

NAAHAR PUBLICSCHOOL(CBSE)SENIORSECONDARY

ACADEMIC YEAR(2022-23)

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

CLASS:XI

SUB:ENGLISH–CORE(301)

DATE: 19.12.22

TEACHER INITIAL: MS.MARGARET

DURATION:3HRS.

SECTION _A(READING)(26 MARKS)

I.READ THE PASSAGE GIVEN BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:(1X10=10)

Living with foods

1.Floods are not new to India and this sub-continent, but in recent years the problem has received much greater attention perhaps largely because it has led to much greater damage than in the past. Even though information on the impending occurrence of floods is now more accurate and certainly more timely, often there is very little time or support infrastructure in place by which damage can be minimized. This is particularly true in the case of flash floods resulting from sudden and excessively heavy rain.

2.In the case of India flooding is very much a function of the seasonal nature of our rainfall. The monsoons are spread over a short period during the year and often bring a concentrated volume of rain, which cannot be absorbed by the earth and finds outlet only in the form of streams that join up with our major river systems. But, flooding is not confined only to the main rivers of the country, often smaller tributaries and streams can cause heavy damage as well. Once these streams spill over their banks they could cause excessive harm, mainly because those living near the banks of these streams particularly in mountain areas do not have easy recourse to moving away quickly.

3.One major factor that could lead to a higher severity of flooding in the future is the danger of climate change. While the evidence of the nature of impacts resulting from climate change on precipitation and flooding at the regional level is not entirely clear, it could happen that the Indian subcontinent witnesses and suffers the effects of a significantly changed pattern of monsoons. One set of scientists has estimated that the monsoons could be shorter in duration, but far more intensive. In other words, much greater precipitation would take place in a much shorter period of time, thereby increasing the danger of floods. Climate change is the result of human actions through the increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, of which carbon dioxide is the most prominent.

4.At the local level also human actions have heightened the danger of flood through the cutting of trees in the mountains as well as in the plains. In the case of India, the ecological damage through deforestation of the Himalayas has led to large-scale erosion of the mountain slopes and high levels of siltation. This leads to deposition of silt on the riverbeds in the plains and hence spill over of water whenever the volume in the river reaches a certain level. With siltation on the river beds, flooding occurs even at very shallow water levels. The vulnerability of the population has increased substantially because of population pressures, symbolized, for instance, by the stubborn and perhaps helpless settling of slum dwellers on the banks of the river Yamuna in Delhi, which is merely a trickle most of the year, but bursting its banks during the monsoons as has been the case this year.

5.Flood forecasting is critical to minimizing the damage from floods. It is for this reason that the Central Water Commission has set up a network of forecasting stations, which cover the most important flood prone inter state rivers in the country. These stations produce forecasts that are used to alert the public and to mobilize various official agencies so that they take both preventive as well as relief measures whenever required. However, even in cases where forecasts have been timely and generally accurate, people have often been reluctant to move away, because in most cases they lack the means and physical options for moving away from a danger zone to one that is relatively safe. In the case of flash floods, forecasts are difficult to make, and often the time available for relief is very short.

1.1 Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option: (6X1 =6)

- 1.The problem of floods has been considered important recently because.....
(a) there are flash floods (b) floods are unpredictable
(c) the rivers change their courses (d) these cause much greater damage
- 2.The danger of floods is not minimised as.....
(a) flood forecasting is inaccurate (b) there is little time available for safety measures
(c) people are scared and act in panic (d) support infrastructure is poor
- 3.India suffers from floods during monsoons because.....
(a) it rains very heavily and continually (b) the embankments of the rivers are weak
(c) the streams and rivers spill over (d) the streams are full of silt
- 4.Climate change is the direct result of.....
(a) increased concentration of green house gases (b) explosion of nuclear devices
(c) fire in oil wells in the gulf region (d) significantly changed pattern of monsoons
- 5.The worst hit people are slum dwellers because.....
(a) they are stubborn and helpless
(b) they do not have means to move away quickly
(c) they have concentrated in large numbers
(d) they have settled on the banks of the rivers
- 6.The word 'precipitation' in para 3 means.....
(a) forming a precipitate
(b) separation of solid material from liquid
(c) falling of rain in an area
(d) the quality of being exact or accurate

1.2 Answer the following questions in brief: ANY 4 (4X 1 =4)

7. Why does India suffer from floods during monsoons?
8. What is the result of greenhouse gases?
9. Who are the worst hit people?
10. Which human action have heightened the danger of flood?
11. Write the words from passage which are similar in meaning.
(a) Fall of rain in an area (para 3)
(b) Harshness (para 3)

II. Read the following passage carefully: (8 MARKS)

1. Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, the eleventh president of India, was a great scientist, teacher and writer. He had written many books like 'Ignited Minds,' 'India 2020,' 'Mission India' and 'Wings of Fire'. He was a source of inspiration for the young and old alike. Here is an extract from 'Wings of Fire' which depicts his early life in his own words.

2. My parents, Jainulabdeen and Ashiamma were widely regarded as an ideal couple. My mother's lineage was the more distinguished, one of her forebears having been bestowed the title of 'BAHUDUR' by the British. I normally ate with my mother, sitting on the floor of the kitchen. She would place a banana leaf before me, on which she had ladled rice and aromatic sambhar, a variety of sharp home-made pickles and a dollop of fresh coconut chutney.

3. The famous Shiva temple, which made Rameshwaram so sacred to pilgrims was about a ten-minute walk from our house. Our locality was predominantly Muslim, but there were quite a few Hindu families too, living amicably with their Muslim neighbours. There was a very old mosque in our locality where my father would take me for evening prayers. I had not the faintest idea of the meaning of the Arabic prayers chanted, but I was totally convinced that they reached God. When my father came out of the mosque after the prayers, people of different religions would be sitting outside, waiting for him. Many of them offered bowls of water to my father who would dip his fingers in them and say a prayer. This water was then carried home for invalids. I also remember people visiting our home to offer thanks after being cured. My father always smiled and asked them to thank Allah, the benevolent and merciful.

4. The high priest of Rameswaram Temple, Pakshi Lakshmana, was a very 'close friend of my father. One of the most vivid memories of my childhood is of the two men, each in his traditional attire, discussing spiritual matters.

5. When I was old enough to ask questions I asked my father about the relevance of prayer. "When you pray" he said "you transcend your body and become a part of the cosmos which knows no division of wealth, age, caste or creed".

2.1 Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option from the given ones:

(a) In early childhood, Abdul Kalam sang Arabic prayers because he
(i) had no idea about their message (ii) his father would take him to old mosque
(iii) was sure that prayers reached God (iv) was keen to learn them by heart

(b) Abdul Kalam lived in an area where
(i) Muslims were in minority (ii) Hindus were in a majority
(iii) Muslims and Hindus have hostility for one another
(iv) Muslims and Hindus lived in a friendly manner

(c) in traditional dress discussed spiritual matters with Pakshi Lakshmana.
(i) The high priest of Rameswaram Temple (ii) Abdul Kalam's father
(iii) Abdul Kalam (iv) A very close friend of Kalam's father

(d) Why, according to Jainulabdeen, were prayers important?
(i) Made one free from division of wealth.
(ii) Made one aware about one's body and its limitation.
(iii) Made one wise enough to discuss spiritual matters.
(iv) They are recited in an old mosque.
(e) 'Convinced' in para 3 means
(i) undoubtedly (ii) completely sure (iii) sacred (iv) amicably
(f) 'Attire' in para 4 means
(i) cosmos (ii) clothes (iii) creed (iv) caste

2.2 Answer the following. Any 2

(a) Abdul Kalam's father was a close friend of
(b) Abdul Kalam was the President of India.
(c) The Muslims offered their prayers in the Rameshwaram Temple. [True/False]
(d) Abdul Kalam wrote 'Wings of Fire' that depicts his early life in his own words. [True/False]

III. Read the following passage carefully : (8MARKS)

1 .Just a decade ago, Nepal was a Himalayan kingdom where Buddhists and Hindus from surrounding countries travelled on pilgrimage to see the temples of Pashupatinath, Swayambhunath, Boudhinath, Buddha Neelkantha and Guhyeshwari among scores of others. They also thronged this tiny strip of an incredible Himalayan landscape to see the great heritage cities of Kathmandu, where the Durbar Squares has a unique collection of ancient buildings; Patan-Lalitpur, the city of art where the quaint combination of Hindu and Buddhist architecture creates a memorable group of ancient buildings and Bhaktapur, where, once again, the melee of ancient shrines displays the finest buildings and carving art cherished by Nepal's builders over the centuries.

2. Ten years down the line, this tiny Himalayan kingdom has undergone a dramatic change. Millions of people still travel to this country for pilgrimages and nature treks. It has some of Asia's best luxury resorts, deluxe hotels and conference centres, supermarkets and, of course, restaurants offering not only the exotic Nepalese cuisine, but also the best food from all over the world. Suddenly, Nepal has become the country for marriages, parties, holidays, business deals, adventure holidays, gourmet eating and, of course, for old world sightseeing. The Tribhuvan International Airport is as full of backpackers as it is of business tycoons, who come to Kathmandu to conduct important meetings with international groups for joint projects all over Asia and to shape import-export business in the next decade along the renowned old silk route.
3. Apart from Kathmandu, most nature lovers visit Pokhara, where the highest peaks of the sprawling Annapurna range of the Himalayas and the Machchepuchra peak stand brooding over several resorts. The town's crowning glory is Fulbari, a 167-room resort which offers every kind of luxury one can dream of. A fitness, yoga and beauty centre, a spa, a sports complex, several restaurants and landscaped gardens which overlook the mountains and a viewpoint from where the rising sun looks gorgeous – these are some of the attractions of the resort. The lakeside bazaar is really a shopper's delight. A number of Kashmiri migrants have settled around the Pokhara Lake, where boating is available, and have opened shops selling leather and metal goods, semi-precious stones, beads and Kashmiri, Tibetan and Nepalese handicrafts of the Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist variety. Pokhara is the hill station from where several helicopter flights take off to see the fabulous mountain ranges around the area. The ride to see Mount Everest, which is also available from Kathmandu, is the most popular.
4. Apart from Kathmandu and Pokhara, the cities which attract hordes of culture visitors are Patan-Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhulikhel and Nagarkot. The last two are towns from where the sunset and the beauty of the snow-clad mountain ranges are unforgettable. Nagarkot and Dhulikhel — both have luxury resorts where one can go lotus-eating to one's heart content and meditate upon the setting sun and its magnificent beauty each evening ! The earlier mentioned towns, namely Patan-Lalitpur and Bhaktapur are a different kettle of fish. Here are Durbar Squares of majestic beauty, buildings built by the great rulers of Nepal's past royal families and the best work of architects, and Nepal can be everything to everyone. It is a one-stop holiday for the religious people, the pleasure-seekers, the adventure-seekers and the business tycoons. It is a heaven for nature lovers and for those who are fascinated by the animal and bird world. It is a sanctuary for those who want peace and quiet, away from the hectic world, down in the plains and their duty cities.
5. Most of all, Nepal is a wonderful destination for all those who want to gaze at the eternal Himalayas endlessly, and store a treasure of peace in their souls to last for a lifetime!
- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes using headings and subheadings in any suitable format. Use recognisable abbreviations. Give a suitable title to the passage. (5 Marks)
- (b) Write a summary of the passage based on your notes. (3 Marks)

SECTION _ B (WRITING SKILLS & GRAMMAR) (23 MARKS)

IV. Read the sentences given below. They are not in the correct sequential order. Rewrite the sentences in a paragraph form placing them in the correct order : (1X=4)

- (a) The eldest of the three sons would have become the king after his father.
- (b) So he drove the three sons away.
- (c) There was once a king in India who died leaving behind three sons.
- (d) But the captain of the king's army wanted the kingdom for himself.

V. Rearrange the following words or phrases to make meaningful sentences. (1X3=3)

- (a) to / her / all / friends / birthday / next week / party / she is inviting

- (b) architecture / i would / like to / books / on / look at / indian / the
(c) than / no / mist / sooner / did / the / the / disappeared / sun / rise

VI . Prepare a poster for display in your school on Earth Day. (4Marks)

VII. You are Amit / Amita. A month ago you bought a computer from Sony's showroom. Initially it gave a very good service but has suddenly started malfunctioning. In your letter of complaint to the manager of the showroom, mention the faults in the computer. (6 Marks)

VIII. You are Ashok/Asha of class XI. Recently many inter-school competitions and matches have been organised in your zone. Write an article on the importance of participating in games and sports highlighting the dictum, 'a healthy mind in a healthy body'. (Word limit: 150–200 words) (6Marks)

SECTION _C (LITERATURE) (31 MARKS)

IX. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS : (1X3=3)

A) 1.What did the poet sense about himself when he realised he could use his own mind the way he wants?

- (a) he sensed that he is as intelligent as his friends
- (b) he sensed his own individuality and a separate personality
- (c) he sensed that he is very smart
- (d) he sensed that he could use his mind in creative work

2.Antithesis is where two opposite words are used together in a sentence in a poem, where did the poet use it?

- (a) infant's face
- (b) forgotten place
- (c) Hell and Heaven
- (d) preached of love

3. why do adults talk and preach of love but don't act lovingly?

- a) because they are double- faced
- b) because they don't want to be lovable
- c) because they are hypocrites
- d) because they invest in only those whom they find interested

OR

B) 1.Which of the following is an Alliteration?

- (a) Silence surrounds us
- (b) We speak like strangers
- (c) I do not understand this child
- (d) I would have

2.What does the son share about him understanding himself?

- (a) he is at a point where he doesn't understand himself
- (b) he understands him so well
- (c) he don't want to think about it
- (d) he is very busy to think about understanding himself

3.What is the poem 'Father to Son' about?

- (a) Unsettling relationship between father and son
- (b) father's old age
- (c) son comparing him to his father
- (d) father talking to son about his childhood

X. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS : ANY 1. (1x3=3)

A) 1.What happens in the case of electrons in lack of determinism in Quantum theory?

- (a) electrons don't move from their path
- (b) electrons merge with other atoms
- (c) one cannot predict which path the electron takes at a point of time
- (d) None of the above

2.According to which of the two theories did the incident with Professor Gaitonde happen?

- (a) Quantum theory and Theory of Relativity
- (b) Only Big Bang Theory
- (c) Catastrophe theory and lack of determinism in Quantum theory
- (d) Catastrophe theory and Theory of Relativity

3.Why did Professor start liking the new India that he was reading about?

- (a) This country knew how two stand on its feet
- (b) It was different from the one he knew
- (c) in this form, India was a wealthy nation
- (d) as he liked the ruler in this new country

OR

B) 1. At which place did the protagonist wait for Tsetan while he was gone to fix the punctured tyres?

- (a) at roadside near lake (b) at car tyre's shop (c) inside the car (d) Hor's cafe

2. Where did they stop to have lunch at two o'clock?

- (a) at a long canvas tent beside the dry salt lake (b) at a fancy restaurant
(c) at roadside (d) Never

3. What did the protagonist notice in front of nomads tent?

- (a) Big black Tibetan dogs (b) sheeps (c) grass (d) raw material

XI. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS : ANY 1 (1X4 =4)

A) 1. What sort of principles seem to thrive in the state?

- (a) Democratic (b) Laissez faire (c) Authoritative (d) Communistic

2. How was the public demand fulfilled?

- (a) By voting (b) By the King's discretion
(c) By measuring height one by one (d) By the councillors' decision

3. According to the architect, who made the amendments?

- (a) The King (b) The chief of the builders
(c) He himself (d) The masons

4. This is a disgrace." What was a disgrace?

- (a) Poorly built arch (b) Unenthusiastic crowd
(c) Crown being stroked (d) None of the above

OR

B) 1. After trying for fifteen minutes, Andrew felt _____.

- (a) accomplished (b) hopeful (c) hopeless (d) confident

2. What did Andrew conclude from the whiteness of the child?

- (a) That he was dead (b) That he suffered from lack of oxygen
(c) That he should be taken to hospital (d) That Andrew couldn't save him

3. In the dilemma he faced, what did Andrew do?

- (a) Check upon Susan first (b) Check upon the child first
(c) Ran away (d) Left it to handle to the midwife

4. What all things did Andrew use in the treatment?

- (a) Hot and cold water (b) Basins and towels
(c) A blanket (d) All of the above

XII. SHORT ANSWERS : ANY 2. (3X2 =6)

A) 1. What is the belief about Lake Manasarovar? What is the fact?

2. How had the Marathas won the battle?

3. What is the poet trying to convey when he says that childhood is hidden in an infant's face?

B) SHORT ANSWERS : ANY 1 (1X3=3)

1. How did the chief of the builders escape hanging?

2. What dilemma was Andrew caught in? How did he resolve it?

XIII. LONG ANSWERS : ANY 1 (1X6=6)

A) 1. Describe in detail the narrator's miserable night in Darchen.

2. Describe the scene that transported Professor Gaitonde to the alternative universe.

B) LONG ANSWERS : ANY 1 (1X6=6)

1. How did the 'just and placid king' get executed?

2. Mrs Fitzgerald's effort does not go in vain, as the family changes for the better. Justify.