

Roll No. 

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**Subject Code No. : 202**

**CLASS : 12th**

**Q. P. Code : 1**

**ENGLISH (Core)**  
**(For all Groups I, II & III)**  
**ACADEMIC/OPEN**  
**SEMESTER – I (Objective Type)**  
**Evening Session**  
(Only for Re-appear Candidates)

*Time allowed : 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours ]*

*[ Maximum Marks : 90*

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- *This Question Paper contains 90 multiple choice questions carrying **one** mark each. **All the questions are compulsory.***
  - *Use **Black/Blue** ball point pen only to write details/mark answers on the answer sheet.*
  - *Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are **24** in number and it contains **90** questions.*
  - *The **Subject Code No.** and the **Question Paper Code** on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the O. M. R. Sheet.*
  - *Illegible answers or answer with cutting and overwriting will be cancelled.*
  - *From the given **4** alternatives (A), (B), (C) and (D) the candidate has to select **only one most appropriate alternative** for each question.*
  - *The candidate should fill his/her Roll No. with figures in the appropriate circles of the O. M. R. Sheet.*
  - *Candidate must write their Roll No. on the question paper.*
  - *Before answering the question, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard will be entertained after examination.***

**202/1**

**P. T. O.**

**Important Notes :**

*This paper is divided into two Sections 'A' and 'B'. All the questions in both the Sections are compulsory.*

**Remember :** *You have to darken only ONE of the four answers i.e. 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D'.*

**SECTION – A : READING**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :** [ Q. No. 1 to Q. No. 15 ]

Though many rules and customs restricted an orthodox Hindu woman's life until very recent times, the position of women in ancient India was free and emancipated. Women in ancient India used to be well-educated and were considered respected members of society. A wife shared all her husband's privileges and was his companion and helpmate in his activities. The freedom for women continued even after the Vedic age and it is only when we reach the time of Manu that we find women regarded as chattels, whose place is nowhere but in the home, though even he allows that there they are like goddesses. 'Where women are honoured, there the gods are pleased.' But Manu's attitude is summed up in the following quotation, 'A woman's father protects her in childhood, her husband protects her in youth and her sons protect her in old age; she is never fit for independence.'

Why women lost their high position is not quite clear, nor why Manu depreciated them; but perhaps one of the reasons may have been the fact that when the Aryans first came to India, it was not essential to be specifically trained in order to take part in sacrifices and religious ceremonies. We hear of women like Gosha and Lopamudra who were skilled in composing hymns and in philosophical discussions. Later, when years of study in learning the Vedas were required of a

priest, women were necessarily excluded because their household duties left them no time to prosecute Vedantic studies. Whatever be the cause, gradually women were deprived of rights and given a status inferior to that of man.

The Vedic wife was supreme in her household and free to do what she liked. In richer houses, there were separate apartments for ladies, where they met, sewed and chatted. A woman could sing and play on the Veena and dance especially on festive occasions. Some could also probably read and write. Early marriage was not the practice, and girls were able to choose their own husbands when they came to years of discretion.

1. What was the position of women in ancient India
  - (A) They were free and emancipated
  - (B) They were well educated and respected
  - (C) They had equal rights with their husbands
  - (D) All of the above
  
2. In ancient times, a wife was considered
  - (A) her husband's slave      (B) her husband's servant
  - (C) her husband's helpmate      (D) her husband's goddess
  
3. In the Vedic period, women were
  - (A) not free      (B) not respected
  - (C) mere chattels      (D) were free like men
  
4. In the times of Manu, women
  - (A) were free and emancipated
  - (B) were considered man's helpmate
  - (C) were regarded as mere chattels
  - (D) were well-educated and respected

5. What was Manu's attitude towards women
- (A) He didn't think them fit for independence
  - (B) He didn't think them worthy of a husband's protection
  - (C) He didn't think them worthy of a son's protection
  - (D) He didn't think them worthy of their parents' protection
6. Why were women excluded from Vedantic studies
- (A) Because they were considered inferior to men
  - (B) Because they didn't have the intelligence for such studies
  - (C) Because they have very little time left from their household duties
  - (D) Because they were against the study of the Vedas
7. After the coming of the Aryans, women were gradually
- (A) deprived of their rights
  - (B) given a status inferior to that of men
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) above
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
8. The position of women suffered a setback
- (A) in the Vedic period
  - (B) in ancient times
  - (C) before the coming of Aryans
  - (D) after the coming of Aryans
9. It was who ..... depreciated women.
- (A) Gosha
  - (B) Lopamudra
  - (C) Manu
  - (D) None of the above

10. The Vedic wife was
- (A) supreme in her household
  - (B) free to do what she liked
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) above
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
11. Early marriage was *not* the practice
- (A) in the British period
  - (B) in the Muslim period
  - (C) in the Vedic period
  - (D) in the Mahabharata period
12. In the Vedic period, girls had the freedom
- (A) to sing and dance
  - (B) to read and write
  - (C) to choose their own husbands
  - (D) All of the above
13. The word 'privileges' means
- (A) special duties                      (B) special rights
  - (C) special responsibilities      (D) special qualities
14. What is meant by 'Orthodox'
- (A) not believing in old beliefs and practices
  - (B) following old beliefs and practices
  - (C) very modern in one's thoughts and beliefs
  - (D) not believing in superstitions or traditions

15. The word 'emancipated' means
- (A) free from restrictions      (B) imprisoned  
(C) enslaved                      (D) charmed

*Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :* [ Q. No. 16 to Q. No. 30 ]

Rights and duties are the two sides of the same coin. One can't exist without the other. Duties without rights are mere slavery. Similarly, rights without duties amount to lawlessness. In any civilized society, rights and duties must go side by side.

But in today's world everybody talks much about his rights. There is a great hue and cry if our rights are infringed. But nobody seems to bother much about his duties. That is why there is great unrest in our present-day life. Actually duties come first, and rights afterwards. Many a time one man's right is another man's duty and vice-versa. For example, every man has the right to have an undisturbed sleep. So it becomes the duty of his neighbour not to tune his radio at too high a pitch. If we want to enjoy our rights, we should act in such a way that the rights of others are not trespassed. It can happen only if we take due account of our duties also. In short, rights and duties are complementary things and not contradictory.

It is difficult to agree on which rights should be guaranteed to a citizen. For example, does a child have the right to be educated in his/her mother tongue ? Some enthusiasts may say, "certainly". But others may say that while everyone must have a right to education, the government should not be forced to spend money to employ special teachers for the language of every group and community. Take another example. Does every adult have a right to job ? Some will say, 'yes', others will disagree and

say that this is a privilege, not a right. They say that in these days of population explosion, it is not possible for any government to ensure full employment.

There can be disagreement on such controversial issues, but there can be no disagreement on such things as the freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear. Every nation worth the name must ensure those rights for her citizens.

- 16.** What are the two sides of the same coin
- (A) Rights and duties
  - (B) Society and civilization
  - (C) Slavery and lawlessness
  - (D) None of the above
- 17.** What do rights without duties amount to
- (A) Slavery
  - (B) Discipline
  - (C) Lawlessness
  - (D) Independence
- 18.** What do duties without rights amount to
- (A) Slavery
  - (B) Lawlessness
  - (C) Discipline
  - (D) Progress
- 19.** What is the position in a civilized society with respect to rights and duties
- (A) Rights are more important than duties
  - (B) Duties are more important than rights
  - (C) Rights and duties go side by side
  - (D) Both rights and duties are unimportant

20. What is our reaction when our rights are infringed
- (A) We give up our rights
  - (B) We start doing our duties
  - (C) We make a great hue and cry
  - (D) We don't raise any objection
21. What should we do if we want to enjoy our rights
- (A) We should disregard the rights of others
  - (B) We should assert our rights
  - (C) We should ignore our duties
  - (D) We should act in such a way that the rights of others are not trespassed
22. Why should we not tune our radio at too high a pitch
- (A) Because it can disturb us in our sleep
  - (B) Because it is not our right to do so
  - (C) Because our neighbour too has a radio
  - (D) Because our neighbour has the right to have an undisturbed sleep
23. Which of the following statements is correct
- (A) Rights and duties are complementary
  - (B) Rights and duties are contradictory
  - (C) Rights come before duties
  - (D) Duties are not important

- 24.** What is difficult to agree on
- (A) Whether a citizen should have any rights
  - (B) Whether a citizen should do his or her duty
  - (C) Which rights should be guaranteed to a citizen
  - (D) Whether rights and duties should go side by side
- 25.** What rights should every citizen have
- (A) The right to freedom of speech
  - (B) The right to freedom of religion
  - (C) The right to freedom from want and fear
  - (D) All of the above
- 26.** A civilized person cares
- (A) more for his rights than his duties
  - (B) more for his duties than his rights
  - (C) more for his own rights than the rights of his neighbour
  - (D) more for his domestic duties than his official duties
- 27.** Why is there great unrest in the present-day life
- (A) Because rights and duties go side by side
  - (B) Because duties come before rights
  - (C) Because nobody bothers about his rights
  - (D) Because nobody seems to bother much about his duties

28. What is meant by '*Vice Versa*'
- (A) Etcetera, etcetera
  - (B) For example
  - (C) In the opposite way to what just has been said
  - (D) In a way that has been agreed to by all
29. What is meant by 'contradictory'
- (A) favourable
  - (B) supporting
  - (C) helpful
  - (D) conflicting or contrary
30. What is meant by 'infringed'
- (A) Special duty
  - (B) Convenience
  - (C) Special right
  - (D) Violated or encroached upon

**SECTION – B : TEXT BOOKS**

*Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :* [ Q. No. 31 to Q. No. 36 ]

We may go back even further into antiquity and still find strange coincidences between the legends of India and the legends of the West, without as yet being able to say how they travelled, whether from East to West or from West to East. That at the time of Solomon, there was a channel of communication open between India and Syria and Palestine is established beyond doubt. I believe by certain Sanskrit words which occur in the Bible as names of articles of export

from Ophir, articles such as ivory, apes, peacocks and sandal wood, which taken together could not have been exported from any country but India. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the commercial intercourse between India, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean was ever completely interrupted, even at the time when the Book of Kings is supposed to have been written.

- 31.** From which lesson has this extract been taken
- (A) The Price of Flowers
  - (B) What India Can Teach Us
  - (C) The Awakening of Women
  - (D) The Andaman Islands
- 32.** What do we find when we go back into antiquity
- (A) There were strange coincidences between the legends of India and the legends of the West
  - (B) There was no coincidence between them
  - (C) There was rare coincidence between them
  - (D) None of the above
- 33.** When was a channel of communication open between India and Syria
- (A) At the time of Aristotle
  - (B) At the time of Solomon
  - (C) At the time of Alexander
  - (D) At the time of Plato

34. The names of articles of export from Ophir occurring in the Bible owe their origin to
- (A) Hindi (B) English  
(C) Sanskrit (D) Latin
35. What were the articles exported from India
- (A) Ivory (B) Peacocks  
(C) Sandalwood (D) All of the above
36. What is 'The Book of Kings'
- (A) The Geeta (B) The Bible  
(C) The Ramayana (D) The Quran

*Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :* [ Q. No. 37 to Q. No. 40 ]

*So, I have learnt many things, son,  
I have learned to wear many faces'  
Like dresses – homeface,  
Officeface, streetface, hostface,  
Cocktailface, with all their conforming smiles  
Like a fixed portrait smile.*

37. Name the poem from which these lines have been taken
- (A) The Noble Nature  
(B) The Man He Killed  
(C) Once Upon A Time  
(D) Written in Early Spring

- 38.** What has the poet learnt
- (A) Smiling artificially
  - (B) Making false expressions on the face
  - (C) Hypocrisy
  - (D) All of the above
- 39.** By 'wearing faces' the poet means
- (A) putting on different masks
  - (B) painting faces
  - (C) making false expressions on the face
  - (D) None of the above
- 40.** The poet puts on ..... while welcoming guests at his home.
- (A) Officeface
  - (B) Cocktailface
  - (C) Homeface
  - (D) Hostface
- 41.** What did Maggie ask the cashier
- (A) If the narrator was an Englishman
  - (B) If the narrator was an Indian
  - (C) If the narrator was an African
  - (D) If the narrator was an Australian
- 42.** When did Maggie come to the restaurant
- (A) Daily
  - (B) Only on Saturdays
  - (C) On the first of every month
  - (D) Only on Sundays

- 43.** What happened to Mrs. Clifford when she learned that Frank was alive and well
- (A) She was filled with sorrow
  - (B) She was filled with pain
  - (C) She shouted with joy
  - (D) She blessed Mr. Gupta
- 44.** What information did the narrator get about Frank
- (A) He was dead
  - (B) He was fighting on the China border
  - (C) He was fighting on the North-West Frontier
  - (D) None of the above
- 45.** Who gave Frank a ring
- (A) A Yogi
  - (B) His friend
  - (C) His fiancée
  - (D) His mother
- 46.** Where was Frank buried in India
- (A) At Fort Monroe
  - (B) At Red Fort
  - (C) At the fort of Gwalior
  - (D) None of the above
- 47.** What has helped to change the status of women
- (A) Raising of the age of consent for marriage
  - (B) Prevention of the dedication of women to temple services
  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

- 48.** What rights have been provided by law to women
- (A) Right to independent property
  - (B) Right to freedom of marriage
  - (C) Right to education and employment
  - (D) All of the above
- 49.** What were the activities connected with the Non-cooperation Movement
- (A) Picketing liquor shops
  - (B) Boycotting of foreign cloth
  - (C) Undertaking civil disobedience
  - (D) All of the above
- 50.** Why did Gandhiji call women the main support of his movement
- (A) Women took part in his movement very passionately
  - (B) They became literate because of his movement
  - (C) They were indifferent to his movement
  - (D) They criticised his movement very passionately
- 51.** What work was near to Gandhiji's heart
- (A) Rehabilitation of villagers
  - (B) Rehabilitation of the poor
  - (C) Rehabilitation of orphans
  - (D) Rehabilitation of widows

- 52.** Why was the movement for the emancipation of women slow
- (A) The popular opinion did not favour it
  - (B) The people did not like Brahmo Samaj
  - (C) The women themselves were against it
  - (D) All of the above
- 53.** What does the author mean by 'Aryavarta'
- (A) India
  - (B) Egypt
  - (C) Germany
  - (D) China
- 54.** Who should know more about India
- (A) The Indians themselves
  - (B) The Europeans
  - (C) The Africans
  - (D) The Americans
- 55.** Who was an important Buddhist monarch of India
- (A) Akbar, the great
  - (B) Ashoka, the great
  - (C) Alexander, the great
  - (D) Chandragupt Maurya
- 56.** Who was Warren Hastings
- (A) Governor-General of India
  - (B) President of India
  - (C) King of Britain
  - (D) Prime Minister of India

- 57.** Where can we pursue the study of the history of religion in the best possible way
- (A) England                      (B) Burma  
(C) India                          (D) China
- 58.** Who was Hooker
- (A) A botanist  
(B) Governor-General of India  
(C) A zoologist  
(D) An archaeologist
- 59.** How did the convicts go to the Presidency Jail
- (A) By bus                          (B) By car  
(C) By hackney-carriages      (D) By taxi
- 60.** Where did the jail authorities keep the convicts
- (A) In jail guest house          (B) At jailor's residence  
(C) In a hotel                      (D) In barracks
- 61.** What was the name of the convict-ship
- (A) Vikrant                          (B) Vikram  
(C) Maharaja                      (D) Concord
- 62.** How many cells are there in every block of the Silver Jail
- (A) About hundred              (B) Forty or fifty  
(C) Ten or fifteen                (D) Five or six

- 63.** Who gave the police Harnam Singh's real address
- (A) Scotland Yard
  - (B) Hong Kong Police
  - (C) Interpol
  - (D) None of the above
- 64.** How did Mr. Berrie regard himself
- (A) A social reformer
  - (B) An emperor of the jail
  - (C) Both (A) & (B)
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
- 65.** Why is a Lily called fairer in May
- (A) It blossoms in May
  - (B) It falls in May
  - (C) It is a bud in May
  - (D) None of the above
- 66.** Why does the poet prefer a Lily to an Oak
- (A) It has a short span of life
  - (B) It spreads beauty and joy
  - (C) It falls in a single day
  - (D) None of the above

- 67.** What are the 'fair works' of Nature
- (A) Various plants
  - (B) Colourful flowers
  - (C) Sweet singing birds
  - (D) Various beautiful objects in the world of Nature
- 68.** According to Wordsworth, what is the cause of all the sorrows of man
- (A) Man has separated himself from Nature
  - (B) He has started living an artificial life
  - (C) He is harming Nature
  - (D) All of the above
- 69.** How does the poet really feel when he uses the expression, 'It's nice been talking to you'
- (A) Very happy
  - (B) Excited
  - (C) Bored
  - (D) None of the above
- 70.** Why does the poet call war 'quaint and curious'
- (A) Because soldiers become beast-like
  - (B) Because man kills his fellow beings
  - (C) Because it is destructive
  - (D) None of the above

- 71.** What were the narrator and his friends discussing at Dabney's
- (A) Politics (B) Supernatural  
(C) Philosophy (D) None of the above
- 72.** Who is the writer of the story, 'The Face On The Wall'
- (A) M. K. Gandhi (B) Pearl Buck  
(C) E. V. Lucas (D) Dr. Karan Singh
- 73.** When Mr. Ormond Wall met with a serious accident, the face on the wall
- (A) disappeared (B) became dull  
(C) grew larger (D) remained the same
- 74.** What was the third remarkable thing about the narrator's story
- (A) It was his personal  
(B) It was a real story  
(C) It was supernatural  
(D) The narrator had made it up half an hour before
- 75.** Why did Tolstoy farm not have qualified Indian teachers
- (A) Qualified Indian teachers were very rare  
(B) Nobody was ready to work at a distant place on a small salary  
(C) Gandhiji didn't think it necessary to employ  
(D) All of the above

76. What did Gandhiji learn from Mr. Kallenbach
- (A) The art of shoe-making
  - (B) Carpentry
  - (C) Gardening
  - (D) None of the above
77. According to Gandhiji, children learn more from their
- (A) books
  - (B) teachers
  - (C) eyes and ears
  - (D) None of the above
78. Gandhiji felt that the true text-book for the pupil is his
- (A) father
  - (B) mother
  - (C) teacher
  - (D) None of the above
79. Who was Mrs. Wang
- (A) An old woman
  - (B) A widow
  - (C) Little Pig's grandmother
  - (D) All of the above
80. Mrs. Wang was very much worried when she learnt that her husband lay in
- (A) heaven
  - (B) hell
  - (C) purgatory
  - (D) None of the above

81. Who wanted to stab the wounded Japanese soldier
- (A) Mrs. Wang                      (B) Little Pig  
(C) Pao An                          (D) A Chinese soldier
82. Why did Mrs. Wang eventually call the river saying, "Come on, you old demon"
- (A) She had seen many Japanese soldiers coming towards her village  
(B) She wanted to kill the enemy  
(C) She wanted to save her people  
(D) All of the above
83. Which one is *not* a feature of our Constitution
- (A) Justice                          (B) Casteism  
(C) Liberty                          (D) Equality
84. The youth can prove a source of great power for the nation because they have in them immense
- (A) anxiety                          (B) energy  
(C) restlessness                      (D) emotion
85. What is secularism
- (A) Equal treatment to all religions  
(B) Special treatment to one religion  
(C) A country with one religion  
(D) A country with many religions

- 86.** What did Shri Aurobindo Ghosh advise the youth of the nation
- (A) To sacrifice everything for the service of the nation
  - (B) To become patriots in the deeper sense of the word
  - (C) To develop themselves intellectually and spiritually
  - (D) None of the above
- 87.** Who was Robert Baldwin
- (A) A judge
  - (B) A police officer
  - (C) The owner of a bank
  - (D) An officer in the bank
- 88.** Who had played a fraud with the bank
- (A) Robert Baldwin
  - (B) Mr. Marshall
  - (C) Mr. John Gresham
  - (D) John Baldwin
- 89.** Baldwin then disclosed that for saying 'I don't remember' John Gresham had offered him
- (A) One hundred dollars
  - (B) One thousand dollars
  - (C) One hundred thousand dollars
  - (D) Five thousand dollars

- 90.** Baldwin is rewarded for his honesty when .....  
offers Baldwin a position in his bank.
- (A) Mr. Marshall
  - (B) Gresham
  - (C) Mr. Donovan
  - (D) John

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