

**SUBJECT ENGLISH**

**MODEL QUESTIONS**

**CLASS XII**

**SEMESTER III**

**Marks 40**

1X15=15

1. Whom did the Raja call for the bird's schooling?
  - i. His ministers
  - ii. His generals
  - iii. His nephews
  - iv. His friends
2. Who filled his bag with money?
  - i. The general
  - ii. The goldsmith
  - iii. The nephew
  - iv. The goldsmith
3. Who hurried home with their pockets heavily laden?
  - i. The nephews
  - ii. The ministers
  - iii. The fault-finders
  - iv. The scribes
4. How did the Raja travel to the Great Hall of Learning?
  - i. By palanquin
  - ii. By horse
  - iii. By elephant
  - iv. By car
5. Who said that the birds lacked gratitude?
  - i. The Raja's brothers-in-law
  - ii. The teachers
  - iii. The ministers
  - iv. The fault-finders
6. What does the fisherman's boy do?
  - i. He plays with his sister
  - ii. He sings a song
  - iii. He cries
  - iv. He s
7. Where is the sailor lad?
  - i. In his home
  - ii. On the sea
  - iii. In his boat
  - iv. In his room
8. Where does the sea break?

- i. On the sand
  - ii. On the men and women
  - iii. On the cold gray stones
  - iv. On the road
- 9. Where do the stately ships go?
  - i. To their haven under the hill
  - ii. To the sea
  - iii. To the palace
  - iv. To the port
- 10. What will never come back to the poet?
  - i. The lost days
  - ii. The tender grace of a day
  - iii. Yesterday
  - iv. The beauty of sunrise
- 11. Who never came a wink too soon?
  - i. The sun
  - ii. The moon
  - iii. The stars
  - iv. The bird
- 12. What are the colours of the roses?
  - i. Blue and white
  - ii. Yellow and white
  - iii. Red and black
  - iv. Red and white
- 13. Where did the robin build?
  - i. In the lilacs
  - ii. In the tree
  - iii. In the roses
  - iv. In the cornice
- 14. Who set the laburnum?
  - i. The poet's mother
  - ii. The poet's father
  - iii. The poet's sister
  - iv. The poet's brother
- 15. The fir trees are
  - i. Dark and high
  - ii. Long and white
  - iii. Short and stout
  - iv. Big and round

16. Choose the correct alternatives:

1X10=10

i 'Nephews, what is this I hear? demanded the king.  
(Change the mode of narration)

- A. The king demanded from nephews what was this he heard
- B. The king demanded from nephews what was that he heard?
- C. The king asked his nephews what was that he heard
- D. The king asked his nephews what is that he hears.

ii 'Bring the bird to me at once, 'the king ordered.  
(Change the mode of narration)

- A. The king ordered to bring the bird to him at once.
- B. The king ordered to brought the bird to him at once.
- C. The king requested to bring the bird to him at once.
- D. The king requested to brought the bird to him at once.

iii The bird was brought. The active form of the sentence is----

- A. The bird brought by them.
- B. They brought the bird.
- C. They was brought the bird.
- D. They bring the bird.

iv My spirit flew in feathers. The passive form of the sentence is-----

- A. In feathers my spirit flew.
- B. In feathers my spirit has flown.
- C. In feathers had flown my spirit.
- D. In feathers had flew my spirit.

v "Break, break, break

\_\_\_\_\_ the foot of thy crags, O sea! (Choose the correct preposition)

- A. at.
- B. on.
- C. over
- D. in

vi "He never came \_\_\_\_\_ wink too soon. (Choose the appropriate article)

- A. the
- B. an
- C. a
- D. of

vii The Goldsmith now set \_\_\_\_\_ marketing a golden cage (Choose the correct preposition)

A. out      B. off      C. in      D. about

viii This heap of knowledge is full to burst. (Correct the error)

A. bursting B. burtsted C. bursts D. had burst.

ix The thoughts that arised in me. (Correct the error)

A. aroused B. arose C. arise D. arising

x And thought the air must rush as freshly (correct the error)

A. fresh B. fresher C. freshest D. freshness

17. UNSEEN PASSAGE:

In the early morning of June 30, 1908, an enormous explosion occurred at a height of between 5 and 10 kilometres above a pine forest near the Tunguska river in Russia. It appeared as an enormous fireball in the sky, and flattened 500,000 acres of land all around. More than 100 square kilometres of pine forest were burnt. The energy of the explosion is estimated to have been a thousand times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945.

For several months after the event, the night sky over Europe was lit up with strange lights and colours. Some scientists think that it was caused by ice crystals being flung up into the upper atmosphere. The cause of the explosion was probably a comet or meteor entering the atmosphere and burning up before reaching the planet's surface. It is estimated to have been 150 to 300 feet in diameter, and composed of rock and carbon. Objects of this size collide with Earth once every few hundred years on average. Because it exploded in the atmosphere high above Earth's surface, the asteroid created a blast wave but no impact crater. The only likely remains of the object that have been found are a few small fragments, each less than a millimeter across. The heat energy from such an explosion would be enough to destroy everything underneath.

Most impact events involve relatively small objects, but a few involve large objects ranging from 100 metres to many kilometers in diameter. There are craters (very large holes) and other landforms on Earth that were formed by such collisions. Impact events have shaped the solar system and influenced the evolution of life on Earth.

The largest impact crater on Earth's surface is the Vredefort Dome, which was formed by an asteroid that was at least 10 kilometres wide. It crashed near modern-day Johannesburg, South Africa, approximately two billion years ago (one billion = 1 followed by 9 zeros).

Another very large impact created the 180-kilometre-wide Chicxulub crater in Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. At present hidden under the seabed, the crater was formed 66 million years ago when Earth was struck by an asteroid or comet approximately 14 kilometres in diameter (one million = 1 followed by 6 zeros). The event caused widespread devastation, including wildfires and tsunamis. Ash and dust covered the entire globe, blocking the sunlight and causing the climate to become colder. Many scientists agree that the Chicxulub impact killed approximately 80 percent of all life on Earth, most notably the dinosaurs.

The Tunguska impact of 1908 was much smaller, but it was the largest since human beings arrived on Earth. If another impact of that size or even bigger takes place in a populated area, millions of lives will be lost, and the survival of humanity may become threatened.

1. Determine the correct sequence of the following events by choosing the correct option below. (5)

- a. The Chixculub crater is created
- b. An atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima
- c. The Vredefort Dome is created
- d. The night sky over Europe is lit up with strange lights and colours
- e. The Tunguska explosion occurs

Choose any one:

- I. a, b, d, e, c
- II. c, a, e, d, b
- III. d, b, a, e, c
- IV. e, b, d, c, a

2. Read each of the following statements carefully and indicate whether it is true or false according to the given passage. (4x1)

- a. The asteroid hit Earth's surface and created an impact crater in Tunguska.

- b. The Chixculub crater can be seen by anyone who visits the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico.
- c. The Tunguska event was much smaller than the atomic explosion at Hiroshima.
- d. The night sky over Europe was lit up by fireballs.

3. Match the columns by choosing the correct option below: (6x1)

Left	Right
1. Chixculub Crater	A. Destroyed pine forests
2. Atomic bomb	B. Hidden under the seabed
3. Colourful sky	C. Caused by ice crystals
4. Vredefort Dome	D. Made of rock and carbon
5. Tunguska	E. Japan
6. Asteroid	F. Created 2 billion years ago

Choose any one:

- a. 1→C, 2→A, 3→D, 4→E, 5→F, 6→B
- b. 1→B, 2→E, 3→C, 4→F, 5→A, 6→D
- c. 1→A, 2→B, 3→F, 4→C, 5→D, 6→E
- d. 1→B, 2→D, 3→C, 4→F, 5→A, 6→E