North Ex Public School

Jain Nagar

Half Yearly Examination 2019-2020

Subject: English

Class: XI

Time: 3 hours M.M: 80 marks

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)

Read the passage carefully.

- 1. We have been brought up to fear insects. We regard them as unnecessary creatures that do more harm than good. Man continually wages war on them, because they contaminate his food, carry diseases or devour his crops. They sting or bite without provocation; they fly uninvited into our rooms on summer nights or beat against our lighted windows. We live in dread not only of unpleasant insects like spiders or wasps but of quite harmless ones like moths. Reading about them increases our understanding without dispelling our fears. Knowing that the industrious ant lives in a highly organized society does nothing to prevent us from being filled with revulsion when we find hordes of them crawling over a carefully prepared picnic lunch.
- 2. No matter how much we like honey or how much we have read about the uncanny sense of direction which bees possess, we have a horror of being stung. Most of our fears are unreasonable but they are difficult to erase. At the same time, however, insects are strangely fascinating, we enjoy reading about them, especially when we find that, like the praying mantis, they lead perfectly horrible lives. We enjoy starring at them, entranced as they go about their business, unaware (we hope) of our presence. Who has not stood in awe at the sight of a spider pouncing on a fly or a column of ants triumphantly bearing home an enormous dead beetle?
- **3**. Last summer, I spent days in the garden watching thousands of ants crawling up the trunk of my prize of peach tree. The tree has grown against a warm well on a sheltered side of the

house. I am especially proud of it, not only because it has survived several severe winters, but because it occasionally produces luscious peaches. During the summer I noticed that the leaves of the tree were beginning to wither. Clusters of tiny insects called aphis were to be found on the underside of the leaves. They were visited by a large colony of ants which obtained a sort of honey from them. I immediately embarked on an experiment which, even though it failed to get rid of the ants, kept me fascinated for twenty four hours. I bound the base of the tree with sticky tape, making it impossible for the ants to reach the aphis. The tape was so sticky that they did not dare to cross it. For a long time, I watched them scurrying around the base of the tree in bewilderment. I even went out at midnight with a torch and noted with satisfaction (and surprise) that the ants were still swarming around the sticky tape without being able to do anything about it. I got up early next morning hoping to find that the ants had given up in despair. Instead, I saw that they had discovered a new route. They were climbing up the wall of the house and then on to the leaves of the tree. I then realized sadly that I has been completely defeated by their ingenuity. The ants had been quick to find an answer to my thoroughly methods!

1.1.	Complete the following sentences:	(6)
1.	Insects are regarded unnecessary creatures because	
2.	Human beings gets a feeling of when they watch in	nsects.
3.	Knowing about the insects helps man	
4.	The attitude of man towards insects as described in the	passage is
5.	Ants were stopped at the base of the tree so that	
6.	The phrase that has the same meaning as 'drive away' is	(para 3)
1.2.	Answer the following questions:	(6)
1.	When do we find insects fascinating?	
2.	Describe the peach here in two sentences.	
3.	What did the writer do to stop the insects from climbing the tree?	
4.	How did the insects defeat the writer?	
5.	Which word in para 3 means the same as 'cleverness'?	
6.	Which word in para 3 means the same as 'crawling'?	
2.	Read the poem carefully.	(8)
	The sky was perfect, an unblemished blue,	

And the sun shone like a polished gold coin

For the day of our picnic

In a meadow dotted with speed well harebells

We spread a tablecloth and unpacked our food.

A sumptuous feast!

Later we walked through a wood,

A still and shady place where we gazed at acres of nodding bluebells.

Then padded in a stream while minnows

Darted nervously. Suddenly a kingfisher's

Electric, sapphire flash!

Usually a 'blue day' denotes sadness,

But our picnic was a memory to store against

The dark days of December.

It was a day abuzz with life

When no one cried and laughter was heard

Under a perfect blue sky.

2. 2.1. Answer the following questions by cl	hoosing the most appropriate options:	(4)		
1. 'A Blue Day' is				
a. a day when everything goes wrong	b. a day when the sky is clear			
c. a day of sadness	d. a day in December			
2. The poet went with his companion for	-			
a. fishing in stream	b. picnic			
c. having a feast	d. a walk in the woods			
3. The woods were	<u></u> .			
a. dark and sweet	b. bright and sunny			
c. dark and windy	d. quiet and shady			
4. The poet and his companions came back	•			
а. һарру	b. sad			
c. frustrated	d. annoyed			
1.2. Answer the following questions:		(4)		
1. Describe the day when the poet went for a	picnic?			
2. Why was the poet happy at the end of the	day?			
3. What has the sun been compared to?				
4. Which word in these lines means the same as 'grassy area'?				

SECTION B (Writing and Grammar)
(30 marks)

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at assembly time in
each line. Write the en below against the
Incorrect
nge them to form sentences.
-

(3)

- a. the girl / is weeping / doll / whose / lost / has / been
- b. new / the / medicine / made / difference / any / hasn't
- c. valuables / have / recovered / we / of / some / our.

SECTION C (TEXTBOOKS) (30 marks)

9. Read the extract given below and answer the following questions.

Till the goldfinch comes, with a
twitching chirrup
a suddenness, a start lement, at a
Branch end.
Then sleek as a lizard, and alert,
And abrupt,
she enters the thickness, and a
machine starts up
Of chitterings, and a tremor of wings, and trillings.

- 1. How does the goldfinch comes?
- 2. What do you mean by trillings?

Or

And forever, by day and night, I
give back life to my own origin.
And make pure and beautify it;
(For song, issuing from its birth place,
Reck'd or unreck'd duly with love returns)

- 1. What is the impact of rain on earth?
- 2. Write the word which signifies 'cared or uncared' in the poem.

10. Answer any 5 of the following questions:

(5x2=10)

(2)

- 1. What according to the astrologer was Ranga's cause of worry? How did the name Ratna crop up?
- 2. Why did the narrator feel the urge to see her mother's belongings?
- 3. Which tribe did Aram belong to? What was the image of his tribe?

- 4. Highlight the ways in which the sparrows expressed their sorrow when the author's grandmother died.
- 5. Describe the mental condition of the voyagers on 4th and 5th January.
- 6. Explain the statement, "King Tut is one of the first mummies to be scanned-in-death, as in life....."

11. Answer any of the following questions.

a. Why Ranga's homecoming was a great event? What was the reaction of the people when they saw him?

(6)

Or

Describe narrator's second visit to Mrs. Dorling house.

b. Contrast the Chinese view of art with the European view with examples. (6)

Or

Describe the harrowing experience of the narrator as mighty waves hit 'Wave-Walker' in the Southern Indian Ocean.

c. The grandmother herself was not formally educated but was serious about the author's education. How does the text support this? (6)

Or

Did the boys return the horse because they were conscience stricken or because they were afraid?