

Roll No. _____

Please check that this question paper contains **13** questions and **8** printed pages.

CLASS-XI
ENGLISH CORE

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) *This paper consists of four sections– A, B, C, D and E.*
- (ii) *Attempt all questions.*
- (iii) *Do not write anything on the question paper.*
- (iv) *All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper and written in the answer sheet provided to you.*
- (v) *Ensure that questions of each section are answered together.*
- (vi) *Read each question carefully and follow the instructions.*
- (vii) *Strictly adhere to the word limit given with each question. Marks will be deducted for exceeding the word limit.*

Section-A (Reading Skills)

(15 Marks)

1. Read the following passage very carefully : (8)

At the time of independence, about 75 per cent of the country's population was dependant on agriculture. Due to use of outdated technology and the absence of required infrastructure, the productivity in the agricultural sector was very low. India's agriculture vitally depends on the monsoon and in case of shortage of monsoon, the farmers had to face lot of troubles. The stagnation in agriculture during the colonial rule was permanently broken by the 'Green Revolution'. Green revolution resulted in the large increase in production of food grains due to use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, especially for wheat and rice.

Green Revolution is the spectacular advancement in the field of agriculture as a result of intensive and continued efforts of many agricultural scientists. Agricultural revolution occurred primarily due to the miracle of new wonder seeds, high yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds, which raised agricultural yield per acre to incredible heights. These seeds can be used in those places where there are adequate facilities for drainage and water supply. To get the largest possible production, these seeds need to be combined with heavy doses of chemical fertilizers. Compared with other ordinary seeds, these require four to ten times more of fertilizers. So, in context of India, to derive benefit from HYV seeds, farmers need reliable irrigation facilities and financial resources, to purchase fertilizers and

pesticide. Indian economy experiences the success of Green Revolution in two phases. In the first phase (Mid 60s-Mid 70s), the use of HYV seeds was restricted to more affluent states (like Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc.). Further, the use of HYV seeds primarily benefited the wheat growing regions only. In the second phase (Mid 70s-Mid 80s), the HYV technology spread to a larger number of states and benefited more variety of crops.

The spread of Green Revolution technology enabled India to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains. India was no longer at the mercy of America, or any other nation, for the food requirements. The Green Revolution acted as a major breakthrough and virtual transformation of India's agriculture. It resulted in manifold increase in food production. It helped in relieving the country of persistent food shortages that were witnessed in the economy in the pre-revolution period. The use of High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of seeds brought about a sharp rise in the yield of land in respect of food grains. The adoption of this new technology increases the income of farmers. Peasants invested the increased income for the improvement of their farm organizations. In the first phase, benefits of increase in income were enjoyed by farmers of few states (Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh). But, in the second phase, the benefits spread to a larger number of states. Green Revolution helped in creation of employment potential and absorption of excess labour force in the rural areas. It also led to effective use of labour. Agriculture became not only living farming but also commercial farming. Green Revolution resulted in 'Marketable Surplus'. Many industries, producing tractors, chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. were established as a result of Green Revolution. In this way, there was a favorable impact of green revolution on the industrial development. The spread of Green Revolution technology enabled India to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains. Farmers favorably responded to this new strategy of inputs and it aroused new hopes and confidence for future. A change in the mental attitude towards better farming is itself a progress in the right direction.

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best of the given choices. (1×2=2 marks)

- (a) Productivity in agricultural sector was very low during independence because of
- (i) outdated technology
 - (ii) absence of required infrastructure
 - (iii) dependence on monsoon
 - (iv) all of the above

- (b) How are HYV seeds different from other seeds?
- (i) These seeds are not found in India
 - (ii) These seeds can be used everywhere
 - (iii) These seeds require more fertilizers
 - (iv) These seeds require less fertilizers

1.2 Answer the questions (c) to (f) briefly. (1 × 4 = 4 marks)

- (c) What was permanently broken by the Green Revolution?
- (d) What was the main reason behind the success of Agricultural Revolution?
- (e) How was the second phase of the Green Revolution more fruitful than the first phase?
- (f) In what way did the Green Revolution help in relieving the country of the persistent food shortage?

1.3 Find words in the passage which mean the same as the following :

(2 marks)

- (a) necessary/sufficient (Para 2)
- (b) continuous (Para 3)

2. Read the following passage carefully. (7 marks)

The Indian Ocean is a dynamic and sensitive ecosystem that we put at risk each day. As we fish, mine and pollute, we surpass reasonable notions of sustainability. You don't need a Ph.D. in marine science to understand the realities of over-exploitation. Just ask those who eke out a living from oceans; they will tell you that once-abundant species are more difficult to find and our coasts are choked with pollution.

India has two million square kilometers of sea under its jurisdiction in what is called the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Here it has the exclusive rights to economic benefits but also the specific responsibility for marine conservation. While we have made use of the former, we are sadly neglecting the latter.

Once upon a time, India had wealth of marine biodiversity. We know that some of the world's most important and threatened species were found in India's EEZ. A confluence of oceanographic and climatologic forces made India's waters hyper-dynamic. Indian fisheries were among the most productive and complex on the planet.

Unfortunately, we do not know as much as we should and we are uncertain of how up-to-date our knowledge is. Biodiversity sampling in India's waters is well below the levels of many other nations. The precise state of Indian fisheries is little understood beyond misleading aggregate studies. We lack knowledge of important ecosystem—level interactions among species, habitats and human impacts. We have few robust deep-sea ecology studies. Exploration of vulnerable but important undersea mountains has barely begun.

But there is room for hope. We have numerous scientific and academic institutions that can be harnessed to better understand our seas. We have a strong civil society that can be brought to the table alongside government and commercial interests. Our local communities are awake and engaged. With the right political will and collaboration among stakeholders, India could improve marine conservation.

We know enough to act proactively, even while we study more. Publicly available data can help us designate critical areas for protection, conservation and sustainable management. Greenpeace India has published a review of public data along with a series of maps that outline exactly what we know. In the process, we identified several areas of high biodiversity potential that warrant immediate attention: the Gulfs of Kachchh, Khambhat and Mannar; sea grass beds of Palk Bay; waters off the Sundarbans; large fishing grounds such as Angria Bank; unique seamount ecosystems of already protected marine mammals and sea turtles beyond the continental shelf.

India can and should announce a new plan for marine conservation. Unless we move—and move quickly—to implement serious conservation and sustainable management of ocean resources, we may face the collapse of fisheries, the breakdown of important ecosystem services and a frightening nature-state shift.

- A. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes in any suitable format. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Give a title to your notes. (5 marks)
- B. Summarize the passage in about 80 words. (2 marks)

Section-B (Writing)

(20 Marks)

3. 'Bachpan' is an NGO working for the uplift of orphans and destitute. Prepare a poster in about 50 words highlighting the need to create awareness regarding the underprivileged children of society. (5 marks)

OR

You are Anupam/Anubhuti the head boy/head girl of Sunshine School, Ranchi. Put up a notice in about 50 words urging students from classes 9 to 12 to join a literacy drive for the slum dwellers near your school. Invent necessary details.

4. Your school organized a cleanliness drive as a part of 'Environment week' celebration. Students took up the responsibility of keeping clean – the classrooms, corridors, assembly, and playground. Write a report for your school magazine in 100-150 words about the same. You are Smith/Smita. (8 marks)

OR

The invention of mobile phone has brought about a revolution in the lives of people. If used properly it can be a blessing but if misused it can prove to be a curse. Write an article in about 150 words on 'Mobile phones a boon or a bane'. You are Manish/Manisha.

5. You are Arun/Aruna staying at 15/B Model Town 1 Delhi. Draft a job application in about 150 words with a suitable bio-data for the post of a marketing officer advertised by Crofter India ltd. Sec-23, Noida. (7 marks)

OR

While travelling in one of the prestigious trains you were appalled to see the poor state of cleanliness in the coach and the washrooms. Write a letter to the General Manager, Northern Railway, Delhi on this matter. You are Ramesh/Rashmi of 12 Mall Road, Delhi.

Section-C (Grammar)

(10 Marks)

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Find the error and write the correct word in your answer sheet as given below. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied. 4 marks ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8$)

	Error	Correction
The poet relates an incident who changed	a) _____	_____
his life. It was the season where the leaves	b) _____	_____
turned yellow. He reached a place when the road forked	c) _____	_____
into two. For he was a single traveler he could not	d) _____	_____
travel on both. It was a dilemma and he had to	e) _____	_____
choose one of them. He decides to take the road	f) _____	_____
which is grassy and less traveled.	g) _____	_____
This is what had made a different in his life.	h) _____	_____

7. In the passage given below one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and after the omitted word.

4 marks ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8$)

	Before	Word	After
A culture takes its form after it undergone	eg. it	<u>has</u>	undergone
a process of growth a period of time.	a)	_____	_____
This time extend over centuries or over millennia.	b)	_____	_____
As the waves from rivulets or river deposits	c)	_____	_____
the fine and rich alluvium alongside banks	d)	_____	_____
and make the bank-side land fertile, also	e)	_____	_____
the surge wisdom from the family,	f)	_____	_____
religion, philosophy many more sources	g)	_____	_____
deposits layer upon layer make the family	h)	_____	_____
and the social soil rich and fertile for the future.			

8. Complete the dialogue using clauses given below : ($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ marks)

What your cousin likes the most; *that it may be quite expensive;*

What present I should buy; *which she could use and cherish*

Seema: Hello, Smita! Why do you look so worried?

Smita: Well I've to go to my cousin Anita's birthday party and I am unable to decide a).....

Seema: Let me know b).....

Smita: She loves cosmetics, perfumes, ear-rings and gaudy dresses.

Seema: Well you could offer her some items c).....

Smita: But I fear d).....

Seema: Not at all. You can buy one from your pocket money. I saw a French perfume which is quite aromatic and not so expensive.

Section-D (Literature)

(20 Marks)

9. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow in one or two lines only. (4 marks)

*Father and son, we both must live
on the same globe and the same land,
He speaks, I can't understand
Myself, why anger grows from grief.
We each put out an empty hand.
Longing for something to forgive.*

- (a) Identify the poem and its poet
- (b) Explain – 'Empty hands.
- (c) What is the father's 'grief'?
- (d) How does 'anger grow from grief'?

OR

I descend to lave the draughts, atomies, dust layers of the globe

- (a) Identify the poem and the poet.
- (b) Why does 'I' descend?
- (c) What happens when the rain washes the earth?
- (d) The word 'descend' is a contrast to a previous image. What is it?

10. Answer any five of the following questions in about 40 words each : (2×5=10 marks)

- (a) Why didn't the author's grandmother like city education?
- (b) What unique idea did the zoo authorities in Lusaka have? What did they wish to convey?
- (c) "The man's hardly human....." What made Taplow say so?
- (d) How did the doctor help Einstein? Why did he do so?
- (e) How does Mrs. Pearson ridicule her husband George?
- (f) How did Dr. Andrews try to save the child?

11. (a) Kushwant Singh's, 'The Portrait of a Lady' is a beautiful depiction of the relationship between the narrator and his grandmother. However, our modern generation has become very insensitive towards the elderly. Express your views on why youth should have a more sympathetic attitude towards their elders. (50 words) (3 marks)

- (b) 'The Mother's Day' raises an important issue. Write a paragraph in about 60 words why this issue is very relevant in our modern context and what can children do about it.

OR

How does the story, we're not afraid to die' suggest that optimism helps to endure "the direct stress". (60 words) (3 marks)

Section-E (Novel)

(15 Marks)

Answer the following question in 150 words.

(8 marks)

12. How did the ghost prevail upon Virginia to help him? What was the sin he had committed and how could he overcome it?

OR

How did Booker T. Washington's views on education evolve with time?

13. Answer the following question in 130 words.

"The Canterville Ghost is a study in contrast." Bring out the truth of the above statement with reference to the text. (7 marks)

OR

What was Booker T. Washington's contribution in addressing the problems of slavery? How far was he successful in his mission ?