

Class – XII
Sub - English
Code - 302

(I) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

1. The young seagull was alone on his ledge. His two brothers and sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. Somehow when he had taken a little run forward, to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings he become afraid. The great expanse of the sea stretched down beneath and it was such a long way down-miles down. He felt certain that his wings would never support him, so he bent his head and run away, back to the little hole under the ledge where he slept at night.

Questions :-

- (a) Whether Seagull was younger that his brother and his sister?
- (b) Did the young seagull mustered up courage to take the flight?
- (c) Was seagull afraid that his wings would never support him to take flight?
2. Ram Mohan Roy was born at Radhanagar in the Hoogly District of Bengal on 22nd May 1772. His father, Ramkanta Roy, had settled at Radhanagar after giving up his post under Sirajuddoula, the Nawab of Bengal. He had been unjustly treated by the Nawab, and he also had some trouble about his lands. So he became somewhat unattached to the world and generally spent his time in prayer and thinking of God.

Ram Mohan's mother, Tarini Devi, was a very religious woman. She believed faithfully in the sound nature of the Hindu religion as it was then understood. Her great belief is shown by the fact that once she went for a pilgrimage to Puri on foot, without taking even a maid-servant with her.

Questions :-

- (a) When and where was Ram Mohan Roy born ?
 - (b) Why did his father give up his post under Sirajuddoula ?
 - (c) Give a brief description of his mother.
 - (d) How do you know that his mother had great belief in the Hindu religion ?
- (3) English has assumed greater importance in the 'Age of Globalisation'. You find around you people using this language everywhere and in every situation. This, however, should not lead you to think that English is a very old language. On the contrary, it is just about fifteen hundred years old and the language we are familiar with is less than three centuries old. You will be surprised to know that the language we use today has evolved from a dialect known as the East Midland Dialect.

Questions.

- (a) Has English assumed greater importance in the 'Age of globalisation'?
 - (b) How old is English Language?
 - (c) From which dialect this language has evaluated?
- (4) The machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization, but aids to civilization. Now, being civilized means making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things, than he ever had before. He has more

time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won, for him to making more beautiful things, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greatest, as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been.

Questions.

- (a) What does the writer refer to as 'aids' to civilization?
- (b) What does being civilized mean ?
- (c) Man has a better chance to do these things. What things ?
- (d) What have machines done for us ?

(III) Find out the following tenses in the sentences given below :

- a. He acts well.
- b. He is acting well.
- c. He has acted well.
- d. He has acted well.
- e. He has been acting well.

(II) Transform the following sentences as directed :

- (1) The news is too good to be true. (Remove too)
- (2) Ram is as dull as Shyam. (into negative)
- (3) I am too busy to go out. (Remove too)

(III) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles :

- (1) She is _____ better of the two girls.
- (2) I always read _____ Hindustan Times.
- (3) This is _____ one act play.
- (4) A red and _____ blue pencil

(IV) (A) Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

- (1) The officer said to his peon, "Let that young man come in."
- (2) Harish said to Ratneswar, "Meet me in the office."
- (3) "Are you all right?" he said to me.

(B) Change the following sentences into indirect narration.

- (1) He said to me, "Please give me a book".
- (2) He said to me, "Do not sit here".
- (3) The teacher said to Gopal , "Bring a glass of water".
- (4) He said to me may you be happy.
- (5) I said to him may you be blessed with a son.
- (6) The prient said to me may you live long.

(C) Tranform the following sentences as suggested without changing the meaning.

- (1) Sun rise in the East. (Into Negative)
- (2) Ishan is better than Sagar. (Into Positive)
- (3) A sick perso cannot run. (Into Interrogative)
- (4) Man should do hard work. (Into Negative)
- (5) Without a pair of legs man cannot run (Into Interrogative)
- (6) Sita is fair than Geeta.(Into Positive)

(D) Combine the following sentences into one complex sentence each

- (1) His difficulties become greater and greater. He should more and more energy. He belived proudly under the circumstances. Few men would have acted so prudently.
- (2) Where is the High Court? Can you tell me?

(E) Combine the following sentences into one complex sentence using the words into the brackets.

(1) He is hard working. Everybody knows it. (That)

(2) You must work harder. You will not pass. (unless)

(3) This is the house, Jack built it. (That)

(V) Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks:

(1) Vasco da Gama _____ India. (discover)

(2) He _____ (go) to the Church every Sunday.

(3) We _____ (met) him yesterday.

(4) You _____ (go) to see a film last night?

(5) Ithere tomorrow. (Go, am going)

(6) Heill since Monday. (is, has been)

(7) I do wish you get well soon (Should, would)

(8)you close the door, please? (must, can)

(9) Wetell the leader. (may, must)

(10) He has his examination. (give, given)

(11) You or heguilty. (is, are)

(12) Each of them.....happy. (is, were)

(VI) Make a precis of the following passage given a suitable title:

(1) Without a knowledge of grammar, it is impossible for you to write correctly; and it is by mere accident if you speak correctly, and pray, bear in mind that all well-informed persons judge of a man's mind by his writing or speaking. The labour necessary to acquire this knowledge is, indeed, not little; grammar is not like arithmetic, a science consisting of several distinct departments, some of which may be dispensed with; it is a whole, and the

whole must be learnt, or no part is learnt. The subjects is abstruse; it demands much thinking and much patience, ut when once the task is performed, it is performed for life, and in every day of that life, it will be found to be, in a greater or less degree, a source of pleasure or of profit or both together. and what is the labour? It consists of no bodily exertion, it expreses the students to no cold, no hunger, no suffering and any sort. The hours usually spend in tea and coffee shops and in the mere gossips which accompany them; those wasted hours, of only one year, employed in the study of grammar would make you a correct speaker and writer for the rest of your life.

- (2) Dennis Brutus, a South African poet, is an opponent of apartheid. In his Sirens, Knuakles, Boots and Stubborn Hope, he voices the suffering and agony of the fellow black. Derek Walcott, who got Nobel Prize for Litterature in 1992, worked for a Caribbean culture. His famous poetic works are In a Green Night. The Castaways, The Gulf and the autobopgra[ical poem Another Life. He has tried tp develop English as a language of the educated people 'Where nothing was/the language of a race'.
- (3) American poetry in English richby reverberated the American war of Independence. The period 1850-55, also called the American Renaissance, witnessed some real stuff in poetry. Edgar Allan Poc and W.H. Longfellow were the most remarkable poets of the 19th century. Except far E.A.Robinson, Robert Frost and Carl Sandburg, American poetry in the early 20th century was largely experimental. Frost portrays countryside with a tone of sadness and hint of life's responsibility. Poets like Ezra Pound, T.S. Eliet, Wallace Stevens, William Carlos Willian and E.E. Cumming used concrete images and precise word to represent iteas and attitudes of mind.

Most of American poets writing in English were engaged in two folds tasks – to define the ‘self and the identify the nation’. The two concerns often mere in the question ‘what is an American?’

4. Some people consider that man is becoming the slave of the machine. Certainly machines are playing an ever-increasing part in our lives. Let us hope that they will never become more important than the man they were invented to serve. Charlie Chaplin, in his film, "Modern Times", drew attention to this danger. In the film he got a job in a factory that employed mass production methods. He had to stand by a machine with a spanner in his hand. An endless belt passed in front of him carrying slowly an endless line of articles. As each one passed, he tightened one knot on one bolt with his spanner. His work was done with one turn of the wrist repeated through the day. Very soon his mind became affected and the film shows the amazing things which he did as a result of his mental disorder. Although it was very funny, the film had a serious side. It showed that the kind of work which many people do far from giving pride and pleasure, is more likely to fit them for the lunatic asylum. We must all hope that means will be found to retain the advantages arising out of mass production while the same time giving the worker some of the pride and pleasure of the old craftsman.

(VII) Translate the following sentences into English:

- (1) हमारे देश के अधिकांश लोग गाँवों में रहते हैं।
- (2) वह अपने ठिकाने पर पहुँच गया।
- (3) नदियाँ समुद्र में गिरती हैं।
- (4) कृपया मेरी बात सुनिये।
- (5) आप किन विषयों में अधिक रूचि रखते हैं ?
- (6) पटना बिहार की राजधानी है।

- (7) यह गंगा नदी के तट पर हैं ।
- (8) गोलघर यहाँ का प्रसिद्ध हैं ।
- (9) सम्राट अशोक यहीं के थे ।
- (10) पटना को पाटलिपुत्र भी कहते हैं ।
- (11) भारत एक विशाल देश है ।
- (12) सीता लीला से अधिक सुन्दर हैं ।
- (13) मैंने कुछ किताबें खरीदी हैं ।
- (14) गोपाल हरी से लम्बा है ।
- (15) तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो ।
- (16) विद्यार्थी हमारे देश की शक्ति हैं। इन पर देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है। विद्यार्थियों का मुख्य कर्तव्य पढ़ना—लिखना है। उन्हें स्वस्थ एवं प्रसन्न रहना चाहिए। राजनीति से अलग रखना उनके लिए अच्छा है।

(VIII) Change the following sentences from Active to Passive:

- (1) We should do it.
- (2) You can win a prize.
- (3) Do not insult the poor.
- (4) Who wrote this poem?
- (5) He know me.
- (6) Help the poor.
- (7) Do it at once.
- (8) Who killed the bird.
- (9) The teacher guides me.
- (10) Give me your pen.

(IX) Find out auxiliary verbs as helping verbs in the following sentences:

1. He is reading a book.
2. He has been reading a book.

3. I am reading.
4. I have bought a pen.

(X) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

1. My grandmother gets up early _____ the morning. (at/in)
2. She goes _____ temple everyday. (to/in).
3. Sometimes, she takes me _____ (along/with) her.
4. She worships there _____ an hour (in/for).

(XI) Find out active voice/passive voice in the following sentences:

1. Please help me.
2. I respect my teacher.
3. She knows me.
4. I am known to her.

(XII) Make sentences from the following idioms and phrases :

- a. All day long b. Abide by c. Below the belt d. Dark horse

(IX) Use the following idoms and phrases in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly:

- (1) All along
- (2) Dark horse
- (3) Man of letters
- (4) Ask for.
- (5) Back out.
- (6) Call of.
- (7) Come back
- (8) Answer back
- (9) Look far

(X) Write an essay in about 100-150 words on the following :

- (1) The book you like most.
- (2) The happiest day in your life.
- (3) The season you like most.
- (4) India of my dream.
- (5) Election.
- (6) Pollution.
- (7) Effect of film on our Society.
- (8) Education among The Poor Children.
- (9) Importance of festivals.
- (10) News Papers.
- (11) The Game I Like Most.
- (12) Television
- (13) An Election Day
- (14) My Country
- (15) Examination Day

(XI) Write in about 100-125 words, a letter on the following :

- (1) To your mother enquiring about her health.
- (2) To you friend inviting him to spend his summer vacation with you.

(XII) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliaries :

- (1) We _____ educate women.
- (2) We _____ look after our parents.
- (3) I go out.
- (4) Weto do it.
- (5) We.....do our duty.

(XIII) (A) In the poem 'Where the mind is without fear' what does below mentioned lines refer to ?

- (1) Clear stream of reason ?
- (2) What 'heaven of freedom' does Tagore dream of?
- (3) 'Narrow Domestic Walls'.
- (4) Tireless striving ?
- (5) Where knowledge is free ?

(B) Comment what we understand in the following lines from “Where the Mind is without Fear”.

Where the Mind is without Fear
And the head is held high
Where knowledge is free
Where the world has not been broken up
Into fragments by narrow domestic walls.

(C) Name the poet who wrote the following lines-

- (1) Starving through the leafless wood.
- (2) Into fragments by narrow domestic walls
- (3) Dead in hundreds at the back.
- (4) Let my country awake.
- (5) If I die, think only This of me..
- (6) Where words come and from the.
- (7) And the angels will not come.
- (8) Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.
- (9) Where knowledge is free.
- (10) Now the leaves are falling fast;
Nurse's flowers will not last;

11. Where the world has not been broken up
Into fragments by narrow domestic walls.
12. Into that heaven of freedom,
My father,
Let my country awake.
13. If I should die, think only this of me;
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England.
14. And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less.

(XIV) Go through the following stanza and answer the questions based on it.

Whispering neighbours, left and right,
Pluck us from the real delight,
And the active hands must freeze,
Lonely on the separate knees.

(XV) Choose the correct option from the poem 'Now the leaves are falling fast' :

- (1) What do you mean by 'Whispering neighbours, left and right'?
 - (a) messenger of death
 - (b) uncooperative neighbours
 - (c) neighbours who talk about others
 - (d) back biters
- (2) In the second line of the stanza, pluck us from the real delight denotes :
 - (a) to pluck beautiful flowers
 - (b) life is delighted
 - (c) agent of death takes our soul
 - (d) snatch our joy
- (3) 'And the active hands must freeze' refers :
 - (a) very cold hands
 - (b) After death, body becomes inactive.

- (c) hands become extremely cold before death
- (d) active person
- (4) 'Lonely on the separate knees' means :
 - (a) Knees of the legs
 - (b) bend on knees
 - (c) After death, a man feels himself alone
 - (d) After death, a person becomes lonely and confined to himself.
- (5) What is the theme of the second stanza ? Answer briefly.

Comment on the lines given below from “The Soldier”.

- (6) If I should die, think only this of me.
That there’s some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England.

(XV) Write a critical appreciation of the following poems :

- (1) Where the Mind is Without Fear.
- (2) The Soldier
- (3) Now the Leaves are Falling Fast.

(XVI) State whether the sentences are true or false.

- (1) The people of Europe learn their lesson from the writings of the men of India.
- (2) Former glory of Rome was very short.
- (3) The Europeans imagine that they will adopt the mistakes of Greece and Rome.
- (4) The immovable characteristics of Indian culture is her glory.
- (5) Rulers of ancient Egypt was called kind.
- (6) The seagull was younger than his brother and sister.

- (7) The young seagull mustered up courage to take the flight.
- (8) The seagull was afraid that his wings would never support him to take the flight.
- (9) The whole family taunted him for his cowardly attitude.

(XVII) Fill in the blanks with correct options :

- (1) We have to leave soon. Are you ready _____? (go/to go)
- (2) Hello, I am pleased _____you. (meet/to meet)
- (3) I saw him _____on the road. (run/to run)
- (4) We should _____our motherland. (love/to love)
- (5) This is a pen _____with. (write/to write)

(XVIII) (A)Answer the question briefly :

- (1) Lal Bahadur Shastri shared his birthday with ?
- (2) How can you say Lal Bahadur Shastri had highly sensitive nature ?
- (3) How can you say that Lal Bahadur Shastri was a member of a large joint family?
- (4) When was Lal Bahadur Shastri born ? Why was the term 'Shastri' appended to his name ?
- (5) Who motivated the young seagull to take a flight?
- (6) Does English enjoy supremacy over all the languages in terms of communication.
- (7) How are elephants used after their proper training?
- (8) What does a batsman feel when he is near a century?
- (9) What is the use of Banking.
- (10) Soon after the Norman Conquest which plays emerged.
- (11) Which was the policeman called 'a guardian of peace'?

(B) Give in short, the summary of the following pieces:-

- (1) Letter to cork
- (2) Three questions.
- (3) After Twenty Years.
- (4) Nalanda : Ancient Seat of Learning.
- (5) Three Days to see,
- (6) The Bay who Broke The Bank
- (7) Nanhe : The Little Great Man.
- (8) Marriage is a Private Affair.

(C) Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading.

- (1) Why did the kind.....simple clothes?
- (2) What was the reason behind thepayment to some workers of the bank?
- (3) Why did ourancestore feel satisfied with small village?
- (4) Find instances of conflict between tradition in the story.

(XIX) Answer in brief from 'After Twenty Years' :

- (1) Why did they lose track of each other ?
- (2) What kind of a person was Jimmy ?
- (3) How were the passengers moving ?
- (4) What does the phrase "uncertain almost to absurdity" indicates ?
- (5) Discuss in "After Twenty Years" why it sometimes changes a good man into a bad one.

- (XX)**
- (1) Write a Note on Jacobean Age.
 - (2) Write a short note on The Story of English Drama.
 - (3) Write how making a précis is an art.
 - (4) Write any five types Drama

- (5) Write a short note on Precis Writing.
- (6) Write about the Story of English Drama.
- (7) Write how to open a new Bank Account.
- (8) Who were University wits Name any five.

(XXI) **Name the authors of the following American Drama**

- (1) Hairy Ape
- (2) The Iceman cometh
- (3) Anna Christie
- (4) All My Sons
- (5) Death of a Salesman.

(XXII) **There are some words related to cricket and their explanations given below. Choose the correct words from the box and write them against the explanations.**

- (i) Test match (ii) Hook (iii) Toss (iv) Scoreboard
- (a) Five days cricket match.
 - (b) To send a coin spinning up in the air and guess which side will be on top when it falls.
 - (c) The board on which the score is recorded.
 - (d) Run made by the cricketer.
 - (e) A kind of stroke in cricket.

(XXII) **'The role of a mother is very important for success in life.'**

Explain this idea in the light of the story "His First Flight."

(XXIII) In "Three Questions", the hermit did not say anything to the king for some time, but his action was not rude. Give evidence of his politeness. What do you learn from the story "Three Questions."

(XXIX) What was the matter of dispute between Chand Saudagar and Manasa Devi in 'Behula' ?

Match these words with their appropriate meanings :

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) foothold | (a) hold strong |
| (ii) propitiate | (b) air tight and isolate |
| (iii) allegiance | (c) strong and favourable position |
| (iv) hermetically | (d) support or to show loyalty |
| (v) clasp | (e) stop someone from being angry |

(XXX) 1. In "Three Days to See", what are the desires of Helen Keller that she wants to see first day when she would be blessed with eyesight ?

2. What was the first day plan of Helen Keller.

(XXXI) 1. What are the elements needed to make drama a representational art ?

2. Making a precis is an art. Discuss.