

NORTH-EX PUBLIC SCHOOL
(Senior Secondary, Affiliated To CBSE)
School Block, Jain Nagar, Sector-38, Rohini, Delhi – 81
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION- I, 2019-2020
SUBJECT: ENGLISH
CLASS: XI

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Instructions:

- **This paper is divided into three sections A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.**
- **Read the instruction very carefully and follow them faithfully.**
- **Do not exceed the prescribed limit while answering the question.**

SECTION A (Reading)
(20 marks)

1. Read the passage carefully.

(12)

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 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.

A. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option: (6)

- i. 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
- ii. The danger of floods is not minimized 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
- iii. 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
- iv. 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
- v. 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
- vi. 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

B. Answer the following questions in brief: (4)

- a. Why does India suffer from floods during monsoons?
b. What is the result of greenhouse gases?
c. Who are the worst hit people?
d. Which human action have heightened the danger of flood?

C. Write the words from passage which are similar in meaning. (2)

- (i) Fall of rain in an area (para 3) (ii) Harshness (para 3)

2. Read the passage carefully: (8)

1. The most alarming of man's assaults upon the environment is the contamination of air, earth, rivers and sea with lethal materials. This pollution is for the most part irrevocable; the chain of evil it initiates is for the most part irreversible. In this contamination of the environment, chemicals are the sinister partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world; radiation released through

nuclear explosions into the air, comes to the earth in rain, lodges into the soil, enters the grass or corn, or wheat grown there and reaches the bones of a human being, there to remain until his death. Similarly, chemicals sprayed on crops lie long in soil, entering living organisms, passing from one to another in a chain of poisoning and death. Or they pass by underground streams until they emerge and combine into new forms that kill vegetation, sicken cattle, and harm those who drink from once pure wells.

2. It took hundreds of millions of years to produce the life that now inhabits the earth and reached a stage of adjustments and balance with its surroundings. The environment contained elements that were hostile as well as supporting. Even within the light of the sun, there were short wave radiations with power to injure. Given time, life has adjusted and a balance reached. For time is the essential ingredient, but in the modern world there is no time.

3. The rapidity of change and the speed with which new situations are created follow the heedless pace of man rather than the deliberate pace of nature. Radiation is no longer the bombardment of cosmic rays; it is now the unnatural creation of man's tampering with the atom. The chemical to which life is asked to make adjustments are no longer merely calcium and silica and copper and all the rest of the minerals washed out of the rocks and carried in the rivers to the sea; they are the synthetic creations of man's inventive mind, brewed in his laboratories, and having no counterparts in nature.

A. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary – minimum four). Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5)

B. Write a summary of the passage in about 100 words. (3)

SECTION B (Writing and Grammar)

(30 marks)

3. You are Sameer / Sudha, the Cultural Secretary of your school. Write a notice for your school notice board in 50 words inviting students to participate in an inter-school debate competition.

(4)

Or

You want to sell your flat in Ashok Vihar. Write out an advertisement giving necessary details in about 50 words.

4. You are very perturbed to see the increasing rate of road accidents, rash driving and over speeding. As a concerned citizens, write a letter to the Editor of "The Times of India", New Delhi, drawing attention of the concerned authorities and offering your suggestions. You are Karun / Karuna, 56, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi. **(6)**

Or

The odd- even formula in Delhi has been a good initiative to control pollution in Delhi. Write a letter to the Editor of The Hindustan Times expressing your views and poll more of such efforts to keep the environment fresh. You are Vima / Vidhushi of 52, New Colony, Kailash Vihar, New Delhi.

5. Kim Public School, Una, urgently requires a post – graduate teacher to teach Math's. They have placed an advertisement in 'The H.P. Times' for the same. You are Bharat / Bharti Sharma from 56, Patel Marg, Una. Draft a letter including a C. V, applying for the advertised post.

(6)

Or

You are Komal Verma of 77, Exchange Road, Kanpur. Write a letter to the Manager, Indian Bakery, ordering some eatable items of your choice suitable for a picnic party of ten friends.

6. You are Mohit / Mohita. Recently when you were going to office in the morning, you witnessed a road accident. Write a report in 150 – 200 words for the local newspaper. (8)

Or

You are Mohit / Mohita. Write a speech on 'The problem of unemployment' in 150 – 200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly.

7. Read the following passage. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below: (1x4= 4)

Water is (a) of the essential and natural commodities that (b) not lost its significance with the passage (c) time. No doubt, a day without water (d) life nothing short of a real hell.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| a. i. some | ii. none | iii. once | iv. one |
| b. i. had | ii. have | iii. has | iv. having |
| c. i. of | ii. off | iii. over | iv. in |
| d. i. made | ii. making | iii. makes | iv. has made |

8. Re-arrange the following words / phrases to form meaningful sentences. (2)

- a. social work / for time / spare / some / you / can't
b. feelings of / deserted by / everybody / those who were / she cared for / unwanted / the / uncared for / and

SECTION C (Literature)

(30 marks)

9. Read the extract given below: (2)

The whole tree trembles and thrills.
It is the engine of the family.
She strokes its full, then flirts out to a branch-end
Showing her barred face identify mask.

Question:

- a. Why does the tree trembles and thrills?
b. What does the phrase 'her barred face identity mask' means?

Or

He speaks: I cannot understand myself,
Why anger grows from grief.
We each put out an empty hand,
Longing for something to forgive.

Question:

- a. Who are 'he' and 'I'?
b. What are they both trying?

10. Answer any five of the following questions: (2x5= 10)

- a. How did the sparrows mourn the death of the grandmother?
b. How do Frank and Taplow react on the arrival on Millie Crocker?
c. Where did the king want an arch to be constructed and why?

- d. Why did the narrator go to number 46, Marconi Street?
- e. How did the narrator manage to bring Ranga and Ratna together?
- f. Who is Yuri? What part does he play in Albert's plan?
- g. What difficulties does Mrs. Pearson face while dealing with the various members of her family?

11. Answer the following in 125 – 150 words:

- a.** What was the child suffering from? What treatment did Dr. Andrew Manson apply? **(6)**

Or

What specific plan did Professor Gaitonde have in mind when he set out for Bombay? What was his experience in the Town Hall library?

- b.** Describe the meeting of Norbu and the narrator. How could Norbu turn out to be an ideal companion for him? **(6)**

Or

Who was the "untutored genius who created a paradise" and what is the nature of his contribution to art?

- c.** Describe how King Tut's mummy was CT scanned. What were his results? **(6)**

Or

Who stole the horse and why? How did they use the horse and what made them return it to its true owner?