



कुल पृष्ठ संख्या -32 (कवर पेज सहित )

क्रम संख्या.....

# माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

## उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा



(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English

(In Figures)

(In Words) \_\_\_\_\_

परीक्षार्थी का नामांक हिन्दी में  
शब्दों में \_\_\_\_\_

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्य किसी भी भाग में अपना नामांक नहीं लिखें।

माध्यम — हिन्दी  अंग्रेजी

विषय ..... *English Compulsory*

परीक्षा का दिन .....

दिनांक .....

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालना अवश्य करें।

परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :- (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य है, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।

(2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक से अंक प्रदात करें।

(3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदारणार्थ : 15  $\frac{1}{4}$  को 16, 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  को 18, 19  $\frac{3}{4}$  को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी  
(परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)

प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1		19	
2		20	
3		21	
4		22	
5		23	
6		24	
7		25	
8		26	
9		27	
10		28	
11		29	
12		30	
13		31	
14		योग	
15		प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16		अंकों में शब्दों में	
17			
18			

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षरे .....

संकेतांक

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तक के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. कीमतोंव कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 163 / 2018

### परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

1. उत्तर पुस्तक का हन् निवृत्ति शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका गुणक से उत्तर पुस्तिका मरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशासा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पर निम्नलिखित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. प्रश्न-पत्र हल के परिचाल जिस पृष्ठ पर हल समाप्त होता है, उस पर अन्त में "समाप्त" लिखकर अन्त के सभी लिखे पृष्ठों पर लिखी जाइन से काटे।
4. निम्न काली बड़ी विज्ञान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।
  - (i) उत्तर पुस्तिका के संघर्ष अन्वयन तथा प्रश्नोत्तर के किसी भी भाग में चाही गई सूचना के अलावा अपना नामांक, नाम, दर्जा, प्रोफेसन सम्बद्ध अथवा पहचान की कोई अन्य प्रकार की सूचना आदि अंकित नहीं करें अन्यथा "अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग के अन्वयन कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
  - (ii) उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को काढ़े नहीं। उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित संख्या के अनुसार पृष्ठ पूरे होने चाहिए। परंपरागती उत्तरपुस्तिका प्राप्त करते ही पृष्ठ संख्या की जांच कर लें यदि पृष्ठ कम/अधिक का क्रम में नहीं है तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बटलेगा लै।
  - (iii) परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक नख कामज, केलवर्यूलटर, मोबाइल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
  - (iv) स्कैल, ज्योमट्री वॉक्स पर कृप्त न लिखकर लावें। देहुल के आस-पास कोई अवैध रासग्री नहीं होनी चाही इसकी जाच कर नै।
  - (v) उत्तर पुस्तिका/ग्राफ़/मानचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, अतः परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक यो बिना संपूर्ण परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
5. उत्तर पुस्तिका का उत्तर पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड खालूप परीक्षक को अधिकार है। वीथ में उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ रिक्त न छोड़ें। गणित विषय के लिए रक्क काये पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटें।
6. सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
7. सभी भाग को हन् निवृत्ति शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में मुद्रित है। किसी भी प्रकार की हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

SECTION - 'A' (READING).UNSEEN PASSAGE-(1-5)

Ans. - (1) The problems of sexual harassment, abuse, rape, trafficking, dowry-related violence, death and domestic violence are faced by females in India and around the world.

Ans. - (2) Any type of sex-determination test is banned by Indian ~~go~~ Government.

Ans. - (3) It is right to say that "when we educate a woman girl, we educate the whole family" because she spreads her knowledge to her family as a 'woman' is considered the first teacher of a child.

परीक्षक द्वारा  
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न  
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans. - (4) Men should not consider women as inferior. They should help women to come out of the four walls of their homes.

Ans. - (5)

(i) Molestation → harassment.

(ii) cleanliness → Hygiene



### UNSEEN - POEM (6-10) -

Ans. - (6) When the poet was 'in deep distress', a proud man helped him by giving gold to him. But he did not give the poet any kind word.

Ans. - (7) When the poet was in want, grief and pain, a poor man saw him. The poor man bound his head, gave him bread and watched him night and day. In this way, he helped him.

Ans. - (8) The rhyming words in the poem are as following :-

- (i) cold, gold
- (ii) head, bread etc.



परीक्षक द्वारा  
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न  
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

परीक्षात  
प्रदत्त

Ans. - (9) According to the poet, the heavenly sympathy is greater than gold when for someone who is in distress. What a gold can't do, can be done by a little sympathy to the distressed person.  
✓ It's value can't be paid again.

इसी परीक्षा के लिए

Ans. - (10) (i) The feeling that you care about someone else's trouble etc. → Sympathy.

(ii.) Giving money to a person who is in need → charity.

SECTION - B (WRITTING)Ans. (ii)Essay(a) FUTURE OF ENGLISH IN INDIA

As we all know that English is an international language. Though, some people are in favour of the fact that to adopt English is a sign of 'slavery' for India and its citizens. But in reference to the present day contest, we can say that the future of the English language is so bright in our country.

All the official works ~~is~~ are done in English as well as in Hindi. But the works that are dependent on computer, are preferably done in English than in Hindi.

Today is the era of Globalisation when all the countries of the world are coming closer. India has adopted the policy of 'liberalisation'. So, it is the need of the hour to adopt English to have a better communication skill and to woo the foreign investors to invest in India.

There is 'integrity in diversity' in our country. Here, people of different states know different languages. So, English can be a common language of communication among the people because owing to enhancement of education, English is



a compulsory subject in all the states. Most of the people know to communicate in English.

Computer education is also the need of the hour. To have a better knowledge of computers, we must have educated in English.

Today, the zero knowledge of English is essential for every Indian. language is only a medium of communication among masses. We should not hate any language.

Thus, it is right to say, that the future of English is bright especially in India. The growing interest of the youths towards the English language proves the fact true.

So, in this modern age, where liberalisation, globalisation, industrialisation, rapid development, population growing tendency of migration, it is high time that we adopt the English language according to our needs to let the nation go to the path of overall-round development but not at cost of forgetting our own language 'Hindi'.

Hindi is also a good language with rich vocabulary and grammar and we have no option to adopt it to maintain integrity of our nation but as Hindi, we have no option of 'adopting English'.

Ans. - (2) (a)REPORT

## TEN DAYS TRIP TO JAIPUR DURING SUMMER VACATION

(By ABC, Student Reporter)

PQR CITY, March 8, 2018- The XYZ Public School organised a ten days trip to Jaipur during this the last summer vacation. The trip started from PQR city on 28 May 2017 and lasted till ~~8~~ 7 May 2018.

All the students were informed through various means. Parents' written approval was necessary. A school bus was hired especially for the trip.

To our history teacher Mr. A.K. Sharma and the Principal of our school, Mr. Mishra also accompanied us.

The journey started on 28 May 2017 at 9:00 a.m. from the school with shouts of hurrah and joy. The teacher told us not to litter and make noise. At about 1:30 p.m., we reached Jaipur. At first we visited the Amer-Fort. The first sight of Amer-Fort made all of us stunned. what a beautiful example of art and culture of the ancient times.

Then we took lunch near a canal and rested



in a hotel. we enjoyed there by playing games.

Then, During the further three days, we visited Jantar Mantar, Hawa Mahal, Jaigarh Fort etc. We also visited Public park. There were a lot of sorts of joys. There were a good gathering. We also played games there.

Then, during the last four or five days, we visited Nahargarh-Fort, Jaipur Museum, Hotel Mewar Palace, Birla Mandir. The Nahargarh fort was situated on a hill as our history teacher told us before. So, we were so curious to see it as soon as possible. There were different old swords, clothes of prince and the kings.

On the last day of our trip, we visited the legislative Assembly of Rajasthan. It was a beautiful memory for all of us. It is a very beautiful structure.

Then, on 7 May, 2018, we returned to our home town at about 8:00 p.m. This ten days journey proved so much knowledge-giving as well as full of joy. It filled us with a freshness to do study more enthusiastically for further session.

Ans-(13-17) WORD-CORRECTION-

(13) went out ~~on~~ search of water.

→ went out ~~in~~ search of water.

(14) It soon ~~see~~ a tank full of water.

→ It soon ~~saw~~ a tank full of water.

(15) And ~~decide~~ to quench its thirst.

→ And ~~decided~~ to quench its thirst.

(16) By drinking water ~~into~~ it.

→ ~~from~~ By drinking water ~~from~~ it.

(17) The tank was huge and the bee was ~~to~~ small.

→ The tank was huge and the bee was ~~too~~ small.

Ans. (18-22) (NARRATION)-

(18)  $\rightarrow$  Ram asked Ravi what his dog's name was.

(19)  $\rightarrow$  The student requested his teacher to forgive him that time.

(20)  $\rightarrow$  Rubi asked where they all were going that night.

(21)  $\rightarrow$  She asked what time that was.

(22)  $\rightarrow$  She asked me what I wanted.



## SECTION 'D' (LITERARY TERMS)

Ans.- (23)

### (ii) Metaphysical Poetry :-

The term "Metaphysical Poetry" was first used by Dr. Samuel Johnson. The hallmark of metaphysical poetry is metaphysical conceit, a reliance on intellectual wit, learned imagery and subtle arguments. The metaphysical poets infused new life into English literature by freshness and originality of their thoughts. John Donne, Abraham Cowley and Andrew Marvell are the best example of metaphysical poets.

### (iv) Impressionism:-

Impressionism is a 19<sup>th</sup> century art movement originated with a group of Paris based artists. This term is also used to describe the works of literature in which a few selected details suffice to convey the sensory impressions, sensations of the incident or an event. Authors such as Virginia Woolf, D.H. Lawrence, Joseph Conrad had written best of the impressionistic works.



As the Paris artists, they painted the realistic scenes of modern life.

### SECTION-'E' (TEXT)

Ans. → (24)

#### (i) CHARACTER SKETCH OF ROSE MERRY-

HSR/104/2018

Rosemary is the central character of the story 'A cup of Tea'. She is middle-aged, tall woman. But she is not ~~beautiful~~ beautiful. The author calls her 'not beautiful but pretty'.

She is different from the other people in many ways. If she had to shopping, she would go to Paris. If she had to buy flowers, she would go to curzon street directly. She is a materialistic kind of woman. She goes to antique shops. She is fond of antique items. The writer says that Rosemary has a car which shows that she is so rich.

She drops her weight by telling about her likes and dislikes at the flower shop. She does not buy only one



or two flowers but she buys a bundle of the flowers. It shows that she is lavish in spending money.

When she finds herself unable to buy anything which she wanted to buy, she becomes so sad. The sentence "the dusk was looking cloudy, the lights were looking to be gloomed" shows it.

She buys does shopping after getting permission of her husband. Her husband is his admirer. He praises her.

She is fond of flattery. She likes the flattery by the owner of the antique shop. The owner extorts her money from her by doing flattery.

Rosemary is of jealous nature.

When her husband, Philip, admires the girl's beat beauty, to whom Rosemary took at her home, she felt jealousy. She gives three pound note to the girl and does not keep on her words to make the girl's future bright.

She believes in show up. She is a kind of snobbish woman. She wants to pick the poor girl only to show her friends that she is a 'God-mother'. She believes in class distinction.

She wants to look pretty and beautiful in the eyes of her husband and does a lot of make up to look beautiful.



She believes in work not in books boasting.  
She remains always lost in the world of romance, fantasy and theatre. She wants to represent the work that is done only in films and cinema.

Ans. (24) (ii.) In the poem 'Trees' by Emily Dickinson, she gives a wonderful description of a sun cloudy summer day that is a result of her close observation of nature and its phenomena. It can be proved by several examples of her poem.

The trees are like the tassels and it's the wind going through these tree leaves is making a sound which is followed and graced by the the sound of miniature creatures during the summer day. This sound is enamoring the ears of the passers-by like the songs of psalteries are liked by all.

The sun is behind the clouds because it is a cloudy summer day. The poet personifies the sun and says that he is coming out of the estates of clouds time by time.



because of his whim to let the orchards grow. The bird is sitting on the fence unaware of the game of sun and clouds. The bird is looking a bit careless. A snake is winding on a huge stone which presents the diversity in nature. The snake, here, becomes the symbol of evil in nature.

At last, the poet says that she can't delineate any more about the summer day.

In the poem 'Trees', Emily Dickinson has delineated the summer day no more beautifully than any painter can paint.

The poem seems a satire on those who becomes happy only by seeing the Van dyke's paintings in which the paintings of royalty were painted. The poem is an appeal to the readers to come in the contact of nature.



Ans. (25) (i.) Mr. ~~for~~ Josiah Carvil is a cruel man and father. He is a blind man. He is a retired shearer skipper from a ship making company of Colbrook. He is fully dependent on his daughter Bessie Carvil. He shouts and growls the name of Bessie constantly until she shook him by the arms and thrusts his mouthpiece of pipe into his mouth. His ~~be~~ cries were that of a lion and his body is gigantic like that of a ~~hipp~~ hippopotamus. He is jealous of his daughter's conversation with Captain Hagenbeck.

Ans. (25) (ii.) Whenever we are in distress, we pray for mercy, pity, peace and love in our life. We pray to God because he has the virtues of mercy, pity, peace and love. We want delight, so we pray these virtues indirectly. These are the virtues of delight. For mercy has a human heart, pity has a human face, love is the divine form of God and peace is



the human dress. Thus, all the human beings pray thes for these virtues whenever they are in distress.

Ans. (25) (iv.) In the Bhagwad Bhagwad Gita, Arjuna and Krishna have a great topic of debate. Krishna insists on doing only duty irrespective of consequences while Arjuna insists ~~of~~ thinking about repercussions.

Arjuna's view is that what can be is just for one can be unjust for another. He did not want to perform only his duty for a just cause which results in slaughter and destruction while Krishna said him to do his duty even if the results are bad. He wanted Arjuna to react as the spur of time.



Ans. (25) (v.) According to Manjula Nayak, people asked two questions to her as well as to other authors. These two questions are as follows:-

(i.) Why he/she has betrayed his/her language by writing in another language such as in English? To write in English is considered a betrayal to the author's mother-tongue.

(ii.) How he/she depicted the novel so fluently and to what kind of readers he/she had written his/her particular literary work?



Ans. - (26.) (b) Greta is an open-minded, spontaneous, well-educated and a lively Bombay girl who comes to the 'Jeevan Niwas' haveli as a bride of, the only son of the haveli, Ajay Singh. She becomes the symbol of current of modernity in the tradition-bound atmosphere of the haveli in Udaipur. At first, she finds herself to be entrapped and engaged in the haveli's segregated way of life but soon she adjusts herself and becomes the mistress of the haveli. She is able to bring two changes in the haveli. The first is to give the right to education for girls even if they were of the servants. The second change is to give a right to a mother to have a say in the matter of wedding of her daughter, son. It is to prevent child marriage.



Ans.- Q7) On the day of Sita's marriage with Shivaram, the servants' quarters was decorated so beautifully by eye-catching lights and other decorative articles.

The drummers were thumping their drum constantly. The serv maid-servants and their children were enjoying greatly. The servants children were in beautiful dresses and they were dancing. The women were singing the folk songs which were sung ~~to~~ on the occasion of a marriage.

The place where the holy fire was to be lit, was also decorated. Four pillars were planted on the four corners at the gap of same distance. The 'puja' materials were submitted there.

The mistress of the haveli, komwarani sa, was also present there in the servants' quarters with her personal guests.

There was a big feast also organised. All the gathered people were looking so happy and enthusiastic.

Sita was looking beautiful in the red trouser which the old woman, (Lakshmi) who was, perhaps, her mother, gave to her. These were the activities in the haveli on the day of Sita's marriage.



क्र. नं.	द्वारा	प्रश्न
अंक		संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर