

Model Paper
Blossom II (English Literature)
Class XII
Paper A

Section A

Explain the following with reference to the context:

Q1. Man is numbed to pain
When he's sorrow beaten
Sorrows, piled up, ease pain
Grief crushed me so
Again and again it became
The pain that erases pain

part
a

Or

I who have cursed
The drunken officer of British rule, how choose
Between this Africa and English tongue I love?
Betray them both, or give back what they give?

5 marks

Q2. Then aren't there also bodies
Traded down streets and alleyways
Bodies smeared in dust
Bathed in blood
Bodies emerging from ovens of sickness
Bodies with puss oozing from chronic soars?
If these images also cease my eye
Even though your beauty still enthralls,
It is because there are sorrows other than heart ache joys other than loves rapture
So ask me not for that old favour, my love.

part
b

Or

Torture not your body with hunger and thirst
Feed it before it droop with weakness
Shame on your fasts and religious rites
Do good to others, that's right action

5 marks

Q3. The value of pearl is known to the diver alone
How can a beast tread a slender causeway!
Can a burning piece of wood know the worth of candle
And the fly appreciate the circumambulation of a moth?

part
c

Or

And then a lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow.

5 marks

Q4. Comment on the note of pathos and hope that swings in the sonnet, "When I Have Fears That I May Cease To Be."

part
d

Or

Relate the theme of the poem "The Tiger and the Deer" with the modern day power politics where might is right.

5 marks

Q.5.
part
d.

"A sense of homelessness, pain and agony runs through the poem." Discuss it with reference to "Selections from Under Siege".

Or

Discuss the various stages in a man's life as given in the poem, "Seven Ages". 5 marks

Section B (Short Answer Type)

Question No. 1
part

The poem 'Selections from Under Siege' is a question. Comment.

part

How does Keats define love and beauty in 'When I Have Fears That I May Cease To Be'.

part

How does Queen Gulnar find her rival at the end of the poem?

part

How does Tagore portray the omnipresence of God in 'Leave This'?

part

What makes the poet look forward to a golden ages when the tussle between the tiger and the deer ceases?

part

What do you understand by Rubai? Do you think Khayyam's determinism borders on atheism in the quatrains prescribed in your book?

part

What is Personification? How does Kalidasa personify Autumn?

part

How does the poet describe the predicament of the modern life in 'A Will in the Name of a New Man'?

8 × 3 = 24 marks

Question No. 3
part

Section C (Very Short Answer Type)

Before high piled books, in charact'ry

Hold like rich garners the full ripen'd green

Explain the simile used above.

part B

What do you understand by pluralisignation?

part C

Define:

a) Dramatic Quality.

b) Conflict.

part d

How does Faiz use the device of contrast to unravel the realities of life?

part e

Cite two examples of irony in the poem 'Say This City has Ten Million Souls'

part f

Cite three examples of satire from 'The Tale of a Melon City' by Vikram Seth?

part g

Pick at least four metaphors from 'Seven Ages'?

part h

Explain the similes in the following lines?

1) And then the lover

Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad

Made to his mistress' eyebrow

- 2) Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden, and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation

part i
part J

Identify at least three images that create a super natural atmosphere in 'The Raven'.

Which word or phrase is used as a device of refrain in the 'The Raven'? What impact does it create in the poem?

10 × 2 = 20 marks

question No

Section D - Objective Type Questions

part 1.

1. What is Vaakh?

part II

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam have been translated into English by _____.

part III

Shruk is a verse derived from _____

part IV

Vikram Seth wrote a very famous book called _____

part V

Edgar Allan Poe is _____ poet.

part VI

Seven Ages is an extract from Shakespeare's _____.

6 × 1 = 6 marks

Model Paper
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Paper B

Section A

Q0. Reference to the context (Do any three)

Q1. a) He jests at scars that never felt a wound
But, soft! What light through yonder window breaks?
It is the east, and Juliet is the sun.
Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon.
Who is already sick and pale with grief.

or

b) O, then I see Queen Mab hath been with you
She is the fairies midwife, and she comes
In shape no bigger than an agate stone
On the forefinger of an alderman
Draven with a team of little atomi

Q2. c) From forth the total loins of these two toes
A pair of star crossed lovers take their life,
Whose misadventured piteous over thrones
Doth with their death bury their parent's strife.....

Or

d) O God, I have an ill-divining soul!
Me thinks I see thee, now thou art so low,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb
Either my eyesight fails, or thou look'st pale

Q3. e) These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder
Which as they kiss consume; the sweetest honey
is loathsome in his own deliciousness

or

f) What, drawn, and talk of peace! I hate the word
As I hate hell, all Montagnes and thee
Have at thee coward

Q4. Compare and contrast the characters of Romeo and Juliet? How do they develop through out the play? What makes them fall in love?

or

Q5. What role does Mercutio play in the play? Is he merely a colourful supporting character and brilliant source of comic relief or does he serve a more serious purpose?

Q6. Juliet's soliloquy has been called an epithalamium? What do you understand by this and how far is it true?

Or

Q7. What is the dominating theme of the play which echoes throughout?

5 × 5 = 25 marks

Section – B (Short Type Questions)

Q1. "It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden;

Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say 'It lightens!'

- i) Who speaks these words, and on what occasion?
- ii) To what does the speaker allude?
- iii) How far do later events justify in the remark?

Q2. What was a masquerade? Who was going and why?

1. Love for Rosaline?

- Q3. How do Mercutio and Benvolio regard Tybalt?
- Q4. What is dramatic Irony? Give an example that is being depicted in Act III, scene i.
- Q5. What is comic relief? Who fits in this?
- Q6. What kind of a person is Tybalt from Mercutio's description of him?
- Q7. Comment on Friar Lawrence's Warnings to the young couple before he marries them.
- Q8. What effect has Mercutio's death on Romeo?

8 × 3 = 24 marks

Section – C (Very Short Type Questions)

- Q1. What is the dramatic significance of the marriage scene?
- Q2. What is prologue?
- Q3. What is a daven –song?
- Q4. Explain vision scene.
- Q5. Define symbol? Name three symbols that are used in the play?
- Q6. Define character and poet?
- Q7. Define Elegy?
- Q8. "Romeo and Juliet is the play of character or play of Fate". Explain.
- Q9. What do you know about Paris?
- Q10. Who is the speaker of the following:
- a) "And therefore have I little talked of love
For Venus smiles not in a house of tears".
 - b) "The roses on thy lips and cheeks shall fade
To play ashes; thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life".

10 × 2 = 20 marks

Section D—(Objective Type Questions)

1. The play was first printed in _____ in what is known as the first ^{Folio} ~~Quarto~~.
2. The main source used by Shakespeare for the plot of Romeo and Juliet was _____. This was published in 1562.
3. The protagonists of the play are _____.
4. _____ is in almost everything contrast to Romeo.
5. _____ is a mass of contradictions, yet absolutely true to life.
6. The part that is being performed by _____ has been likened to that of the chorus to a tragedy and remains very much in the background.

6 × 1 = 6 marks