

# The Village International School, Thodupuzha

## Sample Paper 1 2023-2024

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

Grade : XI

TIME: 3 Hours

MM: 80

### SECTION A-READING

Q-1 Read the passage and on the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the questions given below. (10X1=10)

A pacifist at heart and an inventor by nature, Swedish chemist Alfred Nobel invented dynamite. He was sure his creation would help bring about the end of war. “When two armies of equal strength can annihilate each other in an instant”, he once wrote, “then all civilised nations will retreat and disband their troops”. Things didn’t quite go according to plan.

The invention that he thought would end all wars was seen by many others as an extremely deadly product. In 1888, when Alfred’s brother Ludwig died, a French newspaper mistakenly ran an obituary for Alfred which called him the “merchant of death”. Not wanting to go down in history with such a horrible epitaph, Nobel created a will that soon shocked his relatives and established the now famous Nobel prizes.

According to his will, Alfred Nobel’s enormous fortune was to be used to establish prizes to award those who had done their best to benefit mankind in the field of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, five years after Nobel’s death. Nobel initially donated 35 million Swedish Kronor (about \$225 million today); the prizes come from the fortune’s annual interest.

The Nobel Laureates are announced at the beginning of October each year. A couple of months later, on 10th December, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel’s death, they receive their prize from the Swedish King – a Nobel Diploma, a medal and 10 million Swedish crowns per prize. All Nobel prizes are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, except for the Nobel Peace Prize which is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

Each award is decided by separate institutions which form assemblies to select the actual prize recipients. Some prizes (medicine) require Nobel assembly members to remain active in their fields, while others (literature) appoint members for life. The Peace prize is actually decided by five members of the Norwegian Parliament. Nobel Prize winners must be living; there are no posthumous awards. Each year, the Nobel committees distribute nomination forms to an undisclosed number of recipients – past winners, prominent institutions, and respected members of the field – who are allowed to choose as many nominees as they want. Self-nomination is not permitted. The winner is decided by a simple majority vote.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

(1) Alfred Nobel invented dynamite with an aim of.....

- (a) enabling wars                      (b) without any intention  
(c) ending wars                        (d) cannot be said

(2) What does the phrase “merchant of death” imply?

- (a) A person who is a reason for deaths    (b) A person who kills others  
(c) A person who sells death                (d) A person who sells arms

(3) The synonym of ‘annihilate’ in the first paragraph, is .....

- (a) destroy      (b) aid      (c) nullify      (d) protect

(4) The word..... in the first paragraph, is a synonym of the word ‘disperse’.

- (a) disband                              (b) retreat  
(c) announce                             (d) shock

(5) Was Alfred right in inventing dynamite? Why or why not?

(6) What is the compulsory condition for Nobel Prize winners?

(7) How is the fairness of these awards ensured?

(8) What was the intention behind establishing the Nobel prizes?

(9) What is the requisite condition for Nobel assembly members?

(10) Give a suitable title of the above passage.

Q-2 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows. (8X1=8)

Two-thirds of U.S. adults say the federal government is doing too little to reduce the effects of global climate change. Similar shares say the government is doing too little to protect water (68%) and air quality (67%), while majorities say the same when it comes to protecting animals and their habitats (62%) and protecting open lands in the national parks (55%).

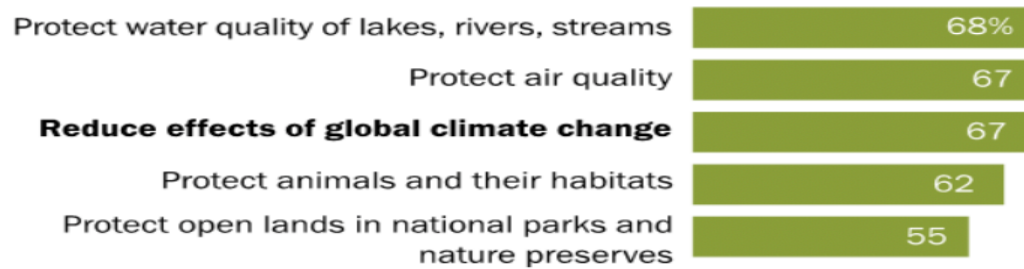
These findings from an October 2019 survey come amid ongoing efforts to roll back regulations designed to protect the environment, including relaxing limits on methane and carbon emissions.

Public concern about climate change has remained steady even as concerns about the spread of infectious diseases have risen. In a survey last month, six-in-ten Americans said global climate change is a major threat to the country, up from 44% in 2009. Respondents who took the survey in the latter part of the month – after the March 13 declaration of a national emergency due to the coronavirus – were about equally concerned about climate change as those interviewed earlier in the month.

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### Majorities of Americans say the federal government is not doing enough to protect the climate, environment

*% of U.S. adults who think the federal government is doing too little to ...*



Note: Respondents who said the federal government is doing about the right amount or doing too much and those did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Oct. 1-13, 2019.

“U.S. Public Views on Climate and Energy”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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#### Questions

1. Which environmental issue is the most neglected one as per the survey?

- a. water quality
- b. air quality
- c. animal habitats
- d. national parks

2. What does this survey reflect?

- a. political opinion
- b. public opinion
- c. environmentalists' opinion
- d. all of these

3. What is the estimate number of Americans who consider climate change to be a major threat?

- a. 5/10
- b. 6/10
- c. 7/10
- d. 8/10

4. Who is being blamed for this neglect?

- a. government
- b. common people
- c. industrialists
- d. all of these

5. Which issue is least important as per the survey?

- a. water quality
- b. air quality
- c. animal habitats
- d. national parks

6. Which issue could not overshadow the concern for climate change?

- a. elections
- b. coronavirus
- c. infectious diseases
- d. none of these

7. Replace the underlined term: “climate change is a major threat to the country”.

- a. ultimatum
- b. attack
- c. signal
- d. catastrophe

8. Which of the following statements is true about the survey?

- a. It projects climate change as least important issue.
- b. It depicts the public opinion on government's attitude towards environment.
- c. It urges the government to improve water quality.
- d. It ignores the maintenance of nature preserves.

Q-3 Read the passage carefully and make notes on the basis of your reading.(5+3=8)

1) It's headache having a headache. Almost all of us have suffered from a headache at some time or the other. For some headache is a constant companion and life can be a painful hell of wasted time.

2) The most important step to cope with headaches is to identify the type of headache one is suffering from. In tension headaches (two hand headache), a feeling of a tight band around the head exists along with pain in the neck and shoulders. It usually follows activities such as long stretches of driving, typing or sitting on the desk. They are usually short-timed, but can last for days or weeks?

3) A headache is usually caused due to spinal misalignment of the head, due to poor posture. Sleeping on the stomach with the head turned to one side and bending over positions for a long time make it worse.

4) In migraine headaches (one handed headaches), the pain is usually on one side of the head and may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, irritability and bright spots of flashes of light. This headache is made worse by activity, especially bending. The throbbing pain in the head gets worse by noise and light. Certain triggers for migraines may be chocolate, caffeine, smoking or MSU in certain food items. The pain may last from eight to 24 hours and there may be a hangover for two-three days. Migraines are often preceded by an aura—changes in sight and sensation. There is usually a family history of migraine.

5) In a headache the pain originates not from the brain but from irritated nerves of muscles, blood vessels and bones. These send pain signals to the brain which then judges the degree of distress and relays it at appropriate sites. The pain may sometimes be referred to sites other than the problem areas. This is known as referred pain and occurs due to sensation overload. Thus, though most headaches start at the base of the skull the referred pain is felt typically behind the eyes.

6) Factors causing headaches are not fully understood but it is known that a shift in the level of body hormones and chemicals, certain food and drinks and environmental stress can trigger them.

If headaches trouble you often, visit the doctor, who will take a full health history relating to diet, lifestyle stresses, the type of headache, triggering factors and relief measures. You may be asked to keep a "headache diary" which tells you to list the time the headache started, when it ended, emotional, environmental and food and drink factors which may have contributed to it. The type and severity of pain and the medications used which provided most relief, are also to be listed.

7) This helps the doctor in determining the exact cause and type of headache and the type of drugs to use. Apart from this a physical examination is done to rule out any serious underlying cause. The blood pressure is recorded, vision tested and muscle coordination o; the eyes is checked to rule out these as causes. Blood tests may be done to rule out anemia, diabetes and thyroid disease. If any of the above is abnormal or otherwise a CT Scan or MRI may be done to see tissues and structures around the brain. These will rule out causes such as tumors, hemorrhage and infection of the brain, this examination gives a clear picture of the problem to the doctor.

8) Immediate relief can be obtained by certain medications and a few simple self-care techniques. Using ice against the pain site, covering eyes with dark glasses, drinking plenty of fluids and lying down in a dark and quiet room, provide relief in a migraine attack. Pain killers like aspirin, ibuprofen (brufen) and crocin can be taken and provide relief in different proportions. These should be used with caution and under medical supervision, if used for long periods and large quantities as all of them can cause many side effects. An antiemetic like perinorm can help the nausea associated with a migraine.

a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using

headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum 4). Supply an appropriate title to it.

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

### SECTION B-WRITING AND GRAMMAR

**Q-4** The Environment Club of your school has organized a rally demonstrating ways to clean the environment. As President of the club, write a **notice** in not more than 50 words informing the students about the same. You are Mita/Mahendra Juneja.

**OR**

Write a **notice**, asking students to contribute articles, poems, etc., for the school magazine 'Rise and Shine'. Mention the last date of submission of the write-ups, along with an instruction to write neatly. You are the editor of the magazine. (Word limit: 50 words) **(1X3=3)**

**Q-5** You are Tripti/Trilok Lahiri, Secretary, ABL School Literary Association. Design a **poster** in not more than 50 words for your school library on the value of books and good reading habits. You may use slogans. **(1X3=3)**

**OR**

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 center.

**Q-6** Advertisements have become a big business. They are promoted by celebrities drawn from various fields like films, sports, etc., leaving their influence on all people specially the young. Write an **article** in 150-200 words on 'The Impact of Advertisements on the younger generation'. You are Gopal/Gopika. **(5 M)**

**Q-7** The increasing amount of time spent playing indoor games has been a major cause of decreasing the outdoor appearance of children. With this concern, write a **speech** to be delivered in the morning assembly in 150-200 words. You are Parag/Pragati. **(5M)**

**Q-8** Rearrange the words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. **(1X3=3)**

- (a) society / is / discipline / of / foundation / the very
- (b) great importance / one of the / essentials of life / it is / in all spheres / and is of / of life
- (c) it life / become / without / miserable / at home / will

**Q-9** Write the correct form of the words given to complete the following passage. **(4X1=4M)**

Pampore, a small town on the banks of the river Jhelum, near Srinagar, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the main centre of saffron cultivation in India. The (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (good) saffron comes from Spain, which is the world's largest producer. Saffron, the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) spice in the world, is known as 'Kesar' in other parts of India. It (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (add) a golden colour to food and gives it a unique flavour.

### SECTION C-LITERATURE

**Q-10** Read the extracts and answer **any one** of the following. **(1X3=3)**

*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 trilling  
The whole tree trembles and thrills.*

- i. Identify the poetic device used in the first line?
- ii. What is the engine of the machine?
- iii. What happens to the laburnum Top when the bird flies away?

**OR**

*"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."*

- i. What does the poet mean by 'smile through their hair'?
- ii. Who were all three and why did they stand still and smiled??
- iii. Find a word from the extract which means "lasting only for a short time"?

**Q-11** Read the extracts and answer **any one** of them. **(3X1=3)**

She was religious-minded. When my parents were comfortably settled in the city, they sent for us. That was a turning-point in our friendship. Although we shared the same room, my grandmother no longer came to school with me. I used to go to an English school in a motor bus. There were no dogs in the streets and she took to feeding sparrows in the courtyard of our city house. As the years rolled by we saw less of each other. For some time she continued to wake me up and get me ready for school.

- i) Mention the three phases of author's relationship with his grandmother?
- ii) What was the turning point and why it was called so?
- iii) How did author's grandmother spend her days after he grew up?

**OR**

More problems arose when the handpumps were blocked up with debris. The electric pump went out of order. The water level rose dangerously. Back on deck, the narrator found the two spare handpumps also thrown overboard. Then, he thought of another electric pump in the chat room. He connected it to an out-pipe and it worked.

The night was bitterly cold. They sent out distress radio signals asking for help. The little girl's head was swollen and she got black eyes due to her injury. She also had a deep cut on her arm. But she didn't complain because she didn't want to cause worry to her father.

- i) How did the weather change on January 2?
- ii) With whom did the narrator begin his voyage?
- iii) Why did the little girl didn't complained? What does this tell about her?

**Q-12** Read the extracts and answer **any one** of them.

**(4X1=4)**

“Good morning, son of my friends, he said. What is the name of your horse? My Heart, my cousin Mourad said in Armenian. A lovely name, John Byro said, for a lovely horse. I could swear it is the horse that was stolen from me many weeks ago. May I look into his mouth? Of course, Mourad said. The farmer looked into the mouth of the horse. Tooth for tooth, he said. I would swear it is my horse if I didn't know your parents. The fame of your family for honesty is well known to me. Yet the horse is the twin of my horse. A suspicious man would believe his eyes instead of his heart.

- i. ‘May I look into his mouth?’ What is the context of this statement?
- ii. What was special in the mouth of the horse?
- iii. How could Byro not doubt the boys?
- iv. What happened after this incident in the story?

**OR**

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 now that I was right. ‘Well, you knew my mother?’ I asked. ‘Have you come back?’ said the woman. ‘I thought that no one had come back.’.....‘Only me.’

- i) What two reasons did the narrator give to explain that she was mistaken?
- ii) How did the narrator conclude that she was right?
- iii) What was the outcome of the first meeting?
- iv) What impression do you form about Mrs Doring after reading the text?

**Q-13** Answer any **TWO** of the following questions in about 40-50 words.

**(2x3=6)**

- a) The poet talks about a particular cardboard. How is it special to her?
- b) Why Carter's investigation was claimed wrongly done?
- c) “I didn't want to worry you when you were trying to save us all.” Said sue. What has happened to her? Explain briefly.

**Q-14** Answer any **ONE** of the following questions in about 30-40 words.

**(1x3=3)**

- a) How did the narrator test the sincerity of Ranga's feelings about Ratna?
- b) Why do you think the boys return the horse because they were conscience-stricken or because they were afraid?

**Q-15** Answer any **ONE** of the following in 120-150 words:

**(1X6=6)**

- a) “The knowledge about past help us to complete our knowledge about present and future”- Comment.
- b) The children braved the situation more maturely than their years. Elucidate the above statement supporting it with evidences from the text.

**Q-16** Answer any **ONE** of the following 120-150 words:

**(1X6=6)**

- a)“We had been famous for our honesty for something like eleven centuries,” the narrator describes his family in these words. Do you think it is possible to remain honest in modern times? Comment.
- b)Do you think Ranga's marriage is relevant in modern times? Give reason in support of your answer.

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