

बिहार विद्यालय परीक्षा समिति (उच्च माध्यमिक)
के नये पाठ्यक्रमानुसार

Bharati PASSPORT

*Two periods in English Language
Literature*
*Language
Literature*

ENGLISH

Literature (50 अंक)



XII

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Bharati

PASSPORT

ENGLISH (50 Marks)

BHARATI PRAKASHAN

PATNA-800 004

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• *Bharati Passport To English (50 Marks)*

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Prose topics -

*Note - मीरा अपना है शरणा, वीरकि
इसका लीज वीर Robin मूल
गला ही इस काजा आरजे
के कारण //*

© *Publishers:*

• *Our own with good on forget Robin*
[C.S. I. N R]

• *Price : 70/- Poetry topics -*

• *The daffodil's echo of lake
albestop every soldier*

• *Composed by:*
Tirupati Composers
Shah Ganj, Patna-6

[WWR, WFS, RC]

*Daffodil's में जो echo
हील के कितारे जरे
albestop station पर
soldier ने रीका*

• *Printed by:*
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CONTENTS

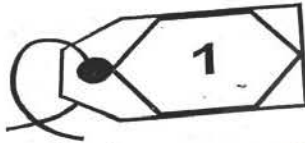
PROSE

1.	OUR OWN CIVILIZATION	—C. E. M. Joad	1
2.	WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHER	—Stephen Leacock	9
3.	GOOD MANNERS	—J.C. Hill	....	20
4.	ON LETTER-WRITING	—A. G. Gardiner	....	26
5.	FORGETTING	—Robert Lynd	....	37
6.	ROBIN	—Jim Corbett	....	45

POETRY

1.	THE DAFFODILS *	—William Wordsworth	....	53
2.	ECHO *	—Walter De La Mare	....	56
3.	IF *	—Rudyard Kipling	....	61
4.	THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE	—W.B. Yeats	....	66
5.	ADLESTROP <small>अदलेस्ट्रोप का नाम है</small>	—Edward Thomas	....	70
6.	EVERY ONE SONG	—Siegfried Sassoon	....	72
	<small>The soldier</small>	—Robert Brooke	....	75
	DAVID COPPERFIELD	—Charls Dickness	....	101
	LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS		....	114
	ESSAY			

PROSE



OUR OWN CIVILIZATION

“हमारी अपनी सभ्यता”

—C. E. M. Joad

SUMMARY IN ENGLISH

Ours is an age of science. From morning till we go to sleep, machines, the gifts of science come to our aid. At first it appears that men have become so much lazy, that they cannot do without machines. But actually they have made machines for saving their time and energy. Machines are, our extra limbs. Man is not lazy at all, he is most restless and energetic of all the created beings. He takes the services of machines only in getting certain boring jobs done so that may save his time and energy for higher things.

Civilization is the sum total of the higher activities performed by mankind upto our own age. Safety and order are two necessary factors for the progress of any civilization. In our own age human civilization has these two facilities which were not there in previous civilizations. Modern men have better medical facilities, they lead healthier and longer lives than men in the past could: Our civilization is much more secure than the previous ones. This is precisely because it is very much widely spread. Most of the civilizations in past came to an end because powerful uncivilized people attacked had destroyed them.

Previous civilizations were confined to certain areas where, as modern civilization has spread over Europe, America, Australia and great parts of Asia and Africa. Most of these continents have such weapons that savage or uncivilized people dare not attack them.

Thus our world has a chance of becoming a single whole unity. International trade and commerce have brought even distant countries together. It does not mean that there exists a friendly and cordial relations among all the nations of the world. Russia and other communist countries are living behind 'the Iron curtain'. The danger we may expect not from outside and uncivilized people but from within.

Now let us examine some of the defects of our civilization. Most of the developed nations have adopted democratic system for governance. There all men are equal before the law and they are free to choose their representatives to rule them. But we find great economic disparity there. Some are extremely

BHARATI PASSPORT

rich while majority have very little to eat and drink and wear. Until everyone fulfils his essential needs our civilization cannot be perfect.

In our age there is a great danger of war. The world has already suffered a heavy loss of life and property during the two great wars. Our world is sharply divided in two power blocks (now three the third being China) one is led by America and the other by Russia. These power blocks are bitterly opposed to each other. There is an arm race in the world which is because of their mutual fear and lack of trust in each other. Most of the countries are spending heavy amount on nuclear weapons, air force, army and navy. They have stored so much nuclear bombs that if the global war breaks out the whole world will turn to ashes within minutes.

One may argue that mankind has survived in spite of wars in the past. But in our age if there is a nuclear war it will wipe the earth clean not only of human race but also of all the living beings. This may be prevented only through the formation of some sort of world government. Two attempts have already been made in this direction. The first was the formation of the League of Nations after the first world war and the second was the formation of the United Nations. Both the organisations were formed to provide a type of court of justice to settle disputes between warring nations but neither of them has had much success. Still might is right.

Another defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Man had initially made machines to be his servants but with his increasing dependence it may be said that very soon they will become his masters. And the machines are very stern masters. They constant vigilance.

But human beings can and should use machines still as their servants and thus enable themselves to create beautiful things, think freely live rightly and maintain justice equally between man and man. By making more beautiful things, finding out more and more about the mysterious universe, removing the causes of conflicts and quarrels between nations, discovering new methods of preventing poverty, human beings can make their civilization great and most lasting.

WORD-MEANINGS

Regulated = controlled - अधीन में किया । **Complicated** = complex - उलझा हुआ । **Generated** = produced - पैदा किया । **Transmitted** = communicated - संप्रेषित । **Amusement** = pastime, entertainment - खुशी, आनन्द । **Crane** = a type of huge machine which lifts heavy article with its arm and can put it at another place - बोज उठाने वाला मशीन । **Devices** = methods - ढंग । **Disputes** = quarrels, conflicts - विवाद ।

Burglars= thieves-चोर । **Achievement** = accomplishment, getting something done-उपलब्धि । **Anaesthetics** = Drugs which prevent us from feeling pain-बेहोश करने वाली दवायन । **Savages**= uncivilized persons-असभ्य, जंगली । **Vigorous**= powerful-शक्तिशाली । **Secure**= safe-सुरक्षित । **Babylon and Assyria**= two civilizations of Mesopotamia-मोसोपोटामिया कालीन शहर । **Farflung**= widely spread-बहुत दूर तक फैला हुआ । **Exceedingly**= very much-अत्यधिक । **Caliph** = chief civil and religious muslim ruler-खलीफा । **Communication**= exchange of ideas-विचारों का आदान-प्रदान । **Invaded**= attacked-आक्रमण किया । **The Iron Curtain**= from communist countries it is difficult to get any information which the concerned governments do not wish to communicate to the outside world-लौह पर्दा । **Oases**= green patches of the desert with water, frontiers-हरे रंग का घड़ा । **Haystack** = dried grass, a pile of hay-सूखी घास । **Solomon**= a great king in the Holy Bible-सोलेमन नाम का राजा । **Set a blaze**= burn-प्रज्वलित । **Enormously**= greatly-अत्यधिक । **Ingenious**= clever and skilful-चालाक । **Survived**= continued to live or existed-जिवित । **Tap**= extract or obtain something from somebody or some thing-उद्धरण । **Universe**= whole of the space, with its stars planets etc-भूमंडल ।

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Show how a person relies on machinery in his daily life. Give four examples.

Ans. I live at Patna. The college in which I read starts from 6-45 a. m. I have to wake up early in the morning in order to reach my college in time. This is possible only through an alarm clock which I keep by my bed on a table. I take my bath and I use tap-water for it which comes through a pipe line from a distant reservoir duly filtered in a huge complex of machines run by electricity and pumped to and stored in a large tanker.

I catch a bus regularly at 6. 30 a. m. at Gandhi chowk (cross-roads) which drops me at the college gate. The bus in which I travel is once again a complex system of engine, and other mechanical devices, which works by exploding a gas made of petrol and air. My classes are usually held in the fifth floor of the main building. The lift which carries me up is handled and regulated by electricity which the college gets from the D.V.C hydel power station. Thus I rely on different small or big machine or mechanical aids for leading a fairly normal life.

Q. 2. Do men invent machines because they are lazy ?

Ans. No. men do not invent machines because they are lazy, they do it because they want to save time and energy for greater things.

BHARATI PASSPORT

Q. 3. Why are order and safety necessary for civilization ?

Ans. Order and safety are necessary for civilization because in their absence all such activities of mankind which make up civilization could not continue. For instance the inventor would not be able to invent, the scientist would find it difficult to discover some hidden truths and the artist would fail to make beautiful things if there are no order and safety.

Q. 4. What do you think this sentence means : Previous civilization were specialised and limited.

Ans. The sentence quoted above means that ancient civilizations were confined to limited areas where particular types of races developed special types of civilizations. They are still known by the areas they belonged to e.g. the civilization which flourished in Greece is known as Greek civilization, in Rome as Roman civilization, in Egypt as Egyptian civilization, in Mesopotamia a Mesopotamian civilization and in China an Chinese civilization.

Q. 5. When we go shopping, how do we know that the world is becoming a single place ?

Ans. When we go shopping, we purchase things imported from different parts of the world. We buy wheat which comes from the U. S. A, we get apple at cheaper rates from Australia watches from Switzerland and Japan, quality cricket bats from England, fine synthetic goods from China, Japan. All these things are available in one market which show that distance has shrunk between far off lands. Any article can be found in any part of the world. This shows that the world is becoming a single place.

Q. 6. Are all things equally shared by in our world ?

Ans. No, all things are not shared equally in our world. Some of us enjoy maximum amenities of life and live luxurious lives while most of us find it difficult to make both the ends meet.

Q. 7. What is the greatest danger from political divisions ?

Ans. The greatest danger from political divisions is of war which unlike previous ones would spread throughout the world.

Q. 8. What is our chief hope for preventing war ?

Ans. Our chief hope for preventing war is the formation of some sort of world government.

Q. 9. Are machines always easy to control ?

Ans. No, machines are not always easy to control. Modern men have become so much dependent on machines that they refuse to work or develop mechanical complications or blow up causing vast destruction around them the time men stop taking proper care of them or become negligent towards them.

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Q. 10. How should man spend his time and energy.

Ans. Man should spend his time and energy in making beautiful things, finding out more and more about the universe, settling disputes and differences between warring nations and discovering new ways to prevent poverty.

GRAMMETICAL QUESTIONS

Q. General instructions about 2nd, 3rd and fourth questions.

In exercises 2 to 4 below re-write all the sentences like sentence (ii) below.

Q. 1. (i) If you haven't got good health, you cannot enjoy anything.

(ii) Unless you have good health, you cannot enjoy anything.

Q. (a) If we don't obey law, civilization will disappear.

Ans. Unless we obey law, civilization will disappear.

Q. (b). If people don't use machines, their work will become dull and heavy.

Ans. Unless people use machines, their work will become dull and heavy.

Q. (c) If we don't keep the peace, war will destroy us all.

Ans. Unless we keep the peace, the war will destroy us all.

Q. (d) If he doesn't come tomorrow, he won't get his pay.

Ans. Unless he comes tomorrow, he won't get his pay.

2. (i) We have grown quite used to them. We do not notice them any more,

(ii) We have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more.

Q. (a) I have grown used to wear glasses. I don't notice them any more.

Ans. I have grown so used to wear glasses that I don't notice them any more.

Q. (b) He is used to heavy loads. He doesn't notice the weight.

Ans. He is so used to heavy loads that he doesn't notice the weight.

Q. (c) They are used to regular meals. They don't remember their former poverty.

Ans. They are so used to regular meals that they don't remember their former poverty.

Q. (d) He has grown used to walking. He has sold his car.

Ans. He has grown so used to walking that he has sold his car.

3. (i) How do we manage our machines? We don't know.

(ii) We don't know how to manage our machines.

Q. (a) Where do we put clothes? They haven't told us.

Ans. They haven't told us where to put clothes.

Q. (b) When does he turn the water off? He doesn't know.

Ans. He doesn't know when to turn the water off.

Q. (c) How do we get to the railway station? We don't know.

Ans. We don't know how to get to the railway station.

Q. (d) How do we start the engine? The instructions don't tell us.

Ans. The instructions don't tell us how to start the engine.

4. Put the verbs in brackets in the sentences below in their correct tense.

(a) Nowadays illness is less terrible because anaesthetics (use).

(b) Today a man (live) longer than he did before.

(c) These days food (bring in) from different countries.

(d) In the modern world states still (divide) by frontiers.

Ans.

(a) Nowadays illness is less terrible because anaesthetics are used.

(b) Today a man lives longer than he did before.

(c) These days food brought in from different countries.

(d) In the modern world states still divided by frontiers.

5. In the sentences below certain words or phrases are in italics.

Use words or phrases from this extract in their place, so as to give the same meaning (refer to pp. 20-22).

(a) Machines *rule* our lives.

(b) Rich people often live in *great comfort*.

(c) Yesterday I saw a *terrible* street accident.

(d) I can't *spare enough money* for a bicycle.

(e) The view from my bedroom window is *very pleasant*.

(f) In the stores there were large *amounts* of corn.

(g) The whole building was *on fire*.

(h) Machines *make* our spare time *greater*.

(i) My speech had a very strange *result*: everyone left.

(j) Please look after my rose bushes very *carefully*.

Ans.

(a) Machines *govern* our lives.

(b) Rich people often live in *luxury*.

(c) Yesterday I saw a *dreadful* street accident.

(d) I can't *spend great quantities of money in* a bicycle.

(e) The view from my bedroom window is *beautiful*.

(f) In the stores there were large *quantities* of corn.

(g) The whole building was *ablaze*.

(h) Machines *have won for us* our spare time to *finding out more and more about the universe*.

(i) My speech had a very strange *effect*: everyone left.

(j) Please look after my rose bushes very *attentively*.

6. Use the following words or phrases once only in the sentences below :

energetic, ill-health, explode, transmit, praise, rely on, invade, develop, healthy, lifetime, savagery, break into.

(a) He is very —; he runs a mile every morning.

(b) He used to be very —but now he has —.

(c) In my — I have seen two wars. In both of them there was great

(d) People often — that boy for this honesty. But in my opinion you can't — him.

(e) Countries often — their neighbours.

(f) A thief — my car last week.

(g) Electric current was — along a wire and the bomb —.

Ans.

(a) He is very energetic; he runs a mile every morning.

(b) He used to be very healthy but now he has ill-health

(c) In my lifetime I have seen two wars. In both of them there was great savagery.

(d) People often praise that boy for this honesty. But in my opinion you can't rely on him.

(e) Countries often invade their neighbours.

(f) A thief broke my car last week.

(g) Electric current was transmitted along a wire and the bomb exploded.

Q. (d) He has grown used to walking. He has sold his car.

Ans. He has grown so used to walking that he has sold his car.

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 (f) A thief — my car last week.
 (g) Electric current was — along a wire and the bomb —.

Ans.

- (a) He is very energetic; he runs a mile every morning.
 (b) He used to be very healthy but now he has ill-health.
 (c) In my lifetime I have seen two wars. In both of them there was great
 savagery.
 (d) People often praise that boy for this honesty. But in my opinion you
 can't rely on him.
 (e) Countries often invade their neighbours.
 (f) A thief broke my car last week.
 (g) Electric current was transmitted along a wire and the bomb
 exploded.

BHARATI PASSPORT

Q. 7. Give an account of the machines which you yourself use in your daily life.

Ans. I am an early riser. But without the help of an alarm clock it would not have been possible for me to get up early in the morning. The clock is a machine which ticks with a series of interlinked wheels.

A cup of tea in the morning refreshes me. I don't like to give trouble to others and therefore make the tea myself for which I use electric stove. When I am taking tea, I turn my transistor on and sweet melody follows. I hear world news from the B. B. C. Is it not wonderful that something is spoken thousands of miles away and within seconds we hear it on our transistor set? I press my clothes with my electric-iron and save the money of the launderer. In electric stove and electric iron the electrical energy is converted into heat energy which is the process of Science. Their use saves both my labour and time.

आपकी सफलता का विश्वसनीय मार्गदर्शक

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CHEMISTRY

ENGLISH/ HINDI

MATHEMATICS

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