

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.

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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 हिन्दी 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 हिन्दी 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 'हिन्दी शब्द सागर' के साथ आया था, जिसके आसपास ही पं. कामताप्रसाद गुरु का पहला प्रामाणिक 'हिन्दी 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 हिन्दी 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 जिल्दों 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

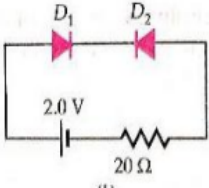
ख II स्वतंत्रता के बाद

ग, IV उसकी उपयोगिता

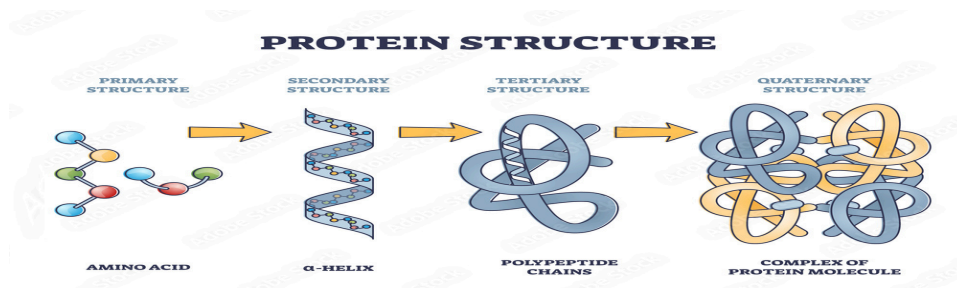
घ 11 व्यापक

PHYSICS

p-n JUNCTION	
	A p-n junction is the basic building block of many semiconductor devices like diodes, transistor, etc. Consider a thin p-type silicon (p-Si) semiconductor wafer. By adding precisely a small quantity of pentavalent impurity, part of the p-Si wafer can be converted into n-Si. There are several processes by which a semiconductor can be formed. The wafer now contains p-region and n-region and a metallurgical junction between p-, and n- region.
1	Carbon, silicon and germanium have four valence electrons each. These are characterised by valence and conduction bands separated by energy band gap respectively equal to $(E_g)_C$, $(E_g)_{Si}$ and $(E_g)_{Ge}$. Which of the following statements is true? (a) $(E_g)_{Si} < (E_g)_{Ge} < (E_g)_C$ (b) $(E_g)_C < (E_g)_{Ge} > (E_g)_{Si}$ (c) $(E_g)_C > (E_g)_{Si} > (E_g)_{Ge}$ (d) $(E_g)_C = (E_g)_{Si} = (E_g)_{Ge}$
2	n Type semiconductor is (a) Intrinsic semiconductor (b) Electrically neutral (c) Negatively charged (d) Doped with electrons
3	When a forward bias is applied to a p-n junction, If we increase the applied voltage significantly, then

	<p>(a) the depletion layer width decreases</p> <p>(b) the barrier height is reduced.</p> <p>(c) minority carrier injection take place</p> <p>(d) All the above</p>
4	<p>Identify the wrong statement about Solid-state semiconductor devices</p> <p>(a) No external heating or large evacuated space is required</p> <p>(b) Small in size and consume low power</p> <p>(C) Operate at low voltages and have long life</p> <p>(D) Low reliability and low power</p>
5	<p>For an ideal diode</p>  <p>(a) Current through D1 is 0.1 A and for D2 is 0</p> <p>(b) Current through D1 is 0.1 A and for D2 is 0.1A</p> <p>(c) Current through D1 is 0A and for D2 is 0</p> <p>(d) Current through D1 is 0.01 A and for D2 is 0</p>
	<p>Answers</p> <p>1. (c) $(E_g)_c > (E_g)_{Si} > (E_g)_{Ge}$</p> <p>2. b)Electrically neutral</p> <p>3. (d) All the above</p> <p>4. D) Low reliability and low power</p> <p>5) C Current through D1 is 0A and for D2 is 0</p>

CHEMISTRY



Proteins fold into stable three-dimensional shapes, or conformations, that are determined by their amino acid sequence. The complete structure of a protein can be described at four different levels of complexity: primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary structure.

1. Fibrous and globular proteins are:
 - (A) Primary structure of Protein
 - (B) Secondary structure of Protein
 - (C) Tertiary structure of Protein
 - (D) None of the above
2. In the secondary structure of protein regular folding of backbone of the Polypeptide chain is due to:
 - (A) Vanderwaals bonds
 - (B) Ionic Bond
 - (C) Co-valent bond
 - (D) Hydrogen bonds
3. Which among the following protein is insoluble in water?
 - (A) Insulin
 - (B) Myozin
 - (C) Albumin
 - (D) None of these
4. During denaturation _____ structure of protein remains intact.
 - (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) Quaternary

Answers: 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A

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BIOLOGY

Read the content and answer the following questions

Antibodies are class of proteins called as immunoglobulin that are produced when an antigen attacks the body. The antibody molecule has four peptide chains that is two small chain called as light chains and two longer chain called as heavy chains Therefore an antibody is represented as H₂L₂. The different types of antibodies produced in our body are Ig A, Ig M, Ig E, Ig G.

1) The cells which are primarily responsible for Cell mediated immunity are

- a) T lymphocytes
- b). B lymphocytes
- C). both Band T lymphocytes
- d) none of the above

2) light and heavy chains are linked to each other by

- a) hydrogen bonds
 - b) glycosidic bonds
 - c) disulphide bonds
 - d) phosphodiester bond
- 3) Which among the following is responsible for graft rejection?
- a) the cell mediated immune response
 - b) Humoral immune response
 - C) primary immune response
 - d) none of these
- 4) which among these are the antibodies produced at the time of allergy
- a) IgA
 - b) Ig M
 - c) Ig E
 - d) Ig G

Answer Key:

- 1) a
- 2). d
- 3). a
- 4). C

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CCT QUESTIONS FOR CLASS XII CS

1) To open a file c:\test.txt for reading, we should give the statement:

- (a) file1 = open("c:\ test.txt", "r")
- (b) file1 = open("c:\\ test.txt", "r")
- (c) file = open(file = "c:\ test.txt", "r")
- (d) file1 = open(file = "c:\\s test.txt", "r")

ANSWER b

2) Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (a) When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an

error occurs.

- (b) When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created.
- (c) When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file.
- (d) All of the above.

Answer d

3) To read two characters from a file object from, the command should be:

- (a) `fobj.read(2)`
- (b) `fobj.read()`
- (c) `fobj.readline()`
- (d) `fobj.readlines()`

Answer a)

4)The `readlines()` method returns:

- (a) String
- (b) A list of integers
- (c) A list of float
- (d) A list of strings

answer d