

**Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Lucknow Region**

**Half Yearly Examination 2022-23**

**Class – XI**

**English Core (Code-301)**

Time- 3Hrs

M.M- 80

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully
2. There are three sections in this question paper (Reading, Grammar and Creative writing, and Literature)
3. All questions are compulsory in Section A
4. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary
5. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

**Section-A Reading Skill**

26Marks

Q1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. A disease of the brain neurocysticercosis, or formation of a cyst in the delicate organ controlling the central nervous system that was known to affect few people till about five years ago has become common among all ages. Neurologists are concerned with the rapid rise in the incidence of neurocysticercosis, the condition in which tapeworms attack the brain sometimes manifesting as convulsions or severe headaches or even causing permanent damage to vision. But there are more worrying aspects to the disease. Water and green leafy vegetables, specially those grown in fields are fast becoming the most favoured route for tapeworms to enter human bodies

2. Neurologists are now asking people to avoid raw vegetables. Neurocysticercosis is a parasitic infection of the central nervous system. The eggs of the tapeworms make their way from intestine to the bloodstream and ultimately the brain. The worms can wreak havoc inside the brain depending on the site of invasion. Lesion caused by neurocysts can affect sight, damage the spinal chord and even cause psychiatric illness and seizures.

3. Tapeworm infections are passed in the bowel of a person who is infected. The egg travels through the food pipe to the stomach. It has three pairs of hooklets and in the small intestine, it burrows through the wall. From here it enters the bloodstream and gets deposited in three major organs, the brain, eyes and muscles. The disease is said to be most dangerous if not treated timely. Seizures and headaches are the most common symptoms. In the muscles it may causes lumps under the skin . Although rare, cysticerci may float in the eyes and cause disturbed vision.

4. People especially children have become so conscious about their diet that they want to eat more salads. Raw vegetables should definitely be boiled . The infection is found only on outer surface of vegetables so peeling them can be a major prevention.

I. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best of the given choices.

1x10=10marks

(a) Why has neurocysticercosis become a common disease ?

- (i) due to stress
- (ii) due to wrong food habits
- (iii) due to tapeworms attacking the brain
- (iv) due to life style changes

(b) Why do neurologists ask people to avoid raw materials ?

- (i) because tapeworm enters human bodies through vegetables
- (ii) because raw vegetables contain pesticides
- (iii) because most people do not wash vegetables
- (iv) vegetables are difficult to digest

(c) In what way is neurocysticercosis damaging for human beings?

- (i) lesions caused by neurocysticercosis can affect digestion
- (ii) lesions can affect sight, and spinal chord
- (iii) can affect the blood stream and intestines
- (iv) all the above

(d) What are the two common symptoms of this infection?

- (i) disturbed vision and indigestion
- (ii) muscle lumps and pain in joints
- (iii) disturbed vision and headaches
- (iv) seizures and headaches

(e) Find the antonym of the word ‘minor’ :

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (i) little  | (ii) big     |
| (iii) major | (iv) highest |

(f) Find the word in the passage which means ‘abnormal growth’

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (i) cyst          | (ii) organ  |
| (iii) convulsions | (iv) system |

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

- (i) In what way is neurocysticercosis damaging for human beings?
- (ii) What are the two common symptoms of the infections?
- (iii) What two precautions can be taken by people to avoid this infection?
- (iv) Why can peeling be a major prevention?

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

### COAL BAN: DELHI PAYS FOR NEIGHBOURS LAXITY

#### POLLUTING FUEL BEING USED WIDELY IN NCR TOWNS

##### TOXIC CONTRIBUTION

Industries in Ghaziabad and Panipat are predominately coal-powered

Total numbers of air polluting Industries	Percentage of industries using coal
1. Faridabad – 948	17.5 %
2. Sonipat – 390	23 %
3. Bhiwadi – 328	24 %
4. Panipat – 231	56.2 %
5. Alwar – 156	37 %
6. Ghaziabad – 146	86 %
7. Gurgaon – 125	19%

Delhi may have cleaned up its act by banning coal, but it is allowed in the rest of National Capital Region (NCR). Coal-based industries are still considered a major source of pollution in the region, highlights State of India's Environment 2021, a report released by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) on Thursday.

The report states the share of industries using coal especially in Ghaziabad and Panipat, was found to be 86% and 56.2%, respectively, which could be a lead factor behind the high PM2.5 and PM10 levels in the region.

The assessment, carried out in the seven major industrial centres in NCR Ghaziabad, Panipat, Sonipat, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Alwar and Bhiwadi-was carried out in 2020 to identify industrial pollution hotspots and the major air polluting industrial sectors. The study found that coal was the most consumed fuel in all seven districts, with around 1.4 million tonnes of coal being used annually in the industries. The second most consumed fuel was agro-waste.

"We are still way behind in bringing in fuel switch in the whole of Delhi-NCR and coal is still the king of fuels for industries," the report states. It also calculated the chimney-based industrial pollution load of different districts to find the industrial hotspots and their share in industrial air pollution in a district

The findings clearly highlight the industrial areas and sectors that the authorities need to focus on to bring down pollution levels in these major industrial districts," it says.

A 2018 a source study conducted by Automotive Research Association of India, a research and development organisation set up by the Automotive industry with the central government and TERI, a Delhi-based non profit organisation, had shown that the share of industrial pollution in NCR was much higher compared to Delhi. The share of industrial sector in terms of PM10 was 2% in Delhi, while it was 28% in the rest of the NCR. The PM25 count for the same category was 3% and 24%, respectively.

Citing CPCB data, the current report states that out of 88 major industrial clusters in the country, 35 showed an overall "environmental degradation", 33 worsening air quality, 45 an increase in water pollution, and at 17, land pollution has become worse.

"Better usage of Continuous Emission Monitoring System, data for deterrence engagement of concessionaires for the management of industrial waste, identification of illegal industries, introducing concept of common boilers (wherever possible) and developing strategy to curb fugitive emissions from industries are some of the steps that the government can take," it points out "But the game-changing move would be bringing in fuel change in all air polluting industries in Delhi-NCR"

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the following questions:

**1x8=8marks**

(i) Why has Delhi banned coal burning in its industries?

- (a) to contain pollution (b) to ensure healthy environment  
 (c) to modernise them (d) none of the above
- (ii) Coal based industries are really  
 (a) health hazards. (b) dangerous to the people  
 (c) pollution generating (d) (a) and (c)
- (iii) The highest percentage of industries using coal is of  
 (a) Panipat (b) Ghaziabad  
 (c) Alwar (d) all of the above
- (iv) Most of the pollution in Delhi is caused by coal-based industries situated in:  
 (a) Delhi (b) Rajasthan  
 (c) Haryana (d) UP
- (v) The maximum numbers of such industries in Haryana that cause pollution in number are  
 (a) 387 (b) 746  
 (c) 515 (d) none of the above
- (vi) The 2 districts of Haryana have the maximum number of industries, that is, 1338. These are  
 (a) Faridabad and Sonipat (b) Faridabad and Panipat  
 (c) Gurgaon and Faridabad (d) Gurgaon and Sonipat
- (vii) The industrial pollution hotspots are situated in  
 (a) Delhi (b) Haryana  
 (c) NCR (d) Haryana and UP
- (viii) The word 'deterrence' means  
 (a) check (b) control  
 (c) discouraging act (d) hesitation

Q3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. The form of government in which political power rests with the people is known as democracy, Abraham Lincoln, a former President of the United States, gave a brief and clear definition of this form of government. According to him. "Democracy is the of the people, by the people and for the people" According to Prof. Puntambekar, Democracy is that government in which power of the state is exercised by the elected representatives of the people and they enjoy support of the majority. Similarly, on the basis of definitions given by Dicey and many other scholars it can be easily said that democracy as a form of government is a system in which people govern themselves either directly, or indirectly through their representatives, in the interest of the entire country. The government is not an end in itself but it is a means for the social good.

2. Many political scientists use the term 'democracy' not only as a form of government, but also as a kind of state. Democracy, as a kind of state implies such a state in which the supreme political power rests with the people. This power is used by the people while determining their Form of government and while electing their representatives Thus, people are ultimate decision makers in all political matters. In this respect democracy is considered to be a type of state. In other words, a democratic state allows people to freely set

up their political institutions. If they do not function properly and effectively, they can be modified or replaced by the people.

3. There are scholars who would not like to limit democracy only to the form of government, kind of state and political aspects of the individual. They consider it to be a form of society which is based on social equality, liberty of the individual and fraternity, thus extending the scope of democracy to various aspects of the life of the individual.

4. Real democracy is not possible in a country so long as the people do not accept democracy as a faith and as a way of life. A successful democracy ensures democratic conduct and behaviour by individuals. As a matter of fact, democracy is a philosophy for all round development of the personality of the man. Democracy as a way of life promotes social attitudes based on cooperation, understanding and respect for the fellow human beings.

5. The above discussion shows that democracy has become the most important guide of mankind today. Democracy is not only the aim of political way of life but also of economic and social life. The man has always been debating the utility of various forms of government. Which form of government is best has been the subject of discussion among scholars and researchers for a long time. At times monarchy and aristocracy were also considered good governments. But, in the contemporary thinking no other government is considered as good as democracy, Democracy believes in liberty and equality as the objectives of civilised life.

(a) Make note on the contents of the passage using abbreviations and symbols. Supply a suitable title. (5marks)

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in fifty words (3marks)

### **Section B : Grammar and Creative Writing Skills**

(23marks)

#### **Grammar**

(7marks)

Q4. Attempt any seven from the following questions

I. Fill in the blanks correct form of the verbs given in brackets:

(i) Her father \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the temple every day.

(ii) It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) since morning

(iii) He \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) me ten rupees.

(iv) I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) even if it rains.

II. Look at the words and phrases given below in jumbled form. Reorder them to form meaningful sentences.

(a) from the body/ fasting also/ removes poisons

(b) every four hours/ the fast/ take liquid / during

(c) the fast / grapes/ is recommended/ and oranges/ during/ juice of lemons

(d) may also/ vegetable soup/ your doctor/ recommend

**Creative writing skills**

(16marks)

Q5. You are the General Manager of Brakes and Brakes (India) Limited, New Delhi. You want to appoint two sales representatives for your company. Give an advertisement in 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a local daily.

(3

marks)

**OR**

You propose to sell your flat as you are going abroad. Draft an advertisement in 50 words for it to be published in 'The Times of India', New Delhi, under classified columns.

Q6. Water is precious and each one of us must stop wastage. Prepare a poster in not more than 50 words urging people to employ various methods of rain water harvesting in their colonies.

(3marks)

**OR**

Prepare a poster on kindness to animals to be displayed in the city at public places appealing to people to show kindness to animals.

Q7. You are Rohit/Rashmi advised by the doctor to take regular exercises. You decide to go to a health club. After a few months you feel fit and find yourself trim. Write a speech to be delivered to your friends and colleagues on "the importance of exercises and remaining physically fit". Write the speech in your answer sheet in not more than 120-150 words.

(5marks)

**OR**

Is today's education enough to ensure a child's future success? Are the subjects being taught in schools and colleges relevant to what a child has to face in life and for his/her career? Write a speech as Manvi/Manav Mehra addressing the above-mentioned questions in not more than 150-200 words.

Q8. You are Ankit/Ankita. Your house Incharge has asked you to speak in the inter house debate competition. You have to speak either in favour of or against the motion. "The policy of no detention till class VIII is not in the interest of students". Write a debate in 120-150 words.

(5 marks)

**OR**

Some people feel that electronic Media (T.V News) will bring about end of the print media (newspapers) what are your views on the issue. Write a debate in 120-150 words either for or against this issue.

**Section C: Literature**

(31 marks)

Q9. Read the following extracts and answer questions that follow:

(3 marks)

Then with eerie delicate whistle-chirrup whisperings  
away, towards the infinite

She launches

And the laburnum subsides to empty.

1. "The whistle-chirrup whisperings" of the birds are :

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) frequent and loud | (b) sweet                |
| (c) melodious         | (d) strange and delicate |

2. 'She' in the second line stands for:

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) the poet      | (b) a girl   |
| (c) the goldfinch | (d) the wind |

3. After the bird flies away , the laburnum trees becomes :

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) dried up               | (b) calm                   |
| (c) empty and silent again | (d) a centre of excitement |

**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,

Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea,

1. The 'I' in the first line stands for

- (a) the rain (b) the poet (c) the reader (d) The Earth.

2. Who is the Poem of The Earth?

- (a) the rain (b) the land (c) the sea (d) the wind.

3. The word 'impalpable' in the fourth line means:

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (a) strong               | (b) weak       |
| (c) untouched and unseen | (d) bottomless |

Q10. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: (3marks)

When I went up to University, I was given a room of my own. The common link of friendship was snapped. My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation. She rarely left her spinning-wheel to talk to anyone. From sunrise to sunset she sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers. Only in the afternoon she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows, While she sat in the verandah breaking the bread into little bit hundreds of little birds collected round her creating a veritable bedlam of chirrupings Some came and perched on her legs, others on her shoulders. Some even sat on her head. She smiled but never shooed them away. It used to be the happiest half-hour of the day for her.

Questions

- (a) When did the great change come in the grandmother's routine?
- (b) How did the grandmother spend her time in the city?
- (c) What was the happiest half-hour of the day for the grandmother?

**OR**

At dawn on January 2, the waves were gigantic. We were sailing with only a small storm jib and were still making eight knots. As the ship rose to the top of each wave we could see endless enormous seas rolling

towards us, and the screaming of the wind and spray was painful to the ears. To slow the boat down, we dropped the storm jib and lashed a heavy mooring rope in a loop across the stern. Then we double-lashed everything. went through our life-raft drill, attached lifelines, donned oilskins and life jackets and waited.

a) Name the chapter from which the above extract has been taken. Who is the author ?

b) How did the waves look?

c) What precaution did the narrator and others take for personal safety?

**Q11.** Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

4 marks

Early every morning for two weeks my cousin Mourad and I took the horse out of the barn of the deserted vineyard where we were hiding it and rode it, and every morning the horse, when it was my turn to ride alone, leaped over grape vines and small trees and threw me and ran away. Nevertheless, I hoped in time to learn to ride the way my cousin Mourad rode.

**A.**

(i) Where was the horse kept?

(ii) What made the horse jump down the narrator when he was riding it?

**B.**

(i) For how much time do the narrator and Mourad intend to keep the horse the way they keep it at present?

(a) five months

(b) six months

(c) two months

(d) none of the above

(ii) 'The dogs around John Byro's vineyard don't bark when the narrator and Mourad take the horse near it'. What does it suggest ?

(a) It suggests that the horse is really of John Byro

(b) It shows that animals in their own language prove the fact that the horse is essentially of John Byro

(c) It shows their sense of belonging

(d) none of the above

**OR**

I had remembered it. But I had waited a long time to go there . Initially after the Liberation I was absolutely not interested in all that stored stuff, and naturally I was also rather afraid of it. Afraid of being confronted with things that had belonged to a connection that no longer existed; which were hidden away in cupboards and boxes and waiting in vain until they were put back in their place again; which had endured all those years because they were 'things'.

**A.**

(i) What is 'it' here in 'I had remembered it'?

(ii) What value does the narrator attach to the 'things' mentioned here?

**B.**

(i) The 'things' that had been taken by Mrs Dorling have now lost their value because \_\_\_\_\_

(a) they are useless for the narrator

(b) they are stolen

(c) they have no relationship with their place



(d) the narrator looks at them worthless

(ii) What had happened to the things 'stolen' slowly by Mrs Dorling ?

(a) They were sold by her

(b) They were hidden under the carpet

(c) They were stacked in almirahs and boxes

(d) They were not used now

Q12. Give a pen-picture of Khushwant Singh's grandfather as he appeared in the portrait. 3 marks

**OR**

Describe the narrator boat wave walker in the chapter We are not afraid to die if we can all be together.

Q13. What is the meaning of the line "Both wry with the laboured ease of loss in the poem A Photograph?"  
3 marks

**OR**

What happens when the rain descends in the form of showers?

Q14. Describe the Garoghlanian family. Why and what were the members of the family proud of?  
3 marks

**OR**

Describe the first meeting of the narrator with Mrs. Dorling at 46 Marcone Street.

Q15. Describe the unique relationship of the grandmother with sparrows. How did sparrows mourn her death ?  
6 marks

**OR**

Who was King Tut? Describe him and his family particularly his father and grandfather?

Q16. Compare and contrast the two cousins Aram and Mourad .  
6 marks

**OR**

Justify the title of the story the Address. Why did the narrator decide to forget the address?