

SILVER GROVE SCHOOL
Sample Paper
CLASS XII
ENGLISH PAPER 1 (LANGUAGE)
Maximum Marks: 80
Time Allotted: Three Hours
Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. You are allowed an additional fifteen minutes for reading the question paper only.
2. You must NOT start writing during the reading time.
3. This question paper has four questions in all.
4. Answer all questions.
5. You are advised to spend not more than 45 minutes on Question 1, 55 minutes on Question 2, 30 minutes on Question 3 and 50 minutes on Question 4.
6. You should begin each answer on a fresh page.
7. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

QUESTION 1 [20 MARKS]

Write a composition of approximately 400–450 words on any ONE of the following subjects.

You will be rewarded for the orderly and coherent presentation of the matter, the use of appropriate style and the general accuracy of spelling, punctuation and grammar.

(i) You were travelling to a hill station when your vehicle broke down in a remote area. Describe the circumstances, the people you encountered, the difficulties you faced and how the experience eventually turned into an unforgettable adventure.

(ii) Your school organised a programme to help underprivileged children in a nearby village. Describe the activities undertaken, your role in the programme, the reactions of the children and the lessons you learnt from the experience.

(iii) Social media has brought people closer geographically but driven them further apart emotionally. Argue either FOR or AGAINST the statement.

(iv) The Value of Time

(v) Success is not measured by what we achieve for ourselves, but by what we contribute to the lives of others. Present your reflections on this statement.

(vi) Write an original short story beginning with the following words:

"The envelope had no name or address on it, yet the moment I saw the handwriting, I knew that it was meant for me."

QUESTION 2

(i) You are the Head Boy/Head Girl of your school. On the occasion of National Youth Day, you have been asked to address the students on the theme "The Role of Young People in Building a Better Nation."

Write a speech of approximately 300–350 words, covering the following points:

- Appropriate greeting and introduction of the topic.
- The importance of National Youth Day.
- The potential of young people to bring about social change.
- The role of education, discipline and ethical values in shaping responsible citizens.
- The importance of environmental protection, gender equality and community service.

- Practical steps students can take to contribute to national development.
- An inspiring conclusion with a strong call to action.

(ii) As the President of your school's Literary Society, you have been asked to submit a proposal for organising a Literary and Cultural Festival for students of Classes XI and XII.

Write a proposal in approximately 150 words, outlining the steps you would take to organise the festival successfully. (10)

QUESTION 3 [15 MARKS]

Answer subparts (i), (ii) and (iii).

(i) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. [5]

(a) Although he was inexperienced, he handled the situation confidently.

(Begin: In spite of...)

(b) The suitcase was so heavy that I could not lift it.

(Use: too...to)

(c) Very few metals are as useful as iron.

(Begin: Iron...)

(d) As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.

(Begin: No sooner...)

(e) The manager said to the employee, "Have you completed the assignment I gave you yesterday?"

(Begin: The manager asked the employee...)

(ii) In the following sentences, replace the incorrect phrasal verb with the correct one to make each sentence meaningful and grammatically correct. Do not copy the sentences. [5]

(a) The principal called off the student to explain the incident.

(b) The meeting was put up because the chairman was unwell.

(c) The police are looking after the cause of the accident.

(d) The old man gave in his property to a charitable organisation.

(e) The match was called on due to heavy rainfall.

(f) The teacher asked the students to carry on the instructions carefully.

(g) The fire brigade managed to put off the fire before it spread.

(h) We must not look down our responsibilities.

(i) The new employee soon caught up the procedures of the office.

(j) The authorities have decided to bring about the proposal for further consideration.

(iii) Fill in the blanks in the passage given below with the appropriate form of the verbs given in brackets. Do not write the passage but write the verbs in the correct order. [5]

For several months, the residents of Green Park (1) _____ (complain) about the growing problem of waste disposal in their locality. The municipal authorities finally (2) _____ (decide) to launch a cleanliness campaign.

When the volunteers (3) _____ (arrive) at the park on Sunday morning, they discovered that heaps of plastic waste (4) _____ (accumulate) near the entrance. While some volunteers (5) _____ (collect) the litter, others separated the recyclable materials.

The campaign leader explained that the initiative (6) _____ (continue) until the entire neighbourhood was clean. She encouraged the residents (7) _____ (adopt) environmentally responsible habits.

By the end of the day, the volunteers (8) _____ (remove) most of the waste. Several residents who (9) _____ (watch) the campaign joined the team. Everyone hoped that the effort (10) _____ (inspire) other neighbourhoods to follow the same example.

QUESTION 4 [20 MARKS]

Read the passage given below and answer the questions (i), (ii) and (iii) that follow.

(1) The old clock shop stood at the end of a narrow street, squeezed between a pharmacy and a stationery store. Its wooden signboard had faded with age, and the paint on its door had begun to peel. Yet, every morning, the shop opened punctually at eight. Inside, hundreds of clocks ticked in different rhythms, filling the little room with a sound that seemed almost like a conversation. To most passers-by, the shop was merely an outdated establishment in a rapidly changing city. To me, it was a place of extraordinary fascination.

(2) I first entered the shop on a rainy afternoon when my wristwatch had stopped working. I was in a hurry to reach a coaching class and had little patience for delays. Behind the counter sat an elderly man with silver hair and remarkably steady hands. He examined my watch carefully, removed its back and studied its tiny mechanism through a magnifying glass.

"Will it take long?" I asked impatiently.

"That depends," he replied, without looking up, "on whether you want it repaired properly or merely made to work for a few hours."

His answer irritated me. I had expected a quick repair, not a lecture. I looked around at the crowded shelves and wondered why anyone would spend time maintaining objects that could easily be replaced.

(3) While I waited, a young woman entered carrying a small alarm clock wrapped in a towel. She explained that it had belonged to her father, who had recently passed away. The clock had stopped on the morning of his death, and she wanted it restored, not because she needed it to tell the time, but because it was the last gift he had given her.

The clockmaker listened without interrupting. He unwrapped the clock, inspected its damaged parts and assured her that he would do everything possible to repair it. There was no dramatic display of sympathy, only a quiet understanding that made the woman visibly calmer.

I began to see the shop differently. The objects on its shelves were not merely machines; many carried memories that their owners were unwilling to surrender.

(4) The clockmaker introduced himself as Mr Sen. As he worked on my watch, he explained that he had learnt the craft from his father and had spent nearly fifty years repairing clocks and watches. In the past, he said, people often brought him objects that had belonged to their parents or grandparents. Today, many customers preferred to replace a damaged object rather than investigate what had gone wrong.

"People have become accustomed to immediate solutions," he observed. "They forget that some things deserve patience."

I asked him whether he was worried that his business might disappear as technology advanced. He smiled and replied that he could not predict the future, but he could decide how honestly he worked in the present.

His response seemed simple, yet it contained a wisdom I had rarely encountered.

(5) My watch was repaired sooner than I had expected. When I asked how much I owed him, Mr Sen mentioned a modest amount. I was surprised that he had charged so little for work that required such concentration. He explained that the price depended on the repair, not on the time a customer could afford to waste waiting.

As I paid him, I noticed a small notebook beside the counter. Its pages contained the names of customers, descriptions of their watches and brief notes about the objects' histories. Some entries mentioned wedding gifts, family inheritances and journeys long forgotten by everyone except their owners.

"Why do you record all this?" I asked.

"Because a watch tells more than the time," he replied. "Sometimes, it tells us who we were when time mattered most."

(6) A week later, I returned to the shop to collect the alarm clock that had belonged to the young woman's father. Mr Sen had repaired it, replacing a worn spring and cleaning its mechanism. The woman arrived shortly afterwards. When she heard the clock begin to ring, she closed her eyes for a moment and smiled through her tears. She thanked Mr Sen repeatedly, but he simply placed the clock in its box and wished her well.

Outside the shop, I noticed that the street had changed. A new electronic store had opened nearby, displaying rows of smartwatches and digital devices. Its bright advertisements promised convenience, accuracy and the latest technology. The contrast between the two shops was striking: one celebrated what was new, while the other quietly preserved what was old.

(7) Over the following months, I found myself thinking about Mr Sen's words. I began to repair small things at home instead of immediately discarding them. When a chair became loose, I tightened its screws. When the zip of my schoolbag broke, I learnt how to replace it. These were modest achievements, but each taught me to observe carefully and to value the effort required to restore something.

I also became more patient with people. I realised that, just as a damaged watch might need careful examination before its problem could be identified, human difficulties could not always be understood through hurried judgments. Listening, I discovered, was often the first step towards finding a solution.

(8) One afternoon, I returned to the shop with a small clock that my grandfather had given me. It had stopped several years earlier, and I had kept it in a drawer, assuming that it was beyond repair. Mr Sen examined it and told me that its mechanism was still sound; it merely needed cleaning and a new battery. Within minutes, the clock began ticking again.

I laughed at my own carelessness. I had almost thrown away something valuable without even checking whether it could be restored. Mr Sen did not criticise me. He only reminded me that the habit of giving up too quickly could cost us more than we realised.

(9) Before leaving, I asked him what he considered the most important quality for a clockmaker. I expected him to mention technical knowledge or steady hands. Instead, he said, "Attention. You must notice what others overlook. A tiny fault can stop an entire clock, just as a small act of kindness can change someone's day."

His words stayed with me. I understood that his work involved much more than repairing machines. Through patience and attention, he helped people preserve memories, reconnect with their past and recover objects they had thought were lost forever.

(10) Today, whenever I pass the old shop, I slow down to listen to the clocks ticking behind its window. The city continues to rush around it, celebrating speed and convenience. Yet, inside that modest room, time seems to move differently. Mr Sen has taught me that efficiency is valuable, but it should never become an excuse for carelessness. Some things deserve to be repaired rather than replaced, understood rather than dismissed, and cherished rather than forgotten.

Perhaps the greatest lesson I learnt from the clockmaker was not about time itself, but about the way we choose to spend it.

(i) (a) Find a single word from the passage that will exactly replace the underlined word or words in the following sentences. [3]

(1) The doctor examined the patient's injury with great care before recommending treatment.

(2) The committee's decision to reject the proposal was based on a careful study of the evidence.

(3) The old building was gradually becoming worn out because of years of neglect.

(b) For each of the words given below, choose the correct sentence that uses the same word unchanged in spelling, but with a different meaning from that which it carries in the passage. [3]

(1) Spring

- (A) The spring season brings fresh flowers and pleasant weather.
- (B) The mechanic replaced the broken spring in the machine.
- (C) The spring in the mattress had become loose.
- (D) The metal spring returned to its original shape.

(2) Charge

- (A) The shopkeeper asked me to pay the repair charge.
- (B) The officer took charge of the investigation.
- (C) The battery needs to be charged before use.
- (D) The customer questioned the additional charge.

(3) Current

- (A) The river current carried the leaves downstream.
- (B) The electrician checked the current in the wire.
- (C) The current issue of the magazine contains an interesting article.
- (D) The strong current made swimming difficult.

(ii) Answer the following questions as briefly as possible in your own words.

(a) Why was the narrator initially impatient with Mr Sen? What did the clockmaker's response reveal about his attitude towards his work? [2]

(b) Mention any two details that show that the objects in Mr Sen's shop had emotional significance for their owners. [2]

(c) Why did the narrator begin to change his attitude towards repairing damaged objects? [2]

(iii) Summarise the narrator's experiences and the lessons he learnt from Mr Sen, as described in paragraphs 6 to 10.

You are required to write the summary in the form of a connected passage in approximately 100 words.

You will be penalised for exceeding the word limit.

SILVER GROVE SCHOOL

Sample Paper 1

CLASS XII – ISC

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH – PAPER 2

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

1. This question paper contains five questions in all.
2. Answer all questions.
3. In Question 1 of Section A, write only ONE option as the correct answer.
4. Internal choices have been provided in the long-answer questions on Drama, Prose and Poetry.
5. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering questions in Section B.
6. The marks allotted to each question are indicated in brackets [].

SECTION A – 20 MARKS

QUESTION 1

Choose the correct option for each of the following questions. [$10 \times 1 = 10$]

(i) In Act III of Macbeth, Macbeth arranges the murder of Banquo primarily because he

- (a) believes Banquo has betrayed him to Malcolm.
- (b) fears that Banquo's descendants will inherit the throne.
- (c) wants to punish Banquo for refusing to attend the banquet.
- (d) suspects Banquo of conspiring with Macduff.

(ii) What does Banquo's ghost at the royal banquet symbolise?

- (a) Macbeth's growing political authority.
- (b) Macbeth's victory over his enemies.
- (c) Macbeth's guilt and troubled conscience.
- (d) Lady Macbeth's desire to become queen.

(iii) In Act IV, why does Malcolm test Macduff's loyalty before trusting him?

- (a) He believes Macduff has murdered Duncan.
- (b) He suspects Macduff may be working for Macbeth.
- (c) He wants Macduff to surrender his lands.
- (d) He wishes to prevent Macduff from joining the English army.

(iv) Which of the following predictions gives Macbeth a false sense of security?

- (a) He will never become king of Scotland.

(b) Banquo will personally defeat him in battle.

(c) No man born of a woman shall harm him.

(d) Malcolm will never return to Scotland.

(v) What is the significance of Birnam Wood appearing to move towards Dunsinane?

(a) It fulfils the Witches' prophecy in an unexpected manner.

(b) It signifies that Macbeth's army has won the battle.

(c) It indicates that Malcolm has abandoned his claim to the throne.

(d) It proves that the Witches' predictions were entirely false.

(vi) In the short story Atithi, Tarapada's repeated departures from places and people suggest that he

(a) is incapable of learning new skills.

(b) is driven by an irresistible desire for freedom and movement.

(c) wishes to acquire wealth through business.

(d) dislikes all forms of outdoor activity.

(vii) In Indigo, Aniruddha's difficult journey to the Dak Bungalow primarily highlights

(a) his determination to become a successful planter.

(b) the unexpected difficulties and uncertainty of his journey.

(c) his intention to meet his relatives.

(d) his eagerness to purchase a new car.

(viii) In There Will Come Soft Rains, the automated house continues its daily routine despite the absence of its human occupants. This contrast primarily emphasises

(a) the superiority of technology over nature.

(b) the importance of maintaining household routines.

(c) the indifference of nature to humanity's destruction.

(d) the happiness of living without human companionship.

(ix) In Telephone Conversation, the speaker's use of irony and humour primarily serves to

(a) praise the landlady's honesty.

(b) expose the absurdity of racial prejudice.

(c) demonstrate his desire to avoid renting a house.

(d) establish the superiority of one culture over another.

(x) In Tennyson's Tithonus, the speaker's suffering arises mainly from the fact that

(a) he has lost all memory of his beloved.

(b) he is unable to rule over his kingdom.

(c) he possesses immortality without the blessing of eternal youth.

(d) he has been denied the gift of immortality.

QUESTION 2

Complete the following sentences by providing a reason for each in brief. Do not write the questions. [10 × 1 = 10]

(i) Macbeth orders Banquo's murder because _____.

(ii) Lady Macbeth attempts to control Macbeth during the banquet because _____.

(iii) Macbeth visits the Witches again in Act IV because _____.

(iv) Macduff becomes determined to fight Macbeth after learning that _____.

(v) Malcolm orders his soldiers to carry branches from Birnam Wood because _____.

(vi) In The Medicine Bag, Martin initially feels embarrassed by his grandfather because _____.

(vii) In The Cookie Lady, Bubber's visits to the Cookie Lady become significant because _____.

(viii) In Indigo, Aniruddha's confidence in his knowledge of indigo plantations is challenged when _____.

(ix) In Death Be Not Proud, Donne challenges the power of Death because _____.

(x) In Small Towns and the River, the river is significant because _____.

SECTION B – 60 MARKS

QUESTION 3

MACBETH – WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

[20 Marks]

(i) How does Macbeth's behaviour at the royal banquet in Act III reveal his psychological deterioration? Incorporate the following details and answer in a short paragraph of about 100–150 words. [5]

- The appearance of Banquo's ghost.

- Lady Macbeth's attempts to manage the situation.
- Macbeth's growing guilt and fear.

(ii) Examine how the Witches' apparitions in Act IV manipulate Macbeth's understanding of his future. Answer in a short paragraph of about 100–150 words, incorporating the following details. [5]

- Macbeth's interpretation of the apparitions' predictions.
- The false confidence created by their ambiguous assurances.

(iii) (a) Discuss Macbeth's transformation from a troubled ruler into a ruthless tyrant in Acts III and IV. How do his fear, ambition and growing dependence on the Witches contribute to his downfall? Answer in 200–250 words. [10]

OR

(iii) (b) How does Shakespeare present the conflict between tyranny and rightful leadership in Act V of Macbeth? Discuss the roles of Macbeth, Malcolm and Macduff in the restoration of order in Scotland. Answer in 200–250 words. [10]

QUESTION 4

PRISM – A COLLECTION OF SHORT STORIES

[20 Marks]

(i) In The Medicine Bag, Martin's attitude towards his grandfather changes significantly by the end of the story. Discuss this change in a short paragraph of about 100–150 words, incorporating the following points. [5]

- (a) Martin's initial embarrassment about his grandfather.
- (b) His growing understanding of his grandfather's dignity and cultural heritage.

(ii) In *There Will Come Soft Rains*, Ray Bradbury presents a technologically advanced house that continues functioning after humanity's destruction. Discuss how the writer uses personification and contrast to convey the central theme of the story. Answer in 100–150 words, incorporating the following points. [5]

(a) The house's automated activities in the absence of human beings.

(b) The destruction caused by the fire and the ultimate collapse of the house.

(iii) (a) Describe Aniruddha's journey in the short story *Indigo*. How do the difficulties he encounters and his experiences at the Dak Bungalow contribute to the development of the narrative? Answer in 200–250 words. [10]

OR

(iii) (b) Analyse the character of Bubber in *The Cookie Lady*. How does his relationship with the Cookie Lady develop, and what does the story suggest about human vulnerability, loneliness and the consequences of one's choices? Answer in 200–250 words. [10]

QUESTION 5

RHAPSODY – POETRY

[20 Marks]

(i) In *Telephone Conversation*, Wole Soyinka exposes the irrationality of racial discrimination through irony and humour. Discuss how the speaker's tone changes during his conversation with the landlady. Answer in 100–150 words, incorporating the following points. [5]

(a) The landlady's question about the speaker's skin colour.

(b) The speaker's witty response and the poem's criticism of racial prejudice.

(ii) How does Alfred, Lord Tennyson, present Tithonus's changing attitude towards immortality? Answer in 100–150 words, incorporating the following points. [5]

(a) Tithonus's initial desire for immortality.

(b) His suffering and longing for release as he grows old.

(iii) (a) John Donne's *Death Be Not Proud* challenges the conventional belief that Death is powerful and terrifying. Discuss how the poet uses personification, argument and Christian faith to establish that Death is not the ultimate end of human existence. Answer in 200–250 words. [10]

OR

(iii) (b) In *Small Towns and the River*, Mamang Dai explores the relationship between human life, death, nature and spiritual belief. Discuss how the river becomes a symbol of continuity and the connection between the living and the dead. Answer in 200–250 words. [10]

ISC CLASS XII – HISTORY

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Maximum Marks: 80 Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Reading Time: Additional 15 Minutes

General Instructions

- You are allowed an additional 15 minutes for reading the question paper. You must not start writing during reading time.
- The paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C. Answer all questions.
- Section A consists of 16 subparts carrying one mark each (16 marks). For multiple-choice questions, write only one option as the answer.
- Section B consists of eight questions carrying four marks each (32 marks). Internal choices are provided in Questions 5 and 9.
- Section C consists of four questions carrying eight marks each (32 marks). Internal choices are provided in Questions 10 and 13.
- The intended marks for questions are given in brackets. Answer in clear, well-organised points and support longer answers with relevant historical facts.

SECTION A – 16 Marks

Question 1

(i) Gandhi's call of "Do or Die" became the battle cry of which movement? [1]

(a) Non-Cooperation Movement (b) Civil Disobedience Movement (c) Quit India Movement (d) Swadeshi Movement

(ii) Who gave the slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan"? [1]

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri (c) Morarji Desai (d) Indira Gandhi

(iii) Which event is most closely associated with the policy of appeasement followed by Britain and France in 1938? [1]

(a) Anschluss (b) Munich Agreement (c) Rome–Berlin Axis (d) German invasion of Poland

(iv) The Janata government of 1977 fell largely because of: [1]

(a) foreign-policy disagreements only (b) internal power struggles and ideological differences (c) a war with Pakistan (d) opposition to the Green Revolution

(v) Which principle of Panchsheel is most directly violated by an armed attack on another country? [1]

(a) Mutual benefit (b) Non-aggression (c) Cultural exchange (d) Economic cooperation

(vi) The atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on: [1]

(a) 6 August 1945 (b) 9 August 1945 (c) 7 December 1941 (d) 2 September 1945

(vii) Which Indian initiative most directly aimed to raise agricultural output through high-yielding seeds, fertilisers and irrigation? [1]

(a) Digital India (b) Green Revolution (c) Make in India (d) Atal Innovation Mission

(viii) The Marshall Plan was introduced by the: [1]

(a) USSR (b) USA (c) United Nations (d) League of Nations

(ix) The first general elections in independent India were held in: [1]

(a) 1947–48 (b) 1951–52 (c) 1955–56 (d) 1961–62

(x) The Dalai Lama's arrival in India in 1959 strained relations between India and: [1]

(a) Nepal (b) China (c) Myanmar (d) Sri Lanka

(xi) Expand AASU. [1]

(xii) Who spearheaded the Total Revolution movement in Bihar during the 1970s? [1]

(a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) Charan Singh (c) Ram Manohar Lohia (d) V. P. Singh

(xiii) Kwame Nkrumah's vision of African unity is associated with the formation of which organisation in 1963? [1]

(a) NATO (b) Organisation of African Unity (c) European Union (d) ASEAN

(xiv) Nelson Mandela became the first Black President of South Africa in: [1]

(a) 1984 (b) 1990 (c) 1994 (d) 1999

(xv) The Little Rock crisis of 1957 concerned the desegregation of a public school in which country? [1]

(a) South Africa (b) United States of America (c) Australia (d) Canada

(xvi) The Equal Pay Act of 1963 in the United States aimed to reduce discrimination in: [1]

(a) voting rights (b) wages for equal work (c) school admissions (d) property ownership

SECTION B – 32 Marks

Answer all eight questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

Question 2 [4]

With reference to the integration of princely states, explain four circumstances that led to the accession of Junagadh to India.

Question 3 [4]

Explain four ways in which the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 affected the balance of power and democratic institutions in India.

Question 4 [4]

State and explain four major causes of the Assam Movement (1979–1985).

Question 5 [4]

(i) Explain how the Bandung Conference of 1955 contributed to the growth of Afro-Asian solidarity and the later Non-Aligned Movement.

OR

(ii) Give four reasons why India adopted a policy of Non-Alignment during the Cold War.

Question 6 [4]

How did the Abyssinian Crisis expose the weaknesses of the League of Nations and undermine the principle of collective security? Give four points.

Question 7 [4]

Describe the commune system introduced during China's Great Leap Forward. Explain why agricultural production declined and famine deaths rose sharply.

Question 8 [4]

State two features of apartheid in South Africa and explain two reasons why the system provoked widespread opposition.

Question 9 [4]

(i) Discuss four contributions of Lech Wałęsa and the Solidarity movement to political change in Poland.

OR

(ii) Explain four ways in which Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* influenced the Second Wave of feminism.

SECTION C – 32 Marks

Answer all four questions. Each question carries 8 marks.

Question 10 [8]

- (i) Identify the plan announced on 3 June 1947. State three of its main provisions and discuss four reasons why the major political parties eventually accepted it.

OR

- (ii) Enumerate four proposals of the Cripps Mission and explain four reasons for its failure and the subsequent launch of the Quit India Movement.

Question 11 [8]

Discuss any eight important findings or recommendations of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, presented in the Towards Equality Report of 1974.

Question 12 [8]

Discuss the contribution of Martin Luther King Jr. to the campaign for civil rights and racial equality in the United States. Refer to his philosophy, major campaigns, leadership and legislative impact.

Question 13 [8]

- (i) Explain Stalin's takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948 and analyse its impact on the Cold War, with reference to the division of Europe and Western responses.

OR

- (ii) Explain four causes of the Six-Day War of 1967 and discuss two reasons each for Israel's military success and the Arab states' defeat.

SILVER GROVE SCHOOL, MAHESHPUR

ISC CLASS XII — PSYCHOLOGY (855)

SPECIMEN-ALIGNED SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Academic Session: 2026–2027

Maximum Marks: 70 Time Allotted: Three Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

You are allowed an additional fifteen minutes for reading the question paper. You must not start writing during this time.

This question paper is divided into three sections and contains twelve questions.

All questions are compulsory. Follow the internal choices as directed.

Section A consists of fourteen subparts of one mark each.

Section B consists of seven questions of four marks each.

Section C consists of four questions of seven marks each.

Attempt only one alternative wherever an internal choice is provided.

For MCQs, write only one option unless the question explicitly asks for a combination of statements.

The intended marks are indicated in brackets.

SECTION A — 14 MARKS

Question 1

Answer all fourteen subparts. Each subpart carries one mark.

(i) Before an important interview, Aditi imagines how differently the outcome might have been if she had prepared more thoroughly. Identify the type of thinking illustrated. (Understand) [1]

(ii) A disagreement arises because a child's parents disapprove of the child's friendship group. According to Bronfenbrenner, identify the ecological system that focuses on the interaction between these two settings. (Understand) [1]

(iii) When the sole of a newborn's foot is stroked, the toes extend and fan out. Identify the reflex illustrated by this response. (Understand) [1]

(iv) Assertion (A): A high population density always produces a feeling of crowding.

Reason (R): Crowding is a subjective experience influenced by an individual's perception of available personal space.

Choose the correct option. (Analyse) [1]

(a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R does not correctly explain A.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

(v) Assertion (A): According to Kohlberg, the obedience-and-punishment orientation belongs to the pre-conventional level of moral development.

Reason (R): At this level, the consequences of an action are important in judging whether it is right or wrong.

Choose the correct option. (Analyse) [1]

(a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

(b) Both A and R are true, but R does not correctly explain A.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

(vi) A counsellor restates a client's concern in their own words and checks whether the interpretation is correct. Identify the counselling technique being used. (Understand) [1]

(a) Paraphrasing

(b) Unconditional positive regard

(c) Congruence

(d) Interpretation of unconscious conflict

(vii) According to Hans Selye, which stage of the General Adaptation Syndrome occurs when prolonged stress depletes the body's adaptive resources? (Understand) [1]

(a) Alarm

(b) Resistance

(c) Exhaustion

(d) Recovery

(viii) Complete the analogy by selecting the correct option. (Understand) [1]

Maslow's hierarchy: Unmet lower-level need :: Self-actualisation: _____

(a) Realisation of one's potential

(b) Immediate physical survival

(c) Protection from danger alone

(d) Dependence on external rewards

(ix) Which example best illustrates practical intelligence according to Sternberg? (Apply) [1]

(a) Memorising a list of historical dates.

(b) Solving a familiar algebraic equation.

(c) Finding an effective way to navigate an unfamiliar city using everyday judgement.

(d) Recalling the definition of intelligence.

(x) Kabir has displayed a calm, easy-going style of emotional reaction since early childhood. This characteristic is relatively stable across situations. Identify the psychological concept. (Apply) [1]

(a) Habit

(b) Value

(c) Self-concept

(d) Temperament

(xi) A four-year-old enjoys imaginative play, plans activities with peers and explores new tasks independently. According to Erikson, identify the psychosocial stage represented by these behaviours. (Recall) [1]

(a) Trust versus mistrust

(b) Initiative versus guilt

(c) Industry versus inferiority

(d) Identity versus role confusion

(xii) Which explanation of persistent psychological difficulties is most consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective? (Understand) [1]

(a) They arise solely from statistical deviation from the average.

(b) They are always caused by inadequate intelligence.

(c) They may be associated with unresolved unconscious conflicts.

(d) They are explained only by the immediate physical environment.

(xiii) A therapist teaches a client relaxation and gradually introduces increasingly anxiety-provoking situations in a planned sequence. Identify the behavioural technique. (Recall) [1]

(a) Flooding

(b) Token economy

(c) Shaping

(d) Systematic desensitisation

(xiv) Read the following statements about the false consensus effect.

P. A person who recycles assumes that almost everyone recycles regularly.

Q. A person overestimates the proportion of people who share their own habit.

R. A person believes that a preference they possess is almost unique.

S. A person reads only opinions supporting their existing view and assumes that the view must therefore be universally shared.

Which option best identifies the statements that directly illustrate the false consensus effect? (Apply) [1]

(a) P and Q only

(b) P and R only

(c) Q and S only

(d) R and S only

SECTION B — 28 MARKS

Answer all seven questions. Each question carries four marks.

Question 2 [4]

(i) An education report suggests that as routine tasks become increasingly automated, interpersonal understanding, self-awareness and creative problem-solving will remain important human abilities.

Using Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, identify and explain any four intelligences that may be especially useful in this context. Give a brief justification for each. (Create) [4]

OR

(ii) Explain how a high level of emotional intelligence may contribute to effective workplace performance and professional growth. Discuss any four relevant components of emotional intelligence. (Create) [4]

Question 3 — [4]

A psychologist presents a client with a series of ambiguous pictures depicting people in different situations. The client is asked to construct a story about each picture, including what led to the situation, what is happening, what the characters may be thinking or feeling, and what may happen next.

(i) Identify the psychological test described. (Understand) [1]

(ii) Explain how the test is administered, including the nature of the stimulus material and the instructions given to the respondent. (Understand) [3]

Question 4- [4]

A jury initially contains members with different views about the seriousness of an offence. During discussion, several members present arguments supporting a more severe judgement. Gradually, even a member who initially favoured a moderate position adopts the group's increasingly extreme position.

(i) Identify the group phenomenon illustrated. (Analyse) [1]

(ii) Explain any three psychological processes that may account for the shift in the member's judgement. (Analyse) [3]

Question 5 — [4]

Ritesh, a senior executive, is highly competitive, constantly worries about deadlines, becomes impatient when colleagues work slowly and reacts angrily when a business proposal fails. He subsequently blames the client for the failure and redirects his frustration towards junior employees.

(i) Identify the personality pattern associated with Ritesh's behaviour. Explain how this pattern may increase the risk of coronary heart disease. (Understand) [2]

(ii) Identify the two defence mechanisms illustrated by Ritesh's explanations and behaviour. Evaluate one possible short-term benefit and one longer-term limitation of these mechanisms. (Evaluate) [2]

Question 6 — [4]

(i) A student's General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) profile is shown below.

Aptitude — Standardised score

General learning ability — 85

Verbal ability — 90

Numerical ability — 50

Spatial ability — 80

Clerical perception — 50

Form perception — 55

Manual dexterity — 40

Finger dexterity — 35

Motor coordination — 40

Analyse the profile by identifying the strongest aptitude, the weakest aptitude and the broad pattern of cognitive and psychomotor strengths. Suggest one suitable area of vocational exploration. (Analyse) [4]

OR

(ii) A psychologist compares fluid and crystallised intelligence across adulthood.

Explain the differences between these two types of intelligence and describe how each generally changes from early adulthood to old age. (Analyse) [4]

Question 7 — [4]

(i) Ravi lives in a household experiencing persistent financial hardship. He has limited access to nutritious food and a quiet study space, sometimes misses school to assist his family and believes that higher education is beyond his reach.

(a) Explain two ways in which poverty may affect Ravi's cognitive functioning or educational development. (Understand) [2]

(b) Suggest two practical interventions that could help address these difficulties. (Understand) [2]

OR

(ii) Following a major flood, several families experience bereavement, property loss and continuing anxiety about their future.

(a) Identify the psychological disorder that may develop when qualifying traumatic exposure is followed by persistent symptoms such as intrusive memories, avoidance and heightened arousal. Briefly explain two relevant symptom clusters. (Understand) [2]

(b) Identify and explain the counselling quality demonstrated when a counsellor understands a client's experience from the client's frame of reference while maintaining professional boundaries. (Understand) [2]

Question 8 — [4]

A student repeatedly experiences unwanted thoughts about disorder and contamination. To reduce anxiety, the student repeatedly arranges objects symmetrically and checks whether items are properly aligned. These behaviours consume considerable time and cause distress.

Explain the possible biological and psychological factors associated with obsessive-compulsive disorder. Include at least one relevant factor from each perspective and explain how the repetitive behaviour may be maintained. (Understand) [4]

SECTION C — 28 MARKS

Answer all four questions. Each question carries seven marks.

Question 9 — [7]

(i) Explain how early-childhood play patterns and gender-role expectations may influence socio-emotional development. Discuss the role of social reinforcement and peer interaction. (Analyse) [3]

(ii) With reference to James Marcia's identity-status theory, explain how rigid gender-role expectations may influence identity formation during adolescence. In your answer, refer to exploration, commitment and the four identity statuses. (Analyse) [4]

Question 10 — [7]

(i) Explain the role of yoga and meditation in stress management. Describe relevant components of meditation and explain how they may help regulate physiological arousal. (Recall) [7]

OR

(ii) Explain the concept of psychological hardiness as a protective factor against stress. Discuss its three components—commitment, control and challenge—and explain how they may influence an individual's response to stressful events. (Recall) [7]

Question 11 — [7]

(i) Stanley Milgram's obedience experiments demonstrated that ordinary individuals may follow instructions from an authority figure even when those instructions conflict with personal judgement.

Describe the basic procedure of the experiment and explain any four factors that influenced obedience. (Understand) [7]

OR

(ii) Solomon Asch investigated conformity through a line-judgement task in which participants encountered a unanimous majority giving an incorrect answer.

Describe the basic procedure and explain any four factors that influence conformity. Distinguish between normative and informational social influence. (Understand) [7]

Question 12 — [7]

Read the following hypothetical newspaper report and answer the questions that follow.

Community report: Early support for adolescents at risk

Community workers have observed that some adolescents have recently changed their peer groups, withdrawn from family activities, missed school frequently and lost interest in academic work. Some have shown unexplained financial demands, disrupted sleep patterns and defensive behaviour when questioned about their activities. Concerned adults have called for early support rather than immediately labelling these young people as offenders.

(i) Analyse how any four of the warning signs described in the report may be associated with an increased risk of delinquent behaviour. Explain the possible pathway linking each sign to that risk. (Analyse) [4]

(ii) Explain any three ways in which families, schools and communities can promote a positive and supportive attitude towards adolescents experiencing substance-related difficulties. (Understand) [3]

PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2026–27

ISC CLASS XII

ISC Class XII History | Sample Paper

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Sample paper

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

1. Answers must be written in the answer booklet provided separately.
2. The first 15 minutes are reserved for reading the question paper.
3. The paper consists of Section A and Section B.
4. All questions in Section A are compulsory.
5. Attempt questions in Section B according to the instructions given.
6. Marks for each question are indicated in brackets.
7. Answers should be precise, well-structured and supported with relevant examples wherever necessary.

SECTION A — 16 MARKS

Question 1

Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.

(i) In a parliamentary form of government, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:

- (a) The Head of State
- (b) The Lower House of the Legislature
- (c) The Supreme Court
- (d) The Election Commission

(ii) Which of the following is an essential feature of a federal government?

- (a) Complete centralisation of powers
- (b) Absence of a written Constitution in every case
- (c) Division of powers between different levels of government
- (d) Rule by a single political party

(iii) A Constitution that can be amended through the ordinary legislative procedure is generally called:

- (a) Rigid
- (b) Flexible
- (c) Unitary
- (d) Federal

(iv) The main purpose of proportional representation is to:

- (a) Give representation according to the proportion of votes received
- (b) Ensure that only the largest party enters the legislature
- (c) Abolish political parties
- (d) Eliminate opposition parties

(v) The power to introduce a Money Bill in the Indian Parliament belongs to:

- (a) Rajya Sabha only
- (b) Lok Sabha only
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) State Legislative Council only

(vi) In the United States, the President is elected through the:

- (a) Direct election by Congress
- (b) Electoral College system
- (c) Appointment by the Supreme Court
- (d) Nomination by the Senate

(vii) The President of India normally acts on the aid and advice of the:

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) Finance Commission

(viii) Which institution is primarily responsible for interpreting the Constitution and protecting constitutional supremacy?

- (a) Legislature
- (b) Judiciary
- (c) Political parties
- (d) Cabinet Secretariat

(ix) Which of the following reflects the ideal of secularism in India?

- (a) Establishment of an official state religion
- (b) Discrimination against religious minorities
- (c) Equal respect and protection for different religions
- (d) Prohibition of all religious practices

(x) Which Fundamental Right protects individuals against discrimination on specified grounds?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right against Exploitation
- (c) Cultural and Educational Rights
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

(xi) The Directive Principles of State Policy are:

- (a) Enforceable by courts in the same manner as Fundamental Rights
- (b) Guidelines for the State in governance and policymaking
- (c) Applicable only during a national emergency
- (d) Instructions meant exclusively for local governments

(xii) The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act is associated with:

- (a) Panchayati Raj institutions
- (b) Municipalities
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) The Union Public Service Commission

(xiii) The concept of coalition government refers to:

- (a) Government formed by a single independent candidate
- (b) Government formed by two or more political parties working together
- (c) Government without a legislature
- (d) Government appointed permanently by the judiciary

(xiv) Which of the following is an example of regionalism?

- (a) Demanding recognition of a region's distinct identity

- (b) Abolishing democratic institutions
- (c) Suspending elections indefinitely
- (d) Replacing the Constitution with military rule

(xv) Political participation through peaceful demonstrations is an example of:

- (a) Democratic political activity
- (b) Judicial review
- (c) Executive privilege
- (d) Constitutional amendment

(xvi) Which of the following is an important feature of a democratic system?

- (a) Hereditary succession to all public offices
- (b) Absence of public accountability
- (c) Free and fair elections
- (d) Permanent suspension of civil liberties

[16 × 1 = 16 Marks]

SECTION B — 64 MARKS

Answer all eight questions. Each question carries 8 marks.

Question 2

- (i) Explain any three essential features of a democratic government. [3]

(ii) Distinguish between the parliamentary and presidential forms of government on any three grounds. [3]

(iii) Explain any two advantages of having a written Constitution. [2]

[Total: 8 Marks]

Question 3

(i) Explain any three features of a federal form of government. [3]

(ii) Distinguish between the amendment procedures of the Indian Constitution and the Constitution of the United States. Give three relevant points. [3]

(iii) Why is the Indian Constitution described as a combination of rigidity and flexibility? [2]

[Total: 8 Marks]

Question 4

(i) Explain any three merits of the First Past the Post electoral system. [3]

(ii) Discuss any three limitations of proportional representation. [3]

(iii) State two important functions of the Election Commission of India. [2]

[Total: 8 Marks]

Question 5

(i) Explain any three differences between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. [3]

(ii) Describe any three important functions of the US Congress. [3]

(iii) What is a bicameral legislature? Mention one advantage of having two chambers. [2]

[Total: 8 Marks]

Question 6

(i) Explain any three differences between the President of India and the President of the United States. [3]

(ii) Discuss any three important functions of the Council of Ministers in India. [3]

(iii) What is meant by the principle of collective responsibility? [2]

[Total: 8 Marks]

Question 7

(i) Explain any three differences between the judicial systems of India and the United States. [3]

(ii) Discuss any three ways in which the independence of the judiciary is safeguarded in India. [3]

(iii) Distinguish between judicial activism and judicial review. [2]

[Total: 8 Marks]

Question 8

(i) Explain any three ideals embodied in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution. [3]

(ii) Explain any three Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Indian Constitution. [3]

(iii) Why is the Right to Constitutional Remedies important for the protection of Fundamental Rights? [2]

[Total: 8 Marks]

Question 9

(i) Explain any three major challenges faced by Indian democracy. [3]

(ii) Discuss any three important features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. [3]

(iii) State two measures that can improve the participation of women in democratic institutions. [2]

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

ISC XII

(THEORY)

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allotted: Three Hours

SECTION A-15 MARKS

Question 1

(i) Which country leads the march -past in Modern Olympic games?

- (a) England**
- (b) America**
- (c) Greece**
- (d) India**

(ii) In interval training method, athlete performs the activity in:

- (a) Small place**
- (b) Work - Rest- work - Rest- method**
- (c) Complete rest**
- (d) In natural environment**

(iii) YMCA college was located in:

- (a) Goa**
- (b) Chennai**

(c) Lucknow

(d) Hyderabad

(iv) Controlling body of badminton in India is

(a) WBF

(b) NBA

(c) NBI

(d) BFI

(v) Which of following is soft tissue injury?

(a) Bruise

(b) Graze

(c) Cut

(d) All of these

(vi) Scoliosis is a posture deformity related with.....

(vii) When the bone is broken into more than one piece it is called..... fracture:

(viii)bone comes out of socket in hip dislocation.

(ix) Pushing against the wall is an example of.....

(x) Seeding method helps in elimination of.....

(xi) Write note about Roman culture towards games and sports.

(xii) Describe Fartlek training method.

(xiii) Define the terms 'Bye' and 'seeding'.

(xiv) Write note on WADA.

(xv) State the six cause of sports injuries.

SECTION -B (25 MARKS)

(230-270 words)

Question-2 what do you mean by drug and abuse?
Mention various types of drugs. [5]

Question -3 Write short notes on the following .

(i) Cordio-pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

(ii) Rest, ice, compression and Elevation (RICE)

[5]

Question -4 Define and classify 'Fixtures'. Draw a league fixture for 16 teams according to cycle method.
[5]

Question -5 write short notes on the following.

(i) Sports Authority of India (SAI)

(ii) Y.M.C.A college of physical education

[5]

Question -6 What do you mean by circuit training?

Explain the procedure of conducting it along with advantages and disadvantages

[5]

SECTION - C (30 MARKS)

(BADMINTON)

Question -7.

(i) Answer the following question -

A. Explain about the delivery of a correct service [3]

B. What will be the referee decision?

If a shuttle after being struck by a player gets caught on the top of the net. [1]

C. What will be the decision of the umpire if the score is 20-20 in the game of badminton? [1]

(ii) What is the difference between Drop and Smash?
[5]

(iii) Explain about the delivery of a correct service .[5]

Question -8. (VOLLYBALL)

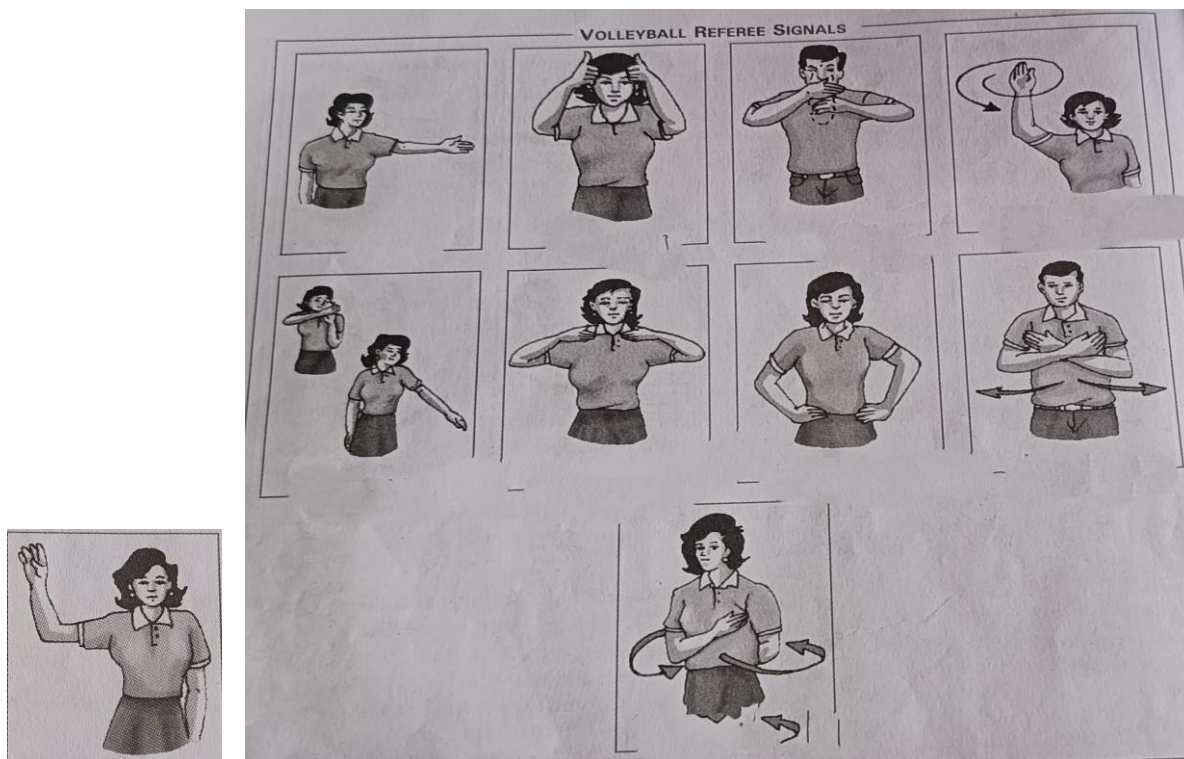
(i) Answer the following question.

A. Explain the three rule of rotational fault.. [3]

B. How many timeouts is a team allowed per game ?
[1]

C. What will be the decision of the referee if the ball touches the net and falls into the opponent's court during service?
[1]

(ii) write the umpire's hand signals.



[5]

(iii) Explain the following terms:

(a) Rotation

(b) Winning a set

(c) winning the match

(d) Intervals and change of courts

(e) Toss.

[5]