

**Model Questions****English****Time : 3 Hrs. 15 minutes****Full Marks : 100**

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable.

Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.

All questions are compulsory.

While answering the question, the candidates should adhere to the word limit as far as practicable.

**GROUP A**

1. Choose the correct most suitable answer of the options given below:.....

[1x50=50]

i. Nobody has made any mistake.

(Choose the suitable passive sentence)

- a. Nobody has been made by mistake.
- b. No mistake has been made.
- c. No mistake had been made by nobody.
- d. No mistake is being made.

ii. A scooter is to be purchased by Ram.

(Change into active voice)

- a. Ram must purchase a scooter.
- b. Ram should purchase a scooter.
- c. Ram can purchase a scooter.
- d. Ram is to purchase a scooter.

iii. Large crowds (wait) for him at the airport.

(Change into correct verb form)

- a. were waiting
- b. has waited

*Specia*



(Choose the suitable verb form)

- a. Ringed      b. is ringing      c. rang      d. has rung

xi. They (not buy) any new machine.

(Choose the suitable verb form)

- a. have not bought      b. not bought  
c. not buy      d. were not buy

xii. The cricket team (leave) for Kolkata five days ago.

(Choose the suitable verb form)

- a. are leaving      b. have been leaving  
c. left      d. have been living

xiii. She ran away because she (be) afraid.

(Choose the suitable verb form)

- a. is      b. had      c. should      d. was

xiv. His tooth is .....

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. Paining      b. aching      c. ached      d. dental

xv. Do not ..... a lie.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. tell      b. speak      c. narrate      d. tale

xvi. She ..... not do that.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. dare      b. dares      c. needs      d. daring

xvii. He ..... from the class.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. absented      b. absented him  
c. absented himself      d. presented

xviii. There is no ..... in this train.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. room      b. place      c. sitting      d. setting

xix. Choose the correct sentence :.....

- a. He will not put his sign here.
- b. He prides on his wealth.
- c. I shall not put my signature here.
- d. One must do his duty.

xx. She turned ..... radio on.

(Choose the appropriate option)

- a. a                      b. an                      c. the                      d. none

xxi. Ram is ..... intelligent student.

(Choose the appropriate option)

- a. a                      b. an                      c. the                      d. none

xxii. He agreed ..... her proposal.

(Choose the suitable preposition)

- a. to                      b. with                      c. of                      d. on

xxiii. I wish I (be) rich enough to buy a flat.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. am                      b. may                      c. were                      d. had

xxiv. She likes .....

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. singing                      b. sing                      c. sing song                      d. to singing

xxv. His parents intend him ..... medicine.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. studying                      b. to study                      c. for studying                      d. to studying

xxvi. We heard ..... laugh.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. somebody                      b. none                      c. more                      d. ourself

xxvii. They nominated her .....

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. the president                      b. a president
- c. president                      d. presidential

xxviii. He has known her ..... ten years.

*Spencer*

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. for                      b. since                      c. about                      d. at

xxix. It is you who ..... in the wrong.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. is                      b. was                      c. are                      d. had

xxx. When she saw me I ..... her.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. greeted                      b. wished                      c. welcome                      d. follow

xxxi. David Copperfield deals with the ..... psychology.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. man                      b. women                      c. child                      d. baby

xxxii. The poet, Wordsworth saw a host of ..... daffodils.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. black                      b. golden                      c. red                      d. green

xxxiii. Forgetting to ..... is quite common.

(Choose the suitable option)

- a. weep                      b. cry                      c. post letters                      d. sleep

xxxiv. Mulk Raj Anand wrote the novel .....

(Choose the correct answer)

- a. Kanthapura                      b. Untouchable  
b. The Guide                      d. The Golden Gate

xxxv. Who says, ' I celebrate myself, and sing myself'.

- a. D.H. Lawrence                      b. Kamala Das  
c. W. B. Yeats                      d. Walt Whitman

xxxvi. Who was briefly sent to prison for secretly marrying his patron's niece?

- a. D. H. Lawrence                      b. T. S. Eliot  
c. John Donne                      d. W. H. Auden

xxxvii. Who wrote the following :

Arms raised stiffly to reprove

In false attitudes of love

a. W. H. Auden

b. Rudyard Kipling

c. Keki N. Daruwala

d. Rupert Brooke

xxxviii. The story written by Shiga Naoya is .....

a. A child is Born

b. The artist

c. The Earth

d. A Marriage Proposal

xxxix. Anthropology is the study of .....

(Choose the correct answer)

a. planets

b. plants

c. human race

d. animal kingdom

xL. In the poem, 'Snake', Lawrence exalts the value of ..... life.

(Choose the correct answer)

a. primitive

b. English

c. urban

d. sophisticated

xLi. The history of English begins with the coming of the ..... from Europe to maintained England.

(Choose the correct answer)

a. Anglo.....Saxons

b. Normans

c. Kentish

d. Germany

xLii. About 800 years ago, ..... was a world language.

a. French

b. German

c. Spanish

d. Latin

xLiii. Who composed Paradise Lost?

a. John Donne

b. John Milton

c. John Dryden

d. John Keats

xLiv. Sarojini Naidu was an ..... poetess.

(Choose the correct answer)

a. American

b. Irish

c. Indian

d. Arab

xLv. In a ....., the conflict terminates in a catastrophe.

(Choose the correct answer)

a. comedy

b. tragedy

c. force

d. mock.....heroic

epic

xLvi. The ..... plays appeared in England soon after the Norman Conquest.

(Choose the correct answer)

a. comic

b. farcical

c. religious

d. secular

xLvii. The author of the play 'Julius Caesar' is .....

(Choose the correct answer)

- a. Marlowe      b. Shakespeare      c. Ben Jonson      d. G. B. Shaw

xLviii. Who is the main villain of David Copperfield?

(Choose the correct answer)

- a. Miss Peggotty      b. Uriah Heap  
b. Clara Peggotty      d. Agnes Wickfield

xLix. Who was a widow when David Copperfield was born?

- a. Miss Peggotty      b. Clara Peggotty  
b. Agnes Wickfield      d. Clara Copperfield

L. Who saw 'a crowd/A host of golden daffodils'?

- a. Wordsworth      b. Rudyard Kipling  
c. Rupert Brooke      d. Walter de la Mare.

**GROUP - B**

2. Write an essay on anyone of the following topics in about 15 - 120 words :-  
[8]

- a. The book you like most                      b. Your Village                      c. Nationalism  
d. Science and its advantages                      e. Democracy.

3. Explain any two of the following : -                      [4x2=8]

- a. Birds, it is true, die of hunger in large numbers during the winter.  
b. I must confess that I am over whelmed by the trust my people have  
    placed in me by electing me to the highest office in the land.  
c. Civilization is that mode of conduct which points out to man the path of  
    duty.  
d. The ways of managing childbirth in traditional societies are many and  
    varied ;  
e. If I should die, think this of me

That there's some corner of a foreign field

That is for ever England.

- e. Once strolling at dawn past river.....bank and ghat.

We saw embers losing their cruel redness.

- f. In the deep, strange scented shade of the great dark carobtree.

I came down the steps with my pitcher.

- g. There is a house now far away where once

I received love.

4. Write a letter to your friend, describing him your recent visit to a historical  
place. (word limit : 100 words)                      [5]

*Srinivas*



Or,

Write an application to the principal, requesting him to grant you Rs. 1000 from the Poor Boys' Fund.

5. Answer any five of the following (each in about 40 - 50 words)

[2x5=10]

- a. What is Mahatma Gandhi's view on Indian culture?
- b. What makes the newspaper reports unreliable?
- c. Why does a pregnant woman in a traditional society not feel that she is alone?
- d. Why is 'The Soldier' called a war poem?
- e. Name two British novelists.
- f. Does Walter De La Mare express his sad feeling for a lady?
- g. What happens in autumn?
- h. Why was the land between Bombay and Madras famished?

6. Answer in about 100 to 120 words any three of the following : [5x3=15]

- a. Write the summary of one of the following :
  - i. Ode to Autumn
  - ii. Song of Myself
- b. Write the summary of one of the following :-
  - i. I have a dream
  - ii. Ideas that have helped mankind.
- c. What is the future of English in India?
- d. What is 'Received Pronunciation'?
- e. Match the names given in list (A) with appropriate ones from List (B).

A

B

i. Rupert Brooke

a. To Autumn

ii. John Keats

b. Song of Myself

iii. T. S. Eliot

c. Sweetest Love I do not goe

iv. John Donne

d. The Soldier

v. Walt Whitman

e. Macavity

f. Translate any five of the following :-

- क. पटना गंगा के किनारे है।
- ख. हमारी सेना शक्तिशाली है।
- ग. इलाहाबाद में एक पुराना विश्वविद्यालय है।
- घ. भारत एक गाँवों का देश है।
- ङ. उसने एक मकान बनवाया।
- च. मेरे मित्र मुझसे नाराज हैं।
- छ. हम सभी भारत के नागरीक हैं।

7. Answer either of the following:.....

[4]

***Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.***

Ours is an age of great achievement in many areas. It is really remarkable what we have achieved in the field of science and technology. No less important is the development in the fine arts, in education, in socio-political experience. Man's wish for long life seems to be more generously granted. The people in general are more prosperous than what they used to be. The standard of living has certainly gone up. Yet ours is an age of profound anxiety and fear. These fears are not merely the usual fears of mankind-of hunger, starvation, disease and war and sudden death. Their real fear is that they are not loved, or wanted, or respected. We may be enjoying greater comforts in life. But we certainly view life with less confidence.

**Questions :**

1. What is the situation regarding development in the field of science and technology?
2. Do we wish for long life?
3. What are the major fears of man?
4. Use the following words in sentences : Experience, Prosperous.

Or,

Write a précis of the following passage and give a suitable title :

Science has affected our life in different ways. It has really revolutionized our life and thus made the world a global village. It has also made the world a better place. We have well - organised cities with good sanitation. There is almost no end to the benefits that science has provided us. But we also realize that the work of science is no unmixed blessing. It has created new problems. Industry is reckless by exploiting the natural resources. The result is that the level of pollution is very high. It has rendered life in cities less healthy. Our cities are over crowded. Here people are denied basic things like sunlight and fresh air. Science has to attend to all these problems.

### Answer

i	b	ii.	d	iii.	a	iv.	b	v.	c
vi	a	vii	c	viii	c	ix	b	x	c
xi	a	xii	c	xiii	d	xiv	b	xv	a
xvi	a	xvii	c	xviii	a	xix	c	xx	c
xxi	b	xxii	a	xxiii	c	xxiv	a	xxv	b
xxvi	a	xxvii	c	xxviii	a	xxix	c	xxx	a
xxxi	c	xxxii	b	xxxiii	c	xxxiv	b	xxxv	d
xxxvi	c	xxxvii	a	xxxviii	b	xxxix	c	xL	a
xLi	a	xLii	d	xLiii	b	xLiv	c	xLv	b
xLvi	c	xLvii	b	xLviii	b	xLix	d	L	a

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## **Group- B**

2 (a)

### **The Book you like most**

My favourite book is Ramayan written by Tulsidas. The book is actually called RamCharitManas. We consider it a religious book. It is kept at the place of worship because we respect it as words of god.

There are several versions of Ramayan. Tulsidas's Ramayan is one of them. It is the language of Tulsidas that has made it so popular in the Hindi speaking areas of the country. It goes to the credit of that saint-poet that the story of Ram is very popular in the entire region. Apart from its religious importance, this book has great literary value. When we read it, we marvel at its lyricism, its music. It is very easy to remember its verses. This is why even the half-educated people frequently quote lines from the book. Even my old grandmother with very limited education loves to read it. She has always encouraged me to do so. This is the reason why I love it.

2(b)

### **Your village**

I come from a small village called Rampur in Vaishali. It is about 50kms from Patna. The people familiar with the village say that it is an old village. Earlier it was not developed. The amenities were very limited. There was no pucca road to connect it to the nearest town. Obviously there was no electricity, no school, no hospital. The situation was really bad. But things are different now.

The basic amenities are available today. One can see the villagers using mobiles, two wheelers, television, - the basic things that are the part of modern life. The growing prosperity is visible. Most have the pucca buildings. They are generally well-fed, well dressed. It is the sign of their prosperity. You can see the young children running to school in morning. Two doctors are posted in hospital.

Now the villagers want to establish a college, particularly for girls. Ours is a traditional village. The villagers have reservation about sending

their girls to cities for education. They have even approached the government for help.

Overall we are satisfied. We all enjoy living in the village. All enjoy the peaceful life there.

2(c) **Nationalism**

Nationalism means love for one's country. It is something generally endorsed by people.

We are proud Indians. The foreign rulers made us believe that we were inferior people. Culturally, they said, we were inferior to them. But under the able leadership of Gandhiji, we fought for our freedom. It was a long, painful struggle. But we pursued it with the courage of conviction. Many people died in that struggle. Thousands of people were sent to jail. But the people identified themselves with the idea of one nation. The love of the nation was palpable. We wanted our nation to be free. To achieve the goal, the people were willing to make the ultimate sacrifice. The national cause was supreme. Finally the Britishers realized the nationalist feeling was very strong in India. It became clear to them that the Indians would no longer allow any foreign power to trample the nationalist feeling. India was granted independence on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947. Today India is surging ahead as an economic powerhouse. We have not allowed to slacken our resolve to make our nation strong. We love our nation. Of course, we donot hate others. But we would not tolerate if anyone hurts our nationalist feeling.

2(d) **Science and its advantages**

People say that ours is an age of science and technology. Perhaps they are right. We are overwhelmed by the scientific developments. Only a few decades ago, there was no cure for diseases like leprosy, T.B., malaria, typhoid, etc. People in large numbers used to die of these diseases. There was no remedy available. Today we find that these diseases are easily curable. The patients suffering from these diseases

*Saurin*

need not be hospitalized. The patients recover in a week or two. This has been made possible by the scientific discoveries.

The scientific developments have changed our life style completely. Today we can not think of life without electricity, running water, automobiles and rail-system, computers, etc. Now we are completely dependent on them. If electricity fails, for instance, we may not be able to come out of home or workplace. Without motorized vehicles, we may not be able to move from one place to another. We are enjoying the benefits of scientific developments.

## 2(e) Democracy

Democracy means the acceptance of people's power. Democratic form of government is one where the representatives elected by the people govern the nation.

India is called a democracy. When India got freedom in 1947, the leaders of great freedom struggle decided that India would be a democratic country. Lok Sabha was formed. Its members are elected by the people. As a matter of fact, the whole country is divided into parliamentary constituencies. One person is elected from each constituency.

India has followed the British system. Like Britain, the executive power lies in the office of Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the leader of the party or the group that has the support of majority in the Lok Sabha.

Democratic government is supposed to be the people's government. Since the election to the parliament is held at regular intervals, no government can ignore the desire of the people. People often disapprove of the government's particular decisions. The democratic government always listens to them. Today the democratic form of the government is the norm. That is why every country wants to



have democracy. Even the dictators claim that they have the support of the people.

- 3(a) In the piece, 'Ideas that helped mankind', Bertrand Russell talks about the difference between birds and human beings. The very idea that food would not be available in future devastates human things. Birds donot have similar fear.
- 3(b) In the piece 'Bharat is my home', Dr. Zakir Hussain expresses his sense of gratitude to the people of India for electing him president of the Republic. He acknowledges the love and affection he has received from the people of the country.
- 3(c) In the piece 'Indian civilization and Culture', Mahatma Gandhi highlights the features of Indian culture. He lays emphasis on duty. He highlights the qualities of Indian way of life.
- 3(d) In the piece 'Child Is Born', Germaine Greer discusses how well women are taken care of in traditional societies when they deliver children. The other women are always there to help them. The traditional societies are very helpful to these women.
- 3(e) In the poem 'The Soldier', Rupert Brooke expresses his love for motherland, England. He celebrates the soldier's death while fighting for his country. The poet expresses his patriotic feeling.
- 3(f) In the poem 'Fire-Hymn', Keki N. Daruwala describes how the dead body is consigned to flame. Sometimes the body is left half-burnt. That is horrifying.
- 3(g) In the poem 'Snake', D. H. Lawrence describes how he saw a snake when he went to collect water from the trough. The poet was fascinated. Here he exalts the values of primitive life.
- 3(h) In the poem 'My Grandmother's House', Kamla Das pays a tribute to her grandmother. She fondly remembers how she spent her childhood in the loving care of her grandmother.



4.

Place-Patna

Date-10 Jan, 2018

Dear Raju,

I am sorry I could not reply to your letter as I was away. I had actually gone to Agra for a week. I had been planning to visit Agra for long. The moment you mention Agra, the picture of Taj Mahal immediately comes to your mind. It is true the Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world. A very large number of tourists from all over the world visit the monument every year. There is no doubt that it is a classic structure of the Mughal period. When you look at it, you experience a sense of history. Emperor Shahjahan got it built in the memory of his favourite queen. I thoroughly enjoyed the visit to that historical monument. But I must tell you there are other places and structures in and around Agra that are of great historical importance as well. I really enjoyed my stay there. I advise you to visit the place after the examination.

Rest is okay. Convey my regards to your parents.

Stamo
Address

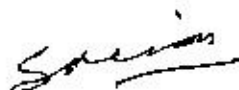
Yours truly  
Vikash Kumar

Or

To  
The Principal  
X College, Patna

Subject :- Regarding full free studentship.

Sir,



Respectfully I have to say that I am a student of Intermediate (Science) in your college. My problem is that the financial condition of my family is not good at all. My father is a poor farmer and has to support the family of six persons. Our family depends entirely on agriculture and has no other source of income. Since I am living in Patna as I am a regular student, I have to meet my expenses. Here the cost of living is very high. Because of my constant financial worries, I am not able to concentrate on my studies.

I, therefore, request you to be kind enough to grant me full free studentship.

Yours obediently

Vikash

I.Sc., Section A

Roll No. – x

- 5(a) In 'Indian Civilization and Culture', Mahatma Gandhi highlights the features of Indian culture. He says that the Indians are committed to the core values of life.
- 5(b) In the piece 'How Free Is The Press', Dorothy L. Sayers describes how facts are distorted in the newspaper reports. The democratic governments may not control them. But others like advertisers or owners may curtail their freedom.
- 5(c) In the piece 'Child is Born', Germaine Greer discusses the merits of traditional societies. There are always people who take care of a pregnant woman. She is never left alone.
- 5(d) In the sonnet 'The Soldier', Rupert Brooke describes how a soldier is willing to die for his motherland in war. He is never afraid of dying.
- 5(e) i. D. H. Lawrence  
ii. Bertrand Russell

- 5(f) In the poem 'An Epitaph', Walter de La Mare says that it is not enough to be beautiful. She should also have the qualities of head and heart. He is critical of the lady.
- 5(g) In the poem 'Ode to Autumn', John Keats highlights the beauty and music of the autumn season. He exhibits the principle of beauty in nature. The seasons change. The change, sad and pleasant, must be welcomed.
- 5(h) In the piece 'India Through A Traveller's Eyes', Pearl S. Buck says the land between Bombay and Madras was famished in the month of February because the government did not take any interest in the plight of the people.

6(a) 1. Ode to Autumn

The poem 'Ode to Autumn', composed by John Keats, consists of three stanzas of thirty three lines. Keats was a great romantic poet of the nineteenth century.

In this poem, the poet describes the beauty and spirit of the autumn season. He presents his experience through a series of memorable pictures. He exhibits the principle of beauty in nature. His statements like 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever' and 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' show what John Keats thinks about beauty and nature.

In the poem, John Keats highlights the beauty and music of the autumn season. He describes how the maturity of fruits is coming in the sunlight. He also personifies autumn as a woman farmer engaged in harvesting. He also describes how the music is being created. The seasons change. The change, sad or pleasant, must be welcomed.

**Points for Revision**

- (i) John Keats composed this poem. Keats was the romantic poet of the nineteenth century.
- (ii) He says, 'A thing of beauty is joy for ever'.

- (iii) It highlights the beauty and music of the autumn season. He exhibits the principle of beauty in nature.
- (iv) 'Now' and 'Forrow' are the parts of life.
- (v) It shows how the seasons change.

## 2. Song of Myself

The poem 'Song of Myself', composed by Walt Whitman consists of 131 stanzas. Whitman was a great nineteenth century American poet. He is known as the 'People's poet'.

This poem celebrates the glory and greatness of humanity. It gives expression to the poet's optimism and humanism.

The poem begins with the celebration of 'myself'. The poet sings in the name of 'self' of everyone. He actually draws our attention to the similarity that exist between man and man. Whitman tries to discover his 'self' and the others in his 'self'. He loves mankind from the depths of his heart. Therefore, he rejects any discrimination. He is fond of mankind. He does not approve of any division of one man from another. He always raises his voice against all divisive forces. He believes in the complete involvement in the world of man and nature. He is always confident.

## (b) (i) I have a dream.

The speech 'I have a dream' is a speech delivered by Martin Luther King Jr. He was a great American civil rights activist. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1964, he got the Nobel Peace Prize.

The speech is actually a forceful plea for a society based on racial equality. It emotionally appeals for interracial amity and social harmony.

The speech reminds the Americans how Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation proclamation, thus abolishing the slavery of Negroes. He reminds them of the suffering and torture of fellow black people in America.

*Saurav*

King appreciates the gesture of some white people. These white people support King in his fight for equality and justice. He is an optimist. He believes that the Americans would treat the Negroes as equals. His language is almost biblical. He says that the glory of the Lord shall be revealed. He believes that ultimately Americans would be able to transform the jangling discords into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. This shows his optimism.

6(b) (i) Ideas that have helped mankind

In his essay, 'Ideas that have helped mankind', Bertrand Russell analyses the ideas that have shaped mankind. The ideas that have helped mankind are based on knowledge and wisdom. The gradual evolution of language, the knowledge about farming, taming of wild animals and the development of family life are some of the ideas that have helped mankind.

Russell was a great British philosopher and mathematician. In this piece, he analyses the ideas and inventions that have been extremely helpful. Intellectually and morally we have improved. The scientific advancement has been made possible.

Russell was original and provocative. He always gives interesting examples. He strongly believes in equality, liberty and freedom.

6(c) The role of English in India

English, an International language, has certainly a bright future in India. When the Britishers established their rule, they introduced English as the language for administration. It was then the symbol of English education. It replaced Persian which was the official court language of the Mughals. Gradually it became the medium of instruction. As the British wanted to have modern education must have good knowledge of English.

Today things are different. English is widely used in India. This is the language of higher education, particularly of science and technology.

India now are an economic powerhouse. It has a large volume of trade with other countries. We all know English is the language of international trade and commerce. Knowing English is certainly an advantage. Besides India is politically a strong country now. It plays an important diplomatic role at the world level. English is the language for communication. Naturally English has a bright future in India.

#### 6(d) English Pronunciation

Standard British English speech is known as R. P. or 'Received Pronunciation'. English developed from the speech of the Anglo-Saxons in the early English. It is also called 'Queen's English'.

In the 17th century, England became a very powerful nation. It had a large number of colonies in the different continents. The result was that English was used in the different parts of the world. But in the process, many varieties of English language emerged.

Englishmen are proud of their language. They have still kept the R. P. It is actually used by the educated. Those who have been educated in great universities like Oxford and Cambridge have also helped in standardizing. 'Received Pronunciation' is the language of educated elite of Britain. We find the R. P. in London, the national capital.

6(e) (1) a (2) b (3) e (4) c (5) b

(f) 1. a. The temple is on the bank of Ganga.

2. b. He is very strong.

3. c. She is a student of university in Allahabad.

4. d. There are many villages.

5. e. He is a very tall.

6. f. I am very happy with me.

8. We all are citizens of India.
7. (1) We have achieved great things in the field of science and technology.
- (2) As we wish for long life. Now we actually live long.
- (3) Apart from the usual fears like hunger, starvation, disease, war and poverty, the real fear is that we are not loved, or wanted or respected.
- (4) My experience: I have the experience of horse-riding, and I am prosperous: Now India is a prosperous country.

Or

(Précis)

Science has revolutionized our life. Today we are better off. But new problems have been caused by modern science. The city dwellers miss the simple basic things like sunlight. Science must solve the problems caused by scientific developments.

Title : Science and Life

*S. K. S. S.*