

बिहार विद्यालय परीक्षा समिति, पटना

वर्ष 2017 का मॉडल प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तरमाला



vaxth

1/English1/2

## English (100 marks) (XII)

### Model Set - I

समय : 3 घंटे 15 मिनट]  
Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[पूर्णांक : 100  
[Full marks : 100]

Instructions to the candidate :

1. परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें ।

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

2. दाहिनी ओर हाशिये पर दिये हुए अंक पूर्णांक निर्दिष्ट करते हैं ।

Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रत्येक उत्तर के साथ खण्ड संख्या एवं प्रश्न संख्या अवश्य लिखें ।

Write group number and question number with every answer

*Answer all Questions*

### Group - A

1. Transform the following sentences as directed without changing the meaning : 3  
(a) You are too lazy to walk. (Remove 'too')  
(b) Human nature cannot change. (Into Interrogative)  
(c) Can a man live for ever? (Into Assertive)
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal auxiliary verbs : 3  
(a) You ..... give up smoking.  
(b) ..... God bless her!  
(c) You ..... respect your elders.
3. Combine the following simple sentences into one complex sentence : 3  
(a) You will waste your time. It is certain.  
(b) He was found guilty. He was hanged.  
(c) This is the house. I built it.
4. Change the following sentences into indirect speech : 3  
(a) My father said to me, "Two and two is four."  
(b) He said to me, "Where are you going?"  
(c) The teacher said to me, "Man is mortal."
5. Write an essay in about 150 words on any one of the following : 10  
(a) Unity is strength  
(b) Pollution  
(c) Benefits of Yoga  
(d) The Season you like most  
(e) The value of discipline

6. Change the following sentences into passive voice : 3
- (a) They are playing cricket.  
 (b) Someone stole my book.  
 (c) He laughs at me.
7. Choose the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets and fill in the blanks with them : 3
- (a) She ..... (go) to Delhi last week.  
 (b) Columbus ..... (discover) America.  
 (c) They just ..... (finish) the work.
8. Use the following idioms and phrases in sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly: 3
- (a) Get into                      (b) Keep on                      (c) Look at
9. Translate the following sentences into English : 5
- (i) मेरी माँ 5 बजे सुबह से काम कर रही है ।  
 (ii) यदि मैं पक्षी होता तो आकाश में उड़ता ।  
 (iii) मैंने उसे पार्क में बैठे हुए देखा ।  
 (iv) हमें सत्य बोलना चाहिए ।  
 (v) गंगा को प्रदूषित नहीं करना चाहिए ।
10. Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title : 7
- Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809. He was a self made man. His father was a poor farmer. Abraham Lincoln worked first as a wood-cutter. But he wanted to make progress in life. He learnt how to read and write. He got a job as clerk, then he was a store-keeper and then a postmaster. He studied law in spare time. He became a lawyer. He took up politics. Soon he was well-known as an orator. In 1860 he made a famous speech against slavery. At that time, slaves were kept in the southern states of America. Same year he was elected president of America. He was a great and good man. He was the greatest President of the United States.
11. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:4×3=12
- Jumman had an old relation, a maternal aunt, who had some property. Thus she transferred to him by a deed on the understanding that she would be well-looked after. So long as the deed remained unregistered, non was so obliging to the old lady as her nephew, non so considerate to her. Her every wish was anticipated and cheerfully carried out. But everything changed the moment the deed was registered. Jumman, who used to wait dottingly on his old aunt now became supremely indifferent. His wife, Kariman, went even further. She grudged even the little food that the old lady ate. No meal was now serve to her without Kariman letting loose a barb or two dipped in gall. The very bread that the aunt ate seemed to be seasoned with the meal of abuse. And this went on mounting. Kariman would

say, "How long is the old hag going to live?" by giving us a few acres of waste land, she thinks she had bought us.

Questions :

- (i) Who had a maternal aunt?
- (ii) Who was Kariman?
- (iii) Whose wish was anticipated and cheerfully carried out?
- (iv) Who became supremely indifferent after the registration of the deed?

**Group-B**

12. Match the poets given in List - A with appropriate titles from List - B : 5

List - A

- (a) John Keats
- (b) Rupert Brooke
- (c) Walt Whitman
- (d) D.H. Lawrence
- (e) T.S. Eliot

List - B

- (I) The Soldier
- (II) Song of Myself
- (III) To Autumn
- (IV) Macavity: The Mystery Cat
- (V) Snake

13. Name the poets who wrote the following lines : 5

- (a) I harbour for good or bad, I permit to speak at every hazard,  
Nature without check with original energy.
- (b) For he's the master criminal who can defy the law.  
He's the bafflement of Scotland yard, the Flying Squad's despair.
- (c) Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they?  
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too –
- (d) There is a house now far away where once  
I received love. That woman died,  
The house withdrew into silence, snakes moved.
- (e) Cold, impossible, ahead  
Lists the mountain's lovely head  
Whose white waterfall could bless  
Travellers in their last distress.

14. Write in short, the summary of any one of the following poems : 5

- (a) Sweetest Love I Do Not Verify
- (b) Macavity: The Mystery Cat
- (c) An Epitaph
- (d) Fire-Hymn

**Group-C**

15. Name the authors of the following prose pieces : 3

- (a) Ideas That Have Helped Mankind

- (b) A Child Is Born  
(c) Bharat Is My Home.
16. Complete the following sentences on the basis of your textual reading : 2  
(a) Dr. Radha Krishnan never lost his faith in .....  
(b) In many traditional societies in Africa and India, the biological family is deliberately weakened by enforced .....
17. Summarise one of the following pieces : 10  
(a) How Free is the Press (b) India Through Traveller's Eye  
(c) The Artist

**Group - D**

18. Name the authors of the following books: 5  
(a) David Copperfield  
(b) Arms And The Man  
(c) Paradise Lost  
(d) Coolie  
(e) As You Like It
19. Write a short note on the future of English in India? 5  
Or  
Write a short note on Middle English.
20. Name any five Indian English novelists. 5  
Or  
Name any five English poets.

**Answer**

1. (a) You are so lazy that you cannot walk.  
(b) Can human nature change?  
(c) A man cannot live for ever.
2. (a) Should  
(b) May  
(c) Ought to
3. (a) It is certain that you will waste your time.  
(b) He was hanged because he was found guilty.  
(c) This is the house I built.
4. (a) My father told me that two and two is four.  
(b) He asked me where I was going.  
(c) The teacher told me that man is mortal.

### **5. (a) Unity is strength**

The proverb 'Unity is Strength' shows the value of unity in life. Unity helps us in enjoying every moment of life. In the good moments of a marriage, in the sad moments of sickness and death, it is the unity of the well wishers that makes the pleasure great and despair less. A united family, a united society or a united nation is always powerful. The story of the farmer and his quarrelling sons is well known to everyone. The sons could easily break each stick separately. But when the sticks were tied into a bundle, nobody could break the bundle.

We can learn the same lesson from an army. The strength of an army is the strength of all the soldiers acting together as one. Similarly, the success of a hockey team or cricket team is the result of united efforts. We should follow this principle in our personal lives. We should never indulge in quarrel with our friends and relatives.

### **5(b) Pollution**

Pollutants are the key elements or components of pollution which are generally waste materials of different forms. Pollution disturbs our ecosystem and the balance and the balance in the environment. With rise of population and increase in industries, the problem of pollution is becoming more serious. Nowadays, the air, soil and water are polluted. The water of river is no longer suitable for drinking. The air is no longer fit for breathing. Release of industrial waste, mining and deforestation exploits the soil.

Pollution not only affects human beings but also affects the nature, plants, fruits, vegetables, forests, animals etc. It is crucial to control pollution as the nature, wildlife and human life are precious gifts to mankind. We must take steps to reduce pollution.

### **5(c) Benefits of Yoga**

Yoga is one of the most used methods in the mind-body connection. Yoga refers to a type of exercise based on controlled breathing, diet, exercise and a series of physical postures. Yoga is very useful because it helps us to control our mind, contributes to health and works as a stress-reducer. The term 'Yoga' means union. A Yogi's ultimate aim is to attain this union with the eternal self with the help of mental and physical exercise. The entire credit goes to maharshi Patanjali, the founder and father of Yoga.

Yoga is an art which takes into purview the mind, the body and the soul. Today Baba Ramdev is spearheading the Yoga movement to make India and Indians healthy and wise.

### **5(d) The season you like most**

In India we have four seasons—summer, rainy, winter and spring. Each season has some special features. In summer the days and nights are very hot. In the rainy season we get abundant rainfall. The winter is the season of cold. Each season is good in itself.

Different people like different season. Everybody has his own likes and dislikes. Of all the seasons I like the winter season most. There are various reason for it. In winter we get vegetables and fruits in plenty. These are comparatively cheap in this season. We can work hard in this season. Our body does not sweat. We are not easily tired. We can digest our food easily. We put on warm clothes. The sunshine is very pleasant in the morning and afternoon in this season. We find this season the most convenient time for holding picnic in the open air. Other seasons have their usefulness but I think winter gives us greater comfort and pleasure.

### 5(e) Discipline

Discipline is a basic necessity of life. The proper growth of life is impossible if there is no discipline in it. Discipline is necessary in every sphere of life. It is necessary in schools and colleges. Students should be respectful to their teachers. The teacher should show proper respect to the principal. This surely helps in the progress of a institution. Discipline makes life harmonious and useful.

Discipline is a must in the shaping of human character. It trains our mind. Man by temperament does not like restraints. Discipline gives restraint. It fixes spell of work and play. It shows us correcting our paths of life. It teaches us how to discharge our duties. Our unbridled sentiments are controlled by the force of discipline.

Discipline costs nothing but pays rich dividends. It is a key to success in all sphere of life. Its value should never be under-estimated.

6. (a) Cricket is being played by them.  
(b) My book was stolen.  
(c) I am laughed at by him.
7. (a) She went to Delhi last week.  
(b) Columbus discovered America.  
(c) They just finished the work.
8. (a) How did you get into the ticket?  
(b) Please keep on doing it.  
(c) Look at the picture.
9. (a) My mother has been working since five o'clock in the morning.  
(b) If I were a bird I would fly in the sky.  
(c) I saw him sitting in the park.  
(d) We should speak the truth.  
(e) The Ganga should not be polluted.

### 10. Title : Lincoln from Rags to Riches

Abraham Lincoln got presidency from rags. He was a son of a farmer. Primarily he was a wood-cutter. Then he got a job of store-keeper and postmaster. He learnt law. He joined politics. He delivered a famous speech against slavery and was elected as the president of America. (Total words : 128, Words in precis : 43)

11. (I) Jumman had a maternal aunt.  
 (II) Kariman was Jumman's wife.  
 (III) Aunt's wish was anticipated and cheerfully carried out.  
 (IV) Jumman became supremely indifferent after the registration of the deed.
12. (a) (III)  
 (b) (I)  
 (c) (II)  
 (d) (V)  
 (e) (IV)
13. (a) Walt Whitman  
 (b) T.S. Eliot  
 (c) John Keats  
 (d) Kamala Das  
 (e) W.H. Auden

**14. (a) Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe**

John Donne is known as a metaphysical poet. The poet describes the feelings of a lover for his beloved. He shows his dedication and devotion towards his beloved. He says that this life is mortal. Everybody is bound to die. This is the law of the nature. One who meets must depart. We should not feel dejected of this truth but on the other hand we should accept it as the reality of life. The poet passes the essence of his thought that man is mortal but love is immortal. Loving lots who care for each other cannot be parted away. They can overcome any bad chance by joining their strength. Finally the poet gives a message that we should always love everyone around us.

**14. (b)** The poem 'Macavity: The Mystery Cat' is composed by T.S. Eliot. This poem is humorous. The poet describes the mischieves of his cat in a mock-heroic way.

He tells us that this cat Macavity is a tall thin and very clever cat. It is so smart that the poet calls it a hidden paw. When it commits crime, it never leaves behind any sign of crime. So, it is never caught red-handed by anyone. It goes everywhere within our reach but nobody knows its activity. It cheats people. Wherever it goes it tries to steal something. It steals meat away from the meat safe; drink milk and runs away. It is not supposed to be an ordinary criminal but it is a master criminal which cheat both human laws as well as natural laws. It always commits crime but nobody catches it. This is why the poet calls it 'The Mystery Cat'.

**14. (c) An Epitaph**

An Epitaph is a poem composed by Walter de la Mare. He is known for his sensitive concerns with the world of children. This poem is the depiction of the most beautiful lady of the western world. The poet says that nothing is permanent in the world. Everything is temporary. One who is born is to die. Death spares none



consequently the beautiful lady dies one day. Now she is in her tomb. No body now remembers her. Only the poet remembers her. The poet again shows his sense of transitoriness of the world by asking the people that who will remember the lady after the death of the poet. Thus, we see that the poet emphasises the transitoriness of the world.

**14. (d) Fire-Hymn**

The poem 'Fire-Hymn' has been composed by Keki N. Daruwala. Keki N. Daruwala is an Indo Anglian poet. He is a Parsi. In this poem, the poet describes a ghat where dead body is went. One day the poet is wandering with his father nearby a ghat. He sees the red-hot embers still glowing many hours after a dead body has been cremated. He is shocked. Parsi instead of cremating their dead bodies carry it to the "Tower of silence" to put there in. He is horrified to see such cruel act. The poet once twenty five years back had consigned his first child to the flames because the 'tower of silence' was far away from his residence. The poet says that to burn a dead body is an inhuman act. He regrets that he had consigned his child to the fire. He says that he has committed a sin by doing this inhuman cruel act. He asks forgiveness.

15. (a) Bertrand Russell

(b) Germaine Greer

(c) Dr. Zakir Hussain

16. (a) Dr. Radhakrishnan never lost his faith in the essential humanity of man.

(b) In many traditional societies in Africa and India, the biological family is deliberately weakened by enforced abstinence or actual separation of parents.

**17. (a) How Free is the Press**

How Free is the Press is an essay written by Dorothy L. Sayers. Free Press is a watch dog of democracy. In order to understand this essay we have to know the meaning of 'Freedom of Press'. Freedom of Press means free from interference or censorship of the government.

Truly speaking the press is not as free as it should be. Actually press is controlled by two factors the advertisers and the owner of the press. No newspaper dares to go against them. Sometimes a press does not express the public opinion but tries to manufacture it. Sometimes it misrepresents the fact. To my mind press should be completely free in normal times but there should be censorship during emergency and war period.

**17. (b) India Through a Traveller's Eyes**

India through a traveller's Eyes is an extract from 'My Several Worlds' written by Pearl S Buck. Pearl S. Buck was an American by birth but was educated in China. India has been the part of the background of Pearl S. Buck's life. She heard the stories of India and Indians from her family doctor and his wife. She was very eager to see India. She has seen many countries in the world. But she is very

impressed with Indians. Since was an earnest desire to know India and Indians is Pearl's heart. She came to know India and saw the Taj Mahal in the moonlight. She saw the Fatehpur Sikari and Delhi. But she could not understand India and Indians. She met the young intellectual in the cities and the poor peasants in the villages. By talking and listening the youth of the cities and the poor farmers of the country she understood Indians and then she said that India could not be understood by seeing its monument but it can be understood by talking and listening the young intellects in the cities and poor peasants in the villages. This is the proper way to know India. She says that the customs and rituals of India is very impressing. She feels that Indians are restless for their freedom. They plan to achieve their freedom from the slavery of the British rule.

**17. (c) The Artist**

The Artist is a short story composed by the Japanese writer Shiga Naoya. This story expresses the traditional look of teachers and guardians towards the students. The teacher and the guardians think that spending time on things other than studies is only the wastage of time. In this story, Seibi is a twelve years old school going boy. He is keenly interested in polishing gourds. He tried to involve him in polishing gourds whenever he got time. His father did not like it. He told Seibi to sing Namiwabushi ballads. But Seibi tried to continue his hobby in spite of his father's open dislike. When he got time he went to the market and collected gourds of different sizes. One day he bought a five inch gourd from an old woman. This particular gourd appealed him very much. He took it to school and began to polishing it under his desk.

One day he was caught red handed by the ethics teacher. The teacher became very angry with Seibi for neglecting his studies and playing with gourds. The teacher took the gourd with him and following Seibi to his home. The father and mother of Seibi scolded him and broke all the gourds. They told Seibi not to do again. Thus, we see that the teacher and the parents did not care for the interest of the child. This is an injustice to children.

18. (a) Charles Dickens

(b) G.B. Shaw

(c) Milton

(d) Mulk Raj Anand

(e) William Shakespeare

19. This is the age of science, technology and global market economy. The working knowledge of English is very important for Indians in this age. English is the language of computers and Internet. Without its knowledge, India cannot become a developed country.

English has future in this country also because India is economically a rising country. All types of inventions and discoveries are found in English. So, the future of English in Indian is bright.

Or

The period from AD 1150 to 1500 is called the Age of Middle English in the history of English language. The middle English borrowed lots of words from French and Latin. The middle English happened to witness the great vowel shift changing the pronunciation of the English long vowels. The grammar also went under some remarkable changes. The gradual loss of inflections and the fixing of word order are the most important changes during this period. The early literature of this phase was exclusively religious in nature.

20. (a) R.K. Narayan  
(b) Raja Rao  
(c) M.R. Anand  
(d) Anita Desai  
(e) Arundhati Roy

Or

- (I) John Keats  
(II) John Donne  
(III) T.S. Eliot  
(IV) Rupert Brooke  
(V) K.N. Daruwala
-