

UP Board Class 12 English 2026 (Set 316 BW) Question Paper with Solutions



General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 12 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 5 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: A stout lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd, to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot passengers, but she replied, "I'm going to walk where I like. We have got liberty now." It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road, it also entitled the cab driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

a) Why did the old lady not walk on the pavement?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Passage:

The old lady insists on walking down the middle of the street instead of the pavement.

Step 2: Answer:

She did not walk on the pavement because she believed that, now that the country had “got liberty,” she was free to walk wherever she liked, including the middle of the road, and she chose to exercise that freedom.

1(b). Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows: A stout lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd, to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot passengers, but she replied, “I’m going to walk where I like. We have got liberty now.” It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road, it also entitled the cab driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

b) What was her interpretation of liberty?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Answer:**

She interpreted liberty as an unlimited, absolute right to do exactly as she pleased — in her case, to walk in the middle of the road — without any regard for rules, traffic, or the convenience and safety of others.

1(c). Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows: A stout lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd, to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot passengers, but she replied, “I’m going to walk where I like. We have got liberty now.” It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road, it also entitled the cab driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

c) Why do you think that she was wrong about individual liberty?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

She was wrong because liberty is never absolute — it is always balanced against the equal liberty of others. If her “liberty” entitled her to walk on the road, the same logic would entitle a cab driver to drive on the pavement, which would be dangerous and unjust to pedestrians. True liberty operates within limits that protect everyone's safety and rights, not as licence to do whatever one wishes.

1(d). Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows: A stout lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd, to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot passengers, but she replied, “I’m going to walk where I like. We have got liberty now.” It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road, it also entitled the cab driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

d) What would be the result of this individual liberty?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

If everyone exercised “liberty” in this unrestrained way — foot-passengers on the road, cabs on the pavement — the result would be universal chaos: everybody would keep getting in everybody else's way and nobody would be able to get anywhere. In other words, unchecked individual liberty would turn into social anarchy.

1(e)(i). Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows: A stout lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd, to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot passengers, but she replied, “I'm going to walk where I like. We have got liberty now.” It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road, it also entitled the cab driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

e) i) Write the opposite for ‘liberty’.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

The opposite of ‘liberty’ is **bondage** (also acceptable: slavery / restraint / captivity).

1(e)(ii). Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows: A stout lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd, to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot passengers, but she replied, “I’m going to walk where I like. We have got liberty now.” It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road, it also entitled the cab driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else’s way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

e) ii) Find out the word from the passage which means ‘danger’.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

The word in the passage that means ‘danger’ is **peril** (“...with no small peril to herself”).

1(e)(iii). Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows: A stout lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd, to the great confusion of the traffic and with no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot passengers, but she replied, “I’m going to walk where I like. We have got liberty now.” It did not occur to the dear old lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road, it also entitled the cab driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everybody would be getting in everybody else’s way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

e) iii) Rewrite the underlined segment after replacing the word ‘chaos’ with another similar meaning word.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

The underlined segment — “the end of such liberty would be universal chaos” — rewritten with a synonym of chaos: **“the end of such liberty would be universal confusion (or disorder).”**

2. Write an article on the following topic in about 100–150 words:
Unemployment in India and its solution

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Model Article:

Unemployment in India and Its Solution

Unemployment remains one of India's most pressing socio-economic challenges. Despite being one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, millions of educated and uneducated youth struggle to find suitable work every year. The causes are many: a rapidly growing population, slow industrial growth in relation to the labour force, a mismatch between education and market-ready skills, and heavy dependence on agriculture, which offers only seasonal employment. The consequences are serious — rising poverty, social unrest, and a waste of the country's vast human potential, often called its “demographic dividend.”

The solution lies in a combination of measures: promoting skill-based and vocational education alongside traditional degrees, encouraging small and medium enterprises through easier credit, boosting labour-intensive manufacturing under schemes like ‘Make in India’, and supporting self-employment and start-ups. Rural employment guarantee schemes such as MGNREGA also help cushion the problem in the short term.

If education, industry, and government policy work together, India's large young workforce can be turned from a challenge into its greatest strength.

OR

Write an article on the following topic in about 100–150 words: Price rise in our country

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Model Article:

Price Rise in Our Country

The continuous rise in prices of essential commodities is a matter of serious concern for the common man in India. Food items, fuel, and daily necessities have all become considerably more expensive in recent years, putting pressure on household budgets, especially for the poor and the middle class.

Several factors contribute to this: fluctuations in global fuel prices, supply-chain disruptions, hoarding and black-marketing by unscrupulous traders, and imbalances between demand and supply caused by erratic monsoons affecting agricultural output.

The effects are far-reaching — a fall in real income, greater difficulty in saving, and widening inequality between the rich, who can absorb the rising cost of living, and the poor, who cannot.

To control price rise, the government needs to strengthen the public distribution system, take strict action against hoarding, improve agricultural storage and transport infrastructure to reduce wastage, and maintain buffer stocks of essential goods. Citizens, too, can help by avoiding panic-buying, which often worsens shortages.

A stable price level is essential not just for economic health but for the everyday dignity of ordinary citizens.

OR

Write an article on the following topic in about 100–150 words: The pollution spread by the flood

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Model Article:

The Pollution Spread by the Flood

Floods, apart from causing immediate destruction of life and property, leave behind a serious trail of pollution that can affect a region for months afterward. When rivers overflow their banks, they carry with them sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural chemicals, and garbage, spreading contamination far beyond the water's usual course.

Flood water often mixes with drains and open sewers, contaminating drinking-water sources and leading to outbreaks of water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhoea. Stagnant floodwater also becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes, raising the risk of malaria and dengue. Dead animals and rotting vegetation add to the environmental and health hazard.

Cleaning up after a flood requires urgent disinfection of water sources, safe disposal of debris and carcasses, and public health campaigns to prevent disease outbreaks. In the longer run, better drainage systems, stricter control of industrial waste disposal near rivers, and wetland conservation can reduce both the severity of floods and the pollution that follows them.

Only a combination of emergency response and long-term environmental planning can limit the damage floods leave behind.



- 3.** Write a letter to the Chairman of your municipality complaining of the insanitary condition of the locality in which you live and asking him to take necessary steps in the matter.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Model Letter:

123, Gandhi Nagar

Lucknow

Date: 12 March 2026

The Chairman

Municipal Corporation

Lucknow

Subject: Complaint regarding insanitary condition of Gandhi Nagar locality

Sir,

I wish to draw your attention to the extremely insanitary condition prevailing in our locality, Gandhi Nagar, for the past several weeks. Garbage is not collected regularly, and heaps of refuse lie uncleared at street corners, giving off a foul smell and attracting flies and stray animals. The open drains are choked and overflowing, especially after rain, creating stagnant pools of dirty water that have become breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Several residents, including young children and the elderly, have already fallen ill with fever and stomach infections that can be traced to these conditions. If the situation is not addressed promptly, it threatens to become a serious public health hazard.

I request you to kindly arrange for regular garbage collection, cleaning of the choked drains, and periodic fumigation of the area at the earliest.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Ramesh Kumar

OR

Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend your sister's marriage.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Model Letter:

78, Nehru Colony

Varanasi

Date: 12 March 2026

Dear Rahul,

I am delighted to inform you that my elder sister, Anjali, is getting married on 25th April 2026 at our residence in Varanasi. The wedding ceremony will begin at 7 p.m., followed by dinner and celebrations.

You have always been like family to us, and it would mean a great deal to me and my parents if you could join us on this happy occasion. I still remember how much fun we had at your cousin's wedding last year — I am sure this one will be just as memorable, and having you there will make it even more special.

Please try to arrive a day early so we can catch up properly before the guests take over all my time! Do let me know your travel plans so I can arrange for someone to receive you at the station.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Your loving friend,

Vikram

4(a). Which of the following underlined words is a synonym of 'industrious'?

- (A) Some workers are going to the temple to repair it.
- (B) He is true to his word.
- (C) He eats tasty food.
- (D) My friend, Ramesh, is hard working.

Correct Answer: (D) My friend, Ramesh, is hard working.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning:

‘Industrious’ means hard-working, diligent.

Step 2: Checking the Options:

Option (iv) underlines ‘hard working’, which means exactly the same as industrious.

Step 3: Final Answer:

(iv) My friend, Ramesh, is hard working.

4(b). Which of the following is a pair of antonyms?

- (A) Lazily — Poorly
- (B) Secretly — Quietly
- (C) Rapidly — Slowly
- (D) Promptly — Quickly

Correct Answer: (C) Rapidly — Slowly

Solution:

Step 1: Checking Each Pair:

‘Lazily’ and ‘poorly’ are unrelated in meaning; ‘secretly’ and ‘quietly’

are near-synonyms; 'promptly' and 'quickly' are synonyms.

Step 2: Final Answer:

'Rapidly' (fast) and 'slowly' (not fast) are opposite in meaning, so (iii)

Rapidly — Slowly is the correct antonym pair.



4(c). 'At one's wits end' means

- (A) to be very witty
- (B) to confuse others
- (C) to be completely confused
- (D) to minimize expenses

Correct Answer: (C) to be completely confused

Solution:

Step 1: Idiom Meaning:

The idiom 'at one's wits end' describes a state of not knowing what to do next — being completely confused or perplexed, having run out of ideas.

Step 2: Final Answer:

(iii) to be completely confused.



4(d). 'Unable to pay one's debt' is

- (A) beggar
- (B) insolvent
- (C) poor
- (D) borrower

Correct Answer: (B) insolvent

Solution:

Step 1: One-Word Substitution:

A person who is unable to pay their debts is legally and commonly termed 'insolvent' — this is the precise one-word substitution, distinct from merely being 'poor' or a 'beggar'.

Step 2: Final Answer:

(ii) insolvent.



4(e). Which of the following sentences is correct?

- (A) What is the time in your watch?
- (B) Ganga is a holy river.
- (C) He gave me an useful book.
- (D) He is making a noise.

Correct Answer: (B) Ganga is a holy river.

Solution:

Step 1: Checking Each Option:

(i) should be 'by your watch', not 'in your watch'; (iii) should be 'a useful book', since 'useful' begins with a consonant sound (/j/), not 'an useful'; (iv) is a debatable usage — in standard style, 'noise' as an

uncountable disturbance does not usually take the article 'a'.

Step 2: Final Answer:

(ii) 'Ganga is a holy river.' is grammatically correct and unambiguous.



5(a). Change into indirect speech: The teacher said to the boys, "Are you happy?"

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Rule:

A yes/no question in direct speech is reported using 'if/whether', the reporting verb 'said to' becomes 'asked', and tense/pronouns shift back appropriately.

Step 2: Final Answer:

The teacher asked the boys if (whether) they were happy.

OR

Change into indirect speech: They said, "Listen to what we say."

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Rule:

An imperative sentence in direct speech is reported using an infinitive ('to + verb') after a suitable reporting verb such as 'told', and pronouns shift appropriately.

Step 2: Final Answer:

They told us to listen to what they were saying.



5(b). Combine as directed (into Simple sentence): You must work hard.
You will not pass.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Method:

Two simple sentences expressing a condition/result can be combined into one simple sentence using a participial or prepositional construction.

Step 2: Final Answer:

Without working hard, you will not pass.

OR

Combine as directed (into Complex sentence): It is certain. His friend will help him.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Method:

The two sentences are combined into a complex sentence using a noun clause introduced by 'that'.

Step 2: Final Answer:

It is certain that his friend will help him.



5(c). Transform as directed (into Passive voice): What are you doing in the kitchen?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Method:**

For a present continuous interrogative sentence, the passive form uses 'is/are being + past participle', with the question word retained.

Step 2: Final Answer:

What is being done by you in the kitchen?

OR

Transform as directed (into Superlative degree): Bombay is bigger than any other city in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Method:**

A comparative sentence of the form 'bigger than any other city' is converted to the superlative form 'the biggest of all/in'.

Step 2: Final Answer:

Bombay is the biggest city in India.

5(d). Correct the following sentence: Work hard in English lest you may not fail in this subject.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Rule:

‘Lest’ already carries a negative meaning (‘so that...not’) and is followed by ‘should’, never by ‘may not/will not’.

Step 2: Final Answer:

Work hard in English lest you should fail in this subject.

OR

Correct the following sentence: He had hardly leave the room than it begun to rain.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Rule:

‘Hardly’ is correctly paired with ‘when’ (not ‘than’), and both verbs must be in the correct past forms: ‘had hardly left’ ... ‘when it began to rain’.

Step 2: Final Answer:

He had hardly left the room when it began to rain.

5(e). Use the following pair of words in sentences of your own to make the difference in their meanings clear: Week — Weak

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Sentences:

Week: There are seven days in a week.

Weak: He felt very weak after his long illness.

OR

Use the following pair of words in sentences of your own to make the difference in their meanings clear: Wait — Weight

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Sentences:

Wait: Please wait for me at the bus stop.

Weight: The weight of the parcel was two kilograms.



6. Translate the following passage into English: भारतवर्ष एक महान देश है। इसका अतीत बहुत ही शानदार रहा है। विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों ने इसे लूटने का प्रयास किया। इसकी संस्कृति तथा ज्ञान-विज्ञान को मिटाने का प्रयास किया परन्तु देशप्रेमियों के बलिदान और बहादुरी के कारण वे सफल नहीं हुए। आज भी देश में किसी चीज की कमी नहीं है। यदि दिन दूनी रात चौगुनी बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण हो जाय, तो देश फिर समृद्ध हो जाएगा। पर्यावरण देश की दूसरी बड़ी समस्या है।

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Translation:

India is a great country. Its past has been very glorious. Foreign invaders tried to plunder it. They tried to destroy its culture and knowledge, but due to the sacrifice and courage of its patriots, they did not succeed. Even today, the country lacks nothing. If the population, which is growing at a rate that doubles day by day (rapidly), is brought under control, the country will become prosperous again. The environment is the country's second major problem.



7(a). Why did Rudyard Kipling refuse to be interviewed? (about 40 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

In Umberto Eco's essay 'The Interview', Kipling is recalled to have refused to be interviewed because he felt that a writer's private views and personal life were not fit subjects for public discussion — he believed his published work alone should speak for him, and that being interviewed reduced serious writing to gossip.

OR

Why is Sophie jealous of Geoff's silence? (about 40 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

In A.R. Barton's 'Going Places', Sophie is jealous of Geoff's silence because he keeps his inner life private and mysterious, going to places and doing things he never talks about, while Sophie's own daydreams are the opposite — she is always eager to share and be noticed, and his quiet self-containment intrigues and unsettles her.



7(b). What did Rajkumar Shukla do to bring Gandhiji to Champaran?
(about 40 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

In 'Indigo', Rajkumar Shukla, a poor but resolute peasant, persistently followed Gandhiji from place to place — including to Lucknow and then to his ashram at Sabarmati — pleading with him to visit Champaran and see the plight of the indigo sharecroppers, until Gandhiji finally agreed to accompany him.

OR

What do the inhabitants of Seemapuri do for their survival? (about 40 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

In 'Lost Spring', the inhabitants of Seemapuri survive mainly through ragpicking — scavenging through garbage each day to collect and sell recyclable waste — which, though it barely provides subsistence, has for many become preferable to the near-starvation they fled in Bangladesh.



8. What did Douglas do to overcome his fear of water? (about 80 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Answer:**

In 'Deep Water', after a near-drowning experience left Douglas terrified of water for years, he decided to systematically conquer the fear rather than avoid it. He hired an instructor who broke swimming down into small steps — first working on breathing, then kicking, then arm movements — building confidence gradually over months. Later, Douglas also practised alone in a pool and lake, deliberately facing the fear directly, until he could swim across a lake and later climb mountains, proving to himself that he had genuinely mastered his terror, not merely avoided it.

OR

How did Gandhiji reach Champaran and what did he do there? (about 80 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

In 'Indigo', persuaded by Rajkumar Shukla's persistence, Gandhiji travelled first to Patna, then to Muzaffarpur, and finally to Motihari in Champaran, gathering local lawyers and supporters along the way. There, he began investigating the exploitation of indigo sharecroppers under the tinkathia system, insisted on meeting the peasants personally despite being ordered by the British authorities to leave, and defied the order — turning his prosecution into wider civil disobedience. His enquiry eventually forced the government to concede many of the peasants' demands and abolish the exploitative system.

9. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the Earth can teach us
as when everything seems dead
and later proves to be alive.

Now I'll count up to twelve
and you keep quiet and I will go.

(a) What lesson can the earth teach us?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Answer:**

In Pablo Neruda's 'Keeping Quiet', the earth teaches us the lesson of stillness and renewal — that periods of apparent inactivity (like

winter, when everything looks dead) are not the end but a necessary pause before life revives; similarly, human beings should pause from ceaseless activity to reflect and be renewed, rather than mistaking stillness for death or failure.

9(b). Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the Earth can teach us
as when everything seems dead
and later proves to be alive.

Now I'll count up to twelve
and you keep quiet and I will go.

(b) How does the poet interpret the inaction and action on the Earth?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

The poet interprets the earth's cycles of apparent inaction (dormant winter) and action (spring's renewal) as a natural, necessary rhythm — not opposites in conflict, but complementary phases. He suggests humans, too, need such quiet interludes between periods of action, since a moment of stillness allows for introspection without truly halting life.

9(c). Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Perhaps the Earth can teach us
as when everything seems dead
and later proves to be alive.

Now I'll count up to twelve
and you keep quiet and I will go.

(c) What remains alive when everything seems to be dead?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

Even when everything on the earth's surface seems dead or dormant (as in winter), the underlying life force — the roots, seeds, and the potential for growth — remains alive beneath the surface, ready to spring back once conditions change, just as human inner life and spirit can be renewed through quiet reflection.

10. Write the central idea of the poem: My Mother at Sixty-six

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

Kamala Das's 'My Mother at Sixty-six' centres on the poet's sudden, painful awareness of her mother's ageing and mortality during a car

ride to the airport. Watching her mother's pale, sleeping face, she is reminded of the inevitability of loss and separation, yet at the airport she masks her fear with a smiling, hopeful goodbye — capturing the universal tension between love, fear of loss, and the need to stay outwardly composed.

OR

Write the central idea of the poem: A Thing of Beauty

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

John Keats's 'A Thing of Beauty' (from Endymion) conveys that true beauty — found in nature, in simple joys, and in noble human deeds and stories — gives lasting, ever-increasing joy and acts as a source of comfort and hope that helps humanity endure suffering, despair, and the harshness of everyday life.

OR

Write the central idea of the poem: A Roadside Stand

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

Robert Frost's 'A Roadside Stand' highlights the stark inequality between rich, indifferent city-dwellers and poor rural roadside vendors who set up small stands hoping for a share of passing trade and a little money to improve their hard lives. The poem is a sharp critique of urban society's neglect of rural poverty, showing sympathy

for the villagers' unmet hopes while exposing how the city exploits and then ignores the countryside.



11(a). Why do the people in the modern world want to escape? (about 40 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

In 'The Adventure of the Three Garridebs'/relevant NCERT context of modern life essays, people in the modern world seek escape because the stresses, monotony, and pressures of fast-paced urban life leave them craving temporary relief — through travel, hobbies, or entertainment — from routine, competition, and constant demands on their time and attention.

OR

What prediction was made at the Tiger King's birth? (about 40 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

In Kalki's 'The Tiger King', astrologers predicted at his birth that the prince, later crowned the Tiger King, would one day have to die at the hands (claws) of a tiger — a prophecy that obsessed him for the rest of his life and drove him to hunt and kill tigers obsessively to avert it.



11(b). How is Antarctica the perfect place to study environmental changes? (about 40 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

In 'Journey to the End of the Earth', Antarctica is ideal for studying environmental change because it is untouched by permanent human habitation and pollution, preserves a continuous ice-core record of Earth's climatic history going back hundreds of thousands of years, and clearly shows the direct impact of rising global temperatures on its ice sheets.

OR

Why was Sadao sent to America? (about 40 words)

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

In Pearl S. Buck's 'The Enemy', Dr. Sadao Hoki was sent to America as a young man specifically to complete his medical and surgical education, since his father believed he needed the best possible scientific training — an experience that later shapes his humane treatment of the wounded American soldier who washes ashore.



12. “The battle of Champaran is won.” Explain the statement on the basis of the lesson Indigo.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

This remark refers to Gandhiji's successful defiance of the British order to leave Champaran after he was summoned to court for investigating the indigo sharecroppers' exploitation. His calm, deliberate act of civil disobedience — pleading guilty rather than obeying the order to leave — turned the case into a moral and political victory even before a formal judgment, as it exposed British injustice, rallied local support and lawyers, and forced the administration to back down and eventually address the sharecroppers' grievances. In that sense, the true 'battle' — breaking the psychological hold of colonial authority — was won the moment Gandhiji refused to obey, regardless of the court's eventual ruling.

OR

“The Story Rattrap” is a mixture of entertainment and philosophy. Explain.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Answer:

Selma Lagerlöf's 'The Rattrap' entertains through its engaging plot — a wandering peddler who sees the world as a giant rattrap, his misadventures, the theft of the crofter's money, and his eventual transformation — while simultaneously offering a deep philosophical message about human kindness, dignity, and redemption. The peddler's cynical worldview (that the world is a trap luring people with pleasures before ensnaring them) is gradually undone by the

ironmaster's daughter Edla's compassion and trust, which restores his faith in humanity. The story thus entertains as a simple, almost fable-like narrative while carrying a serious philosophical lesson: that respect and kindness can redeem even the most hardened outsider.