have completed my work.”
- Sita said to him, “You are very busy.”
- The teacher said to me, “You always tell a lie.”
- Mohan said to them, “You are good players.”
- The boys said to me, “We shall play a match in the evening.”

OR

- My father said, “The sun rises in the east.”
- The teacher said, “God helps those who help themselves.”
- Rahim said, “Mohan has been suffering from fever for two days.”
- Hari said to Anil, “Prem Chand wrote many novels.”
- My mother said, “Everybody must be honest.”

OR

- Ram said to his friend, “My parents will go to Kashmir today.”
- The boy said, “I have arrived here just now.”
- He said, “I brought this chair from Bareilly.”
- He said, “I lived here for a month.”
- Ramesh said, “I could not deliver any lecture yesterday.”

OR

- He said to me, “It rained yesterday.
- The lady said to the girl, “Do you live in this house ?”
- Himanshu said to Gopal, “Are you going to see the fair with my brother today ?”
- Kamla said to Prem, “Can you go with me to the police station ?”
- Mohan said to his brother, “Will you give me some money tomorrow ?”

OR

- The teacher said to the boy, “Have you done your homework ?”
- “Don’t you know the woman ?” asked I.
- “Boy, will you not wash your clothes ?” asked the mistress of the house.
- I said to Mohan, “Why did you go to my house yesterday ?”
- He said to Ramesh, “Why do you stop here ?”

OR

- The teacher said to the boys, “Why are you making a noise ?”
- The master said to his servant, “Bring me a cup of milk.”
- The beggar said to my mother, “Please give me some food.”
- The doctor said to the patient, “Do not take butter while you are under my treatment.”
- I said to Anand, “May you always be happy!”

OR

- The beggar said to me, “May you prosper in life !”
- He said to her, “Goodbye, my sister !”
- She said, “May God bless Hari with a son !”
- The student said, “Alas! My friend is dead.”
- The boys said, “Hurrah ! We shall have a jolly holiday tomorrow.”

OR

- He said, “How well she sings !”
- The child said, “How beautiful the flower is !”
- The teacher said, “What a lazy boy you are !”
- The landlord said to the farmer, “Go away from here and don’t show me your face again”.
- The teacher said to the boys, “Look at the blackboard and listen to what I say.” Ram said to me, “Let’s sing together.”

OR

- Sita said to me, “Let me finish my work.”
- Sarala said to her elder brother, “Let me do my homework.”

- He said to me, "Let's start tomorrow."
- The Principal said to the students, "Let no one come late."
- He said to mohan "how are you feeling now?"

OR

- Santa said to her, "Will you bring me a gift?"
- The doctor said to the lady, "Take these medicines daily."
- Vinod said to Ajay, "Where do you live?"
- Lady doctor said to the patient, "Your brother have suffered a lot."
- The King said to his guard, "Be careful while I am asleep."

**Q. No. 7 - 11 : The following sentences have not been edited. There in an error in each sentence. Identify the error and write it correctly in your answer book :**

**Example :**

**Correct**

**Incorrect**

The lady teacher who were in the class

(were) -----

--- was

- (i) was said something to the girls
- (ii) but Bholi can understand nothing.
- (ü) She looked on the picture on the wall.
- (iv) The colours fascinated them – the horse
- (v) was brown like the horse on which
- (vi) the Tahsildar come to visit their village;
- (vii) the goat was block like the goat of
- (vii) their neighbour, the parrot were green
- (ix) like the parrots she sees in the mango
- (x) orchard; the cows was just like their Lakshmi.

OR

**Example :**

**Correct**

**Incorrect**

When I reached the station, I did not stopped at the

(stopped) -----

-- stop

- (i) ticket office but dash straight to the platform.
- (ii) The Lucknow Express was just move out.

- (iii) The train had still to picked up speed
- (iv) and I should have able to jump into one
- (v) of the carriage, but I hesitated
- (vi) for some reason I can't explain – and I lose
- (vii) the chance to get away. When the train goes
- (viii) I found yourself standing alone on the
- (ix) desert platform.
- (x) I had not idea where to spend the night.

**OR**

**Example :**

**Correct**

The next morning she was taking ill.  
taken

- (i) It was a mild fever and a doctor told us
- (i) that it would gone.
- (iii) But my grandmother thinks differently.
- (iv) She told us that her and was near.
- (v) She said that since only a few hour
- (vi) before the close of the last chapter of his life.
- (vii) she had omitted to pray, she is not
- (viii) going to waste any more time talk to us.
- (ix) We protested. But she ignored my protests.
- (x) She lay peaceful in bed praying and telling her beads.

**Incorrect**

(taking) -----

**OR**

**Example :**

**Correct**

Gautam Buddha began life as a prince name  
named

- (i) Siddharth Gautam in northern India. In twelve, he was
- (ii) sent away for school in the Hindu sacred
- (iii) scriptures and four years latter he returned
- (iv) home to marry, a princess. They have a son
- (v) and lived for ten years as befit royalty.
- (vi) At on the age of twenty-five, the Prince
- (vii) shielded from the sufferings of the word,
- (viii) while out hunt chanced upon a sick man

**Incorrect**

(name) -----



- (ix) then an aged man, than a funeral
- (x) procession and finally a monk begging for alm.

**Example :**

**Correct**

Immediately, Lencho went up on the window to ask

- (i) for paper and ink. On the publicly table,
- (ii) he started to write with much wrinkling of her
- (iii) brow, cause by the effort he had to
- (iv) make to express his idea. When he finishes,
- (v) he went to the window to buy a stamps
- (vi) which he licked and than affixed
- (vii) to the envelops with a blow of his fist.
- (viii) The moment the letter fall
- (ix) upon the mail box the post master
- (x) gone to open it.

**Incorrect**

**Example :**

**Correct**

Midway among Mysore and the coastal town,  
between

- (i) of Mangalore sits a peace of heaven that musti
- (ii) have drifted for the kingdom of god.
- (iii) This land of rolling hills is inhabit by
- (iv) a proud race of martial men, woman
- (v) and wild creatures. Coorg, the small district of
- (vi) Karnataka, are home to evergreen rainforests,
- (vii) spices and coffee plantation.
- (viii) Evergreen rainforests covers thirty per cent
- (ix) of these district. During the monsoons,
- (x) it pours enough to keep many visitor away.

**Incorrect**

(among) -----

**Example :**

**Correct**

She learned the odious work upon a kitchen.

---- of

- (i) She washed the dishes. She washes their clothes and

**Incorrect**

(upon) -----

- (ii) dish cloths . She took down a refuse to
- (iii) the street each morning and bring up the
- (iv). water, stopping at each landing catch her
- (v) breath. The husband worked evening
- (vi) putting the books of none merchant in
- (vii) order, and nights he did copying in five
- (viii) rupees a page. And this life last for
- (ix) ten years. At the and of ten years
- (x) they had restore all.

**Example :**

**Correct**

I am touch the feet of  
touching

- (i) the teacher, not of my grandmother,
- (ii) a teacher who taught her so well
- (iii) with so much on affection that
- (iv) I can read any noble confidently
- (v) in such a long period. Now I am
- (vi) independent. It is my duty respected
- (vii) a teacher. Is it not write in our
- (viii) scriptures that teacher
- (ix) should respect irrespective
- (x) upon the gender and age?

**Incorrect**

(touch) -----

**Example :**

**Correct**

If the boys and the girls are to be treat  
-- treated

- (i) as equals, than both of them have right
- (ii) to education. If resources can spare
- (iii) for the boy education then they have to
- (iv) be spared on the education of the girls too
- (v) as we have saw that educating a child
- (vi) is not a burden and an invesment.
- (vii) So the family has to devise mean to
- (viii) squeeze its budget and makes space

**Incorrect**

(treat) -----

- (ix) for the educate of the girl child.
- (x) If you educated a woman, you educate a nation.

**Example :**

**Correct**

It was truly the amazing performance  
an

- (i) when we arrive, the professor,
- (ii) which looked nothing like a strong
- (iii) man, had just calling for twelve
- (iv) volunteers in the audience whose
- (v) task it is to bend an iron
- (vi) bar across his neck. The iron
- (vii) bar provided in the camp
- (viii) store was about twelve feet length
- (ix) and the professor held it end
- (x) pressing against his throat.

**Incorrect**

(the) -----

**Example :**

**Correct**

In Britain I find things to be  
found

- (i) very different. I have yet to meet the
- (ii) single English person which has
- (iii) actually admit to anti-Negro
- (iv) prejudice; it is even general believed
- (v) that not such things exist here.
- (vi) A Negro is free for board any
- (vii) bus or train and sitting anywhere,
- (viii) provided he have paid the appropriate
- (ix) fare; a fact that many people might pointedly avoid
- (x) sitting near him is casually overlook.

**Incorrect**

(find) -----

### SECTION B- READING

**Q 12-16 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

In my life I hold a high value for my family. I wish to maintain a happy, healthy family life, and therefore try to act so as to best promote a good family life.

However, I am human, and therefore I do sometimes fall short. While I try to act in the best interest of my family, sometimes my own selfishness causes me to act in a way that is not in the best interest of my family. I do have ethical guidelines that I try to follow.

The first of these guidelines is the golden rule. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." I do not like to be treated badly and therefore I try to treat others in the way I want to be treated. I also do not enjoy treating others badly because it does not make me feel good to hurt others. I am sensitive to the feelings of others. On occasions, I lose sight of this rule, and treat others in a way that I know I would not want to be treated. This causes conflict and unhappiness, and I then realize that it was not worth for me to act selfishly, because while it made me happy temporarily, it made me unhappy in the end to hurt another person or people. The consequences of violating the golden rule cause discord and unhappiness. I would rather act so as to maintain happiness and harmony in my family and with others.

I also feel that it is important to learn from my own mistakes, although some mistakes I do repeat. When I make a mistake, I am unhappy with myself for doing so. Because my ultimate goal is to be happy, I prefer not to repeat my mistakes. I already know that the last time I made that mistake, I was displeased with myself and my family was also displeased with me. I want to be happy, and therefore try not to act in a way in which I already know the consequences have made me unhappy.

Like Socrates, I also believe that we should seek truth in life. Socrates encouraged people to seek new ideas and truth by asking questions that inspired people to think deeply and more analytically. Truth is beneficial for people and societies. Without truth, we would lose touch with human dignity. "The unexamined life is not worth living", said Socrates. If we do not examine ourselves and seek truth, while we lose our dignity, we also lose our happiness and therefore our purpose of living.

Questions:

1. What did Socrates encourage people to do?
2. What is the first ethical guideline which the writer follows ?
3. What happens when the writer loses sight of the golden rule ?
4. What did the writer learn from his previous mistakes ?
5. What is the ultimate goal of the author ?

OR

This letter is written by the great American President Abraham Lincoln to the teacher of his son. Very inspiring and sometimes in life you might need to give it to your children to read. My son starts school today. It is all going to be strange and new to him for a while and I wish you would treat him gently. It is an adventure that might take him across continents. All adventures probably include wars, tragedy and sorrow. To live this life will require faith, love and courage. So dear Teacher, will you please take him by his hand and teach him things he will have to know, teaching him – but gently, if you can. Teach him that for every enemy, there is a friend. He will have to know that all men are not just, that all men are not true. But teach him also that for every scoundrel there is a hero, that for every crooked politician, there is a dedicated leader.

Teach him if you can that 10 cents earned is of far more value than a dollar found. In school, teacher, it is far more honourable to fail than to cheat. Teach him to learn how to gracefully lose, and enjoy winning when he does win. Teach him to be gentle with people, tough with tough people. Steer him away from envy if you can and teach him the secret of quiet laughter. Teach him if you can – how to laugh when he is sad, teach him there is no shame in tears. Teach him there can be glory in failure and despair in success. Teach him to scoff at cynics.

Teach him if you can the wonders of books, but also give time to ponder the extreme mystery of birds in the sky, bees in the sun and flowers on a green hill. Teach him to have faith in his own ideas, even if everyone tells him they are wrong. Try to give my son the strength not to follow the crowd when everyone else is doing it. Teach him to listen to everyone, but teach him also to filter all that he hears on a screen of truth and take only the good that comes through.

Teach him to sell his talents and brains to the highest bidder but never to put a price tag on his heart and soul. Let him have the courage to be impatient, let him have the patience to be brave. Teach him to have sublime faith in himself, because then he will always have sublime faith in mankind, in God. This is the order, teacher but see what best you can do. He is such a nice little boy and he is my son.

Regards

Lincoln

Questions:

1. Why does Lincoln want his son to have faith in himself ?
2. What is required to live this life ?

3. What can be the other identity of every crooked politician ?
4. How does Lincoln want his son to behave with people ?
5. What does Lincoln want his son to know ?

OR

We often come across the situations and incidents, which appear quite contradictory to the known laws of Nature, creating doubts about the impartiality of divine justice. For instance, an honest, duty-conscious, morally elevated person is often seen caught in adversities in one form or the other, or is suddenly struck with a great misfortune in life as though he/ she were being punished by God for a great sin. On the other hand, we find persons engaged in worst types of corrupt practices living in peace and prosperity. An idler wins a jackpot or inherits a fortune from unexpected quarters, whereas a hard working intelligent person is found suffering endlessly for want of basic necessities. One person achieves great success with little effort, whereas another does not succeed in spite of his best efforts. Such phenomena are popularly ascribed to the role of fate.

Unprecedented natural calamities like famine, epidemics, tornadoes and floods, damage by lightning and earthquakes and untimely death are also commonly attributed to the will of God and called predestined. Such unexpected happenings as financial loss, accidents, sudden mental/ physical disability and physical separation from a dear one are also attributed to fate. Such unexpected adversities are rare, but they do occur in life. At times, they leave such deep imprints on the psyche, that it is not possible to ignore them. Those who are not familiar with the mysteries of divine justice become very much perplexed by such experiences and form prejudiced opinions, which, in some form or the other, hinder their mental and spiritual progress. Many become resentful towards God, blame and abuse Him for favouritism and injustice.

A few even become atheists, considering the futility of worshipping God who does not respond to prayer in distress, despite their prolonged adherence to religiosity. Then there is a class of devotees who serve the saints and worship deities in expectation of some material gains. However, if they are visited with some failure, unfavourable circumstances, or mishap coincidentally, their adoration changes to contempt or disbelief.

There are quite a few believers in this world who correlate people, places and things with good and bad luck. Such superstitions have caused extreme miseries to innocent persons. The root cause for such irrational behaviour is the belief that whatever comes to pass is predestined by God and the beings created by Him have

absolutely no role in shaping their own destiny. Quite a few persons in this world forsake their responsibility in the mistaken belief that the gain and loss being predestined, there is no necessity of personal effort.

Questions:

1. What is a mistaken belief ?
2. When do we doubt the impartiality of divine justice ?
3. Why is it not possible to ignore unexpected adversities ?
4. What is painful to see about an intelligent person ?
5. Name some natural calamities attributed to God's will.

OR

Shopping centres are good. They are a sign of dizzying economic growth, and a demonstration of how far Asians have come, in such a short time. For many of the older generation who can remember a time when everyone lived in villages and there was no running water, the multilevel air-conditioned mall represents comfort, choice, luxury and better times. But many Asian metropolises with growing middle classes now have such a great number of malls – all full with outlets of Marks & Spencer, Gap, Starbucks, Bulgari, Cartier, Mont Blanc that they appear to have long crossed saturation point. Nowadays, it seems our default place for every activity is the mall—it's where we shop, eat, watch movies, bowl, arrange to meet our friends, have a romantic date or just generally lie around.

Many young people shop for clothes at the mall so that they can look good when they meet their friends – at the mall. My main argument with shopping centres is not that they are often massive concrete blocks that don't take into account the architectural nuances or cultural backdrop of a city, or that they promote ultra-consumerism at a time when our planet can ill afford it. My main protest with the excess of malls is that they don't seem to make us happy. Oh, the large advertisements outside the stores could persuade us to think that if we only had this pair of jeans, or if we hung out at this café, then we could feel more satisfied. But once we buy something, we only want to buy something more.

Shopping malls, even though they try to look as showy and as welcoming as possible, can be unkind places. The very concept of the mega-mall plays on human feelings of inadequacy and competitiveness. To make us buy, it must make us feel that we lack something, or that everyone else has something we do not yet own. We must consume to surpass others or, at the very least, to keep up. We purchase to fit

in. How can this constant undercurrent of competitiveness of us always trying to be “cool,” bring us true joy ?

The saddest thing is that the modern mall, basically an American import, has made us put aside a whole array of beautiful, worthwhile – and yes, cheaper-activities, many of them inherent to our own culture or region. We have no one to blame but ourselves. Instead of shopping, we could be cooking, visiting a nearby waterfall, beach or temple, reading a novel, writing poetry, starting a blog, making music, taking a long walk, playing a game, learning a dance or – here’s a fundamental idea- visiting a friend.

Every time there’s a spare piece of land, all we can think of building on it is yet another mall. This way, we show not only our affluent status but also demonstrate our poverty in terms of imagination, adventure and passion. Perhaps instead, we should be building libraries, or theatres, art galleries, museums, sports halls, public swimming pools, parks, animal sanctuaries the list is endless.

Questions:

1. What should we be building instead of malls ?
2. What are the shopping centres a sign of ?
3. What do we generally do at malls ?
4. Why do many people shop at malls ?
5. What is the main protest of the author with the excess of malls ?

**OR**

Rajasthan is India’s largest state, located on its north-western border with Pakistan. It is surrounded by the states of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and the Punjab. Rajasthan is bisected by the Aravalli hills, dividing it into two distinct landscapes. On the west is Rajasthan’s unique feature, the Thar Desert; an area of sand, scrub and thorn. The other is the region to the east of the Aravallis, which is more rain fed and hospitable.

The culture of Rajasthan is defined by the Rajputana kingdoms that ruled it for centuries; the word Rajput meaning sons of royalty. The Thar Desert region saw the Desert Kingdoms of Marwar; modern Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner. The east saw the kingdoms of Mewar, modern Chittor and Udaipur, Amber, modern Amber and Jaipur, and Hadoti, modern Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar among many others. As a result, Rajasthan has a larger concentration of forts, palaces, and royal riches than any other place in India. This is the reason why tourism is a primary pillar of the



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

The capital Jaipur, with its many imposing buildings made of rosy sandstone, is called Pink City. The City Palace complex and Hawa Mahal are examples of Rajasthani-Mughal architecture. The old parts of town offer shopping such as jewellery, hand-dyed clothes, precious stones and craftwork. Jaipur has an international airport.

Udaipur has many lakes, lakeside palaces, and the largest palace complex (City Palace) in Rajasthan. Jaisalmer fort is made of yellow sandstone such that it's called the Golden Fort. Jaisalmer also gives access to pristine sand dunes of Sam and Khuri, with camel safaris and nomadic music. The Amber Fort (near Jaipur, 16th century); the Chittor Fort; Junagarh Fort (at Bikaner); Mehrangarh Fort, (at Jodhpur, 15th century) are among the main fortress attractions.

The Shekhawati region in the north east offers painted havelis belonging to old business families. Ranthambore and Sariska National Parks are for tiger reserves while Keoladeo Ghana National Park, or 'Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary' is a bird-rich wetland, where over 375 species of migratory birds visit each year. Mt Abu is the only hill station in Rajasthan.

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

Questions :

1. Name the states which surround Rajasthan.
2. What is the unique feature of west Rajasthan ?
3. Why is Jaipur called Pink city ?
4. How many species of migratory birds visit 'Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary' every year ?
5. What does the word 'Rajput' mean?

**OR**

The Taj Mahal at Agra is one of the Seven Wonders of the World, for reasons more than just looking magnificent. It's the history of the Taj Mahal that adds a soul to its magnificence: a soul that is filled with love, loss, remorse, and love again. Because if it was not for love, the world would have been robbed of a fine example upon which people base their relationships. An example of how deeply a man loved his wife, that even after she remained but a memory, he made sure that this memory would never fade away. This man was the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, who was head-over-heels in love with Mumtaz Mahal, his dear wife. She was a Muslim Persian princess (her name Arjumand Banu Begum before marriage) and he was the son of the Mughal Emperor Jehangir and grandson of Akbar, the Great. It was at the age of 14 that he met Mumtaz and fell in love with her. Five years later in the year 1612, they got married.

Mumtaz Mahal, an inseparable companion of Shah Jahan, died in 1631, while giving birth to their 14th child. It was in the memory of his beloved wife that Shah Jahan built a magnificent monument as a tribute to her, which we today know as the "Taj Mahal". The construction of the Taj Mahal started in the year 1631. Masons, stonecutters, inlayers, carvers, painters, calligraphers, dome builders and other artisans were requisitioned from the whole of the empire and also from Central Asia and Iran, and it took approximately 22 years to build what we see today. An epitome of love, it made use of the services of 22,000 labourers and 1,000 elephants. The monument was built entirely out of white marble, which was brought in from all over India and central Asia. After an expenditure of approximately 32 million rupees (approx US \$68000), the Taj Mahal was finally completed in the year 1653.

It was soon after the completion of the Taj Mahal that Shah Jahan was deposed by his own son Aurangzeb and was put under house arrest at nearby Agra Fort. Shah Jahan, himself too, lies entombed in his grave along with his wife. Moving further down the history, it was at the end of the 19th century that British Viceroy Lord Curzon ordered a sweeping restoration project of the Taj Mahal which was completed in 1908, as a measure to restore what was lost during the Indian rebellion of 1857: Taj being discoloured by British soldiers and government officials who also deprived the monument of its immaculate beauty by chiselling out precious stones of its walls. Also, the British style lawns that we see today adding on to the beauty of Taj were remodelled around the same time. Despite prevailing controversies, past and present threats from Indo-Pak war and environmental pollution, this epitome of love continues to shine and attract people from all over the world.

Questions:

1. Where was Shah Jahan put after being deposed ?
2. What was the name of the wife of Shah Jahan before marriage ?
3. How much money was spent to build the Taj ?
4. When was a sweeping restoration project of the Taj completed ?
5. How was Shah Jahan related to Akbar, the great ?

**OR**

Today everybody is health cautious. He/She wants to keep himself/herself fit and healthy. Different people adopt different methods. To obtain best possible health, we should ideally engage in exercises that will strengthen the heart (a strong heart helps reduce the risk of coronary heart disease) and lungs. We should participate in exercises that strengthen and tone muscles, as well as increase our energy level. Exercising regularly can help us maintain a healthy weight and simply help us feel and look better. In fact, a good exercise programme has the ability to add a couple of years to our life! Additionally, people who exercise regularly, tend to be happier and laugh more, because exercise alleviates stress and anxiety. And, when a person attains better health through exercise, that person will generally have a healthier, more optimistic outlook on life.

Running is one of the best ways of getting fit. It's inexpensive, requires no special equipment or out-of-the way locations, and is easy to fit in with your everyday routines. Running eats up lots more calories per minute than swimming or cycling. The crucial rule is never to run at a pace that would stop you talking to someone as you go. Make sure that your strides are not too long. Run with your back straight but keep your body tilted slightly forward. Hit the ground heel first and roll your foot through to the toes. Keep your arms bent (at right angles from the elbow) and parallel to your body. Let your hands hang loose.

How long you should run for depends on your general state of health. If you've not done any sports for some time or if you're not entirely well, consult your doctor before you start running. With an ECG, he can find out how fit you are. Repeat the examination after six months and you'll see how your performance has improved. · For beginners, five minutes' running is a respectable achievement. And if you spend three minutes of those just walking briskly, that's still a good start. More important than the length of the run is the regularity aspect. Try to make sure you get out there two to four times a week. Run a minute longer every week, and you'll soon notice the difference.

This method works minor miracles. After a week or two, you won't be gasping for breath after five minutes, and soon you'll be jogging ten minutes at a stretch without feeling the strain. Then you'll be well on the way to stealing a march on the aging process. Never run if it hurts. Pain is an indication that the body is under strain and needs a rest. Muscle pains, for example, are a result of lesions in the tiniest muscle fibres, in other words damage to the tissue. Take the strain off the aching muscle until it stops hurting.

Questions:

1. Why do the people who do exercises tend to be happier ?
2. How much running is a respectable achievement for the beginners ?
3. How should we hit our foot on the ground while running ?
4. How should we run ?
5. Whom should we consult before starting running ?

**OR**

Every urbanite knows that the bright lights of the city make it impossible to see all the stars in a night sky. What most of us don't know is that those lights might also be making us sick. The cause is light pollution- the unearthly glow of billions of street lamps, security and porch lights, searching, and office lights signs-as people everywhere try to dispel the limitations of the light.

For the first time, light is being investigated seriously as a human health hazard, a possible contributor to the increased rate of breast cancer, depression and other ailments. And for many wildlife species, light pollution seems to be as grave an environmental threat as cleared habitats and toxic-chemical dumping. "People are beginning to take it much more seriously," says Alan Outen, a British ecologist who has written extensively on the dangers of night brightness. "Its implications are far, bigger than ever realized."

Nearly two third of the world's population lives under night skies polluted by light, accordance to the first atlas of the world's artificial night-sky brightness, published by Italian and US researchers in 2001. In the most heavily urbanized regions, it no longer ever really gets dark. Satellite images

reveal that in large areas of East North America, Western Europe, Japan and South Korea, night has become a constant twilight. Because of the reflective properties of snow, Canadian cities are particularly flooded in light pollution. In a natural night sky, someone looking at the heavens with the unaided eye should be able to see

nearly 3500 stars and planets and the glow from the Milky Way, our home galaxy. But in cities like Toronto, the number of visible stars has dwindled to about a few dozen.

This stunning drop has caused Canada's foremost astronomy writer, Terence Dickinson, to lament, "It's now possible to grow up never having been exposed to the natural beauty and inspiration of the night sky." The key author of the bright-sky atlas, Italian astronomer Pierantonio Cinzano, and his research team have found that many people's eyes now never get to the stage where they are fully adapted to darkness. The researchers have calculated that one tenth of people in the world, including about 60 per cent of Canadians living in highly populated southern areas, have lost much of their night vision.

Other creatures appear also to be highly susceptible to this disturbance. Lighting from office towers confuses migratory birds, which fly into buildings lit up at night. Millions of birds in North America die from these crashes. In Toronto alone, downtown skyscrapers injure or kill an estimated 24,000 birds a year, according to monitoring by a local environment group.

#### Questions

1. What does every urbanite know?
2. What have Cinzano and his team found ?
3. Which health hazard is caused due to light pollution ?
4. What is the thing that confuses the migratory birds ?
5. What do most of us not know?

**OR**

Body fat, blood pressure and fasting insulin levels (a marker of diabetes risk) all increased within a decade of moving to a city, and for decades, blood pressure and insulin continued to rise above the levels of their rural counterparts. The findings raise public health concerns as the global population progressively becomes more urban. According to the United Nations, the growth change in India's urban population is 1.1 per cent each year, while the change in the proportion of people in rural areas is declining by 0.37 per cent.

The proportion of Indians who live in cities is still much smaller than in the United States. Just 30 per cent of Indians live in urban areas, while 82 per cent of Americans live in urban areas. That number is expected to rise as the proportion of people who live in rural areas in the United States declines by 1.6 per cent each year.

The researchers, led by Dr Sanjay Kinra of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, compared rural Indians to their siblings who moved to one of four cities in India : Lucknow, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Siblings who lived in a city the longest had the highest average blood pressures.

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

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

The study, published in the American Journal of Epidemiology, did not pinpoint the cause of these differences between the siblings who moved and those who stayed behind. Nor did it tease out whether the increased levels of body fat, blood pressure and insulin resulted in more disease. Though other studies of rural to urban migration within developing countries have also found negative health effects related to moving to cities, city dwellers in the United States tend to be healthier than those who live in rural areas and even in the suburbs.

According to the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality, Americans who live in rural areas are more likely to have fair or poor health, develop chronic diseases, and die from heart disease. One study of suburbanites across several countries found that people who lived in cities were more likely to be active and to walk places. People in cities also tend to be closer to doctors and hospitals. The authors write that the changes among the Indian city-dwellers might be explained by rapid weight gain once people move to a city, spurred by a less healthy diet and a less active lifestyle.

Questions:

1. Why do the Indian city-dwellers gain weight ?
2. What does agency for healthcare research and quality says about the health of rural areas ?
3. What are the cause of increasing illness among the city-dwellers ?
4. What is the percentage of people living in urban areas in India ?
5. Who had the highest blood pressure ?

## OR

Those who blame poverty for their failures are just making petty excuses. In fact, they have laid down their weapons against circumstances. They should have prepared themselves mentally and intellectually to face the challenges of life. Gold glitters with more radiance when it is burnt in fire. Dhirubhai Ambani who established Reliance Industries' once worked at a petrol pump as a petrol-filler boy.

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam in his youth did the job of a newspaper hawker. Abhijeet Sawant who defeated thousands of contestants to become 'Indian Idol' has lived in a Mumbai chawl (slum). Irfan Pathan's father owns a parchoon (grocery) shop outside a mosque at Baroda. Laxmi Niwas Mittal, born in Sadalpur, a remote village of Rajasthan, is now the owner of the world's biggest steel conglomerate with an annual turnover of \$22.2 billion. They all have proved that success is obtained by talent, determination and hard work, not by money. They all have established the fact that "Poverty is not a curse" especially for those who are ready to face every challenge of life.

However, there is another face of the coin also. Poverty results in the lack of resources. Poor students do not have the opportunity to study in good schools, get good coaching, study good books. In many cases, high fee of medical and engineering colleges shatters the dreams of many brilliant but poor students. One who would have become a doctor or engineer by virtue of his talent has to satisfy himself only with smaller jobs.

Poverty also leads to crime. When one is unable to earn money through fair means, he or she resorts to unfair means. Most of the thieves, pickpockets and even terrorists belong to poorer sections of the society. Poverty also leads to overpopulation. Poor people think that by producing more children they would get more hands for work. This results in increased population of the country. Poor people begin to believe in superstitions and become orthodox. To set all these things in right order, it is necessary to remove poverty. As long as there is poverty, there is ignorance and illiteracy, and all these hamper the progress of the country.

So poverty can or cannot be a curse. One gets the opportunity to face every difficulty and experience every aspect of life in poverty. On the other hand, it may result in lack of resources leading to many difficulties in life. Poverty cannot be removed overnight. It is a long job. It can be wiped out step by step. Educational facilities should be provided to all the poor families so that their outlook might be broadened. The exploitation of the poor should be stopped. The money earmarked for

Government programmes for poverty alleviation must reach the needy people in full. Then and then only can poverty be removed.

Questions

1. Why should educational facilities be provided to all ?
2. How should the challenges of life be faced ?
3. For whom is poverty not a curse ?
4. When does a man resort to unfair means ?
5. Who are making petty excuses ?

**OR**

**Q17-19. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow :[6]**

Love came to Flora asking for a flower  
That would of flowers be undisputed queen,  
The lily and the rose, long long had been  
Rivals for that high honour. Bards of power.  
Had sung their claims. "The rose can never tower  
Like the pale lily with her Juno mien".  
"But is the lily lovelier?" Thus between  
Flower faction rang the strife in Psyche's bower.  
"Give me a flower delicious as the rose  
And stately as the lily in her pride".  
"But of what colour?"- "Rose red," Love first chose,  
Then prayed, - "No, lily-white, - or both provide";  
And Flora gave the lotus, "rose red" dyed  
And "lily white," queenliest flower that blows.

Questions

1. What does Love ask Flora for ?
2. "The lily and the rose, long long had been Rivals for that high honour".....  
Interpret the extract.
3. What does the lily symbolize ?

**OR**

I do not understand this child  
Though we have lived together now



In the same house for years. I know  
Nothing of him, so try to build  
up a relationship from how  
He was when small.  
Yet have I killed  
The seed I spent or sown it where  
The land is his and none of mine?  
We speak like strangers, there's no sign  
Of understanding in the air.  
This child is built to my design  
Yet what he loves I cannot share.  
Silence surrounds us. I would have  
Him prodigal, returning to  
His father's house, the home he knew,  
Rather than see him make and move  
His world.

Questions:

1. What does the father mean when he says, "I know nothing of him."?
2. What type of relation does the father want to build?
3. What do the 'seed' and 'land' stand for?

**OR**

You cannot call this true devotion,  
To bathe one's forehead and apply the tilak  
Without cleaning the impurities of the heart.  
That cruel cur desire  
Has bound me with the cord of greed.  
The butcher of anger remains within me,  
How can I hope to meet Gopal?  
The greedy senses are like a cat,  
And I keep on giving them food.  
Weakened by my hunger for sense-objects  
I do not take the name of God.  
I worship not God but myself,  
And glow with recstasy.  
Now that I have built up

This towering rock of pride,  
Where can the water of true wisdom collect?

Questions

1. What is applying tilak a symbol of?
2. What is needed for true devotion?
3. Find the examples of metaphor in the second stanza.

**OR**

As a young citizen of India,  
Armed with technology,  
knowledge And love for my nation,  
I realize, small aim is a crime.  
I will work and sweat for a great vision,  
The vision of transforming India  
Into a developed nation,  
Powered by economic strength with value system.  
I am one of the citizens of a billion,  
Only the vision will ignite the billion souls.  
It has entered into me.  
The ignited soul compared to any resource  
Is the most powerful resource  
On the earth, above the earth and under the earth.  
I will keep the lamp of knowledge burning  
To achieve the vision – Developed India.

Questions

1. How should a citizen of India be?
2. What can we do by working hard?
3. Who should have a vision to make India a developed country?

**OR**

The wounded snake its hood unfurls,  
The flame stirred up doth blaze,  
The desert air resounds the calls  
Of heart-struck Lion's rage :  
The cloud puts forth its deluge strength  
When lightning cleaves its breast,  
When the soul is stirred to its inmost depth  
Great ones unfold their best !  
Let eyes grow dim and ears grow faint  
And friendship fail and love betray.  
Let Fate its hundred horrors send  
And clotted darkness block the way –  
And nature wear one angry frown  
To crush you out-still know my soul,  
You are divine. March on and on  
Nor right nor left, but to the goal !

#### Questions

1. When do the great people show their best worth?
2. How does a lion react when wounded ?
3. In what way can darkness harm us?

**OR**

Expanding like the petals of young flowers  
I watch the gentle opening of your minds  
And the sweet loosening of the spell that binds  
Your intellectual energies and powers.

That stretch (like young birds in soft summer hours)  
Their wings to try their strength. O how the winds  
Of circumstances and freshening April showers  
Of early knowledge and unnumbered kinds

Of new perceptions shed their influence,  
And how you worship truth's Omnipotence!  
What joyance rains upon me when I see  
Fame in the mirror of futurity,

Weaving the chaplets you have yet to gain,  
Ah then I feel I have not lived in vain.

[The poem reflects the feelings and motto of an ideal teacher. A teacher cuts, chisels and prunes a young pupil into a worthy young

### Questions

1. Find two examples of similes in the poem.
2. When do the pupils begin to feel the supreme power of truth?
3. Write the word from the poem which means 'supreme power'

**OR**

My days among the Dead are past;  
Around me I behold,  
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,  
The mighty minds of old :  
My never-failing friends are they,  
With whom I converse day by day.  
With them I take delight in weal  
And seek relief in woe;  
And while I understand and feel  
How much to them I owe,  
My cheeks have often been bedew'd With tears of thoughtful gratitude.  
My thoughts are with the Dead; with them  
I live in long-past years,  
Their virtues love, their faults condemn,  
Partake their hopes and fears,  
And from their lessons seek and find  
Instruction with an humble mind.

### Questions

1. Who are the never failing friends of a scholar?
2. From where does the poet get delight and relief in woe ?
3. What happens to the poet when he understands the books of the great writers ?

**OR.**

How happy is he born or taught  
That serveth not another's will;  
Whose armour is his honest thought,  
And simple truth his utmost skill!  
Whose passions not his masters are,  
Whose soul is still prepared for death;  
Untied unto the world with care  
Of princely love or vulgar breath;  
Who hath his life from rumours freed,  
Whose conscience is his strong retreat;  
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,  
Nor ruin make oppressors great;  
Who envies none whom chance doth raise  
Nor vice; who never understood  
How deepest wounds are given with praise;  
Nor rules of state, but rules of good;

#### Questions

1. Find out the qualities of a happy man in the first stanza of the poem.
2. Why is a happy man not afraid of death ?
3. A happy man does not care for anything. Comment.

#### OR

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest :  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;  
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes  
The throned monarch better than his crown :  
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty;  
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;  
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,  
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,  
It is an attribute to God himself;  
And earthly power doth then show likest God's  
When mercy seasons justice.

## Questions

1. What does the poet mean by 'twice blest' ?
2. Write two qualities of mercy.
3. What does the word 'It' mean in the poem ?

**OR :**

When I consider how my light is spent  
Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,  
And that one talent, which is death to hide,  
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent  
To serve therewith my Maker, and present  
My true account, lest He, returning chide;  
'Doth God exact day-labour, light denied ?'  
I fondly ask : but Patience, to prevent  
That murmur, soon replies, 'God doth not need  
Either man's work, or His own gifts; who best  
Bear His mild yoke, they serve Him best; His state  
Is kingly: thousands at His bidding speed  
And post o'er land and ocean without rest;  
They also serve who only stand and wait.

## Questions

1. What does the poet say in the first six lines of the poem ?
2. What does he realize after sometime?
3. What is the real service to God?

## **SECTION -C**

**TEXT Q 20-23 Answer the following questions in 50 words each**

Q22. Why did Captain Hagberd settle in Colebrook? . (Tomorrow) [4]

**OR**

What guides human souls towards divinity?( On Time)

**OR**

Why were the children worried while playing in the field ? (Eveline)

**OR**

How do the shadows before noon differ from the shadows of afternoon? (A Lecture Upon the Shadow)

OR

Why does the poet say that triumph and disaster are two imposters?(IF)

OR

Why did the image say, "You have managed to upset a lot of people ?" (Broken Images)

OR

Describe the characteristics of a novel. (Why the Novel Matters)

**Q23.**What sort of a seaman had Captain Hagberd been? . (Tomorrow) [4]

OR

What is the theme of the poem ?( On Time)

OR

Mention the responsibilities that Eveline had to take over in her house. (Eveline)

OR

Love is described as light. What makes the poet talk about shadows ? (A Lecture Upon the Shadow)

OR

What is expected of a perfect man when he loses all that he has achieved or gained ?

(IF)

OR

Describe the happiest days of Manjula. (Broken Images)

OR

What is the similarity between life and fiction? (Why the Novel Matters)

**Q24.**What has been Bessie's reaction to old Hagberd's ravings? . (Tomorrow) [4]

OR

What is sincerely good and perfectly divine ? (On Time)

OR

How did Mr Hill react to the relationship between Frank and Eveline ? (Eveline)

OR

According to the poet what is the nature of true love ? (A Lecture Upon the Shadow)

OR

What essential qualities of a true leader are highlighted in the poem ? (IF)

OR

What trick did Pramod use to impress Manjula ? (Broken Images)

OR

What is the idea of Lawrence about the Bible ? (Why the Novel Matters)

**Q25.** Write a short note on Mr Carvil. . (Tomorrow) [4]

OR

“And never breathe a word about your loss”. Elucidate. (IF)

OR

In what way was Eveline similar to her mother? (Eveline)

OR

According to the poet what is the nature of true love ? (A Lecture Upon the Shadow)

OR

What does Malini suffer from ? Explain. (Broken Images)

OR

Why is a novelist different from a philosopher, a scientist or a stupid person? (Why the Novel Matters)

#### **SECTION D- (Writing)**

**Q. 24.** Write an essay in about 150-200 words on any one of the following topics:

[5]

Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body

OR

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

OR

Television Or Television as a Means of Education

OR

If I Were the Principal of My School

OR

Preservation of Wild Life

OR

My Aim of Life Or The Ambition of My Life



OR

Choice of Profession

Or

My Plan for My Career

OR

Water Conservation

OR

A Disaster Caused by Flood

**Q25..**Imagine that you are Aniket, a newspaper reporter. Write a report in about 150-200 words on the strictness of the city police against the touts who harass the tourists.

Police have arrested 12 person so far. [5]

OR

As a reporter of Rajasthan Patrika, write a report in 150 to 200 words on the burning train.

OR

You are Beena/Biju. As a special correspondent of a leading daily, you have to write a report in 150 to 200 words on good oral hygiene for overall well-being

OR

Write a report in 150 to 200 words on a motorcycle burnt to ashes.

OR

Write a report in about 150-200 words against the rude behaviour of the clerk of State Bank of India.

OR

Your bicycle has been stolen in the market. Lodge a report of theft of the bicycle with the Police Station.

OR

Write a report on a terrible road accident in about 150-200 words.

OR

Write a report on “Annual Function of your School.”

OR

Write a report on hazards of smoking in about 150-200 words.

OR

Write a report on ground water conservation in about 150-200 words.

**SECTION-E (Fiction and Literary Terms)**

**Q. 26 & 27 (100 words each)**

**Q. 26** .Describe Geeta’s sudden entry into men’s section of the haveli. What impression did the sight leave on her ?

OR

Describe Pari’s woeful tale of life in your own words? How do you feel for her ?

OR

What did Kantaji tell Binniji about the gold hidden in the wall ?

OR

How did Bhabha sa meet her end ? Describe in about one hundred words how her inner feelings reflected on her face.

OR

What did Kanwarani sa ask Sita ? What was her reply?

OR

Discuss the lives of the women of the havelis.

OR

Dhapu, the maidservant of the haveli, calls Khyali, the cook, a blood-sucking money lender.” Comment in about 100 words.

OR

How can you say that the inter-personnel relationship between the Maharana of Mewar and his people was an ideal one?

OR

Describe the singing programme in the main section for men by a famous woman singer from Jodhpur.

OR

Comment on the regional aspect of the language of the novel.

**Q. 27** How was the worship of the goddess Lakshmi performed at the haveli “Jeevan Niwas’ on the night of the full moon ?

OR

Does the novel unveil the mystery of deep rooted traditions to the outside world ?

OR

Comment on the theme of the novel ‘Inside the Haveli’.

OR

Elucidate how the novel depicts the beginning of a social change.

OR

How does Geeta initiate reforms for the women in the ancient havelis?

OR

Describe the geography of the inside the haveli ‘Jeevan Niwas’ in your own words.

OR

The novel questions the status of women in post-feudal and regional India. Discuss.

OR

How does Mehta's novel redefine traditional values ?

OR

Discuss 'Inside the Haveli' as a modern classic.

OR

Rama Mehta presents an interesting account of everyday life of the Haveli. Discuss.

OR

Critically analyse haveli as a symbol.

**Q.28. Write notes on any two of the following literary terms in about 50 words each : [2x3=6]**

1. Metaphysical Poetry
2. Impressionism
3. Stream of consciousness
4. Interior Monologue
5. Anglo Indian Literature
6. Indo-Anglian Literature