

159K3

International Indian School – Dammam

First Term Exam – 2013 – 2014

SET A

Subject: - English Core

Class: - XI

Max. Marks: - 80

General Instructions

1. This paper is divided in to four sections A, B, C and D. All sections are compulsory.

SECTION A: Reading	15 Marks
SECTION B: Writing	20 Marks
SECTION C: Grammar	10 Marks
SECTION D: Literature	35 Marks



2. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read the instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
3. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions. Marks will be deducted if the limit is crossed.
4. Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer script before attempting it.
5. Do not split sections.

SECTION – A (Reading)

(15 Marks)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1. Much before medical science discovered it, Reader's Digest came out with the prescription - Laughter is the Best Medicine. Newspapers and magazines which regularly run humour columns are, therefore, doing their bit to keep the readers in good health. Reading light articles, whether they be satirical, comical or just humorous, relieves the tension.
2. It is said that if you laugh for ten minutes you will be in a better position to put up with pain for two hours. According to US researchers, laughter is a good antidote to stress that tones up the system. Facial laugh muscles instruct the brain to feel good regardless of how you feel.
3. According to a French doctor, laughter deepens breathing, improves blood circulation, speeds up the process of tissue healing and stabilizes many body functions. In short, it acts as a power drug with no side effects.
4. Researchers state that laughter stimulates production of 'beta-endorphins', natural painkillers in the body and improves digestion. Those who laugh are less prone to digestive disorders and ulcers.

5. Some people in France have made it a career. You can hire a 'Jovialist' who cracks jokes and laughs and promises to make you dissolve your worries in helpless laughter.
6. A word of caution. Although laughing is a good exercise for toning up the facial muscles, laughing at others' expense, particularly at their disabilities, is in bad taste and to be avoided. Secondly, laughing with food in the mouth is dangerous as the foodstuff can get into the windpipe and may choke the respiratory system.
7. Laughter comes best when it is free of encumbrances, whether it is constricting food or the need to humour the boss.

1.1 On the basis of your reading, make notes on the above passage, using headings and subheadings. Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. 5 Marks

1.2 Write the summary of the passage in about 80 words and also suggest a suitable title 2 Marks

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

SECOND VISION

1. From the ramparts of the Red Fort for some years now, our prime ministers have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries.
2. The truth is, if the government really wanted, child labour in hazardous industries could have been eliminated long time ago, and yes, every Indian child should have been in school by 2003. The government has failed to eliminate this dehumanisation of childhood. It also has failed to launch compulsory primary education for all. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world, plus the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.
3. We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. According to the child labour act, 1986, the employment of children below 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment; this makes implementation of these rules difficult.
4. Also, there is no ban on child labour in non-hazardous occupations. The act applies to the organised or factory sector and not to the unorganised or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters, among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because the implementation of the existing laws is lax.
5. There are industries which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. The carpet industry in UP and Kashmir employ children to make hand-knotted carpets. Industries like gem cutting and polishing, pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children.
6. The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labour market. We have 260 million people below poverty line in India; a large number of them are women. Poor, vulnerable parents, especially women-headed families have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labour rights.

7. There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive for learning new skills. But studies have shown that children are made to do the boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hell-holes there is no hope.
8. Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of the vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labour perpetuates its own nightmare.
9. Only compulsory primary education can eliminate child labour. Surely, if 380 million children are given a better life and elementary education, India's human capital would be greatly enhanced. But that needs as President Abdul Kalam says, a "second vision".

2.1 Answer the following questions briefly

- a) Mention two areas where government has failed in respect of children. **2 Marks**
- b) "We have many laws that can ban child labour..... Even then the child labour continues. What makes implementation of laws difficult? **2 Marks**
- c) Why do these industries prefer child labour? **1Mark**
- d) How can India's human capital be vastly enhanced? **1 Mark**

2.2 Find words in the above passage which convey a similar meaning as the following

- a) Causes to continue **1x2= 2 Marks**
- b) Putting into practice

SECTION – B (Writing)

(20 Marks)

3. (a) You are Aman/ Aditi studying in Bharat School, Lucknow. The road leading to your school is very congested and full of potholes. Students and parents are often caught in, traffic jam. The authorities are not doing anything to improve the condition of the road. Write a letter to the Editor of 'The Times of India', drawing the attention of the concerned authorities to this problem. **Word limit –150**

OR

(b) You are Aman/Aditi, Church Road, Kanpur. You are interested in doing a short term course in Public Speaking for your personality development during your summer vacation. Write a letter to the Director, Personal Centre, Chandigarh, enquiring about the duration of such a course and the terms and conditions for admission. **Word limit - 150 7 Marks**

4. (a) The other day the Value Education Club of your school organized a visit to the "Home for the Blind" in your town. There you got the opportunity of knowing the feelings and problems of the blind from a close angle. On your return from the trip you decide to write an article for The Hindustan Times on the problems of the blind and the governments' expected role to solve them. Write the article in not more than 150 words.

OR

(b) Your school has recently shifted the school library to a spacious hall with many facilities and it draws more students thus promoting reading habit among students. You are Aman/ Aditi, the school pupil leader. Write a factual description of the new library in not more than 125 words. **8 Marks**

5. (a) You are Aditi/Aman. Your school has decided to organize a cultural programme to raise funds for the victims of Orissa cyclone. As the cultural secretary, write a notice in 50 words giving details to your schoolmates.

OR

(b) As the President, Environmental Club, Delhi, you want to educate people about the harm done by plastics. Prepare a suitable poster highlighting the issue. **5 Marks**

SECTION – C (Grammar)

(10 Marks)

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Follow the example given and write the correct word in the answer sheet against the correct blank number. **4 Marks**

About the year 1900, a small, dark hair boy name Charles Chaplin was often seen waiting outside the back entrance of London theatres. He looks thin and hungry but his blue eyes was determined. He could sing or dance. His parents were music hall performers but he has been born into the life of the theatre.

- a).....
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)
- g)
- h)

7. Rearrange the following to make meaningful sentences.

2 Marks

- a) kingdom/ books/ as vast/ the/ of/ is/as/the universe
- b) Dearth/ on any/ is no/ topic/ there/of books

8. In the passage given below some words are missing. Use the correct word to complete the passage meaningfully. **4 Marks**

Time is (a) _____ precious than money. Money once (b) _____ can be regained but time once lost (c) _____ lost forever. A lost opportunity may spoil (d) _____ life. An intelligent person

prepares (e) _____ lessons in advance. Those who(f) _____ act in time(g) _____ to repent afterwards. Hence proper use of time (h) _____ essential in life.

SECTION – D (Literature)

(35 Marks)

9. Read the stanza given below very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

4 Marks

*The cardboard shows me how it was,
When the two girl cousins went paddling,
Each one holding one of my mother's hands.
And she the big girl- some twelve years or so.*

1. Name the poem and the poet. **1 Mark**
2. What does the 'cardboard' show? .What occasion does it portray? **2 Marks**
3. Who was the big girl? **1 Mark**

OR

*And who art thou? Said I to the soft falling shower,
Which, strange to tell, gave me an answer, as here translated:
I am the poem of Earth, said the voice of the rain.*

1. Name the poem and the poet **1 Mark**
2. Who does 'I' refer to in the first line? **1 Mark**
3. Name the literary device used here. **1 Mark**
4. What do you understand by the phrase 'strange to tell'? **1 Mark**

10. Answer any five of the following in about thirty words each

2x5 = 10 Marks

1. How did Sue try to enliven the gloomy atmosphere?
2. Why was Tut's body buried along with gilded treasures?
3. What did the head teacher tell Albert?
4. Khushwant Singh's grandmother was not pretty but always beautiful. Explain the meaning of this statement?
5. Why was Ranga's homecoming a great event?
6. How did Aram justify the act of stealing the horse?

11. Answer in about 120 words:-

1x6= 6 Marks

- a) Describe the narrator's second visit to Mrs. Dorling's house?

OR

- b) Describe the three phases of the author's relationship with his grandmother before he left his country to study abroad.

12. Answer in about 150 words:-

7 Marks

Write a brief note on the ghost of Canterville Ghost

13. Answer in about 150 words:-

8 Marks

How did the ghost plan to scare the Otis family when he set out on the 17 August?