

CCT – ENGLISH

CLASS - XII

Q1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Soft skills are personal attributes that enable someone to interact effectively. These skills can include social graces, communication abilities, language skills, personal habits, emotional and leadership traits. Soft skills are skills which are desirable in professions. Soft skills are a combination of interpersonal skills, social skills, communication skills, character traits, attitudes, career attributes and emotional intelligence quotient (EQ) among others. This is in contrast to hard skills, which are specific to individual professions. “Hard skills include technical or administrative competence”. Hard skills, also called technical skills, are any skills related to a specific task or situation. It involves both understanding and proficiency in such specific activity that involves methods, processes, procedures, or techniques. These skills are easily quantifiable unlike soft skills, which are related to one’s personality. Hard skills can be or have been tested and may entail some professional, technical, or academic qualification

The term soft skill was created by the U.S. Army in the late 1960s. It refers to any skill that does not employ the use of machinery. The military realized that many important activities were included within this category, and in fact, the social skills necessary to lead groups, motivate soldiers, and win wars were encompassed by skills they had not yet catalogued or fully studied. The importance of soft skills lies in the fact that they are not restricted to a specific field. These thinking dispositions consist of a group of abilities that can be used in every aspect of people’s lives, without any need to readapt them based on the situation. Their ductility helps “people to adapt and behave positively so that they can deal effectively with the challenges of their professional and everyday life”. Soft skills make people flexible in a world which keeps changing.

The importance of soft skills lies in the fact that they are not restricted to a specific field. These thinking dispositions consist of a group of abilities that can be used in every aspect of people's lives, without any need to readapt them based on the situation. Their ductility helps “people to adapt and behave positively so that they can deal effectively with the challenges of their professional and everyday life”. Soft skills make people flexible in a world which keeps changing.

1. Read the statements below and choose the right option that characterise soft skills

- i. Not confined to individual professions
 - ii. Enhances flexibility in the changing world
 - iii. Are quantifiable
 - iv. Are related to IQ
- a. i,iii,iv
 - b. Only ii
 - c. i,ii
 - d. ii,iii,iv

Answer- Option c- i,ii

2. Their ductility helps people to adapt and behave positively implies.....
- a. The quality of flexibility specific to soft skills
 - b. Organisational ability
 - c. Decision making ability
 - d. Rigidity of soft skills

Answer- Option a- Quality of flexibility specific to soft skills

3.. The passage presents contrast between hard and soft skills.

Read the statements below and choose the option that depict hard skills

- i. I can build a fence
 - ii. I can express myself in front of people
 - iii. I can repair a car
 - iv. I am easy to work with
- a. i,ii,iv
 - b. i,iii
 - c. Only iii

d. i,iii,iv

Answer- Option b- i,iii

4. Choose the option that DOES NOT form part of passage description

a. Origin of the soft skill concept

b. Soft skill versus hard skill

c. Significance of soft skills

d. Teaching of soft skills

Answer- Option d- Teaching of soft skills

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HINDI

इतिहास लिखने की ओर कोई जाति तभी प्रवृत्त होती है जब उसका ध्यान अपने इतिहास के निर्माण की ओर जाता है। यह बात साहित्य के बारे में उतनी ही सच है जितनी जीवन के। हिन्दी में आज इतिहास लिखने के लिए यदि विशेष उत्साह दिखाई पड़ रहा है तो यही समझा जाएगा कि स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद सारा भारत जिस प्रकार सभी क्षेत्रों में इतिहास-निर्माण के लिए आकुल है उसी प्रकार हिंदी के विद्वान एवं साहित्यकार भी अपना ऐतिहासिक दायित्व निभाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। पहले भी जब साहित्य का इतिहास लिखने की परंपरा का सूत्रपात हुआ था तो संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के इतिहास-निर्माण के साथ ही। यदि आरंभिक इतिहासों के इतिहास में न जाकर पं. रामचन्द्र शुक्ल के इतिहास को ही लें, जो हिंदी साहित्य का पहला व्यवस्थित इतिहास माना जाता है, तो उसकी ऐतिहासिकता द्योतित करने के लिए उस युग का राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन समानांतर दिखाई पड़ेगा। राजनीतिक इतिहास ग्रंथों का सिलसिला भी उसी ऐतिहासिक दौर में जमा। परन्तु शुक्ल जी के इतिहास के संदर्भ में जो सबसे प्रासंगिक तथ्य है वह है तत्कालीन रचनात्मक साहित्य की ऐतिहासिक क्रान्ति-कविता और कथा-साहित्य का नवीन सृजनात्मक प्रयत्न। साहित्य का वैसा इतिहास तभी संभव हुआ जब साहित्य-रचना के क्षेत्र में एक ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन आया, जब सच्चे अर्थों में इतिहास बना।

इसके अतिरिक्त, शुक्ल जी का इतिहास 'हिंदी शब्द सागर' के साथ आया था, जिसके आसपास ही पं. कामताप्रसाद गुरु का पहला प्रामाणिक 'हिंदी व्याकरण' भी निकला था। साहित्य का इतिहास, शब्दकोश एवं व्याकरण - क्या इन तीनों का एक साथ बनना आकस्मिक है? यह तथ्य इसलिए ध्यान देने योग्य है कि आज फिर जब साहित्यिक इतिहास लिखने का उत्साह उमड़ा है तो साथ-साथ शब्दकोश और व्याकरण के संशोधन एवं परिवर्तन के प्रयत्न भी हो रहे हैं; बल्कि जिस काशी नागरी

प्रचारिणी सभा ने पिछले ऐतिहासिक दौर में ये तीनों कार्य किए थे, वही संस्था आज फिर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर तीनों योजनाओं के साथ प्रस्तुत है। और चूँकि अब हिंदी का कार्यक्षेत्र पहले से कहीं अधिक व्यापक हो गया है इसलिए इस प्रकार के प्रयत्न यदि अन्य अनेक जगहों से भी हों तो स्वाभाविक ही कहा जाएगा, जैसे भारतीय हिंदी परिषद, प्रयाग की ओर से तीन जिल्लों में प्रकाशित होनेवाला 'हिंदी-साहित्य'। इन तथ्यों से प्रमाणित होता है कि आज भी हिंदी उन सभी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पूर्णतः तत्पर है, जो कि उससे अपेक्षित भाषाएँ जो कार्य काफी पहले कर चुकी हैं उसे थोड़े समय में ही जल्द से जल्द पूरा करके हिंदी भी सबके साथ आ जाना चाहती है, बल्कि संभव हुआ तो आगे निकल जाने के लिए भी आकुल है। सभा एवं परिषद के बृहद्-मध्यम इतिहास अनायास ही 'कैम्ब्रिज हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंगलिश लिटरेचर' और 'ऑक्सफोर्ड हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंगलिश लिटरेचर' की याद दिला देते हैं। जैसा कि इन हिंदी इतिहासों का मंतव्य स्पष्ट किया गया है, 'कोई एक लेखक सभी विषयों पर विशेषज्ञता की दृष्टि से विचार नहीं कर सकता है, इसलिए विभिन्न विषयों के विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग से ऐसा इतिहास प्रस्तुत किया जाए जिसमें नवीनतम खोजों और नवीन व्याख्याओं का समुचित उपयोग हो सके।' ऐसे संदर्भ-ग्रंथों की एक निश्चित उपयोगिता है, किन्तु यह उनकी अनिवार्य सीमा भी है। इस सीमा को ध्यान में रखकर ही साहित्यिक इतिहास पर पुनर्विचार संभव है।

(क) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में किस विषय पर बात हुई है ?

- I. साहित्य का निर्माण
- II. इतिहास निर्माण
- III. हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास लेखन
- IV. इतिहास लेखन

(ख) किस समय से इतिहास लेखन में हिन्दी के विद्वानों ने व्याकुलता दिखाई ?

- I. और इतिहास लिखे जाने के बाद
- II. स्वतंत्रता के बाद
- III. शब्दकोश के निर्माण के बाद
- IV. कथा साहित्य के आने के बाद

(ग) साहित्यिक इतिहास की सीमा क्या है ?

- I. शब्दकोश
- II. पुनर्विचार
- III. मध्य इतिहास
- IV. उसकी उपयोगिता

(घ) वर्तमान में हिन्दी का कार्यक्षेत्र कैसा है ?

- I. सबसे आगे
- II. व्यापक
- III. कम
- IV. सिमटा हुआ

Answer

क, III हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास लेखन

ख II स्वतंत्रता के बाद

ग, IV उसकी उपयोगिता

घ 11 व्यापक

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ECONOMICS

Following table shows the fiscal parameters of the union government during the financial year (FY) 2018 to 2023 as per the budget document for the year 2023-24.

Union Government's Fiscal Parameters (Per cent of GDP)

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22 PA	FY23 BE
Revenue Receipts	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	9.2	8.5
Gross Tax Revenue	11.2	11.0	10.0	10.2	11.4	10.7
Net tax revenue	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.5
Non-tax revenue	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.0
Non-debt capital receipts	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Non-debt receipts	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.3	8.9
Total Expenditure	12.5	12.3	13.4	17.7	16.0	15.3
Revenue Expenditure	11.0	10.6	11.7	15.6	13.5	12.4
Capital Expenditure	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.9
Fiscal Deficit	3.5	3.4	4.7	9.2	6.7	6.4
Revenue Deficit	2.6	2.4	3.3	7.3	4.4	3.8
Primary Deficit	0.4	0.4	1.6	5.7	3.3	2.8

Source: Union Budget documents, O/o CGA

Answer the following questions based on the table given above,

1. The fiscal deficit of the union government as a percentage to GDP was highest during the

financial year:

- a) 2018
- b) 2020
- c) 2021**
- d) 2022

2. In which of the following year the difference between fiscal deficit and primary deficit as a percentage to GDP was the lowest.

- a) 2019**
- b) 2020
- c) 2021
- d) 2023

3. The revenue expenditure and capital expenditure of the union government as a percentage to GDP was respectively the highest during the financial year.

- a) 2018 and 2020
- b) 2021 and 2023**
- c) 2019 and 2022
- d) 2018 and 2019

4. Which among the following statements about government budget are true.

- i. Revenue deficit shows the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts of the government during a financial year.
- ii. Fiscal deficit refers to the excess of total expenditure over total receipts including borrowings during the given financial year.
- iii. Fiscal deficit shows the total borrowing requirement of the government, including interest payments.
- iv. Primary deficit shows the difference between fiscal deficit of the current year and interest payments on the previous borrowings.

- a) i and ii only
- b) i , ii and iv only
- c) i , iii and iv only
- d) i, ii, iii and iv

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History

“The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind” Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said.

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates because it is good for us he have heard it long enough. we have heard it for years and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ...Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates? If so I shall be prepared to accept it . But in this unfortunate country, if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country woe betide the country, it is not worth living i. Therefore I say it is not for my good alone. it is for your one good that I say it forget the past. One day we may be united ...The British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind. We don't want to perpetuate that mischief. when the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left their legacy behind. Are we do get out of it or not ?

1. What did Sardar Valla Bhai Patel stay in opposition to the provision of separate electorates?
 - A. There was no chance oh British leaving India
 - B. There was no need to continue demand for complete freedom
 - C. There was no way to submit to the demand of the British
 - D. There was no provision of separate electorates in any free country of the world.
2. What did he say while making an appeal to abolishing separate electorates?
 - A. It was like a poison in the political system

- B. It will boost economy of the country
 - C. It was like a drop in ocean for Purna Swaraj .
 - D. None of the above
3. What were the evil -effects of separate electorates?
- A. The provision of separate electorates was not good for the country.
 - B. The provisional separate electorates will lead to the partition of the country.
 - C. The provision of separate electorates has brought woes to the people.
 - D. All of these.
4. Which of the following leader introduced the Objective Resolution?
- A. Dr.BR Ambedkar
 - B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answers 12

- 1. D. There was no provision of separate electorates in any free country of the world.
- 2. A. It was like a poison in the political system
- 3.. D. All of these.
- 4. D. Jawaharlal Nehru

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GEOGRAPHY

Earth quakes and volcanic eruptions that cause the sea floor to move abruptly resulting displacement of ocean water in the form of high vertical waves are called Tsunamis or Harbour waves. Normally ,the seismic waves cause only one instantaneous vertical wave: but after the initial disturbance, a series of after waves are created in the water that oscillate between high crust and low

trough in order to restore the water level. The speed of waves in the ocean depends upon the depth of water. It is more in the shallow water than in the ocean deep. As a result of this the impact of Tsunami is less over the ocean and more near the coast where they cause large scale devastations. Therefore a ship at sea is not much affected by Tsunami and it is difficult to detect a Tsunami in the deeper parts of sea. It is so because over deep water the Tsunami has very long wave, length and limited height. Tsunamis are frequently observed along the Pacific ring of fire, coast of Alaska, Japan, Philippines and other islands of South east Asia, Indonesia, Malasia, Myanmar, Srilanka, India etc. Sumatra, Indonesia, 2004 and Indonesia, Thailand, Srilanka, Maldives 1960 and Chile, Hawaii, Japan, Portugal 1755 are the biggest Tsunamis in the world.

1) Tsunamis are caused by _____

- A) Earth quakes
- B) Volcanic eruptions
- C) Earthquakes and Volcanic eruptions
- D) Earthquakes and Volcanic eruptions in sea floor

2) The speed of wave in the ocean depends upon _____

- A) The flow of water
- B) The depth of water
- C) Sea level
- D) None of the above

3) As the Tsunami waves become compressed near the coast _____

- A) The wave length is shortened
- B) The wave energy is directed upward
- C) A and B
- D) None of the above

4) Tsunamis are frequently observed along _____

- A)The Pacific Ring of fire
- B)The coast of Alaska
- C)A and B
- D)The coast of America

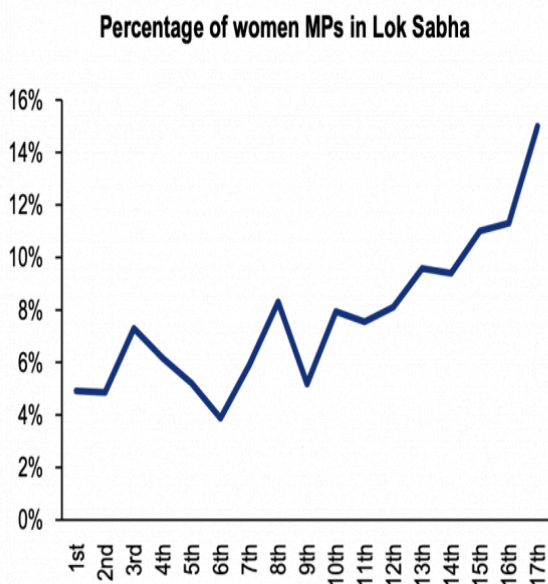
ANSWERS

- 1)D
- 2)B
- 3)C
- 4)C

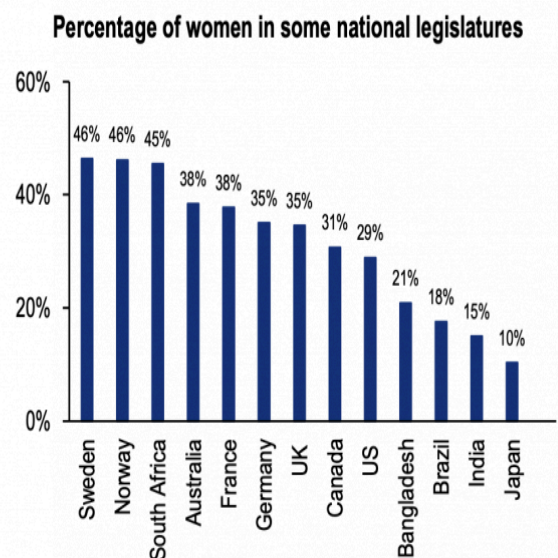
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Observe the figure given below and answer the following questions

Slow rise in the representation of women in Lok Sabha



Sources: Gender-Wise Statistical List, Lok Sabha, 2019; PRS.



Sources: Inter-Parliamentary Union Website as accessed on September 19, 2023; PRS.

1. Women's representation in Lok Sabha has increased from _____ in the first Lok Sabha to _____ In the current Lok Sabha.

a) 4% to 15%

b) 6% to 16%

c) 5% to 15%

d) 3% to 13%

2. What is the percentage of women representation in Scandinavian countries in their national Legislatures?

a) 46%

b) 38%

c) 31%

d) 29%

3. Which of the following countries lags behind India in women representation in their national legislatures?

a) Brazil

b) Japan

c) France

d) all of the above

4. Which state in India has more than 20% women representation in its Assembly?

a) Kerala

b) Punjab

c) Karnataka

d) None of these

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