



**Sahitya Bhawan®**

**CBSE**

# Chapterwise Solved Papers

**2019-2011**

## ENGLISH CORE

**Class 12**

- Includes newly added chapters of Flamingo and Vistas.
- Simplified division of syllabus into Sections A, B, C for better understanding.
- Chapter summary for quick revision.
- 2019 Board Examination Paper fully solved and added chapterwise.
- Complete, authentic answers of board questions as per marking scheme.

[In accordance with the latest syllabus and paper pattern issued by CBSE for session 2019-20]

CBSE  
**Chapterwise  
Solved Papers**

**2019-2011**

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1<sup>st</sup> edition : May 2019

**Price** : ₹ 245

**Code** : 689

**Published by** : **SAHITYA BHAWAN®**



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# PREFACE

The **Chapterwise Solved Papers** series by **Sahitya Bhawan** for class 12 has been designed as per the latest syllabus released by the CBSE in 2019. This book for English Core, one from the series, aims at making students 'exam-ready'.

Over the years, there has been changes in the pattern and marks distribution in the Board papers. This book therefore includes all questions that appeared in the past years' CBSE Board papers. All efforts have been made to include the different patterns that have been adopted by the Board in different sections of paper in the past years.

The key features of this book are :

- | Different sets of question papers of each year are included
- | 'Reading and Writing' sections to give students an in-depth idea of passages and writing patterns
- | Answers to 'Reading and Writing' sections questions, to help students practice in the same formats
- | A short summary for each chapter of the section c
- | Tips for students about 'Reading and Writing' sections, to answers prepare them for these sections
- | Chapterwise inclusion of board questions (along with answers) for both 'Flamingo' as well as the 'Vistas' books
- | Questions are provided in the same order as in the Board papers
- | Answers according to the CBSE marking scheme
- | Latest solved papers (different sets) of CBSE Board Examination

Sure, this book will ideally be the best guide for students while preparing for their exams.

I thank Sahitya Bhawan's entire editorial team headed by Mr. Rahul Bansal, for giving me the opportunity to write this book. Their sincere and painstaking efforts in bringing out this excellent book in its present form are absolutely laudable. Also, I would like to thank my family members, without whose unstinted support and encouragement, it would not have been possible for me to write this book.

In spite of our best efforts to make this book error free, some minor printing errors might have crept in. We sincerely apologize for the inconvenience. We welcome suggestions for further improvement of the book and the same will be incorporated in our further editions.

**Author**

# SYLLABUS

## SECTION-A

### Reading Comprehension

30 Marks

The section A will have two passages.

- A.** One unseen passage with a variety of Objective Type Questions, including Multiple Choice Questions and Short Answer Questions to test comprehension, interpretation and inference. Vocabulary such as word formation and inference of meaning will also be tested.

The total length of the passages will be between 800-900 words. Five Multiple Choice Type Question and Seven Objective Type Questions (total 12 Marks) shall be asked from this passage. The passage will include one of the following :

- (a) Factual passages, e.g., instructions, descriptions, reports.
  - (b) Descriptive passages involving opinion, e.g., argumentative, persuasive or interpretative text.
  - (c) Literary passages, e.g., extract from fiction, drama, poetry, essay or biography.
- B.** The second passage will be of 400-500 words. Note-making and Abstraction will be assessed.
- I. Note making 4 Marks
  - II. Summary 4 marks

## SECTION-B

### Writing Skills

- A.** Advertisements and notices, designing or drafting posters, writing formal and informal invitations and replies. One question out of the two Short Answer Questions 4 Marks
- B.** Letters based on verbal / visual input. One question out of the two Long Answer Questions to be answered in 120-150 words. 6 Marks

#### Letter Types Include

- i Business or official letters (for making enquiries, registering complaints, asking for and giving information, placing orders and sending replies)
  - i Letters to the editor (giving suggestions or opinion on issues of public interest) Application for a job
- C.** Two compositions based on visual and/or verbal input may be descriptive or argumentative in nature such as an article/a debate/ a speech or a report - Two Very Long Answer Questions containing internal choice, to be answered in 150-200 words. (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

<b>SECTION-C</b>
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**Literature Textbooks****30 Marks**

- I. Eight Objective Type Questions - 4 from one poetry and 4 from one prose extract to test comprehension and appreciation. (8 × 1 = 8 Marks)
- II. Five out of Seven Short Answer Questions based on prose / drama / poetry from both texts (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)
- III. One out of Two Long Answer Questions to be answered in 120-150 words to test global comprehension and extrapolation beyond the texts. (6 marks) (Flamingo)
- IV. One out of Two Long Answer Questions to be answered in 120-150 words to test global comprehension along with analysis and extrapolation. (6 marks) (Vistas)

**Prescribed Books**

1. **Flamingo** : English Reader published by National Council of Education Research and Training, New Delhi.
2. **Vistas** : Supplementary Reader published by National Council of Education Research and Training, New Delhi.

**Flamingo**

Prose	Poetry
1. The Last Lesson	1. My Mother at Sixty Six
2. Lost Spring	2. An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum
3. Deep Water	3. Keeping Quiet
4. The Rattrap	4. A Thing of Beauty
5. Indigo	5. A Roadside Stand
6. Poets and Pancakes	6. Aunt Jennifer's Tigers
7. The Interview	
8. Going Places	

**Vistas**

1. The Third Level
2. The Tiger King
3. Journey to the End of the Earth
4. The Enemy
5. Should Wizard Hit Mommy
6. On the Face of it
7. Evans Tries an O-Level
8. Memories of Childhood
9. The Cutting of My Long Hair
10. We too are Human Being



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**Note \*** Following chapters are added in the syllabus for the session (2019-20). So, there are no previous years asked questions, however important questions and summaries are given for exam preparation.

# Unseen Passages

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Unseen passages are the passages which have not been read by the students. They will have to understand fully with their own intellect. It means such passages are to be comprehended and interpreted by the students according to their own understanding.

There are three types of passages—

**1. Factual passages**—The factual passages include the facts of historical events, some achievements or the application of someone, instructions, reports, description, narratives of facts. This passage has a length of 500-600 words followed by short questions and a vocabulary test.

**2. Discursive passages**—There should be an analytical reading with proper flow. These passages involve an opinion. They are argumentative, interpretative or persuasive in nature. A flow of logical interpretation is found in such passages.

**3. Literary passages**—Such passages are directly extracted from the literary texts. They may be an extract from some drama, biography, essay or fiction. Generally, such passages are written by some literary giants.

## How to solve the passages

Here are some tips for the students that will help them to solve an unseen passage.

- Read, Read and read. The student should read the passage carefully 2 to 3 times. The more they read, the more easy will the passage be. It will help you to read and comprehend easily.
- Keep your mind cool and calm and read the passage quietly not in a loud voice.
- To understand the reading of the difficult words, the entire sentence should be read as a whole not in fragments.
- During the second reading of the passage, underline or highlight the key sentences and key words.
- To determine the main idea of the passage, read the passage thoroughly and deeply.
- Don't be bothered about hard words or sentences that you fail to understand. Read them again and try to find out the meaning of the entire thought.
- Write your answer in short and simple sentences. Your answer should be relevant and to the point in complete sentences.
- Do not repeat the answers. Your answer should be clear and crisp language. Avoid vague words or ambiguous words.
- As far as it is possible, your answer should be in your own words but if required the answer can be copied from the text. Better it will be to summarise the passage first and then, write your answer. Do not copy the question from question paper. Write answer only but the number of the answer should be the same as that of the question.
- Any answer other than the passage should not be mentioned. No information should be given that is not in the original passage.
- Always try to give your answer starting the lines from the question.

- The vocabulary questions should be answered in the same parts of speech as is given in the question.
- The answers should be very specific, in simple language and to the points, No jargons should be used.

### Marking Scheme

There will be two passages . The first passage is of 12 marks.

The marks are allocated as follows—

MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

1 × 5 = 5 marks

Objective Type Questions

1 × 7 = 7 marks

**Total 12 marks**

The second passage is of 8 marks The marks are allocated as follows :

Note Making

4 marks

Summary

4 marks

**Total 8 marks**

## PREVIOUS YEARS' SOLVED PASSAGES

1. **Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :** **20**
  1. The sage of science, Einstein, was sitting in a depressive and pensive mood one evening. His eyes were brimming with tears. The pain was evident on his face. He peeped out of the window of his room. The sun had set a few minutes back. The sky was filled with a reddish glow. At this sunset, he felt that it was humanity that had sunk into devilish darkness and the reddish glow in the sky was the blood of humanity spilling all over the sky from earth. With tired steps, he walked back to his chair and settled down. It was the 9th of August 1945. Three days back, he had felt the same agony as if someone had torn him apart. He was deeply hurt and depressed when he heard on the radio that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima. Today, within three days another bomb was dropped on another city, Nagasaki and lakhs of people had been killed.
  2. He had heard that the blast released so much energy that it and paled all past destructions in comparison and death had played out a pitiable dance of destruction. The flames that broke out of the bomb were burning, melting and exploding buildings. Scared of the heat of the bomb, people had jumped into lakes and rivers, but the water was boiling and the people too were burnt and killed. The animals in the water were already boiled to death. Animals, trees, herbs, fragrant flowering plants were all turned into ashes. The atomic energy destruction had just not stopped there. It had entered the atmosphere there and had spread radiation that would affect people for generations to come and would also bring about destructive irreversible biological changes in animals and plants.
  3. As the news of the atomic attack reached Einstein, and he became aware of the glaring horror of the abuse of atomic energy, his distress and restlessness knew no bounds. He could not control himself and icked

up his violin to turn his mind on to other things. While playing the violin, he tried to dissolve his distress in its sad notes, but couldn't. He was burning on the embers of destruction; his heart was filled with an ocean of agony and tears just continued streaming uncontrollably but of his eyes. Night had fallen. His daughter came up and asked him to eat something as he had not taken anything for the last four days. His voice restrained and he said, "I don't feel like eating."

4. He could not sleep that night. Lying down, he was thinking how he had drawn the attention of the then American President Roosevelt towards the destructive powers of an atomic bomb. He had thought that this would be used to scare Hitler and put an end to the barbarism that Hitler was up to. However, Roosevelt kept him in the dark and made false promises. Eventually, he had abused Einstein's equation of  $E = mc^2$  that resulted in the destructive experiments. His actions had made science and scientists as murderers. Einstein kept on thinking for a long time. Eventually, he slipped into sleep. When he woke up at dawn, there was a new dawn in him too. The atomic threat had transformed his heart.
5. The next day, he decided to disassociate himself from the scientific policy of the government and all governmental institutions. He decided to open educational institutions for children, adolescents and youth — institutions where along with science, spirituality will be compulsorily taught.
6. To inaugurate this institution, he had invited two great philosophers, Bertrand Russell and Albert Schweitzer. Ten other great scientists who had won Nobel Prizes in different fields were also invited. They all saw a different Einstein, not a

great scientist but a sage in him. The institution was opened by garlanding a photo of Mahatma Gandhi. While garlanding the Mahatma, he became emotional and said with a lump in his throat, "I bow down to the great man who fought for the independence of his country through non-violence. He could do so because he was a truthful man and true spiritualist."

7. Those who teach science should be taught spiritually too. Without harmony between science and spirituality, the destruction would continue unabated. A few years after this institution was built, a Japanese delegation came to meet him. Einstein broke down in the meeting and said, "You can give me any punishment and I will accept it. Anyway, I have decided to lead my life in penitence." The Japanese were moved by his sincerity and forgot their grief.

*(Board Exam. 2019)*

**1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option :**

**1 × 5 = 5**

- (a) Besides two great philosophers how many other scientists were invited by Einstein to inaugurate the institution where spirituality would be compulsorily taught ?
  - (i) Five
  - (ii) Ten
  - (iii) Eight
  - (iv) Fifteen
- (b) Which musical instrument did Einstein play when he was in grief ?
  - (i) Harmonium
  - (ii) Guitar
  - (iii) Violin
  - (iv) Flute
- (c) Einstein came to know that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima through
  - (i) television
  - (ii) newspaper
  - (iii) radio
  - (iv) a telephonic message

- (d) Which American President was told about the destructive power of an atomic bomb ?  
 (i) Kennedy  
 (ii) Bill Clinton  
 (iii) Lincoln  
 (iv) Roosevelt
- (e) Einstein said to the Japanese delegation,  
 (i) "You can give me any punishment and I will accept it."  
 (ii) "I am not at fault."  
 (iii) "What could I do ?"  
 (iv) "The President didn't agree to my advice."

**1.2. Answer the following questions briefly : 1 × 6 = 6**

- (a) What did Einstein do to overcome his distress after getting the news of the atomic attack ?
- (b) Which event in 1945, according to Einstein, turned science and scientists into murderers ?
- (c) What did Einstein do to show his displeasure over the atomic attack ?
- (d) Whose photo was garlanded at the inauguration of Einstein's institute for children, adolescents and youth ?
- (e) Name the philosophers that Einstein invited to inaugurate the new institution.
- (f) Why did Einstein want harmony between science and spirituality while teaching in educational institutes ?

**1.3. Answer any three of the following questions in 25 – 30 words each : 2 × 3 = 6**

- (a) What did Einstein feel while looking at the sunset from his room's window ?
- (b) Give a brief description of the disaster when the atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city, Nagasaki.
- (c) What did Einstein think of Mahatma Gandhi ?
- (d) What was Einstein's reaction when the Japanese delegation met him ?

**1.4 Find words/phrases from the passage which are similar in meaning to each of the following : 1 × 3 = 3**

- (a) mental pain (para 1)  
 (b) agreement (para 7)  
 (c) regret/remorse (para 7)

**Ans. 1.1**

- (a) (ii) Ten  
 (b) (iii) Violin  
 (c) (iii) Radio  
 (d) (iv) Roosevelt  
 (e) (i) "You can give me any punishment and I will accept it."

**1.2**

- (a) After getting the news of the atomic attack, Einstein picked up his violin to turn his mind on to other things. He tried to dissolve his distress in its sad tunes.
- (b) According to Einstein, when he heard on the radio that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki in which his equation of  $E = mc^2$  was used that resulted in the destructive experiments in 1945, This event turned science and scientists into murderers.
- (c) To show his displeasure over the atomic attack, Einstein decided to disassociate himself from the scientific policy of the government and all governmental institutions.
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi's photo was garlanded at the inauguration of Einstein's institute for children, adolescents and youth.
- (e) The name of the philosophers were Bertrand Russell and Albert Schweitzer that Einstein invited to inaugurate the institution.
- (f) Einstein wanted harmony between science and spirituality while teaching in educational institutes because without harmony between science and spirituality, the destruction would continue uninterrupted.

**1.3**

- (a) While looking at the sunset from his room's window, Einstein felt that it was humanity that had sunk into devilish darkness and the reddish glow in the sky was the blood of humanity spilling all over the sky from earth.
- (b) When the atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city Nagasaki, lakhs of people had been killed. Deak had

played out a suitable dance of destruction. The flames were burning, melting and exploding buildings. When people jumped into rivers and lakes to protect themselves from heat. They burnt and killed because water was already boiling. Animals, trees, herbs, fragrant flowering plants were all turned into ashes. It spread radiation which caused biological changes in animals and plants.

- (c) Einstein thought of Mahatma Gandhi that he was a great man who fought for the independence of his country through non-violence. He could do so because he was a truthful man and true spiritualist.
- (d) When the Japanese delegation met Einstein, he broke down in the meeting and told them that they could give him any punishment and he would accept it because he had decided to lead his life in penitence.

- 1.4 (a) agony  
(b) harmony  
(c) penitence.

**2. Read the passage carefully : 12**

**The Art of Living**

1. The art of living is learnt easily by those who are positive and optimistic. From humble and simple people to great leaders in history, science or literature, we can learn a lot about the art of living, by having a peep into their lives, autobiographies or biographies. The daily routines of these great men not only reveal their different, may be unique life styles but also help us learn certain habits and practices they followed. Here are some; read, enjoy and follow in their footsteps as it suits you.
2. A private workplace always helps. Jane Austen asked that a certain squeaky hinge should never be oiled so that she always had a warning whenever someone was approaching the room where she wrote. William Faulkner, lacking a lock on his study door, detached the doorknob and brought it into the room with him. Mark Twains' family knew better than to breach his study door - they would blow a horn to draw him out. Graham Green went even farther, renting a secret office; only his wife knew the address and the telephone number. After all, everyone of us needs a workplace where we can work on our creation uninterruptedly. Equally we need our private space too.
3. A daily walk has always been a source of inspiration. For many artists, regular stroll was essentially a creative inspiration. Charles Dickens famously took three hour walks every afternoon, and what he observed on them fed directly into his writing. Tchaikovsky made so with a two-hour jaunt but wouldn't return a moment early; convinced that doing so would make him ill. Ludwig van Beethoven took lengthy stroll safter lunch, carrying a pencil and paper with him in case inspiration struck. Nineteenth century composer Erik Satie did the same on his long hikes from paris to the working class suburb where he lived, stopping under street lamps to jot down ideas that came on his journey; it's rumoured that when those lamps were turned off during the war years, his music declined too. Many great people had limited social life too. One of Simone de Beauvior's close friends puts in this way. "There were no receptions, parties. It was an uncluttered kind of life, a simplicity deliberately constructed so that she could do her work. "To Pablo the idea of Sunday was an "at home day".
4. The routines of these thinkers are difficult. Perhaps it is because they are so unattainable. The very idea that you can organize your time as you like is out of reach for most of us so I'll close with a toast to ail those who worked with difficulties. like Francine

Prose, who began writing when the school bus picked up her children and stopped when it brought them back; or T.S. Eliot, who found it much easier to write once he had a day job in a bank than he had as a starving poet and even F. Scott Fitzgerald, whose early books were written in his strict schedule as a young militan officer. Those days were not as interesting as the nights in Paris that came later, but they were much more productive - and no doubt easier on his live.

5. Being forced to Follow someone else's routine may irritate, but it makes it easier to stay on the path. Whenever we break that trail ourselves or take an easy path of least resistance, perhaps what's most important is that we keep walking.

(CBSE 2018)

**1.1. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete each of the statements given below with the help of options that follow :**

**1 × 4 = 4**

- (a) The passage in about :
- how to practise walking.
  - Walking everyday.
  - the life of a genius.
  - what we can learn from the routines of geniuses.
- (b) The writers in the past :
- followed a perfect daily routine.
  - enjoyed the difficulties of life.
  - can teach us a lot.
  - wrote a jot in books.
- (c) In their daily routines :
- they had unique life styles.
  - they read books and enjoyed them
  - they did not get any privacy.
  - they did not mind visitors.
- (d) Some artists resorted to walking as it was :
- an exercise.
  - a creative inspiration
  - essential for improving their health.
  - helpful in interaction with others.

**1.2. On the basic of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions :**

**1 × 6 = 6**

- What did Jane Austen like ?
- Why do you think Graham Green hired a secret office?
- What was the rumour about Erik Satie's productivity ?
- How did her limited social life affect Simone de Beauviore ?
- In what way did T.S. Eliot's day job help him to write?
- What makes it easier for one to stay on the path?

**1.3. Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following :**

**1 × 2 = 2**

- glance/look (para 1)
- noisy (para 2)

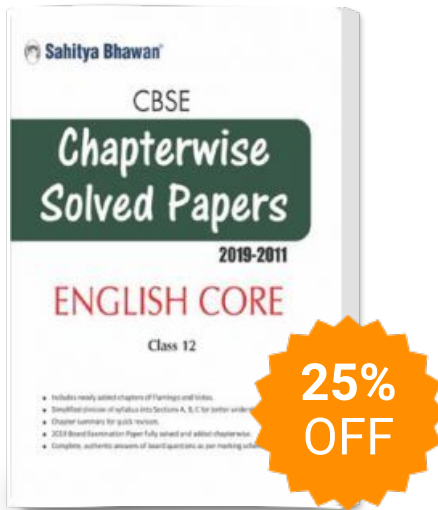
**Ans. 1.1.**

- (iv) What we can learn from the routines of geniuses.
- (i) followed a perfect daily routine
- (i) they had unique life styles.
- (ii) a creative inspiration
- Jane Austen liked that a certain squeaky things should never be oiled so that she always had a warning of someone approaching the room where she used to write.
- In my opinion, Graham Green hired a secret office to work on his creation uninterruptedly.
- The rumour about Eruk Satie's productivity was that the lamps, in the streets under which he stopped to jot down ideas that came on his journey, were turned off during the war years, his music declined too.
- Her limited social life affected Simone de Beauviore in the way that she had no receptions, parties. It was an uncluttered kind of life, a simplicity delibertely constructed so that she could do her work.
- T.S. Eliot's day jobs helped him to write as he found it much easier to write in a bank than he had as a starving poet.
- Being forced to follow some ones else's routine may irritate, but it makes easier to stay on the path.

**1.3**

- Peep
- squeaky

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Publisher : Sahitya Bhawan

ISBN : 9789353395315

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Type the URL : <https://www.kopykitab.com/product/52925>



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