

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 4

English Core (301)

Class XI (2024-25)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

1. This question paper has 15 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper contains three sections -
Section A : Reading Skills,
Section B : Grammar and Creative Writing Skills
Section C : Literature.
3. Attempt all questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number and part thereof in your answer sheet.
4. Separate instructions are given with each question/part, wherever necessary.
5. Adhere to the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION A : READING SKILLS (26 marks)

1. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[10]

It's been said countless times that "breakfast is the most important meal of the day". But not many people seem convinced. Some school-children and office-goers are still leaving home without it and weight-watchers are still giving breakfast a miss. "I am not hungry in the morning" is the commonest explanation. Even if you don't recognize it as hunger, the body does give out signals that it is low on fuel. For instance, studies of school-children (aged 9-11) show that those who skip breakfast have a slower reaction time and more muscle fatigue in school sports. The average scores are lower on written tests, compared to breakfast eaters. To the teacher, such children could look listless, which they maybe because they haven't had the protein that really wakes up the brain. (After an overnight fast, the blood sugar level drops. Strangely it takes protein, not sugar, to build it up again.) Office workers who skip breakfast are usually big consumers of office tea and coffee- a means of staying alert and suppressing hunger. Adult breakfast skippers may have trouble concentrating on work and show lower work output. They are also likelier to be irritable and impatient at work. Clock-watching frequently for the lunch-hour, fatigue, anxiety, forgetfulness, confusion, and indecision-all these have been linked to low blood sugar levels, usually caused by hunger. If any of

that sounds familiar, maybe what you need is breakfast.

Some nutrients like protein and calcium are better absorbed if they are taken in small quantities several times a day. A packed lunch and a big dinner cannot make up for nutrition missed in the 'a.m.'

What goes into a good breakfast? Protein for mental alertness and carbohydrates to give the body some get-up and go. Small amounts of fat and sugar are okay but just enough to tempt the appetite.

- (i) Complete the sentence by choosing an appropriate option.
Adult breakfast skippers may face consequences like _____ on work.
 - i. Trouble concentrating
 - ii. High work output
 - iii. Low concentration
 - iv. Both trouble in concentrating and low output
- (ii) Comment on writer's take as to why people skip breakfast in the morning.
- (iii) List the two instances to show how body does give out signals that it is low on fuel.
(Clue: Think about the result of skipping meal)
- (iv) Select the option that conveys the opposite of 'comfortable', from words used in the given passage.
 - i. Impatient
 - ii. Irritable
 - iii. Indecisive
 - iv. Anxious
- (v) Two nutrients that are better absorbed if taken in small quantities are:
 - A. Proteins
 - B. Carbohydrates
 - C. Calcium
 - D. Sugar
 - i. Only A and B
 - ii. Only A and C
 - iii. Only A and D
 - iv. Only B and D

- (vi) Office workers are big consumers of tea and coffee. Based on your understanding of paragraph two, list one major reason behind it.
- (vii) What happen to the children who do not take breakfast?
- (viii) Complete the given sentence with an appropriate inference, with respect to the following:
_____ is the nutrient that must be taken only to tempt the appetite.
- (ix) Name some nutrients that are better absorbed if they are taken in small quantities several times a day.
- (x) When blood sugar level drops, one must have:
 - i. Proteins
 - ii. Calcium
 - iii. Sugars
 - iv. Vitamins

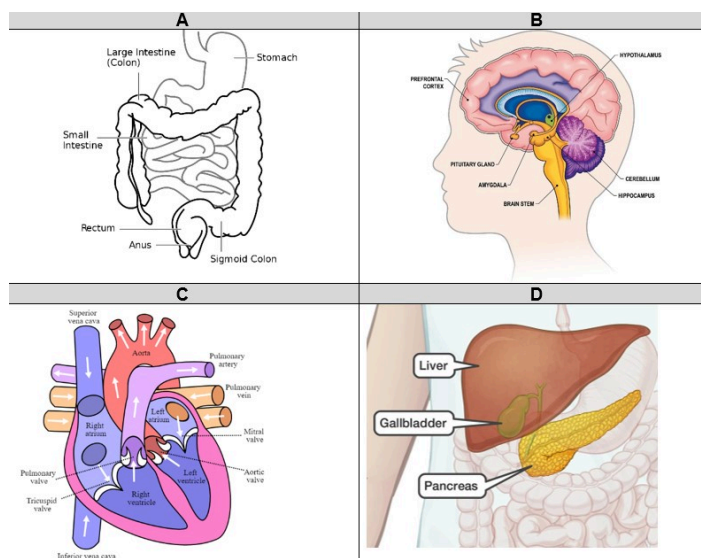
2. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[8]

1. Diabetes is a metabolism abnormality that affects the way your body uses blood sugar (glucose), your main source of energy. To understand diabetes, you have to start from the beginning - with food. Your body converts a portion of the food you eat and digest into glucose. Glucose is then absorbed into your bloodstream, where it can enter the individual cells of tissue throughout your body to be used as energy. Before your cells will let glucose in, however, they need the help of insulin.
2. Insulin is a hormone produced by your pancreas - a gland located just behind your stomach. Normally, insulin acts as a master key, unlocking the doors of your cells and allowing glucose inside. To simply maintain this process, such as at night when you're asleep, the pancreas releases a low level of insulin on a constant basis. When necessary, such as after a meal, your pancreas increases insulin supply to meet demand.
3. After you eat a meal or a snack, your pancreas releases more insulin to make sure the extra glucose in your bloodstream can enter your cells. If you have more glucose than you need, your body can remove the excess from your blood and store it in your liver and muscles or convert it to fat. Then, when you run low on fuel, your body can release this stored energy back into your bloodstream, where insulin is waiting to usher it into your cells.

4. If you have diabetes, this whole process goes awry. Instead of entering cells throughout your body, excess glucose builds up in your bloodstream and some of it may eventually be excreted in your urine. This can happen when your pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin (Type 1 diabetes), when your cells have become resistant to the effects of insulin (Type 2 diabetes) or, more commonly, when both of these problems occur.

- (i) Give one conversion function of our body, based on information in paragraph 1.
- (ii) Select the appropriate option to fill in the blanks based on paragraph 1.
When _____ is ingested, it enters our bloodstream and goes to all of the tissue cells in our body where it can be used as _____.
(1) Glucose (2) Insulin (3) Fat (4) Energy (5) Metabolism
- a. 2,3
b. 1,4
c. 4,5
d. 5,3
- (iii) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/ phrase from paragraph 1.
Water: Absorbed in Soil :: _____ : Absorbed in bloodstream.
(Clue: Just like water is absorbed in Soil, similarly _____ is absorbed in bloodstream.)
- a. Metabolism
b. Glucose
c. Insulin
d. Energy
- (iv) Select the correct option to complete the following sentence: (Paragraph 1).
Diabetes affects how our body uses our primary source of energy i.e blood sugar due to _____.
- a. Lack of insulin and glucose
b. Process of glucose transmission
c. Abnormalities in our metabolism
d. Presence of high-level fats
- (v) From Paragraph 2, choose the option that best describes the organ that secretes insulin.



(vi) Fill in the blank by selecting the correct option.

By opening the _____ doors and letting glucose in, insulin functions as a master key.

- a. cell
- b. pancreas
- c. blood stream
- d. vein

(vii) Substitute the word 'excess' with ONE WORD similar in meaning, in the following, sentence from paragraph 3.

If you have more glucose than you need, your body can remove the **excess** from your blood and store it in your liver and muscles or convert it to fat.

(viii) List any 2 organs of our body mentioned in Paragraph 3.

3. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

[8]

It is surprising that sometimes we don't listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don't listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words.

Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something, it doesn't always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said is listening.

Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn't seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken.

We come with a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgment and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no. Sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things.

What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once we have done that, we can decide whether we want to make a judgment or not. Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better. Listening well doesn't mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration.

Let's look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don't really listen even to people who really matter to us. That's how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.

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.

a. Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

Section B : Grammar (7 Marks)

4. **Answer any SEVEN of the following questions:** [7]
- (i) They _____ (watch) a movie right now. (Fill tense correctly) [1]
- (ii) She _____ (work) as a lab technician. (Fill tense correctly) [1]
- (iii) I love my country _____ I was born. (who/what/which/where) [1]
- (iv) _____ you learn will help you in the future. [1]
(whichever/Whatever/whoever/whenever)

- (v) The policeman has arrested the thief. (Passive voice) [1]
- (vi) It was very cold, so I wore a sweater. (use so ... that) [1]
- (vii) water/have/a/need/l/glass/of. (reorder correctly) [1]
- (viii) The/is/book/table/on/the (reorder correctly) [1]

Section - B Creative Writing Skills (16 Marks)

5. You are Sneha F-46, Sec.-9, Rohini, Delhi. You are well qualified in music and dance forms (Classical). You have set up a school for female students. Draft an advertisement to be published in local daily in about 50 words [3]

OR

You would like to let out a portion of your independent house for office use. Write an advertisement for the classified columns of the local newspaper giving all the necessary details. Write the advertisement in not more than 50 words.

6. As the Manager of 'Excellent Coaching Centre' run by you, prepare a poster calling the attention of students desirous of attending IIT, CPMT coaching to join your coaching centre. [3]

OR

Design a poster for your School Fete. You may use slogans. Do not exceed 50 words.

7. You are Navneet, a member of the school Literacy Club, which has organized literacy classes in villages and city slums under the adult education program. Draft a speech in 150- 200 words highlighting the importance of educating the illiterates. [5]

OR

Every year there are floods or droughts in the country. Victims suffer a lot. The government does a lot to help the people, but it is not enough. Society also must do its bit. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the school morning assembly describing how the students can also help by collecting clothes, money and medicines from their neighbourhoods. You are Arun/Aruna.

8. "It is cruel to put stray dogs to sleep." Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against the motion. [5]

OR

Loudspeakers, bands etc create a lot of disturbance at all hours of day and night especially for students and for the sick. Write a debate in favour of or against the motion in 150-200 words. You are Saurabh/ Shobha.

Section C : Literature (31 Marks)

9. **Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.** [3]
- (i) **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:** [3]
-Yet have I killed
The seed I spent or sown it where
The land is his and none of mine?
We speak like strangers, there's no sign
Of understanding in the air.
This child is built to my design
Yet what he loves I cannot share.
- What 'land' does the speaker speak of?
 - Why do they speak like strangers?
 - Why does the speaker say 'This child' not 'My child'?
- (ii) **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:** [3]
- I descend to lave the droughts, atomies, dust-layers of the globe,
And all that in them without me were seeds only, latent, unborn;
And forever, by day and night, I give back life to my own origin,
And make pure and beautify it.
- What does 'I' do day and night?
 - What is the origin of 'I'?
 - What does 'I' do for its origin?
10. **Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.** [3]
- (i) **Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:** [3]
- Hor was a grim, miserable place. There was no vegetation whatsoever, just dust and rocks, liberally scattered with years of accumulated refuse, which was unfortunate given that the town sat on the shore of Lake Manasarovar, Tibet's most venerated stretch of water. Ancient Hindu and Buddhist cosmology pinpoints Manasarovar as the source of four great Indian rivers: the Indus, the

Ganges, the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra. Actually, only the Sutlej flows from the lake, but the headwaters of the others all rise nearby on the flanks of Mount Kailash. We were within striking distance of the great mountain and I was eager to forge ahead.

But I had to wait. Tsetan told me to go and drink some tea in Hor's only cafe which, like all the other buildings in town, was constructed from badly painted concrete and had three broken windows. The good view of the lake through one of them helped to compensate for the draught. I was served by a Chinese youth in military uniform who spread the grease around on my table with a filthy rag before bringing me a glass and a thermos of tea. Half an hour later, Tsetan relieved me from my solitary confinement and we drove past a lot more rocks and rubbish westwards out of town towards Mount Kailash. My experience in Hor came as a stark contrast to accounts I'd read of earlier travellers' first encounters with Lake Manasarovar. Ekai Kawaguchi, a Japanese monk who had arrived there in 1900, was so moved by the sanctity of the lake that he burst into tears. A couple of years later, the hallowed waters had a similar effect on Sven Hedin, a Swede who wasn't prone to sentimental outbursts.

- i. What is the significance of Lake Manasarovar in Hindu and Buddhist cosmology?
- ii. Explain any one possible inference that can be drawn from the line, "Tsetan told me to go and drink some tea in Hor's only cafe which, like all the other buildings in town, was constructed from badly painted concrete and had three broken windows."
- iii. Identify the line from the text that bears evidence to the fact that the writer was eager to move forward towards Mount Kailash.

(ii) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

[3]

When I decided to go abroad for further studies, I was sure my grandmother would be upset. I would be away for five years, and at her age one could never tell. But my grandmother could. She was not even sentimental. She came to leave me at the railway station but did not talk or show any emotion. Her lips moved in prayer, her mind was lost in prayer. Her fingers were busy telling the beads of her rosary. Silently she kissed my forehead, and when I left I cherished the moist imprint as perhaps the last sign of physical contact between us. But that was not so. After five years I came back home and was met by her at the station. She did not look a day older. She still had no time for words, and while she clasped me in her arms I could hear her reciting her prayers. Even on the

first day of my arrival, her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed longer and with frivolous rebukes.

- i. What were the **frivolous rebukes** the grandmother directed towards her sparrows upon the narrator's return?
- ii. How did the grandmother's actions demonstrate her love and connection with the narrator despite their long absence?
- iii. Pick evidence from the passage that suggests the grandmother had a deep and enduring connection with prayer.

11. **Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.** [4]

(i) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: [4]

And then, as by a miracle, the pigmy chest, which his hands enclosed, gave a short, convulsive heave, another... and another... Andrew turned giddy. The sense of life, springing beneath his fingers after all that unavailing striving, was so exquisite it almost made him faint. He redoubled his efforts feverishly. The child was gasping now, deeper and deeper. A bubble of mucus came from one tiny nostril, a joyful iridescent bubble. The limbs were no longer boneless. The head no longer lay back spinelessly. The blanched skin was slowly turning pink. Then, exquisitely, came the child's cry.

- i. Complete the sentence appropriately.
The author's purpose in giving minute details of the signs of life in the child is to _____.
- ii. In the given extract, which of the following organs shows the sign of a 'miracle' in the child's body?
 - a. Limb
 - b. Skin
 - c. Nose
 - d. Eye
- iii. Which trait about the doctor could be discerned in the lines, "Andrew turn giddy" and "it almost made him faint"?
- iv. Choose any one line from the given extract that shows the sign of life in the baby.

(ii) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: [4]

Before him was our uncle Khosrove, an enormous man with a powerful head of

black hair and the largest moustache in the San Joaquin Valley, a man so furious in temper, so irritable, so impatient that he stopped anyone from talking by roaring. It is no harm; pay no attention to it.

That was all, no matter what anybody happened to be talking about. Once it was his own son Arak running eight blocks to the barber's shop where his father was having his moustache trimmed to tell him their house was on fire.

- i. What effect does the narrator's use of statements such as "It is no harm; pay no attention to it," have on the reader's perception of Uncle Khosrove's behaviour?
- ii. Which aspect of Uncle Khosrove's character in the passage contributes to the family's dismissal of his behaviour?
 - A. His enormous physical stature
 - B. His powerful black hair
 - C. The size of his moustache
 - D. His furious temper and impatience
- iii. Complete the sentence appropriately.

The narrator portrays Uncle Khosrove's imposing physical appearance in great detail because _____.
- iv. Who was considered to be a natural descendant of Uncle Khusrove in the plot?

12. **Answer the questions from either (a) or (b) in 40-50 words:** [6]

- (i)
 - i. Give reason: Tut's body was buried along with gilded treasures? [3]
 - ii. To what is the bird's movement compared? What is the basis for the comparison?(**The Laburnum Top**) [3]
- (ii)
 - i. What gloomy thought occurred to the narrator? What pleasant surprise was in store for him? Answer in context of *We are Not Afraid to Die*. [3]
 - ii. What did the poet realize when he was twelve years? Answer in context of *Childhood*. [3]

13. **Answer ANY ONE of the following three questions, in about 40-50 words** [3]

- (i) Why was the narrator's mother glad to have Mrs. Dorling to help the family? [3]

(ii) What fortune does Mrs. Fitzgerald predict for Mrs. Pearson? [3]

14. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words. [6]

(i) How did Rajendra explain the concept of reality with the example of the movement of an electron? [6]

(ii) Happy moments are short-lived but provide a lifetime memory. They provide a cushion to bear the difficulties which the future has in store for you. Comment in the light of the poem **A Photograph** by Shirley Toulson. [6]

15. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words. [6]

(i) What impression do you gather about the king from **The Tale of Melon City**? [6]

(ii) What do you think is the theme of the play? How has it been worked out? [6]
Answer in the context of Mothers Day.

Solution
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 4
English Core (301)
Class XI (2024-25)

SECTION A : READING SKILLS (26 marks)

1. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

It's been said countless times that "breakfast is the most important meal of the day". But not many people seem convinced. Some school-children and office-goers are still leaving home without it and weight-watchers are still giving breakfast a miss. "I am not hungry in the morning" is the commonest explanation. Even if you don't recognize it as hunger, the body does give out signals that it is low on fuel. For instance, studies of school-children (aged 9-11) show that those who skip breakfast have a slower reaction time and more muscle fatigue in school sports. The average scores are lower on written tests, compared to breakfast eaters. To the teacher, such children could look listless, which they maybe because they haven't had the protein that really wakes up the brain. (After an overnight fast, the blood sugar level drops. Strangely it takes protein, not sugar, to build it up again.) Office workers who skip breakfast are usually big consumers of office tea and coffee- a means of staying alert and suppressing hunger. Adult breakfast skippers may have trouble concentrating on work and show lower work output. They are also likelier to be irritable and impatient at work. Clock-watching frequently for the lunch-hour, fatigue, anxiety, forgetfulness, confusion, and indecision-all these have been linked to low blood sugar levels, usually caused by hunger. If any of that sounds familiar, maybe what you need is breakfast.

Some nutrients like protein and calcium are better absorbed if they are taken in small quantities several times a day. A packed lunch and a big dinner cannot make up for nutrition missed in the 'a.m.'

What goes into a good breakfast? Protein for mental alertness and carbohydrates to give the body some get-up and go. Small amounts of fat and sugar are okay but just enough to tempt the appetite.

- (i) (iv) Both trouble in concentrating and low output
- (ii) According to the writer, people think that they are not hungry in the morning, which becomes the commonest explanation.
- (iii) i. Studies of school-children (aged 9-11) show that those who skip breakfast have a slower reaction time and more muscle fatigue in school sports.
ii. The average scores are lower on written tests, compared to breakfast eaters.
- (iv)(iv) Anxious
- (v) (ii) Only A and C

- (vi) Office workers who skip breakfast are usually big consumers of office tea and coffee- a means of staying alert and suppressing hunger.
- (vii) Children who skip breakfast have a slower reaction time and more muscle fatigue in school sports
- (viii) Fat
- (ix) Some nutrients like protein and calcium are better absorbed if they are taken in small quantities several times a day.
- (x) (i) Proteins

2. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

1. Diabetes is a metabolism abnormality that affects the way your body uses blood sugar (glucose), your main source of energy. To understand diabetes, you have to start from the beginning - with food. Your body converts a portion of the food you eat and digest into glucose. Glucose is then absorbed into your bloodstream, where it can enter the individual cells of tissue throughout your body to be used as energy. Before your cells will let glucose in, however, they need the help of insulin.
2. Insulin is a hormone produced by your pancreas - a gland located just behind your stomach. Normally, insulin acts as a master key, unlocking the doors of your cells and allowing glucose inside. To simply maintain this process, such as at night when you're asleep, the pancreas releases a low level of insulin on a constant basis. When necessary, such as after a meal, your pancreas increases insulin supply to meet demand.
3. After you eat a meal or a snack, your pancreas releases more insulin to make sure the extra glucose in your bloodstream can enter your cells. If you have more glucose than you need, your body can remove the excess from your blood and store it in your liver and muscles or convert it to fat. Then, when you run low on fuel, your body can release this stored energy back into your bloodstream, where insulin is waiting to usher it into your cells.
4. If you have diabetes, this whole process goes awry. Instead of entering cells throughout your body, excess glucose builds up in your bloodstream and some of it may eventually be excreted in your urine. This can happen when your pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin (Type 1 diabetes), when your cells have become resistant to the effects of insulin (Type 2 diabetes) or, more commonly, when both of these problems occur.
 - (i) Our body converts a portion of the food we eat and digest into glucose.
 - (ii) b. 1,4
 - (iii) b. glucose
 - (iv) c. Abnormalities in our metabolism
 - (v) D- Pancreas

(vi)a. cell

(vii)Extra, Additional, Surplus, Spare (Any other similar relevant)

(viii). Pancreas

2. Liver

3. Title: Listening vs Hearing

Notes:

I. Difference between hearing and listening

i. Hrg

- phscl phenomenon
- undstdg not necessary
- understood as synonyms but are actually different
- sound waves generated and you hear
- but not necessarily listen

ii. Lstg

- paying attention
- aplg mind to undstd
- avoiding distractions

II. Understanding marred due to

- i. prejudices & preconceived notions
- ii. pretend to listen
- iii. judging only speaker's words
- iv. -ve mindset to prove speaker wrong
- v. having own version of things

III. Ideal listener

- i. listen fully aware
- ii. make judgment or not
- iii. proper communication
- iv. better interpersonal relationship
- v. feeling of -ity & tension
- vi. speaks out mind

IV. What is real listening

- i. imbibe & undstdg the unspoken as well
- ii. misunderstandings in family if not lst

o Key to Abbreviations

hr	hearing
----	---------

phscl	physical
undstdg	understanding
lstg	listening
aplg	applying
undsd	understand
&	and
lstd	listened
-ve	negative
lstr	listener

Summary:-

Hearing is just a physical phenomenon, while listening is much more. Both are mistaken to be synonyms but are not actually. Effective listening means paying attention, consciously applying one's mind to what is said and avoiding distractions. Prejudices and preconceived notions mar understanding. One may be judging the words spoken, having a negative mindset or have one's own version of what is said. The ideal listener communicates effectively by being fully aware and speaking his mind. He imbibes and understands even what is left unspoken. Sometimes we are listening but our mind is so filled with other thoughts that it does not get into our mind what actually is being spoken. Not listening to people who matter causes misunderstandings in the families.

Section B : Grammar (7 Marks)

4. Answer any SEVEN of the following questions:

- (i) are watching
- (ii) works
- (iii) where
- (iv) Whatever
- (v) The thief has been arrested by the policeman.
- (vi) It was so cold that I had to wear a sweater.
- (vii) I need a glass of water.
- (viii) The book is on the table.

Section - B Creative Writing Skills (16 Marks)

5. **TUTORS AND TUTORIALS**

Well experienced professional, post graduate in Classical Music and dance, wants to teach the art to girl students in the evening between 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., moderate charges, transport

facility available. Interested candidates may contact Sneha, Director, Indian Musical Centre, F-46, Sec-9, Rohini, Delhi or Contact 9546xxxxxx.

OR

TO LET

Available for rent three rooms with attached toilets on the ground floor. Space is on the main road with adequate parking space and part of an independent house in good locality. Fully furnished with ACs in all rooms. Suitable for office, walking distance from market, company lease preferred, rent negotiable.

Contact: Avnish Gupta (owner)

Mobile: 9810XXXXXX

E-mail: agupta47@yahoo com

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6.

OR

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- Snacks Stalls
- Gymnastics
- Shooting
- Merry-Go-Rounds
- Electronic Games
- Lucky Draw

Come one: Come all

Entry by Tickets

HELP A NOBLE CAUSE

7.

ADULT EDUCATION

Respected Chairperson, distinguished guest and dear friends!

Education provides all-round development of our personality—body, mind and soul.

Unfortunately, a vast number of our population remain uneducated. The rate of school drop-outs is increasing fast. To overcome the ever-increasing number of illiterates Adult Education programs have been launched by the Ministry of Education. Many voluntary and social organization have also come forward to render service.

The National Literacy Mission is an organization engaged in Adult Education. It has helped to eradicate illiteracy in India to a great extent. School and college students can also help in the noble mission. They can offer voluntary service during their free period, that is, vacation. They can organize adult literacy classes in their streets or villages. It is hoped that these educated villagers will prove helped in the development of the nation. Education will give them awareness and knowledge. They will gain information, dignity and self-respect. They will become good citizens of the nation. They will become free from the social bondage, exploitation and humiliation. Education will not remain ornamental. It will become a part of their personality.

Thank you.

OR

Donate Your Old clothes for Noble Cause

Recently, we have heard the news about floods in one section of our country and an earthquake hitting another part of the country. Both natural disasters have caused wide-

scale destruction. Thousands of people have been rendered houseless and stranded in rescue camps.

We buy a lot of clothes throughout the year. And if we notice, a good amount of clothes lie untouched in our wardrobes. Why dump them when there are millions of underprivileged people in this world struggling to get enough bread to live for the next day, enough rag to cover themselves away from humiliation and enough shelter that promises them some hope for tomorrow. Don't dump, rather donate old clothes. There are so many victims of floods and earthquakes whose future can be made by giving your small donation of old clothes. The best way to tidy any clothes and shoe collection is through donating.

Donating is an essential and transparent way to help needy people. This is where you can donate your valuable used clothes to victims of floods and earthquakes in different parts of the country. Our school is raising an initiative towards second-hand clothes collection, medicine collection so that we can also contribute to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. I urge all of you to be a part of this noble cause.

8. **For the Motion**

Respected Judges, honourable opponents and friends,

I will speak for the motion, "It is cruel to put stray dogs to sleep."

As human beings, it is very cruel on our part to put stray dogs to sleep. Although there have been some instances where stray dogs have caused public health issues, that does not give us the right to kill them. Every animal has the right to live just as we as humans do. At the end of the day, it is not the animal's fault that it has become a 'stray'.

It is the duty of the local authorities to ensure that stray dogs do not harm innocent children or other people. Meanwhile, every citizen should consider the lives of the animals as precious, and not kill any animals let alone stray dogs. Sterilisation, vaccination for rabies, stopping dog migration etc. are some of the preventive measures that can be taken to reduce strays and the harm caused by them. By adopting these measures, the municipal authorities will reduce the nuisance caused by them. But killing them is not the solution at all.

I hope the concerned authorities will carry out their duties so that stray dogs are not killed.

Thank you!

Against the Motion

Respected Judges, honourable opponents and friends,

I will speak against the motion, "It is cruel to put stray dogs to sleep."

I stand by the motion that it is not cruel to kill the stray dogs when necessary. We are all well aware about the large number of stray dogs roaming around in cities and towns. They cause not only a lot of inconvenience but also several diseases. One of the most common diseases caused by them is rabies in small children. Such dogs, when infected with the

rabies virus, tend to bite creatures that are smaller than themselves. Often, small children are the innocent victims of such dogs. They cause a lot of nuisance by loitering around and also by occupying the middle of the road. Their excreta is littered all over the place, which leads to filth. In this situation, it is best to put the stray dogs to sleep in order to reduce their number and the inconvenience and diseases caused by them.

Dogs are the most common carriers of rabies, a fatal disease which can be transmitted to human beings. It is a proven fact that India has the highest number of human rabies deaths in the world. So removal or killing of stray dogs seems to be the most obvious method of controlling the stray dog population.

Thank you!

OR

For the Motion

Respected judges, worthy opponents and my dear friends,

Today, I Shobha, will speak in favour of the motion, "loudspeakers and bands create disturbance".

I strongly believe that the use of loudspeakers and bands creates a lot of disturbance at all hours of day and night. Students and sick people especially get disturbed by the noise created by these bands and loudspeakers. Exposure to high volume of music or sound can cause hearing problems. Students already go through a lot of stress during the exam time, and the indiscriminate use of loudspeakers just gets onto their nerves by distracting them and making them lose their concentration. Sick people need good sleep for speedy healing, but these loud noises delay their recovery time.

High noise levels disturb animals too; but sadly they cannot complain or do anything against it. There have been several cases of dispute wherein people have fought and abused each other due to the disturbance caused by playing loud music.

For this reason, Delhi Police has done the right thing by banning the high volume bands and loudspeakers after midnight.

Lastly, I would like to add that one should understand his moral responsibility and civic sense and thus, should refrain himself from the use of loudspeakers to maintain appropriate decorum in the society.

Thank you!

Against the Motion

Respected judges, worthy opponents and my dear friends,

Today, I Shobha, will speak against the motion, "loudspeakers and bands create disturbance".

How would anyone be able to address an audience properly if the speaker volume is so low that it is inaudible? Can we imagine our school's morning assembly without the use of

a loudspeaker? Ofcourse not!

In order to ensure serenity to all people, it has been ensured by the civic bodies that loudspeaker or band-using organisations are not established near a school or a hospital. People themselves refrain from uselessly creating loud noises at night. Music is also recreation for the soul and often it works as a stress buster. So, if we look at only the downside of everything, we would not be able to achieve anything. It would be inappropriate to say that loudspeakers and bands create disturbance, because there are laws meant to keep a check on them. Loudspeakers and bands are hired people only for the entertainment or other use for themselves. So as long as people are sensitive while using these, it cannot create any disturbance.

Thank you!

Section C : Literature (31 Marks)

9. Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.
- (i) i. The child's mind is the land into which the father had tried to sow the seeds of his thought.
 - ii. They speak like strangers because they have different ways of life and thoughts.
 - iii. Because the child has nothing common with him.
- (ii) i. It gives back life to the earth.
- ii. The earth (land and sea) is the origin of the rain.
 - iii. It makes the earth pure and beautifies it.
10. Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.
- (i) i. Lake Manasarovar is believed to be the source of four great Indian rivers according to Hindu and Buddhist cosmology.
 - ii. One possible inference can be that the town of Hor was in a state of disrepair and neglect, as evidenced by the poorly constructed buildings and broken windows, suggesting a lack of investment or maintenance in the town's infrastructure.
 - iii. "We were within striking distance of the great mountain and I was eager to forge ahead."
- (ii) i. The "frivolous rebukes" were light-hearted scolding or playful admonishments the grandmother gave to her sparrows while feeding them, showing her affectionate and caring nature even in her interactions with the birds.
- ii. The grandmother's silent gestures of prayer, the kiss on the narrator's forehead, and her continued devotion upon their return showed her enduring love and connection, transcending words or physical presence.
 - iii. The evidence from the passage that suggests the grandmother had a deep and enduring connection with prayer is: "Her lips moved in prayer, her mind was lost in

prayer." This description illustrates that the grandmother was deeply engrossed in her prayers, both with her lips and her thoughts.

11. Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.

(i) i. ...evoke dramatic elements in the plot as it was a complicated delivery. These signs of life were a great achievement for a young doctor who had thrown himself in this case even after being emotionally drained in his personal life. Andrew did not only save the child and mother but also won against the odds.

ii. (d) eye

iii. As a result of Andrew's persistent efforts, the small chest of the baby heaved up. This short heave was followed by other heart beats. Andrew felt giddy and almost faint after the revival of the child. The sense of life, throbbing under his feelings almost made him faint. After all, the effort coming to fruition beneath his fingers made him ecstatic, the happiness was intoxicating.

iv. 'The blanched skin was slowly turning pink'; 'A bubble of mucus came from one tiny nostril'; 'the pigmy chest... gave a short, convulsive heave'; 'came the child's cry' (any ONE)

(ii) i. The narrator's use of the statement "It is no harm; pay no attention to it" downplays Uncle Khosrove's explosive temper, creating an ironic and somewhat humorous tone that contrasts with the seriousness of his behaviour, thus highlighting its extremeness.

ii. (D) His furious temper and impatience

iii. The narrator's portrayal of Uncle Khosrove's imposing physical appearance, including his large moustache and powerful black hair, accentuates his dominant presence and reinforces the notion of him as an authoritative and formidable figure within the family.

iv. Mourad resembled his uncle in many ways, so, he was considered to be the descendant of that crazy streak in the family.

12. Answer the questions from either (a) or (b) in 40-50 words:

(i) i. The ancient royals of Egypt were fabulously wealthy. They believed in an afterlife. They also believed that they could take their wealth with them. So gilded treasures were buried with them.

ii. The goldfinch's movement is compared to that of a lizard. The basis of the comparison is the sleek, abrupt and alert movements of a lizard. The same kinds of movements are observed when the goldfinch arrives on the laburnum tree.

(ii)

- i. The narrator thought that they might have missed the island. They couldn't hope to beat back into the westerly winds with the sail they had been left with. When Jonathan called him the best daddy in the world and the best captain and asked for a hug, he refused to do. When Sue remarked that he had found the island, he felt surprised.
- ii. At the age of twelve, the poet learnt that Hell and Heaven were not real but mere stories and that science didn't support the existence of Hell and heaven.

13. Answer ANY ONE of the following three questions, in about 40-50 words

- (i) The narrator's mother was an innocent woman. To her, Mrs. Dorling's offer to help the family by carrying their valuables to her own home was a blessing. She believed that Mrs. Dorling would return the family's valuables once the war ended. Besides, the two of them had been friends years ago so trusting an old friend at the time of great crisis seemed appropriate.
- (ii) Mrs. Fitzgerald is quite equivocal in her predictions. She says it could be a good fortune or a bad one. All depends on Mrs. Pearson herself now. She asks her to decide firmly. Her fortune depends on it.

14. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words.

- (i) Rajendra Deshpande tried to rationalise the professor's experience on the basis of two scientific theories. It was true that Gangadharant had passed through a strange catastrophic experience. The juncture at which Vishwas Rao was killed in the Battle of Panipat proved to be the turning point. The Maratha soldiers lost their morale and fighting spirit. They lost the battle.

Rajendra then moved to his second point about reality. Reality is not exactly what we experience directly with our senses. Reality can have other manifestations also. For example, the electron does not follow the laws of science when it moves. It is called the lack of determinism in quantum theory. The electron can be found in different places, and each is real. It happens by making a transition. The professor had also experienced two worlds-one that was present, the other that might have been.

- (ii) Our life is a mixture of happy as well as adverse times. We must learn to move on with the help of those happy memories which provided us with so much enjoyment and happiness. As life is not a bed of roses, everyone at one stage or another is likely to face difficulties.

At the time of difficulties, happy moments can give us solace and fill us with positivity which is required during difficult times. Happy moments will certainly provide us with a hope that, as happy moments are short-lived, so are difficult times. One must learn to

cope with the situation. The memories of happy times can provide us a cushion to bear difficulties with patience and peace.

15. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words.

(i) The just and placid king appears quite ruthless as he becomes 'more placid' and decides to have all the workmen hanged instead of the chief of builders. His wobbling mind and capricious nature are indicated by the frequent changes in his decision. He is easily swayed by arguments and seems fickle-minded. He seems to be eager about public welfare and gets an arch constructed across the thoroughfare to edify them. The whimsical king is easily outwitted by the clever architect. The king loses his head in a fit of anger. In order to save his skin, he seeks the advice of the wisest man in the country. The king wants to keep the public in good humour. He is quite observant and judges the mood of the masses correctly. His lack of foresight proves to be his doom. The height of the noose fits only his neck. He foolishly becomes a victim of his own order. He wants to prevent a public revolt but pays for the public amusement with his blood. Thus he is a short-sighted crank with muddled reasoning power.

(ii) The theme of the play is the status of women in their own household. The housewife serves the members of her family with complete devotion, sincerity and love. However, she is never given the regard, attention or thanks due to her. Her leniency and eagerness to please everyone reduces her to the rank of an unpaid domestic servant in her own house. Instead of being politely requested for a favour, she is ordered to do it. She gets no thanks in return.

The theme is worked out by a portrayal of the Pearson family. Mrs. Pearson is the harassed mother. Her daughter Doris, son Cyril and husband George take her services for granted and have become thoughtless and selfish. The interchange of personalities and the harsh treatment meted out to them by the personality of Mrs. Fitzgerald (in the body of Mrs. Pearson) reforms them and they obey the mother willingly.