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CLASS – XI SUBJECT- ENGLISH Code (301)

TIME: 3 Hrs.

M.M. 80

General Instructions: -

1. This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.
 2. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read the instructions very carefully and follow them with faithfully.
 3. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.
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SECTION-A (READING SKILLS) (18 Marks)

I. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions given below. (10)

The outer solar system is the name of the planets beyond the asteroid belt. These planets are called gas giants because they are made up of gas and ice.

The first stop of our tour is the fifth planet, Jupiter. Jupiter is bigger than three hundred Earths! It is made up of hydrogen and helium and a few other gases. There are violent wind storms that circle around Jupiter. The most famous storm is called the Great Red Spot. It has been churning for more than four hundred years already. At last count, Jupiter has sixty-three known moons and a faint ring around it too.

Next in our space neighbourhood comes Saturn. It is well-known for the series of beautiful rings that circle it. They are made up of tiny bits of frozen dirt and ice. Like Jupiter, Saturn is made up of mostly hydrogen and helium. It is smaller though, at only ninety-five times the size of Earth. Saturn has sixty-two moons.

The seventh planet, Uranus and its twenty-seven moons orbit very far from the sun. In addition to helium and hydrogen, Uranus atmosphere also contains ammonia ice and methane ice. It is a very cold planet, with no internal heat source. One of the strangest things about Uranus is that it is tipped over and orbits the sun on its side at a ninety-degree angle. The twenty-seven moons it has orbit from top to bottom, instead of left to right like our moon.

The eighth planet is Neptune. Like Uranus, it is made up of hydrogen, helium, ammonia ice and methane ice. But unlike Uranus, Neptune does have an inner heat source, just like Earth. It radiates twice as much heat as it receives from the sun. Neptune's most distinctive quality is its blue colour. Most of the information we know about it came from the Voyager 2 spacecraft passing close by it in 1989.

Pluto is the last and was considered a planet after its discovery in 1930. In 2006, Pluto was demoted and reclassified as a dwarf planet. Pluto exists in the Kuiper belt. That's just a fancy name for the band of rocks, dust and ice that lies beyond the gas giants. Scientists have found objects bigger than Pluto in this belt. Thus, the outer solar system has many secrets to explore.

Questions

(a) On the basis of your reading of the Passage, answer the following Questions briefly.

- (i) What is the Great Red Spot?
- (ii) How small is Saturn as compared to Jupiter?
- (iii) Why the moons of Uranus are peculiar?
- (iv) What is Neptune's unique quality which distinguishes it from other 'gas giants'?
- (v) What may have been the reason that in 2006 Pluto was demoted and reclassified as a dwarf planet?

(b) On the basis of your reading of the Passage, complete the statements given below by choosing the most appropriate option.

- (i) The two gases which make up most of Jupiter and Saturn are
 - (a) hydrogen and ammonia
 - (b) hydrogen and methane
 - (c) hydrogen and helium
 - (d) None of these
- (ii) The Kuiper belt is an area of rocks, dust, and ice that
 - (a) is between Jupiter and Saturn
 - (b) is beyond Pluto
 - (c) includes Pluto
 - (d) surrounds Saturn's rings
- (iii) A synonym of 'faint' used in paragraph 2 is

- (a) indistinct (b) slight
 (c) muffled (d) unconscious
 (iv) A synonym of 'circle' used in paragraph 3 is
 (a) group (b) rotate
 (c) band (d) surround
 (v) A synonym of 'tipped' used in paragraph 4 is
 (a) topped (b) tilted
 (c) poured (d) presented

II. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

(8)

1. The literary tradition of India goes back to more than 3000 years and during this period, Sanskrit occupied a pre-eminent position. Sanskrit played a key role in providing continuity to the Indian civilization. Ancient India knew two scripts – Kharoshthi and Brahmi. Kharoshthi was written from right to left and was prevalent in Gandhara (eastern Afghanistan and north Punjab). Brahmi was written from left to right. It is this script which became the script of the Sanskrit language. Birch barks and palm leaves were the original writing material.

2. Sanskrit was the language of the Aryans who belonged to the Indo – European group of races. Sanskrit thus belonged to the Indo – European group of languages. Classical Sanskrit developed from the Vedic period between 500 BC and about 1000 AD. The word “Veda” is derived from the root word vid, meaning “knowledge” – signifying knowledge par excellence – which later became sanctified as sacred knowledge.

3. The Vedas are said to be divided into two sections – “Mantra” and “Brahmana”. “Mantra” means that which is thought out by the mind”. “Brahmana” means “the explanation of the Brahmin”. The four Vedas are the Rig Veda, the Sama Veda, the Yajur Veda, and the Atharva Veda. The earliest text, the Rig Veda, has many things in common with the Iranian Zend Avesta and is written in verse. It is the earliest specimen of the Indo – European language divided into 10 cycles or mandalas; it has 1,028 hymns. The Rig Vedic hymns, in the words of Rabindranath Tagore, are “a poetic testament of a people’s collective reaction to the wonder and awe of existence”. They are poems of praise to the beauty of the earth and nature and its power.

4. As the Aryans settled down and a ritualistic religion developed, the need was felt for a hymn which could be sung and set to tune. Thus arose the second compilation, the Sama Veda. “Sama” means “song or melody”. The text consists of 1,875 verses, chiefly borrowed from the Rig Veda. The third text, the Yajur Veda, comprises approximately 2,000 mantras in prose for the purpose of recitation and the rules to be observed at the time of sacrifice. “Yajur” means “a sacrificial formula”.

5. The fourth compilation, the Atharva Veda, is mainly a book of spells and incantations to ward off diseases, enemies, evils, and so on. It originated as the adhvaryu (the executor of the sacrifice) priest began to perform sacrifices for the masses. There are about 6000 mantras in this Veda. The mantras of all four compilations were handed down first in the oral tradition.

6. Besides the four Vedas, the sacred stratum of Vedic literature includes the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, and the Upanishads. The Brahmanas give rules for rituals and their explanations and are attached to all the four Vedas. The later portions of the Brahmanas are called Aranyakas, and the final parts of the Aranyakas are philosophical books called the Upanishads with which the Indian thought reached its pinnacle. “Aranyakas” means “forest texts”, probably because these thinkers retired from the ritual dominated society to the forests where they composed these texts. The term “Upanishad” means to “sit down (i.e. the pupils) near someone (the teachers) for a confidential communication”. With progressive evolution, it became a sacred session or a sacred doctrine.

1.1 (i) Complete the sentences

- a. Atharva Veda is a chanting to protect against
- b. The earliest text, the Rig Veda, has many things in common with the
- c. Aranyakas get their name from forest texts because

1.2 Choose the correct options.

(i) The Sama Veda was compiled because

- a. the Aryans wanted to praise the beauty of the earth and nature and its power.
- b. the need was felt for a hymn which could be sung and set to tune.
- c. the Aryans wanted to signify knowledge par excellence.
- d. the Aryans wanted to borrow verses from the Rig Veda.

(ii) Birch is a type of

- a. tree.
- b. flower.
- c. shrub.
- d. leaf

(iii) A verse is

- a. not poetry.
- b. a section of a piece of writing, usually consisting of several sentences dealing with a single subject.
- c. a group of lines that form a unit in a poem or song.
- d. a song.

(iv) The word “ritualistic” means

- a. a series of actions that are always performed in the same way.
- b. connected with the rituals performed as part of a ceremony.
- c. not holy.
- d. traditional

(v) A hymn is

- a. a song of praise, especially one praising God.
- b. a song in criticism of someone or God.
- c. something that suggests what will happen in the future.
- d. a song is taken from the Rig Veda.

Q.III Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(8)

1. Colour Therapy is a complementary therapy for which there is evidence dating back thousands of years to the ancient cultures of Egypt, China and India. If we define it in simple terms, Colour is a light of varying wavelengths, thus each colour has its own particular wavelength and energy.

2. Colours contribute to energy. This energy may be motivational and encouraging. Each of the seven colours of the spectrum are associated with energy. The energy relating to each of the seven spectrum colours of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, resonates with the energy of each of the seven main chakras/energy centres of the body. Colour therapy can help to re-balance and/or stimulate these energies by applying the appropriate colour to the body.

3. Red relates to the base chakra, orange the sacral chakra, yellow the solar plexus chakra, green the heart chakra, blue the throat chakra, indigo the brow chakra (sometimes referred to as the third eye) and violet relates to the crown chakra.

4. Colour is absorbed by the eyes, skin, skull, our ‘magnetic energy field’ or aura and the energy of colour affects us on all levels, that is to say, physical, spiritual and emotional. Every cell in the body needs light energy – thus colour energy has widespread effects on the whole body. There are many different ways of giving colour, including; Solarised Water, Light boxes/lamps with colour filters, colour silks and hands on healing using colour.

5. Colour therapy can be shown to help on a physical level, which is perhaps easier to quantify, however there are deeper issues around the colours on the psychological and spiritual levels. Our wellbeing is not, of course, purely a physical issue. Fortunately, many more practitioners, both orthodox and complementary, are now treating patients in a holistic manner.

6. Colour Therapy is a totally holistic and non-invasive therapy and, really, colour should be a part of our everyday life, not just something we experience for an hour or two with a therapist. Colour is all around us everywhere. This wonderful planet does not contain all the beautiful colours of the rainbow for no reason. Nothing on this earth is here

just by chance; everything in nature is here for a purpose. Colour is no exception. All we need to do is to heighten our awareness of the energy of colour, absorb it and see how it can transform our lives.

- (a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary-minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5)
- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. (3)

SECTION B (7)
GRAMMAR

Q.IV Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions to make the complete paragraph. Write the incorrect word and the corrections in the space provided. (4)

- | | Incorrect | Correct |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| (i)(a) Running is safe for all ages so all you are doing is
Carrying your body weight. | | |
| (b) What we run, the body releases | | |
| (c) hormones and endorphins when make | | |
| (d) us feel good but enjoy the exercise. | | |
- (ii) Rearrange the following words to form meaningful sentences. (any three) (3)
- i. Because/afraid/she was/away/she /ran
 - ii. The train/a telegram/send me/you miss/in case
 - iii. Who built/house/that/the man/know/I
 - iv. Be cured/endured/cannot/must be /what

CREATIVE WRITING SKILL (16)

- Q.V (i) You are Harsh /Harshita of 12, Seva Nagar, Pune. You want to sell your flat as you are shifting to another city for work. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in "The Pune Times" under the classified columns. (3)
- (ii) You are the member of the social awareness team of your school and you have to participate in an awareness drive regarding the importance of water. Prepare a poster highlighting the importance and way of rainwater harvesting that can be implemented by the residents' of the area. (3)
- (iii) A recent survey by the Ministry of Health shows that the growing tendency of obesity among children today is caused by addiction to junk food and lack of physical exercise, and it adversely affects their learning power. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly of the school highlighting the importance of good health and motivating the children to eat healthy, balanced diet. (5)
- (iv) "Academic excellence is the only requirement for a successful career." Write a debate either for or against the motion. (120-150 words) (5)

SECTION C
LITERATURE

Q.VI (i) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow. (3)

"Some twenty-thirty- years later
She'd laugh at the snapshot. See "Betty
and Dolly", She'd say, "and look how they
Dressed us for the beach." The sea holiday
was her past, mine is her laughter. Both wry
with the laboured ease of loss."

1. Why did she laugh?
2. What does the poet say, "The sea holiday was her past, mine is her laughter?"
3. Explain 'laboured ease loss.'

OR

And forever, by day and night
I give back life to my own origin,
And make pure and beautify it;

1. In what way does the rain help its place of origin?
2. How does rain help the Earth in making it pure and beautiful?
3. What is the importance of the word 'forever'?

(ii)) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

(3)

My grandmother, like everybody's grandmother, was an old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her. People said that she had once been young and pretty and had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. He wore a big turban and loose-fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked at least a hundred years old.

Q.1 Name the chapter.

- (i) The portrait of a Lady (ii) Landscape of the Soul
(iii) Discovering Tut (iv) We are not Afraid to die if we can all be Together.

Q.2 Name the author.

- (i) Khushwant Singh (ii) A.R. Williams
(iii) Margo Minco (iv) Kalki

Q.3 Find out the synonym of 'pretty' from the following?

- (i) Beautiful (ii) Ugly
(iii) Unattractive (iv) None of these

OR

Unexpectedly, my head popped out of the water. A few meters away, wavewalker was near capsizing, her masts almost horizontal. Then a wave hurled her upright, my lifeline jerked taut, I grabbed the guard rails and sailed through the air into Wavewalker's main boom. Subsequent waves tossed me around the deck like a rag doll. My left ribs cracked; my mouth filled with blood and broken teeth. Somehow, I found the wheel, lined up the stern for the next wave and hung on.

Q.1 Who is I in the above lines?

- (i) Narrator (ii) Herb Siegler
(iii) Larry Vigil (iv) None of these

Q.2 What was the physical state of the narrator?

- (i) Deteriorating (ii) Stabilised
(iii) Meliorating (iv) All of these

Q.3. What is stern?

- (i) Rear part of a ship (ii) Front part of ship
(iii) Part at the bottom of the ship (iv) None of these

(iii) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Perhaps I was mistaken, I thought, perhaps it isn't her. I had seen her only once, fleetingly, and that was years ago. It was most probable that I had rung the wrong bell. The woman let go of the door and stepped to the side. She was wearing my mother's green knitted cardigan. The wooden buttons were rather pale from washing. She saw that I was looking at the cardigan and half hid herself again behind the door. But I knew that I was right. (4)

Q.1 Name the chapter

- (a) The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse (b) The Address
(c) Ranga's Marriage (d) Albert Einstein at School

Q.2 Who is the author of The Address?

- (a) Alphonse Daudet (b) Tishani Doshi
(c) Margo Minco (d) William Saroyan

Q.3 Who opened the door?

- (a) Mrs. S (b) Mrs. S's daughter
(c) Mrs. Dorling (d) None of these

Q.4 Find out the synonym of the word 'pale' following?

- (a) Greenish (b) Yellowish
(c) Brownish (d) Reddish

OR

Mrs. Fitzgerald: (collecting up the cards) And that's all I can tell you, Mrs. Pearson. Could be a good fortune. Could be a bad one. All depends on yourself now. Make up your mind and there it is.

Mrs. Pearson: Yes, thank you, Mrs. Fitzgerald. I'm much obliged, I'm sure. It's wonderful having a real fortune-teller living next door. Did you learn that out East, too?

Q.1 Name the chapter

- (i) Mother's day
- (ii) The Ghat of the Only World
- (iii) Birth
- (iv) The Tale of the Melon city

Q.2 How is Mrs. Fitzgerald associated with Mrs. Pearson?

- (i) Friends
- (ii) Neighbour
- (iii) Relatives
- (iv) Colleagues

Q.3 What was Mrs. Fitzgerald by profession?

- (i) A wizard
- (ii) A magician
- (iii) A fortune teller
- (iv) A business woman

Q.4 Who is the author of Mother's Day?

- (a) Amitav Ghosh
- (b) Vikram Seth
- (c) J.B. Priestley
- (d) William Saroyan

Q. VII Answer the following questions. Any two. (40-50 words)

3 × 2 = 6

Q.1 Describe the title of the story, "We are not afraid to die....."

Q.2 Describe the Laburnum tree's top in the beginning.

Q.3 Describe the title of the story 'The Adventure'.

Q.4 Why is the father unhappy and what is his problem?

Q.VIII Answer the following questions. Any one. (40-50 words)

3 × 1 = 3

Q.1 Justify the title "Birth".

Q.2 Why did Aram conclude that Mourad had stolen the horse?

Q.IX Answer the following questions. Any one. (120-150 words)

(6)

Q.1 Mention the three phases of author's relationship with grandmother before he left the country to study abroad.

Q.2 Describe the narrator's meeting with Norbu in Darchen. Why did he feel that Norbu could be in ideal companion for him?

Q.X Answer the following questions. Any one. (120-150 words)

(6)

Q.1 After changing her personality how does Mrs. Pearson set Doris and Cyril right?

Q.2 Justify the title of the poem "The Tale of the Melon City" also discuss the humorous and ironical incidence in the poem.

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