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# ENGLISH

**N-302**

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*Based on*

**N.I.O.S. Class – XII**  
National Institute of Open Schooling

*By : A Panel of Educationists*



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Solved  
Sample Question  
Papers**

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# Solved Sample Papers - 1

Based on NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling)

## ENGLISH - XII

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

**Note:** (i) This Question Paper consists of two sections, viz., 'A' and 'B'.

(ii) All the questions from Section 'A' are compulsory.

(iii) Section 'B' has two options. Candidates are required to attempt questions from one option only.

(iv) Marks are indicated against each question.

**Q. 1. Answer the following questions:**

(a) Why did Gerrard succeed in getting rid of the intruder and entrapped the intruder in his own trap?

(If I were You)

**Ans. Ref.** See Chapter-12, Page No. 122, Q. No. 23.

(b) How did Dr. Benson realise that his suspicion about Evans was baseless?

(A Case of Suspicion)

**Ans. Ref.** See Chapter-8, Page No. 71, Q. No. 12, 13, 14 and 15.

**Q. 2. Read the following extract from the prescribed poems and answer the questions that follow:**

What is this life if full of care?

We have no time to stand and stare?

No time to stand beneath the boughs.

And stare as long as sheep or cows.

(a) In what way do the human beings behave with regard to the behaviour towards nature compared to behaviour of animals?

**Ans. Ref.** See Chapter-2, Page No. 12, Q. No. 1 (Discussion).

(b) What does the expression 'stare as long as some animals do' mean?

**Ans.** It means looking at the beauties of nature and enjoying them as animals do.

(c) To what feelings of human beings does the poet refer in this extract?

**Ans. Ref.** See Chapter-2, Page No. 14, Q. No. 1.

OR

The peasants came like the swarms of flies

And buzzed the name of God a hundred

Time to paralyse the evil one

With candles and lanterns.

(a) What shows that the villagers had sympathy for the sufferings of infamous people?

**Ans.** Because they come in large numbers and they tried to search Scorpion with the help of lanterns and candles.

(b) Why did the peasants say the name of God a hundred time?

**Ans.** They buzzed the name of the God to make the poison left by the Scorpion ineffective.

(c) How did the people of the village show that they were there to share the victim's sufferings?

**Ans.** They tried to search the Scorpion with the help of lanterns and candles trying to get shadow of the Scorpion on the mud walls, but they couldn't find it. They kept quiet for a while.

**Q. 3. Answer the following questions :**

(a) Aradhana was hurt at the realization that she was an adopted child. Why did she feel so?

(I Must Know the Truth)

**Ans. Ref.** See Chapter-16, Page No. 161, Intext Question 3, Q. No. 3, 5 and Page No. 163, Q. No. 9 and 12.

(b) How did Bholi react to Bishamber, the groom's demand for additional dowry at the last moment? How do you react to both the situations?

(Bholi)

**Ans. Ref.** See Chapter-25, Page No. 244, Q. No. 19, 20 and Page No. 245, Q. No. 24.

I will also act in the same way as Bholi if this situation arises in front of me.

(c) What did Sunil Gavaskar mean to say that cricket is in my blood? (My First Steps)

**Ans. Ref.** See Chapter-1, Page No. 6, Q. No. 6.

(d) What two points of difference were pointed out by Rahul, in his letter to his father, in modern and conventional education system followed by the modern youth?

(Father, Dear Father)

**Ans. Ref.** See Chapter-4, Page No. 29, Intext Question 2, Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 1(a) (Overall Questions) and Page No. 30, Q. No. 4.

**Q. 4. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

(a) In the tumult and confusion of our time, we stand facing forward to the future and backwards to the past, being pulled in both directions. How can we resolve this conflict and evolve a structure for living which fulfils our material needs and at the

same time sustains our mind and spirit? What new ideas or old ideals, varied and adapted to the new world, can be placed before our people, and how can we galvanize the people into weakness and action? Change is essential but continuity is also necessary. The future has to be built on the foundations laid into the past and in the present. To deny the past and break with it completely is to uproot ourselves and sapless, dry up.

(i) In the modern world what is the conflict of ideology?

Ans. In the modern world in the tumult and confusion we stand facing forward to the future and backwards to the past and we being pulled to both the directions.

(ii) What is the suggestion to resolve the conflict?

Ans. We resolve this conflict and evolve a structure for living which fulfils our material needs and at the same time sustains our mind and spirit?

(iii) What is the suggestion to face changes?

Ans. Change is essential but continuity is also necessary. The future has to be built on the foundations laid into the past and in the present.

(iv) Which words used in the passage mean similar to:

(a) Wordly (Physical needs)

Ans. material needs.

(b) to motivate people to do better

Ans. Galvanize.

OR

The buzzword today is clean energy-something that we can reap from nature. And, the search has led man to the sun (solar), the wind, the tides (tidal), water (hydro) and even biogas. The good news is that we in India, have reasons to be proud. Not only do we have the world's only Ministry for Renewable Energy sources, but we are also, the world's fifth largest producer of wind energy.

'Wind energy' is derived through a process where wind is used to generate mechanical power or electricity. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into the mechanical power.

(i) What is the source of clean energy that everyone is hoping to get?

Ans. The nature is the source of clean energy that everyone is hoping to get.

(ii) What two major sources of clean energy have been mentioned by the writer?

Ans. The major sources of clean energy are been sun, wind, tides and water.

(iii) (a) What mechanical sources are used to generate energy?

Ans. 'Wind energy' is derived through a process where wind is used to generate mechanical power or electricity.

(b) What technical word has been used for energy obtained in such a manner?

Ans. Kinetic Energy.

(iv) Which words used in the passage mean similar to:

(a) an expression that has become fashionable in a group of people.

Ans. Buzzword.

(b) to make or taken from something.

Ans. Derived.

(b) Although in my case there was an obstacle that seemed unsurmountable father was determined to try everything. He read all available literature on blindness. He learnt that all India's blind people had turned to begging for their livelihood or had become owners of *pan* and *biri* shops and spent their days in rolling *muts* and *condiments* in a betel leaf or tobacco in a cigarette paper. He was determined that this was not going to happen to his son, and he started corresponding with many of the prominent educational authorities asking for their advice. The replies were not very optimistic. Very often the educational facilities were very limited and schools became semi-asylums.

(i) What was the ailment that the writer was suffering for a long time?

Ans. The writer was suffering from the blindness for a long time.

(ii) Why did the writer's father study literature related to blind's education?

Ans. Father was determined to try everything. He read all available literature on blindness. He learnt that all India's blind people had turned to begging for their livelihood.

(iii) What did the writer's father not like the routine type of education for his son?

Ans. He started corresponding with many of the prominent educational authorities asking for their advice. The replies were not very optimistic. Very often the educational facilities were very limited and schools became semi-asylums.

(iv) Which expressions/words used in the passage mean similar to:

(a) something (problem) which cannot be won/defeated/overcome.

Ans. Unsurmountable.

(b) hopeful/promising hope.

Ans. Optimistic.

OR

A low grunt resounded from the top of the cutting. In a second Baldeo was awake, all his senses alert. Only a tiger could emit such a sound.

There was no shelter for Baldeo, but he grasped his axe firmly and tensed his body, trying to make out the direction from which the animal was approaching. For some time there was only silence. Even the usual jungle noise seemed to have ceased altogether. Then a thump and the rattle of small stones announced that the tiger had sprung into the cutting.

(i) What listening sound had cautioned Baldeo about the arrival of the tiger into the cutting?

# **Sample Preview of The Chapter**

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# ENGLISH

## My First Steps

1

### INTRODUCTION

It is an excerpt of autobiography of the famous former cricketer Sunil Gavaskar. He was born on 10th July 1949. On the very first day of his birth, he had faced a horrible situation. On the very first day, his uncle “Nan- Kaka” (Mr. Narayanan Masurekar) noticed a small hole near the top of his (Sunil's) left ear lobe which was not there on the second day. It resulted in the search of every child of the hospital. Sunil was found sleeping calmly and unaware about the happenings of the world, beside a fisherwoman. It was all by mid-wives mistaking while she was giving bath to infants. Otherwise he would be in fisherman's house. Sunil does not know anything about the baby who was replaced by mistake. Also he doesn't know that whether the fisherman's child has an interest for cricket or not but Sunil work that if he (fisherman's boy) read his book, he would start liking Sunil Gavaskar much. Sunil had cricket in his blood. His father was a good club cricketer and a keen student of game. His uncle Madhav Mantri also played for India in four official tests. His mother used to encourage him and used to play 'daily match' with a tennis ball in the small gallery of their house. Once Sunil got frightened as while playing one day, the ball hit his mother's nose and it started bleeding. But his mother washed her face

and as the bleeding stopped, she again started playing. Sunil loved to go to his uncle's house and liked to take out his India Test pullovers. Once he asked for one from his uncle, his uncle refused him to give that and taught him to sweat and earn India 'colours'. He also taught him that 'There is no short-cut to the top'. Sunil was also fond of the souvenirs, large number of trophies and above all the stump bearing autographs of 1952 India and England teams. From the childhood Sunil wanted to be a batsman and whenever he used to get 'out' while playing with his mates, he used to come back home with his bat and ball. His friends used to call him names. But they all used to be together again soon. Whenever he batted, his friends would decide beforehand that they would appeal at a particular ball, and he had to go with the decision of all, whether 'out' or not. They used to collect money and purchase trophies for Rs. 1.50 each and used to play matches against teams of neighbourhood area.

### परिचय

यह पाठ सुनील गावस्कर की 'जीवनी', 'आत्मकथा' का हिस्सा है। सुनील गावस्कर का जन्म 10 जुलाई, 1949 को हुआ था। जन्म के पहले दिन ही उसे एक भयानक स्थिति से गुजरना पड़ा। जन्म के पहले दिन ही उसके मामा 'नान-काका'

2 / NEERAJ : ENGLISH ( O.S.-XII )

(श्री नारायण मसुरेकर) ने उसके बाएँ कान के ऊपर की लटकन पर एक छोटा-सा छेद देखा, जो अगले दिन नहीं था। परिणामस्वरूप अस्पताल के सभी बच्चों को देखा गया। सुनील को एक मछुआरन के पास बहुत शांतिपूर्वक व दुनिया की हलचल से बेखबर, सोते हुए पाया गया। ये धाय की गलती से उस समय हुआ, जब वह शिशुओं को स्नान करा रही थी। आज वह शायद एक मछुआरा होता या उसके घर पर होता। सुनील उस बच्चे के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानता जो उसकी जगह बदला गया था। उसे यह भी नहीं पता कि मछुआरे के बेटे की क्रिकेट में कोई रुचि है या नहीं, पर सुनील चाहता है कि अगर वह (मछुआरे का बेटा) उसकी यह पुस्तक पढ़े, तो वह उसे थोड़ा और पसंद करने लगे। सुनील के खून में ही क्रिकेट था। उसके पिता एक महान 'क्लब-क्रिकेटर' व खेल के अच्छे विद्यार्थी भी थे। उसके मौसा 'माधव मंत्री' ने भी भारत की तरफ से चार 'अधिकारिक टैस्ट मैच' खेले थे। उसकी माँ उसे सदैव प्रेरणा देती थी व अपने घर के छोटे से दालान में 'टेनिस-बाल' के साथ 'डेली-मैच' खेला करती थी। एक बार सुनील बहुत डर गया था, क्योंकि खेलते समय गेंद उसकी माँ की नाक पर लग गई थी और खून बहने लगा था, लेकिन माँ ने चेहरा धोया और जब खून रुक गया तो उसके साथ खेलने लग गई। सुनील को अपने मौसा के घर जाना बहुत अच्छा लगता था और वहाँ वह उनके 'इंडिया टैस्ट' वाले 'पुलोवर' निकाल लेता व देखता। एक बार उसने मौसा जी से एक पुलोवर माँगा। उसके मौसा जी ने मना कर दिया और उसे भारत के रंग में रंगने के लिए 'कड़ी मेहनत करने' की शिक्षा दी। उन्होंने उसे यह भी सिखाया कि 'शीर्ष पर पहुँचने का कोई शॉर्ट-कट' नहीं है।" सुनील उनके मैडलों, बहुत सारी ट्रॉफियों से भी प्रभावित था। वह सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित था, इंडिया व इंग्लैंड टीम की 1952 की हस्ताक्षरित विकेटों से। बचपन से ही वह एक बल्लेबाज बनना चाहता था। जब भी वह खेलते समय 'आऊट' हो जाता, तो अपना बल्ला और गेंद लेकर घर वापस आ जाता था। उसके दोस्त उसका नाम लेकर चिढ़ाते रहते थे। पर जल्द ही वे फिर एक हो जाते थे। जब भी वह बल्लेबाजी करता, उसके दोस्त पहले निर्णय कर लेते कि एक विशेष बाल पर 'अपील' होगी और उसे यह निर्णय मानना पड़ता, फिर वह चाहे 'आऊट' होता या नहीं। वह सब पैसे एकत्र करते और ट्रॉफी खरीदते थे। वह ट्रॉफी 1 रु. 50 पैसे की होती थी। वह आसपास के क्षेत्रों की टीमों के साथ मैच भी खेलते थे।

**SUMMARY**

Sunil Gavaskar was born with a little hole near the top of his left ear lobe. His near relation, Narayan Musurekar noticed it on the very day of his birth in the hospital. He again visited the hospital the next day. He was horrified to discover another baby lying on the crib with his mother. After a search he was located sleeping

beside a fisherwoman as a result of his being marked out by nature.

He would have grown up as an obscure fisherman if providence had not helped him to retain his true identity. He is unaware of the fate of the baby who had replaced him for a day due to the nurse's folly.

**सारांश**

जन्म के समय सुनील गावस्कर के बाएँ कान की लटकन (खाल) में एक छोटा (बारीक) सा छेद था। अस्पताल में उसके जन्म वाले दिन ही नारायण मासुरेकर नामक उसके एक सम्बन्धी ने इस बात को गौर से देख लिया था। अगले दिन दोबारा वह अस्पताल में गया। उसने देखा कि अपनी माँ के पास पलंग पर (पालने में) दूसरा बच्चा लेटा हुआ था, तो वह भयभीत हो गया। प्रकृति द्वारा चिह्नित किए जाने (कान की लटकन में छेद बनाए जाने) के कारण, तलाश करने पर वह एक मछुआरी महिला के पास लेटा हुआ पाया गया।

यदि भाग्य ने उसकी सही पहचान करने में सहायता न की होती, तो वह एक भद्दा मछुआरा बन जाता। नर्स की गलती के कारण जो शिशु एक दिन के लिए उसके स्थान पर आ धमका था, उसके भाग्य के बारे में वह अनभिज्ञ है।

**WORD-MEANINGS**

**Alike**—similar; **Exchanged**—change of persons with persons and goods for goods; **Certainly**—definitely; **Eagle-eyed**—having keen observation; **Noticed**—observed; **Lobe**—hanging part; **Picked up**—lifted; **Crib**—child-bed; **Utter**—extreme; **Horror**—fright; **Discovered**—found out; **Frantic**—wildly excited; **Eventually**—ultimately; **Located**—searched out; **Blissfully**—joyfully; **Beside**—by the side of; **Oblivious**—unaware; **Commotion**—tumult, uproar; **Providence**—luck, destiny; **Retain**—keep secure, in place; **Process**—course of action; **Charter**—channelise; **Abnormality**—irregularity; **Obscure**—rough; **Toiling**—working hard; **Coast**—beach, shore; **Spell**—short period.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS-1**

**Q. 1. When was Sunil Gavaskar born?**

**Ans.** Sunil Gavaskar was born on 10th July 1949.

**Q. 2. What did Sunil's uncle Mr. Narayan Masurekar notice when he came to see the baby in hospital?**

**Ans.** He noticed a little hole near the top of Sunil's left ear lobe.

**Q. 3. (a) What was the horrible thing that happened the next day?**

**Ans.** Next day Sunil's uncle Mr. Masurekar discovered that the baby hadn't the hole on the left ear lobe.

**(b) Where was the missing child found?**

**Ans.** The missing child was found sleeping calmly besides fisherwoman.

**Q. 4. If Nan-Kaka had not noticed the hole on his ear where would he be living?**

**Ans.** He would have been living with the fishermen.

**Q. 5. Find words from the passage which mean the same as**

- (a) looking at things with great attention and noticing small details
- (b) unaware of what is happening
- (c) unknown, nor will be known
- (d) a short period.

**Ans.** (a) Frantic search (b) oblivious (c) obscure (d) spell.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS-2**

**Q. 1. How did Gavaskar break his mother's nose?**

**Ans.** While playing cricket with a tennis ball with his mother, Gavaskar hit one straight back on her nose.

**Q. 2. What qualities of his mother's character are brought out through this part of the extract. Pick the two words/phrases that best describe her from the ones given below:**

**Patient, encouraging, excellent cricketer, clever, unwilling to cooperate, helpful.**

**Ans.** Patient, encouraging.

**Q. 3. When Gavaskar says, 'Cricket is in my blood' he means that (tick the correct choice)**

- (i) he struggles and gives his blood to play cricket.
- (ii) his family has taught him the game.
- (iii) he has inherited interest in the game from his family members.
- (iv) it is a dangerous game.

**Ans.** He has inherited interest in the game from his family members.

**Q. 4. What did Gavaskar like to do whenever he went to his uncle's house? Why?**

**Ans.** Gavaskar liked to take out his uncle's pullovers and caress them with a sense of longing. He used to admire his uncle for being on the Indian test team through this.

**Q. 5. What lesson did his uncle teach him?**

**Ans.** His uncle taught him to work hard to earn the distinction i.e. to sweat and earn the India 'colours'. His uncle also taught him that there was no short-cut to the top.

**Q. 6. There is no short-cut to the top means (tick the correct choice):**

- (i) you can have a high position in life through short-cuts.
- (ii) you must work hard to succeed in life.
- (iii) you can reach the top of the mountain by taking short steps.
- (iv) to succeed in life you must take big jumps.

**Ans.** (iii) You can reach the top of the mountain by taking short steps.

**Q. 7. Which souvenir did Gavaskar like the most? Why?**

**Ans.** The souvenir Gavaskar liked the most was the stump as it was bearing the autographs of the 1952 India and England teams.

**Q. 8. Gavaskar says, 'I hated losing my wicket.'**

- (a) What would happen whenever he got out?
- (b) How would other boys react to it?
- (c) What does this behaviour show about Gavaskar?

**Ans.** (a) Whenever he got out, he would stop the game, would fight eventually and would walk off with his bat and ball.

(b) The other boys used to curse him and call him names.

(c) It shows that he had a great love for his game i.e. cricket.

**Q. 9. Find words from the passage, which mean the same as**

- (i) Clear (Para 3)
- (ii) Controlled /checked (Para 3)
- (iii) Of great value (Para 4)
- (iv) An object kept as a reminder of an event (Para 4)
- (v) A strong feeling/desire/ idea (Para 5)

**Ans.** (i) Vivid (ii) Restrained (iii) Invaluable (iv) Souvenir (v) Obsession.

**OVERALL QUESTIONS**

**Answer the following questions in 50-55 words:**

**Q. 1. How did his uncle's keen observation help Gavaskar in retaining his identity?**

**Ans.** On the very first day of Gavaskar’s birth, his uncle went to hospital and noted a hole in the left ear lobe of Gavaskar. On the second day when he (uncle) picked up the baby lying next to his mother, the hole was not in the ear lobe. Immediately frantic search was made which resulted in the finding of baby near a fisherwoman. Gavaskar was back to his own family. In this way his uncle’s keen observation helped Gavaskar in retaining his identity.

**Q. 2. How did Gavaskar’s family members help him to become a good cricketer? (What did his mother, father and uncle do?)**

**Ans.** Gavaskar’s mother always encouraged him. She used to play with him at home. She was very patient lady and supported his play even after being hurt. His father used to give him valuable advice from time to time enabling him to become a good cricketer. He also used to have discussions on game with Gavaskar. Gavaskar’s uncle also encouraged him always. He inspired him to sweat and earn the Indian colours and suggested him not to adopt any short-cut way.

**Q. 3. How did Gavaskar behave during ‘matches’ played in his childhood days? How did his friends handle him on these occasions?**

**Ans.** Gavaskar, from his childhood, wanted to become a batsman and hated losing his wicket. Whenever he used to get out, he would fight and would eventually walk home with the bat and ball. The boys used to curse him or call him names. Later, they again used to be friendly. Whenever Gavaskar batted they would decide beforehand that they would appeal at a particular ball and Gavaskar had to go by the majority whether he was out or not.

**Q. 4. (a) In his childhood days Gavaskar was not a sporting player. He would walk away with the bat and ball whenever he was declared ‘out’ which brought the game to an abrupt end. How would you convince a friend of yours who behaves in a similar fashion?**

**Ans.** I would convince him by telling him the importance of the ‘team-work’ and to owe the ‘defeat’ also as a part of game. I would try to inculcate the sportsmanship feeling in him and would try to make him realize that to ‘win’ or to ‘lose’ is the part of game as well as of life and one should learn to live in both the conditions.

**Q. 4. (b) What are the qualities you require in order to be a good team player? Pick up five qualities from the box.**

Cooperation	over-competitiveness	egotistical behaviour
Collaboration	over-ambition	individualistic approach
Consideration	taking responsibility	acceptance

**Ans.** (i) Cooperation (ii) consideration (iii) Collaboration (iv) taking responsibility (v) acceptance.

**INTEXT QUESTION-3**

**Q. Form new words by choosing one word from Group A and one from Group B:**

	<b>Group A</b>	<b>Group B</b>
1.	first	footed
2.	four	year old
3.	three	over
4.	gas	man
5.	trouble	mother
6.	inter	class
7.	short	handed
8.	bread	hand
9.	white	crumbs
10.	bald	sighted
11.	brother	coloured
12.	letter	headed
13.	right	in law
14.	bats	box
15.	pull	maker
16.	far	sighted
17.	grand	cut
18.	before	stove

**Ans.** 1. First class, 2. Bald-headed, 3. Four-footed, 4. Brother-in-law, 5. Three-year-old, 6. Gas stove, 7. Trouble maker, 8. Inter-class, 9. Short-sighted, 10. Bread crumbs, 11. White coloured, 12. Letter-box, 13. Right-handed, 14. Bastman, 15. Pullover, 16. Far-sighted, 17. Grandmother, 18. Beforehand.

**INTEXT QUESTION-4**

**Q. Fill up the blanks in the following paragraph with some of the compound words you have formed:**