

Class: - 11

Time: - 3 Hours

Subject: - English

Total: - 80 Marks

Name of the student:

Roll Stream.

Reading Section - 26 Marks**Q1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 10**

1. The Mastermind quiz is billed as a “battle of minds”. This battle is fought in two halves. In the first, each of four participants faces a barrage of questions, for two minutes, on any topic of his or her choice. In the second round, the questions are on general knowledge. There are two points for each correct answer and zero for wrong answers and passes. In the event of a tie, the person who has passed fewer questions wins.
2. Questions can be bizarre, but they are answered none the less. “It absolutely amazes you that these guys know so much. In KBC, it used to be, that this guy knows so little,” says Basu after the show. Siddhartha Basu was the director of Kaun Banega Crorepati (KBC).
3. This year’s Mastermind final was won by Ramanand Janardhana, a 22-year-old software engineer from Pune. Janardhana had Agatha Christie’s ‘Tommy and Tupence’ novels as his specialist topic. He even knew that Tommy used asofoetida to create a stink in his room.
4. There are, of course, all sorts of quizzers. The diary-toting, Manorama yearbook, wielding variety will typically prepare for a contest by ‘studying’. He knows that the best questions, the ones that get the ‘wah-wahs’, are always repeated. He is a solid quizzer, because he knows the obvious.
5. There is the other kind, like Janardhana, who claim they do nothing extra to prepare for quizzes. They read the papers and magazines, watch TV, and become quizzers because they enjoy the test of recall.
6. It was a test the nation took when KBC fever was at its height. But long before KBC, there were quiz societies across the country, in places from Guwahati to Gandhinagar. Kolkata was the hub of the game; quizzing in India began here in 1967. Even now, the majority of quizzers are from Kolkata. Of the four 2002 Mastermind finalists, two were from that city.
7. Quizzing is big in school and college festivals. It’s the ‘literary’ highlight of all fests. There are even professional quizzers, who, like mercenaries, play for money and the thrill of the game. They represent various organisations at different times.

8. Most quizzers grow out of active quizzing after college. Some, the really hardcore devotees of the game, keep at it. "I don't get tired of quizzing," says Pinaki Prasad Roy, a Mastermind finalist. "I get excited." Roy is a 46-year-old finance professional from Kolkata, and has been a quizzer for three decades.
9. Curiosity is the most essential quality for a quizzer. A fantastic memory and instant recall help. And for Mastermind at least, the choice of specialist subject is critical. In this year's event, Janardhana took an unassailable lead in the specialist round itself.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions.

1x10=10

- 1. The Mastermind quiz is called a 'battle of minds' because.....**
 - (a) it is a duel of wits
 - (b) the participants are the most intelligent persons
 - (c) the participants face a shower of questions
 - (d) the mind is on the anvil
- 2. The participants in the quiz seem 'masterminds' because.....**
 - (a) they seem to know so little
 - (b) they have very polished manner
 - (c) they show lot of self-confidence
 - (d) they seem to know so much
- 3. Ramanand Janardhana won as.....**
 - (a) he had mastery over the specialist topic
 - (b) he had gone through the quiz columns in magazines
 - (c) he had chinks in his memory/recall
 - (d) he knew all the often-repeated questions asked by quizmasters
- 4. The studious quizzers are called 'solid' quizzers because.....**
 - (a) they prepare expected questions
 - (b) they know the obvious
 - (c) they bank on general awareness
 - (d) they enjoy the test of recall
- 5. The quality most essential for a quizzer is.....**
 - (a) love of learning
 - (b) mathematical accuracy
 - (c) curiosity to know
 - (d) comprehensive learning
- 6. The word 'mercenaries' in para 7 means.....**
 - (a) those who seek mercy
 - (b) those who work on machines
 - (c) those who are lively and quick
 - (d) those who fight for money

7. Which is the most essential quality of a quizzer?
8. How is Kolkata associated with quizzing game?
9. Find the words from the passage which are similar in meaning to these words.
 - (a) Those who fight for money (para 7)
 - (b) Enthusiasts (para 8)

Q2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: 8

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 timelier, 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 spillover 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 interstate 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.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions

1x8=8

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 greenhouse 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

7. Write the words from passage which are similar in meaning.

- (a) Fall of rain in an area (para 3)
- (b) Harshness (para 3)

Q3. Read the passage given below

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.

Answer the following questions

(a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings, subheadings and points. Use recognizable abbreviations or short forms. Also supply an appropriate title to it. 5

(b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. 3

Writing Section – 16 Marks

Q4. You are the secretary of the Indian Institute of Foreign Languages, Hyderabad. Draft a suitable advertisement in 50 words to be published in national newspaper announcing the commencement of new courses. **3**

Q5. You are a fitness trainer in a college. Design a poster in not more than 50 words, to be put up on the college notice board, to emphasise the importance of yoga in maintaining mental and physical fitness. You are Kumbha/Kumbhi. **3**

Q6. You are Kaana/Kaani, Head girl / Head boy of your school. You are deeply disturbed by the rising cases of aggressive behaviour of students in your school. You decide to speak during the morning assembly about it. Write a speech on 'Aggression in Schools'. (120 – 150 words). **5**

Q7. *Are Celebrities Responsible for The Products They Endorse?* Taking a cue from the headlines given below and using your own ideas, write a debate either in favor or against the topic. (about 120-150 words) **5**

- Amitabh Bachchan steps back from promoting Pepsi after a school girl questions the health impact of the drink.
- Brief ban on Maggi noodles causes trouble for its Celebrity Brand Ambassadors.

Grammar Section – 7 Marks

Q8. Fill the gaps

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

Amitabh Bachchan is (1) _____ of the greatest actors this country has produced. His fluency, his gift of timing, his command (2) _____ the language is unparalleled. (3) _____ his histrionic talents too are among the (4) _____ this country (5) _____ produced. Even now he (6) _____ the most popular actor of the country.

Q9. Rearrange the following:

$1 \times 4 = 4$

- a) friends/auxiliaries/animals/necessary/are/our/and/survival/for/our
- b) sense/promotes/of/stress/a/well-being/laughter/and/decreases.
- c) world/speak/Alfred/the/people/of/over/Great/all/now/as/him/the
- d) considered/was/tigers/Sariska/not/for/sanctuary/a/which/tigers
left/have/any/does

Literature Section – 31Marks

Q10. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow: $1 \times 3 = 3$

"All three stood still to smile through their hair
At the uncle with the camera.
A sweet face, My mother's,
that was before I was born.
And the sea, which appears to have changed less.
Washed their terribly transient feet."

1. What does the phrase “smiling through their hair” signify in the poem?
 - A The girls who were photographed had their hair decorated
 - B The photographed girls were wearing a mask
 - C When the girls were smiling for the camera, their hair was covering their faces.
 - D The hair of the girls in the picture was smiling as well
2. What has remained constant over time?
 - A The photo
 - B The cardboard
 - C The girls
 - D The sea
3. Identify a term in the extract that describes something as “*lasting only briefly*”?
 - A Still
 - B Transient
 - C Changed
 - D Less

Q11. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow: 1x3=3

In July 1976, my wife Mary, son Jonathan, 6, daughter Suzanne, 7, and I set sail from Plymouth, England, to duplicate the round the-world voyage made 200 years earlier by Captain James Cook. For the longest time, Mary and I a 37-year-old businessman had dreamt of sailing in the wake of the famous explorer, and for the past 16 years we had spent all our leisure time honing our seafaring skills in British waters.

- a) Name the chapter.
 - 1) The Portrait of a Lady
 - 2) Landscape of the Soul
 - 3) Discovering Tut
 - 4) We are not Afraid to Die if we can all be Together
- b) Name the author of this chapter.
 - 1) Gordon Cook and Alan East
 - 2) A.S. Barton
 - 3) William Saroyan
 - 4) Nathan Ellis
- d) Find out the synonym of 'Honing' from the following?
 - 1) Perfect
 - 2) Sharpen
 - 3) Taper
 - 4) All of these

Q12. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow: 4x1=4

'Have you come back?' said the woman. 'I thought that no one had come back.' 'Only me.' A door opened and closed in the passage behind her. A musty smell emerged. 'I regret I cannot do anything for you.' 'I've come here specially on the train. I wanted to talk to you for a moment.' 'It is not convenient for me now,' said the woman. 'I can't see you. Another time.' She nodded and cautiously closed the door as though no one inside the house should be disturbed.

a) Who is the speaker of the line "Have you come back"?

- 1) Mrs. S
- 2) Mrs. Dorling's daughter
- 3) Mrs. S daughter
- 4) Mrs. Dorling

b) Why did the narrator go to Mrs. Dorling's home?

- 1) To take her money back
- 2) To take her dresses back
- 3) To meet her
- 4) To have a look at the things once owned by her mother

c) What was the address of Mrs. Dorling's home?

- 1) House no. 45, Marconi Street
- 2) House no. 46, Marconi Street
- 3) House no. 47, Marconi Street
- 4) House no. 48, Marconi Street

d) What does the word 'musty' mean?

- 1) Stale
- 2) Unclean
- 3) Fusty
- 4) All of these

Q13. Answer the following questions in 40-50 words:**3x3=9**

- a) Explain the term "Veritable Bedlam of Chirrupings"
- b) Why the author, Nick Middleton was disappointed with Darchen?
- c) What is the role of the ministers in the poem *The Tale of Melon City*?

Q14. Answer the following questions in about 150 words:**6x2=12**

- a) How did the children's presence and behaviour during the crisis affect the narrator?

OR

"You have passed through a fantastic experience: or more correctly, a catastrophic experience." Elucidate.

- b) 'The Address' is a story of human predicament that follows war. Comment.

OR

How do you look at Mrs Pearson's genuine problems and Mrs Fitzgerald's suggestion? Is it practicable, imaginative and realistic?