

प्रश्न-पत्र की योजना

कक्षा – 12

विषय – English Literature (20)

अवधि – 3 घण्टे 15 मिनट

पूर्णांक – 80

1. उद्देश्य हेतु अंकभार –

क्र.सं.	उद्देश्य	अंकभार	प्रतिशत
1.	ज्ञान	15.50	19.38
2.	अवबोध	24.50	30.62
3.	अभिव्यक्ति	26.00	32.50
4.	मौलिकता	14.00	17.50
योग		80	100 %

2. प्रश्नों के प्रकारवार अंकभार –

क्र. सं.	प्रश्नों का प्रकार	प्रश्नों की संख्या	अंक प्रति प्रश्न	कुल अंक प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत प्रश्नों का	संभावित समय minute
1.	वस्तुनिष्ठ	2	06	07.50	08.69	15
2.	अतिलघूत्तरात्मक	9	19	23.75	39.13	45
3.	लघूत्तरात्मक	6	17	21.25	26.10	45
4.	दीर्घउत्तरीय प्रश्न	4	22	27.50	17.39	45
5.	निबंधात्मक	2	16	20.00	08.69	45
योग		23	80	100	100	195

विकल्प योजना : आन्तरिक (निबंधात्मक प्रश्नों में है)

3. विषय वस्तु का अंकभार –

क्र.सं.	विषय वस्तु	अंकभार	प्रतिशत
1	Unseen Passage	8	10.00
2	Unseen Poem	8	10.00
3	Essay	8	10.00
4	Article / Report / Speech	8	10.00
5	Literary Terms	6	07.50
6	Kaleidoscope: Prose & Drama	16	20.00
7	Kaleidoscope: Poem	16	20.00
8	A Tiger For Malgudi	10	12.50
योग		80	100

प्रश्न-पत्र ब्ल्यू प्रिन्ट

कक्षा — 12

विषय :- English Literature

पूर्णांक — 80

क्र. सं.	उद्देश्य इकाई/उप इकाई	ज्ञान					अवबोध					ज्ञानोपयोग/अभिव्यक्ति					कौशल/मौलिकता					योग	
		वस्तुनिष्ठ	अति.लघु	लघु उत्तरात्मक	दीर्घउत्तरीय	निबन्धात्मक	वस्तुनिष्ठ	अति.लघु	लघु उत्तरात्मक	दीर्घउत्तरीय	निबन्धात्मक	वस्तुनिष्ठ	अति.लघु	लघु उत्तरात्मक	दीर्घउत्तरीय	निबन्धात्मक	वस्तुनिष्ठ	अति.लघु	लघु उत्तरात्मक	दीर्घउत्तरीय	निबन्धात्मक		
1	Unseen Passage	1(1)	2(-)				1(-)	2(-)				1(-)	1(-)										8(1)
2	Unseen Poem	1(1)	1(-)				1(-)	2(-)				1(-)	2(-)										8(1)
3	Essay																8(1)						8(1)
4	Article / Report / Speech																				8(1)	8(1)	
5	Literary Terms								6(1)														6(1)
6	Kaleidoscope: Prose & Drama			2(1)	6(1)			6(6)														2(1)	16(9)
7	: Poem		1(1)	1½(1)				1(1)	1½(1)				1(1)		6(1)							4(1)	16(7)
8	A Tiger For Malgudi									4(1)					6(1)								10(2)
		2(2)	4(1)	3½(2)	6(1)		2(-)	11(7)	7½(2)	4(1)		2(-)	4(1)		12(2)	8(1)					6(2)	8(1)	80(23)

विकल्पों की योजना :- प्र.सं. 3,4,5,12,14,20,21,22 व 23 में एक आंतरिक विकल्प है।

नोट:- कोष्ठक में बाहर की संख्या अंकों की तथा भीतर प्रश्नों की द्योतक है।

SENIOR SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2023
ENGLISH LITERATURE (20)

TIME : 3:15 hour

TOTAL : 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES

- 1.Candidate must write first his/ her Roll number on the question paper compulsory.
- 2.All the questions are compulsory.
- 3.Write the answer to each question in the given answer book only.
- 4.For question having more than one part, the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
- 5.If there is any error/difference/contradiction in Hindi & English versions of the question paper, the question of Hindi versions should be treated valid.

Model Paper 2023
ENGLISH LITERATURE

TIME: 3 Hours 15 minutes

Class XII

MM. 80

SECTION-A

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

i. Money came into existence to answer a need of mankind, but this need did not arise until civilization had grown beyond its earliest stages: Primitive man lived by hunting, each hunting only for himself, and his family or tribe. At such a stage when strangers were avoided or driven away, money and even trade were unnecessary. Later, when he had learnt to domesticate wild animals, man lived a nomadic and Pastoral life, constantly wandering as he drove his flocks and herds to new pastures. As the road to wealth. was then the possession of beasts, money, in its modern form was still not necessary, although the beasts themselves were a form of money. It would suit, what few craftsmen there were to be paid for their wares in cattle and farmers and herdsmen to pay in that way.

2. When human communities began to settle down and cultivate the land, instead of wandering over it with their flocks and herds, the division of labor increased and people specialized in crafts and trades. Most men specialized in growing or producing something of which only a very small portion was necessary for their own wants. So they had to get rid of their surplus. In exchange for it, they wanted something which would give them the power to choose what they wanted from the surpluses of other people. A few transactions might take place in straight forward exchange or barter, but only certain things could be treated in this way. It was unlikely for instance, that a shoe maker needing supplies of corns for his family from time to time would always find that the farmer would take shoes in exchange. It would be more convenient, if there were some other object that would always be useful to both the shoe-maker and the farmer.

3. Once the people have agreed what this other object is to be and once they are prepared always to accept it as offer it in payment, then we have money in its primitive form It is the go-between in all business transactions as as the economists say a medium of exchange. We have seen that in the pastoral stage of human history, cattle themselves were this generally acceptable commodity; it is therefore not strange that the Latin word for money, 'pecunia' comes from a similar Latin word 'pecus' meaning cattle. in modern English we still use the adjectives, 'pecuniary' meaning, concerned with money, and 'impecunious' meaning having no money.

4. The trouble about the cattle is that they may become diseased, are easily driven away while their owners are asleep, require a lot of land on which to graze and cannot easily be subdivided without being killed and so losing their value. The precious metals such as gold and silver do not suffer from any of these disadvantages. It can be buried and hidden away easily. It does not rust or lose weight through storage; it can be weighed out into quite small quantities without loss of value. Even some modern communities have used the precious metals by weight as their standard money, although they have used coins for pocket money and small change. For many years the standard money of China was the 'tael' which was not a coin, but weight of silver, the dollar and the cash were used for small change and minor transactions.

Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the following:

(i) Money did not come into existence until: 1

- (A) mining was developed
- (B) Civilization reached its height of development
- (C) Civilization had grown beyond its earliest stages,
- (D) Civilization had grown beyond agricultural age.

(ii) When human civilization (societies) began to settle down and cultivate the land the division of labour increased and people specialized in: 1

- (A) dairy farming (B) crafts and trades.
- (C) industries and trade (D) wearing clothes and making shoes.

(iii) For many years the standard money of China was the 'tael' which was: 1

- (A) a coin of silver (B) not a coin but a weight of silver.
- (C) used for minor transactions. (D) not a coin but a weight of Gold.

(iv) What necessitated the people to think of having a common medium of exchange? 1

(v) Why is it necessary for the government to mint coins? 1

(vi) It was unlikely that a shoemaker needing supplies of corn would always find that the farmer 1

Find words from the passage which mean the following :

(viii) Very early (para 1)

1

(viii) business dealing (para 3)

1

2. Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The Smith, a mighty man is he ;
with large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms.
Are strong as iron bands.
His hair is crisp and black and long
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whatever he can;
And looks the whole world in the face,.
For he owes not any man'
Week in week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slows,
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
when the evening sun is low.

Read the poem carefully and answer the following choosing the most appropriate option from those given below:

(i) The village smith has :

1

(A) large and strong hands

(B) large and week hands

(C) large and hard hands

(D) large and muscular hands

(ii) His face is:

1

(A) brown

(B) white

(C) black

(D) pale

(iii) Like a sexton ringing, device is used:

1

(A) simile

(B) metaphor

(C) Alliteration

(D) pun

(iv) How does the black smith look like?

1

- (v) What is the source of livelihood of black smith? 1
- (vi) What is the meaning of "Brawny" 1
- (vii) You can hear his bellows blow. Explain . 1
- (viii) Find the similar word of the following, from the poem : 1
- muscular

SECTION-B

3. Write an essay in about 150-200 words. on any one of the following topics: 8

Mobile Addiction.

OR

Role of Women in Society

4. You are Radhika / Rishabh studying in Class 12th in Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Pratap Nagar. Prepare a speech to be delivered in the morning assembly in about 150-200 words on the topic:

8

'Importance of Yoga in Student's' Life.

OR

You are Archana / Archit of Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Ramnagar, Udaipur. Write an article for your school magazine in 150-200 words, on the causes of the stress in the modern generation suggesting suitable solutions.

SECTION-C

5. Write any 3- literary terms in about 40-50 words 3x2 =6

- (i) Metaphysical Poetry. (ii) Impressionism
(iii) Interior Monologue (iv) Indo Anglian Literature.

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The arguments are also, often enough, quite substantive. For example, the famous "Bhagavad Geeta," which is one small section of the Mahabharata presents a tussle between two contrary

moral positions - Krishna's emphasis on doing one's duty, on one side, and Arjuna's focus on avoiding bad consequences (and generating good ones), on the other. The debate occurs on the eve of the great war that is a central event in the Mahabharata. Watching the two armies ready for war, profound doubts about the correctness of what they are doing, are raised by Arjun, the peerless and invincible warrior in the army of the just and honourable royal family (the Pandavas) who are about to fight the unjust usurpers (the Kauravas).

6. What are the two contrary morals in the Bhagavada Geeta ? 1
7. When did this debate between Krishna and Arjuna take place? 1
8. Who is Arjuna? 1
9. What does Krishna emphasis? 1
10. What is a central event in the Mahabharata? 1
11. Who were the fighters in the Mahabharata? 1

Answer the following question in about 80-100 words

12. Why do you think Dr. Margolin had the curious experience at the wedding half? 6

OR

Give the central idea of the story, 'One Centimetre'.

Answer any two of following questions in about 40-50 words :

2x2 =4

13. What warnings does the mother give to Prakriti for chanting the spell ?
14. Write the character sketch of Manjula.

OR

What is the new birth for Prabriti?

Read the given extract of the poem and answer the questions that follow:

For when as each thing bad thou has entomb'd,

And last of all, thy greedy self consumed, Then long Eternity stall greet our bliss with an individual kiss.

15. When will the greed and Time come to an end? 1½
16. What will happen when Time has consumed every bad thing ? 1½
17. Explain the meaning of 'entombed'. 1
18. What is the theme of above extract? 1

19. What is the meaning of "Eternity?"

1

OR

And mutual fear brings peace,
Till the selfish loves increase;
Then Cruelty knits a snare,
And spreads his baits with care.

What brings peace ?

How does cruelty spread in the society?

What is the device, used in cruelty ?

What is the effect of cruelty?

Who is the poet of above extract?

What does 'his' refer to in the last line of the extract ?

Answer the following question in about 80-100 words.

20. What is the contrast between the liveliness of swans and human life ?

[The Wild Swans at Coole]

6

OR

What is a vision in a dream in the poem Kubla Khan ?

Answer the following questions in about 50 words.

21. How does Blake equalize God and Man?

4

OR

How does Milton take inspiration from, Shakespear's writings?

Answer the following question in about 100 words:

22. Write the cause in detail about the Hermit to be called hero in 'A Tiger for Malgudi ;

OR

Describe the end of the tiger's family.

4

23. Which is the character whose fall and uplift has been mentioned in "A Tiger for Malgudi?" 6

OR

" If you brood on your improvements rather than your shortcomings, you will be happier?" Who said this and why, in "A Tiger for Malgudi ?"