

CLASS XII  
English core- 301

1. I laughed and said, "Well, Mr. Terror, what do you think you can do to me?" It fled and I swam on.
  1. Who is 'I' here? Who is being addressed to as Mr. Terror?
  2. Why has Mr. Terror been addressed so?
  3. Why did the narrator laugh?
  4. Why did Mr. Terror leave?
2. Together they have imposed the baggage on the child that he cannot put down. Before he is aware, he accepts it as naturally as his father. To do anything else would mean to dare. And daring is not part of his growing up.
  - i) Who has imposed the 'baggage' on the child?
  - ii) What does the child accept as naturally as his father?
  - iii) Why is 'daring' not a part of his growing up?
  - iv) Name the lesson and the author
3. "This handicap stayed with me as the years rolled by."
  - a) Who is the speaker?
  - b) What is the handicap being talked about in the given lines?
  - c) How did this handicap affect him?
  - d) How did he overcome the handicap?
4. "You do preach worse than a parson," said the iron master. "I only hope you won't have to regret this."
  1. Who preaches like a parson?
  2. Why did the iron master say that the speaker preach worse than a parson?
  3. Did the speaker regret her decision in the end?
  4. Who is a parson?
5. Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from the well, lest some drops from his bucket pollute the entire source.
  - a) Name the lesson and the author.
  - b) Who did not allow Gandhi to draw water from the well?
  - c) What did they think of Gandhi?
  - d) Who did Gandhi go with?
6. "He is not a poet. He is an editor. That's why The Boss is giving him a big reception."
  - a) Who is 'he' being talked about?
  - b) Why was he invited to the Gemini Studios?
  - c) Who is The Boss?
  - d) Was 'he' able to make his visit meaningful?
7. "I can't understand how one man can do all the things he does"
  - a) Who makes this remark?
  - b) Whom does he refer to?
  - c) How does 'he' manage to do many things?
  - d) What are the many things that 'he' does?
8. "Damn that Geoff, this was a Geoff thing not a Jansie thing".
  - a) Name the speaker?
  - b) Why did the speaker say so?

MCQS CLASS 12

- c)What did the speaker mean by ‘Jansie thing’
  - d)What is the speaker talking about?
9. “It is cowardly and vile. No respectable man would ask it, much less give it”
- a).Who is the speaker?
  - b).What does the speaker refer to?
  - c).How did the speaker act contrary to his statement?
  - d).Who was the victim then?
10. Gemini Studios was the favourite haunt of poets.’
- a). Name any two poets who used to meet there regularly.
  - b). Why was the Gemini Studios the favourite haunt of poets?
  - c). Did the people at the studios have any political affiliations?
  - d). Find a word/phrase which means ‘a place often visited’

## MCQ CLASS XII ENGLISH CORE

1. Where was the make-up department of Gemini Studio believed to be situated?

- (A) Robert Clive's stables
- (B) St. Mary's Church
- (C) The British Library premises
- (D) Saint George Fort

Ans: (A) Robert Clive's stables

2. Who headed the make-up department of Gemini Studios initially?

- (A) A Maharastrian
- (B) A Bengali
- (C) A Tamilian
- (D) An Anglo-Burmese

Ans: (B) A Bengali

3. Which of the following was edited by S S Vasan?

- (A) The London Times
- (B) The Hindu
- (C) AnandaVikatan
- (D) The Manchester Guardian

Ans: (C) AnandaVikatan

4. Who was called to make a speech in Gemini Studios?

- (A) Louis Fischer
- (B) Richard Wright
- (c) Arthur Koestler

(D) Stephen Spender

Ans: (D) Stephen Spender

5. Why did the actress lose her career at Gemini Studios?

(A) She made a statement against the lawyer

(B) She had become old

(C) She was from urban area

(D) Her statement against the producer got recorded

Ans: (D) Her statement against the producer got recorded

6. What does 'The God that failed' refer to?

(A) Communism

(B) Democracy

(C) English Poetry

(D) Tamil Films

Ans: (A) Communism

7. "Nothing short of it could save me from his epics" Why did the author refer to the office boy's rants as epics?

(A) They were very long and disturbing

(B) They had poetic quality to them

(C) They were religious in nature

(D) They were intended to cultivate his taste for poetry

Ans: (A) They were very long and disturbing

8. What does the writer mean by 'the fiery misery' of those subjected to make-up?

(A) They had to sit for long hours

(B) Weather was very hot

(C) They had to sit under bright lights that radiated heat

(D) Make –up material was of low quality

Ans: (C) They had to sit under bright lights that radiated heat

9. Why was the legal advisor at Gemini Studios referred to as the opposite by others?

(A) He made people do illegal things

(B) He advised how to do an illegal thing legally

(C) He dressed differently

(D) His only movie was a big flop

Ans: (B) He advised how to do an illegal thing legally

10. Why did the author say that there was a great deal of national integration in the make-up department?

(A) People from different parts of India headed it.

(B) They got their potion and lotions from different parts of India

(C) They were inspired by AIR and Doordarshan Programmes on national integration

Ans: (A) People from different parts of India headed it.



Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow :- (1x10 = 10 Marks)

Life is an institution. We have a principal, God, who looks over the entire working of our life. He allots teacher, namely our parents, to guide us through this path. We learn lessons and it is up to us whether we want to pass or fail. Every morning we wake up and give a tick mark to the attendance file of our lives. The only difference in this school of life is you cannot play truant even for a day! Though from time to time one may doze off and not pay heed to the message that is being given to us. From the start my parents taught me and my sister to be good human beings first. Life has been kind, sometimes harsh but mostly fair. We make many mistakes, some of which we admit and others, we conceal. But now that I'm 22 years old, I can review every step taken by me.

Think positive. Yes, it's that simple. Thoughts are actions. Imagine if there are a billion good thoughts, the universe will throw back a billion good actions. Taking the final exam I am not at all close to being perfect but I know I want to get near it not by mattering the business world, not by buying perfect self. According to me is kind, compassionate, and empathetic one who sees the good in people and shares the good within themselves. The true test is for us to examine, and to be honest to ourselves before we give a tick mark to our answer sheets. I had a lot of questions ready, my doubt all written, point by point since I could not get the answer from my teachers

I made an appointment with God. Doubts about life, love, death, fear, sorrow. I was angry. Why can't He guide us? God was there by my side, every minute, every step. Even though I haven't gotten all the answers I know I will get there. He will take me there, in my own time, the same way He has gotten me here, where I am now.

Some say one should never pity nor envy anyone else and I am happy to be me. The first important teaching to learn, count your blessings. We all stand to be a little more aware about what life is really trying to teach us and for some be aware that life is trying to teach us something.

Money is like our grades in school it helps us move to the next steps but after that, who remembers what we scored in maths in the third standard? People forget that when we die money does not come along with us. It becomes like our grades, we don't remember how much we earned or how much we lost. Families fight, friendships are ruined; parent child bonds are broken. Isn't that a waste why would anyone choose paper over love? Here's plea for whoever is reading this. Let us all try and be the best pupils in this school called life. Be true love not only others but also yourself Love God wholeheartedly because that's all He wants, and you know what they say. "Be in his good books and you will go to the head of the class."

1 Choose the correct option :-

a) All our questions can be answered by

- (i) Parent                      (ii) Friends                      (iii) Good                      (iv) Ourselves

b) We can be good pupils by :-

- (i) Loving ourselves (ii) Loving others                      (iii) Both a and b                      (iv) Only a

(c) What is the plea which author makes

- (i) to be the best student (ii) to be the best teacher (iii) to be the best leader (iv) to be the best researcher

(d) Which is the true test

- (i) to examine oneself (ii) to examine ones actions (iii) to analyse our faults (iv) to try to excel

Answer the following questions :-

(e) How is God similar to a principal?

f) What is the difference between life at school and school of life?

- (g) Why are good thoughts compared to good actions?
- (h) Why is money likened to grades?
- (i) Pick out a word similar in meaning to 'request'(para 3)
- (j) Pick out a word similar in meaning to 'hide' (para 1)

Read the passage given below and answer the question that follow :- (1x10 = 10 Marks)

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## Class XII English Core

### Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Why did Gandhi vehemently oppose taking help of Charles Freer Andrews?

- (a) he was an African
- (b) he was going on a tour of duty to the Fiji Islands
- (c) he believed it would be an equal fight
- (d) he wanted the lawyers to be self reliant

Ans d

2. What is the probable reason for children remaining barefoot?

- a) Lack of money
- b) A tradition to remain barefoot
- c) Physical illness
- d) Perpetual state of poverty

Ans d

3 What does the 'weekly pilgrimage of Sophie's family refer to?

- a) To visit the pub
- b) To visit the football match
- c) To visit the wharf
- d) To visit the arcade

Ans b

4. Name the treacherous river mentioned in the chapter 'Deep Water'

- a) Bumping river
- b) Thames river
- c) Yakima river
- d) Teton river

Ans c

5. What did M. Hamel write on the board at the end of the lesson?

- a) School is dismissed
- b) You may go
- c) Vive la France
- d) long live France

Ans c

6. His guest was now so well groomed, the ironmaster did not seem pleased"

Who is the guest ?

- (a) Edla Wilmanson
- (b) Peddler
- (c) Crofter
- (d) Valet

Ans. b

**7. What is semiotics?**

- a) Study of syntax
- b) Study of letters
- c) Study of phonetics
- d) Study of signs

**Ans. d**

**8. "Perhaps the Earth can teach us as when everything seems dead and later proves to be alive....." Name the poet.**

- a) Neruda
- b) Keats
- c) Spender
- d) Frost

**Ans. a**

**9. He is not a poet. He is an editor. That's why the boss is giving him a big reception.' Here 'He' refers to ?**

- (a) Asoka mitran
- (b) KS Subbu
- (c) Stephen Spender
- (d) Office boy.

**10. Offered for sale are wild berries in wooden quarts  
Or crook necked golden squash with silver warts,  
Or beauty rest in a mountain scene...  
Where are the vegetables offered for sale?**

- a. Supermarket
- b. Malls
- c. Road side stand
- d. Shops

**Ans. C**

## MCQs/ OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS FOR ENGLISH CORE PAPER CLASS XII

By Sindhu K M (P G T English), K V Ramavarmapuram

1. *"It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,*

*But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports*

*The flower of cities from sinking and withering faint"*

(a) The poor are begging for bread. (True/ False)

(b) The flow of money supports

(i) the poor (ii) the rich in village (iii) the rich in cities (iv) flowers

(c) Identify the figure of speech in "the flower of cities".

(i) simile (ii) metaphor (iii) hyperbole (iv) alliteration

2. *Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through her wool*

*Find even the ivory needle hard to pull.*

*The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band*

*Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.*

a. Aunt Jennifer is .....(rich/poor)

b. Why does the aunt's fingers flutter?

(i) due to the heavy ring (ii) due to the ivory needle (iii) due to the wool (iv) nervousness

c. What is the poetic device in the last two lines?

d. Name the poet.

3. *Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth*

*Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,*

*Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways*

*Made for our searching:*

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) What are the troubles discussed in these lines?
- (iii) What do we search for to combat the distress?
- (iv) Name the figures of speech in these lines.

4. *Now we will count to twelve*

*and we will all keep still.*

*For once on the face of the Earth*

*let's not speak in any language,*

*let's stop for one second,*

*and not move our arms so much.*

- (i) How long does the poet want to stay still?
  - (ii) What does he hope to achieve by keeping quiet?
  - (iii) What does the poet mean by 'not move our arms so much'?
- (a) To strike (b) To make people do not work (c) Not to argue (d) To pray
- (iv) Name the poem and the poet.

5." H. G. Wells in an interview in 1894, referred to 'the interviewing ordeal' but was a fairly frequent interviewee and forty years later found himself interviewing Joseph Stalin."

- (i) Joseph Stalin interviewed H. G. Wells.
  - (ii) Find a word from the extract that means 'a person who is being interviewed'.
  - (iii) How long after 1894, did Wells interview Joseph Stalin?
  - (iv) Despite giving several interviews, Wells referred to the process as -----
- (a) Frequent (b) fair (c) ordeal (d) None of these

6." The make-up room had the look of a hair-cutting salon with lights at all angles around half a dozen large mirrors. They were all incandescent lights, so you can imagine the fiery misery of those subjected to make-up."

- (i) The make-up room of the studios was
  - (a) An ordinary room
  - (b) Covered with mirrors and lights
  - (c) Without any lights
- (ii) The words ----- shows the condition of the performers.
- (iii) Find a word from the extract which means similar to "strong / heated"
- (iv) Name the lesson and author.

7." There is terror only in the fear of death, as Roosevelt knew when he said, "All we have to fear is fear itself."

- (i) Experience the narrator mentions is -----
- (ii) ----- faced stark terror and conquered it.
- (iii) Conquering fear of water became a ----- force for the author.
  - (a) Pulling
  - (b) driving
  - (c) buoyant
  - (d) None of these
- (v) Name the lesson from which the extract is taken.

8. When I visited Gandhi in 1942 at his ashram I Sevagram, in Central India, he said, "I will tell you how it happened that I decided to urge the departure of British. It was in 1917."

- (i) Who visited Gandhi as presented in the extract?
- (ii) Gandhi wanted to share his----- with the author.
  - (a) Departure
  - (b) struggle
  - (c) strategy
  - (d) None of these

9. My acquaintance with the barefoot children leads me to Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it, metaphorically. Those who live here are squatters who came from Bangladesh back in 1971.

- (i) Name the lesson and the author.
- (ii) Seemapuri, though near Delhi, is nowhere like it. (true/ False)
- (iii) Pick out a word from the extract that means – a settler on land not allocated by a government.
  - (v) The author was ----- with the street children.
    - (a) Friendly
    - (b) living
    - (c) detached

10. "What a thunderclap these words to me! Oh the wretches; that was what they put up at the town hall! My last French lesson!"

(i) Name the lesson and author.

(ii) Whose words are referred by the narrator?

(iii)' wretches' here refers to

(a) Germans (b) village elders (c) French teacher

(iv) Franz was shocked and sad when he heard the announcement. (True/ False)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.2 CALICUT

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS  
CLASS XII ENGLISH

1. Martin Luther King's Acceptance Speech, on the occasion of the award of the Nobel

Peace Prize in Oslo, December 10, 1964

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, Mr. President, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I accept the Nobel Prize for Peace at a moment when 22 million Negroes of the United States of America are engaged in a creative battle to end the long night of racial injustice.

I accept this award on behalf of a civil rights movement which is moving with determination and a majestic scorn for risk and danger to establish a reign of freedom and a rule of justice. I am mindful that only yesterday in Birmingham, Alabama, our children, crying out for brotherhood, were answered with fire hoses, snarling dogs and even death.

I am mindful that only yesterday in Philadelphia, Mississippi, young people seeking to secure the right to vote were brutalized and murdered. And only yesterday more than 40

houses of worship in the State of Mississippi alone were bombed or burned because they offered a sanctuary to those who would not accept segregation. I am mindful that

debilitating and grinding poverty afflicts my people and chains them to the lowest rung of the economic ladder.

2. Therefore, I must ask why this prize is awarded to a movement which is beleaguered and committed to unrelenting struggle; to a movement which has not won the very peace and brotherhood which is the essence of the Nobel prize

3. After contemplation, I conclude that this award which I receive on behalf of that movement is a profound recognition that nonviolence is the answer to the crucial political and moral question of our time - the need for man to overcome oppression and violence without resorting to violence and oppression. Civilization and violence are antithetical

concepts. Negroes of the United States, following the people of India, have demonstrated that nonviolence is not sterile passivity, but a powerful moral force which makes for social transformation. Sooner or later all the people of the world will have to discover a way to live together in peace, and thereby transform this pending cosmic elegy into a creative psalm of brotherhood. If this is to be achieved, man must evolve for all human conflict a method which rejects aggression and retaliation. The foundation of such a method is love.

4. The tortuous road which has led from Montgomery, Alabama to Oslo bears witness to this truth. This is a road over which millions of Negroes are travelling to find a new sense of dignity. This same road has opened for all Americans a new era of progress and hope. It has led to a new Civil Rights Bill, and it will, I am convinced, be widened and lengthened into a super highway of justice as Negro and white men in increasing numbers create alliances to overcome their common problems.

5. I accept this award today with an abiding faith in America and an audacious faith in the future of mankind. I refuse to accept despair as the final response to the ambiguities of history. I refuse to accept the idea that the "isness" of man's present nature makes him morally incapable of reaching up for the eternal "oughtness" that forever confronts him. I refuse to accept the idea that man is mere flotsom and jetsom in the river of life, unable to influence the unfolding events which surround him. I refuse to accept the view that mankind is so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become a reality.

Questions

1.1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. 1x5=5

i. Martin Luther King accepts the Nobel Prize on behalf of -----

(a) His family (b) American Civil Rights Movement

(c) Indian freedom fighters (d) none of the above

ii. The Negroes in America were chained down by -----

(a) poverty (b) injustice (c) discrimination (d) all of the above

iii. According to Martin Luther King ----- is the answer to the political and moral problems of our time.

(a) Non violence (b) money power (c) Government policies (d) diplomacy

iv. What India has demonstrated to the Blacks in America?

(a) non violence (b) common problems, (c) transformation, (d) peace

v. What is the essence of Nobel Prize

(a) non-violence, (b) violence and oppression, (c) creative battle (d) peace and brotherhood

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

Emotional Intelligence: Issues and Common Misunderstandings

1. In this article we seek to raise issues and air questions that have arisen along with the growing interest in emotional intelligence. We hope to catalyze a dialogue among all those with serious interests in the area, to surface hidden assumptions, correct mistaken impressions, and survey a range of opinions. Such open dialogue, we believe, can pay off to the degree it strengthens the research and thinking that are the foundations of the field—both in theory and in applications.

2. The influence of emotional intelligence on popular culture and the academic community has been rapid and widespread. While this has stimulated a surprising number of research initiatives

across a wide range of domains within psychology, the swiftness with which the concept of emotional intelligence has caught on perhaps inevitably created a gap between what we know and what we need to know. Understandably, this has led to a great deal of controversy and debate among researchers and practitioners eager to understand and apply the principles associated with emotional intelligence. Such debate, of course, is not confined to emotional intelligence, but is an inherent part of the process of theory development and scientific discovery in any field. Research and theory on emotions has waxed and waned over the history of psychology. The behaviour revolution inspired by B. F. Skinner and the subsequent cognitive revolution saw interest in emotion seriously undermined. However, beginning in the 1980s and accelerating into the present, interest in emotions has enjoyed a robust resurgence across a wide range of sub disciplines within psychology, neuroscience, and the health sciences—especially the renewed focus on positive psychology, well-being, and mind/body medicine. While such research continues to expand our knowledge of emotions, fundamental questions remain regarding emotional intelligence.

3. We seek to raise important questions and issues for the field. The questions we address include: What is emotional intelligence (EI)? How is it different from other established constructs within psychology? Is it possible to develop EI? Is EI a better predictor of work performance than traditional measures of intelligence—or, more precisely, which kinds of work performance does EI predict most strongly? Should EI be measured at all? Finally, what is the relationship between ethics and EI?

All of these are legitimate questions, and each has been raised by many voices in the field. In this article we seek to add to the ongoing dialogue by clarifying our own position, and helping to differentiate and sharpen the issues. We also seek to address some common claims about emotional intelligence that may foster consequential, even unfortunate misunderstandings.

4. As Kuhn notes, scientists' efforts to deal with data in a systematic fashion, guided by deeply held theories, lead to the formation of distinct research paradigms. Each of these paradigms has its own unique history, methods, and assumptions for dealing with its focal topic, and, in this sense, the emotional intelligence paradigm is no different than other paradigms within psychology. According to Kuhn, such a scientific paradigm becomes "an object for further articulation and specification under new and more stringent conditions." Once models and paradigms have been articulated, the signs of scientific vigour include, "the proliferation of competing articulations, the willingness to try anything, the expression of explicit discontent, the recourse to philosophy and to debate over fundamentals". The current debates and vigorous research efforts in the area of emotional intelligence suggests just this state of affairs; by Kuhn's criteria, the emotional intelligence paradigm would seem to have reached a state of scientific maturity.

5. As paradigms mature, specific theories within the paradigm begin to emerge and differentiate, as has occurred since the first formal formulation of an emotional intelligence theory by Peter Salovey and John Mayer in 1990. All these new variations on their theme—like the original theory—must be held to Karl Popper's test: A new theory can be justified if it has the potential to explain things that other theories cannot, or if it has the potential to explain things better than other competing theories. Any new theory must lead to testable hypotheses which will allow it to be compared with other theories, with the goal of determining whether the theory would constitute a scientific advance should it survive in light of research aimed at testing its specific hypotheses. Abilities, traits, and competencies related to emotional intelligence remains a complex one; all definitions of emotional intelligence represent a combination of cognitive and emotional abilities.

6. A careful analysis, though, suggests a more accurate figure may be no higher than 10 percent and perhaps as low as 4 percent" (Sternberg, 1997). These are still significant correlations, even

at the low end of the estimates, and there is no doubt that IQ will remain a significant predictor of work “success”, especially in predicting which job, profession, or career path a person can follow. In a recent meta-analysis examining the correlation and predictive validity of EI when compared to IQ or general mental ability, Van Rooy and Viswesvaran (in press) found IQ to be a better predictor of work and academic performance than EI. However, when it comes to the question of whether a person will become a “star performer” (in the top ten percent, however such performance is appropriately assessed) within that role, or be an outstanding leader, IQ may be a less powerful predictor than emotional intelligence . While social scientists are mainly interested in the main predictive relationship between IQ and work success, practitioners and those who must make decisions on hiring and promotion within organizations are understandably far more interested in assessing capabilities related to outstanding performance and leadership.

2.1. On the basis of your reading of the passage , answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. 1x3=3

i.. -----has offered one of the best assessments of the emotional mind.

(a) Paul Krugman (b) Paul Ekman (c) Daniel Goleman (d) Nash

ii. The reactions of the emotional mind is ----- than that of the rational mind.

(a) slower (b) quicker (c) cleverer (d) happier

iii. Actions that spring from the emotional mind carry a strong sense of -----

(a) certainty (b) clarity (c) accuracy (d) none of these

Iv . Who introduced the term’’ Emotional Intelligence’’

v. Social scientists are mainly interested in .....

#### Marking scheme

Section A Reading

Q1. 3 x 1 = 3

i. b

ii. a

iii. a

iv. a

v. d

1.2

1.3

i. debilitating

ii. retaliation

2.1

i.c

ii. b

iii.a

4. Dr.Daniel Goleman

5.I Q and work success.



K V IDUKKI

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

CLASS12 ENGLISH

1. William Douglas developed an aversion to water when he was-----  
a) Five or six b) eleven c) born d) three or four
2. Who started *The students on Ice* programme?  
a) Tishani Doshi b) Robert Clive c) Geoff Brien d) Geoff green
3. What is the real name of Zitkala-sa ?  
a) Bonnin Simmons b) Gertrude Bonnin Simmons c) Gertrude Simmons Bonnin d) Bonnin Simmons Gertrude
4. Who was Danny Casey?  
a) a great poet b) a football coach c) a chess player d) a football player
5. The cruel general mentioned in the enemy is-----  
a) General Tanimoto b) General Takimoto c) General Hakimoto, d) General Fukusimoto
6. What percent of trisodium citrate was mixed with the pig's blood?  
a) 3.5 b) 3.6 c) 4.5 d) 3.8
7. Who described the interview as 'thumbprints on the windpipe'?  
a) Lewis Carroll b) H G Wells c) Saul Bellow d) V S Naipaul
- 8) Who was the editor of 'The Encounter'?  
a) Asoka Mitran b) S S Vasan c) Kothamangalam Subbu d) Stephen Spender
- 9) Gandhiji agreed to 25 percent of the refund because-----  
a) he knew that the British planters would not give more b) the peasants deserved only that much c) he wanted to make them surrender their prestige with the money d) Gandhiji was alone to fight for the peasants
- 10) What is the figure of speech in the expression 'selfish cars'?  
a) Simile b) metaphor c) metonymy d) transferred epithet

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO 2 KASARAGOD**

**2019-20**

**Subject: English.**

**Standard XII**

**Reading**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (10)
  - (1) Global warming is defined as an increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere. Especially a sustained increase significant enough to cause changes in the global climate. The term global warming is synonymous with an enhanced green house effect, implying an increase in the amount of green house gases in the Earth's atmosphere, leading to entrapment of more and more solar radiations, and thus increasing the over all temperature of the earth.
  - (2) The climate of India is dominated by the monsoon season, which is the most important season in India providing 80% of the annual rainfall. The season extends from June to September with an average rainfall between 750-1.500 mm across the region. The monsoon of India is regarded as the most productive wet season of the earth. The effect of global warming on the climate of India has led to climate disasters as per some experts. India is a disaster prone area with flood being the most frequent disasters. The process of global warming has led to an increase in the frequency and intensity of these climatic disasters.
  - (3) According to surveys, in the year 2007-2008, India ranked the third highest in the world regarding the number of significant disasters, with 18 such event in one year, resulting in the death of 1103 people due to these catastrophes. The anticipated increase in precipitation the melting of glaciers and expanding seas have the power to influence the Indian climate negativity, with an increase in incidents of floods, hurricanes, and storms. Global warming may also pose a significant threat to the food security situation in India. According to the The Indira Gandhi institute of development research, if the process of global warming continues to increase, resulting climatic disasters would cause a decrease in India's GDP to decline by about 9%, with a decrease by 40% of the production of the major crops. A temperature increase of 2° C in India is projected to displace seven million people, with a submersion of the major cities of India like Mumbai and Chennai.
  - (4) India is the most flood distressed state in the world after Bangladesh, accounting for 1/ 5<sup>th</sup> of the global deaths every year with 30 million people displaced from their homes Yearly. Approximately 40 million hectares of the land is vulnerable to flood, with 8 million hectares affected by it. Unprecedented flood take place every year at one place or the other, with the most vulnerable States of India being Utter Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. The climatic history of India is studded with a very large number of floods, which have wreaked havoc on the country's economy.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best of the given choices.

- (a) The monsoon of India is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_ season on the earth.
- (I) Rainy
  - (II) The most productive wet
  - (III) The most appealing
  - (IV) The hopeless
- (b) India is a disaster prone area, with the statistics of 27 out of 35 states being disaster prone, with \_\_\_\_\_ being the most frequent disasters.
- (I) earthquakes
  - (II) draughts
  - (III) floods
  - (IV) epidemics
- (c) Global warming may also pose a significant threat to \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
- (I) the flood security situation
  - (II) the economy
  - (III) water resources
  - (IV) biodiversity
- (d) The climatic history of India is studded with a very large number of floods, which have wreaked havoc on the country's \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
- (I) Sustainable development
  - (II) economy
  - (III) climate
  - (IV) agriculture sector
- (e) The following may happen if even a temperature of 2° C increases in India
- (I) Changes in the timing of seasonal events like earlier flowering of plants and changes in agricultural productivity.
  - (II) Regions which are dry at present will in general become even drier.
  - (III) It is projected to displace a vast majority of people, with a submersion of some major cities.
  - (IV) Regions that are currently wet will in general become even wetter.
- (f) The term global warming is synonymous with \_\_\_\_\_
- (I) An enhanced greenhouse effect
  - (II) Entrapment of more and more solar radiations
  - (III) Increase in overall temperature of earth
  - (IV) Increase in catastrophic effect
- (g) The average rainfall of India is between \_\_\_\_\_
- (I) 700-1200 mm
  - (II) 600-1350 mm
  - (III) 750-1500 mm
  - (IV) 800-1600 mm
- (h) GDP means \_\_\_\_\_
- (I) Gandhi development program
  - (II) Gross domestic product

- (III) Growth development project
- (IV) Government development program
- (I) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most flood distressed state
- (II) India
- (III) Bangladesh
- (IV) West Bengal
- (V) Orissa

(J) wreaked havoc means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (I) cause damage
- (II) make something
- (III) to punish
- (V) Cause for success

#### ANSWERS

- (a) The most productive wet
- (b) Floods
- (c) The flood security situation
- (d) Economy
- (e) A temperature increase of 2° C in India is projected to displace seven million people, with a submersion of the major cities of India like Mumbai and Chennai.
- (f) An enhanced greenhouse effect
- (g) 750-1500 mm
- (h) Gross domestic product
- (i) Bangladesh
- (j) Cause damage

## ENGLISH CORE -XII

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1 What is the meaning of Saheb- e-Alam?

- a) King of the town. b) Lord of rings c) Lord of Universe. D) Master of world.

**Ans: c) Lord of universe**

2 What did the peddler leave behind for Edla?

- 30 kroners and a pipe b) 30 kroners and a rattrap c) 30 kroners and a suit. d) 30 kroners and a pouch **Ans: b) 30 kroners and a rattrap**

3 How much amount of repayment was finally settled by Gandhiji for the sharecroppers?

- a) 25% b) 75% c) 50% d) 65%

**Ans: a) 25%**

4 Why is Shakespeare wicked?

- a) His works are rich b) his works are irrelevant to slum dwellers c) his works cruelly describe the pathetic condition of slum d) his works glorify the rich

**Ans: b) his works are irrelevant to slum dwellers**

5 Pathetically plead –which poetic device is used here?

- a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Alliteration d) Personification

**Ans: c) Alliteration**

6 why was Mr. Lamb called Lamby?

- a) he had a tin leg b) he walked lamby c) he staggered d) he had no legs

**Ans: a) he had a tin leg**

7 What was Evans popular as?

- a) Evans the thug b) Evans the break c) Evans the terror d) Evans the murderer

**Ans: b) Evans the break**

8 Zitkala-sa studied in –

- a) St. Mary's convent
- b) Parson's house
- c) Carlisle School
- d) Special school for Red Indians

**Ans: c) Carlisle school**

9 as a late winter's moon -identify the figure of speech.

- a) Metaphor
- b) Transferred epithet
- c) Simile
- d) Imagery

**Ans: c) Simile**

10 What was to be asked by M Hamel in school that particular day?

- a) Tenses
- b) Participles
- c) Reported speech
- d) Gerund

**Ans: b) Participles**

**KV ADOOR SHIFT 1**  
**CLASS- XII**  
**ENGLISH**

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. She realised then that Jansie didn't know about the date bit – Geoff hadn't told about that. She breathed more easily. So Geoff hadn't let her down after all. He believed in her after all. After all some things might be sacred.

- (i) Who does 'she' refer to?
- (ii) What gave her relief?
- (iii) Why was she particular to keep the matter as sacred?
- (iv) What was the 'date bit' that Jansie did not know?

2. A few years later when I came to know the waters of the Cascades, I wanted to get into them. And whenever I did – whether I was wading the Tieton or Bumping River or bathing in Warm Lake of the Goat Rocks – the terror that had seized me in the pool would come back.

- (i) What did the author want to do after he came to know about the waters of the Cascades?
- (ii) When did the terror get revived?
- (iii) Where was lake of warm water?
- (iv) What terror is the author talking about?

3. "It is his *karam*, his destiny," says Mukesh's grandmother, who has watched her own husband go blind with the dust from polishing the glass of bangles.....

- (i) What do you mean by *karam*?
- (ii) What had happened to Mukesh's grandfather?
- (iii) What has Mukesh's family been doing all their life?
- (iv) Why does Mukesh's grandmother say "Can a god-given lineage ever be broken"?

4. Yet despite the drawbacks of the interview, it is a supremely serviceable medium of communication. "These days, more than at any other time, our most vivid impressions of our contemporaries are through interviews," Denis Brian has written.

- (i) What is the point of argument put forth by the author in this line?
- (ii) What, as analysed by the author, are the drawbacks of interview?
- (iii) Why does the author call interview as a supremely serviceable medium of communication?
- (iv) Give an antonym for the word 'unclear'.

5. Barring the office boys and a couple of clerks, everybody else at the Studios radiated leisure, a prerequisite for poetry. Most of them wore khadi and worshipped Gandhiji but beyond that they had not the faintest appreciation for political thought of any kind.

- (i) Who was the busiest at the studios?
- (ii) Why is leisure a prerequisite for poetry?
- (iii) Were these people at the studio political by nature?
- (iv) Find the synonym for the word 'rest' from the passage.

Answer : 1

- (i) Sophie.
- (ii) that Jansie didn't know about the date bit – Geoff hadn't told about that.
- (iii) She had specially built up the story to impress her brother Geoff.
- (iv) That Danny Casey has proposed a date with Sophie for next Sunday.

Answer : 2

- (i) He wanted to get into them.
- (ii) whenever he was wading the Tieton or Bumping River or bathing in Warm Lake of the Goat Rocks.
- (iii) Goat Rocks.
- (iv) The terror of water that he developed due to the mis-happening at the swimming pool

Answer : 3

- (i) Karam means destiny.
- (ii) Mukesh's grandfather has gone blind because of the glass dust.
- (iii) Mukesh's family has been making glass bangles all their lives.
- (iv) It means that the work that somebody is destined to do cannot be averted.

Answer : 4

- (i) He points out that though there are drawbacks in interview, it is a very good medium of communication.
- (ii) The drawbacks, as analysed by the author are : 1. It is an unwarranted intrusion into the lives of the celebrities, 2. Celebrities feel it diminishes them.
- (iii) We come to know everything about a person through another man asking him questions, and also thereby the interviewer gets power and influence.
- (iv) Vivid

Answer : 5

- (i) The office boys and the clerks were the busiest.
- (ii) Poetry can stem from a mind that is stress free and relaxed.
- (iii) No, only their appearance was political.
- (iv) Leisure

	extract	questions	answers
1	together they have imposed the baggage on the child that he cannot put down. Before he is aware he accepts it as naturally as his father. To do anything else would mean to dare.	a. Who are 'they'? b. What is accepted here? c. Why doesn't anyone show daring?	a. policemen, keepers of law, bureaucrats and politicians b. burden of life & exploitation c. afraid of being beaten up by police
2	While I was thinking of all these, I heard my name called.	a. Who is the speaker? b. Who called him? c. For what?	a. Franz b. His master, M. Hamel c. For recting the rules of the participles
3	You do preach worse than a parson, I only hope you won't have to regret this.	a. Name the speaker b. to whom c. Which action does he feel may be regretted later?	a. The ironmaster b. to his daughter, Edla Willmansson c. not letting the peddler go after his identity was revealed
4	I used every way to overcome this fear, but it held firmly in its grip. Finally, one October, I decided to.....	a. Who is speaking? b. What fear is being talked about? c. What did the speaker finally decide to do?	a. William Douglas b. Fear of water c. get an instructor & learn to swim
5	He was tall with a strong dark face. Handsome, she thought. "It is the unlikeliest thing I ever heard," he said	a. Who is she? He? b. What is the unlikeliest thing?	a. Sophie. Geoff b. that Danny Casey had fixed a date with Sophie
6	That's possible. But let me tell you another story, because I often tell stories like a Chinese wise man.	a. Identify the speaker? b. What possibility is being discussed? c. What other story was discussed?	a. Umberto Eco b. the huge success of The Name of the Rose was due to its content (medieval history) c. 3000 copies were expected to be sold. But 2-3 million copies were sold in the US itself
7	He is not a poet. He is an Editor. That's why The Boss is giving him a big reception	a. Who is the poet/editor? b. Why was he really given a reception? c. who is the boss here?	a. Stephen Spender b. as a speaker against communism c. S S Vasan, of Gemini Studio
8	I have come to the conclusion that we should stop going to law courts. Taking such cases to the courts does little good.	a. Who is the speaker? b. Why did he come to this conclusion? c. What 'cases' are discussed here?	a. Gandhiji b. Peasants are crushed & fear stricken. Wouldn't tell the truth c. the problem between the peasants & the landlords
9	But all the same, it makes me despondent, this knowing I'll never be able to show them they are wrong to doubt me.	a. Who is the speaker? b. What doubt did others have about the speaker? c. Will the speaker be able to clarify? Why/ why not?	a. Sophie b. that she was telling wild, imaginary stories c. no, because she was weaving the story in her imagination

10	It seems that for children, garbage has a different meaning from what it means to their parents.	a. Identify the lesson & Its author b. What does garbage mean for children? c. What does it mean for adults?	a. Lost Spring. Anees Jung b. it is wrapped in wonder c. it is a means of survival
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**KV KALPETTA**  
**MCQ**  
**CLASS XII - ENGLISH**

1. The Last Lesson is written on the background of -----
  - (i) first world war
  - (ii) second world war
  - (iii) Franco-Prussian war
  - (iv) American war of independence
2. Saheb's full name was
  - (i) king of kings
  - (ii) king of the world
  - (iii) lord of the world
  - (iv) lord of the universe
3. Deep Water is an excerpt from -----
  - (i) Of Men and Mountains
  - (ii) Of Truth
  - (iii) Of Studies
  - (iv) Of Water
4. Rajkumar Shukla was a -----
  - (i) sharecropper
  - (ii) politician
  - (iii) delegate
  - (iv) landlord
5. what is meant by Pancake?
  - (i) a kind of cake
  - (ii) the brand name of the make-up material
  - (iii) name of a movie
  - (iv) a producing company
6. name the book written by Umberto Eco.
  - (i) The Name of the Rose
  - (ii) The Rose's name
  - (iii) The Interview
  - (iv) The Penguin Book Interviews
7. Sopia's young brother is -----
  - (i) Geoff
  - (ii) Danny Casey
  - (iii) Derek
  - (iv) George
8. the future of the slum children is -----
  - (i) quite bright and prosperous

- (ii) painted with fog
  - (iii) not a bad one
  - (iv) not predictable
9. what can the Earth teach us, according Pablo Neruda?
- (i) to be outwardly silent and inwardly productive
  - (ii) to be patient
  - (iii) to be very helpful
  - (iv) to enjoy our life
10. what is the *massive wight* refer to in Aunt Jennifer's Tigers?
- (i) weight of wedding band
  - (ii) the weight of responsibilities and expectations a woman has in her married life
  - (iii) pleasures in life
  - (iv) good things in life

1. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

The terror that has seized me in the pool would come back. It would take possession of me completely. My legs would become paralysed . Icy horror would grab my heart.

- a. What caused such intense fear in the speaker?
- b. Who is the speaker of these lines?
- c. Did he overcome this fear?
- d. Who is the author of this chapter?

2. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

In his small murmur there is an embarrassment that has not yet turned in to regret .He is content to dream of cars that he sees hurtling down the streets of his town.

- a. Who is' he in the extract ?
- b. What will cause regret in him?
- c. What is the name of his town?
- d. How is he different from others?

3. Read the following extract and answer the following questions.

To go along up to the manor house and be received by the owner like an old regimental comrade-that, however, did not please the tramp.

- a. Who is the owner of the manor house?
- b. Why was the tramp reluctant to go ?
- c. Why was the tramp scared?
- d. Name the lesson and it's author?

4. Read the following extract and answer the following questions.

In any case there was this man in the make up department who would wish the direst things for Subbu.

- a. Who was subbu?
- b. Who wished the direst things for subbu?
- c. Why was Subbu disliked by this man?
- d. Was Subbu liked by others in the makeup department?

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PORT TRUST, KOCHI  
Multiple Choice Questions  
Class XII  
English Core

Answer the following questions choosing the correct option:

1. The person in the car, beside the poetess, was,  
(a) her aunt    (b) her niece    (c) her uncle    (d) her mother
2. What does the map represent?  
(a) world of the rich and powerful    (b) world of the poor  
(c) world of the slum school children    (d) world the poet wants for the slum children
3. 'Have no truck with death' means  
(a) will not die of the truck accident    (b) remove poverty and illiteracy  
(c) have no association or deal with death    (d) will not drive a truck
4. What kind of a moment would it be when everyone is silent  
(a) terrible    (b) painful    (c) exotic    (d) unforgettable
5. Every morning, we all are  
(a) brushing our teeth    (b) having breakfast  
(c) wreathing a flowery band    (d) getting ready to go to work
6. 'Fingers fluttering through her wool'. The poetic device used here is  
(a) simile    (b) metaphor    (c) alliteration    (d) personification
7. What is the moral that Alphonse Daudet wants to bring out?  
(a) not to put off things that one can do that day  
(b) old order changed to new  
(c) one should accept everything that happens  
(d) teachers should be respected
8. One day, Saheb was seen by the author, watching some young men playing  
(a) cricket    (b) tennis    (c) hockey    (d) soccer

9. Who received Gandhi at the Muzaffarpur station?

- (a) Shukla      (b) J.B Kriplani    (c) Rajendra Prasad      (d) Nehru

10. When Sophie told her father that Danny had met her and told her that he was going to buy a shop, father

- (a) called her a liar              (b) asked her if it was another of her wild stories  
(c) disbelieved her outright  
(d) asked Geoff to verify facts

#### Answer Key

1. (d) her mother
2. (a) world of the rich and powerful
3. (c) have no association or deal with death
4. (c) exotic
5. (c) wreathing a flowery band
6. (c) alliteration
7. (a) not to put off things that one can do that day
8. (b) tennis
9. (b) J.B Kriplani
10. (b) asked her if it was another of her wild stories

Prepared by : Rakhee C M  
PGT English

# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA INS DRONACHARYA, KOCHI

CLASS : XII

SUB: ENGLISH

**A. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (1 mark each)**

**1) *The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band  
sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand***

- a) What does 'massive weight' signify?
- b) What is Aunt Jennifer doing?
- c) Name the poem and the poet
- d) Identify a figure of speech used in these lines.

**2) *But all I said was, see you soon,  
Amma,  
All I did was smile and smile and smile.....***

- a) Who does 'I' refer to?
- b) Why doesn't the poet use full stop in the last line?
- c) What did the speaker feel contrary to what she said and did?
- d) "see you soon, Amma". Does the speaker actually mean what she says?

**3) *In a moment I felt a dark chamber of my mind lit up by a hazy illumination. The reaction to Stephen Spender at Gemini Studios was no longer a mystery.***

- a) Name the writer and the lesson
- b) Identify the context
- c) What was the reaction to Stephen Spender at Gemini Studios?
- d) Why was it no longer a mystery?

**4) *The whole forest, with its trunks and branches, its thickets and fallen logs, closed in upon him like an impenetrable prison from which he could never escape***

- a) Name the writer and the lesson
  - b) Identify the context
  - c) What does 'impenetrable prison' signify here?
  - d) How did escape from the forest?
-



# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA INS DRONACHARYA, KOCHI

CLASS : XII

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-