



# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN RANCHI REGION

SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2018 - 19

8/3/19

CLASS - XI

MARKS : 80

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

TIME : 3 HOURS

## General Instructions:

- (i) All the questions are compulsory.
- (ii) All the questions have marks indicated against them.
- (iii) The paper is divided into three section: A, B & C
- (iv) The question paper consists of 11 pages.

## SECTION A

### READING 20 MARKS

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:  
1. We are often insensitive to the poetry of living life wisely. We are caught in the prose of what we want rather than what is truly wise. It is said, "God has given us two ears and one mouth, to listen more and talk less." Have we learnt the art of wise listening? We go to listen to lectures. Why? Have you asked this question to yourself? We collect more words, more concepts and they become our memory bank.



- P 1/2
2. Next time you listen to some other lecture, your memory bank becomes a kind of obstacle without your knowing it, for you have invested in what you know. Hence our knowledge of the past becomes our block. Is it not? Are you reading this article more to confirm what you know or are you searching for something new? Listening or reading to find out something is very different from confirming what you know already. If you are listening more to confirm rather than to find out, then your listening is of little significance. Is it not? How can one's listening be anchored in "finding out" rather than as confirmation of what one knows?"
  3. Try this out next time. When you listen to a lecture, be sensitive to the beginning and ending of any concept that is spoken and get the whole picture. See the 'newness' of what the speaker is saying; see what is it that you can practice from what the speaker is saying, can you be alert to what is 'open' to what the speaker is saying and not allow your knowledge to interfere in your understanding? Try this out and then you will learn how to find out.
  4. To find out something, one has to be open and willing to question. A Chinese proverb tells us: "He who asks a question is a fool for five minutes; he who doesn't ask a question remains a fool forever." We usually ask other people questions, but there are more significantly the questions we must ask ourselves in order to live fuller lives. We do not always give questions the time and attention they deserve, often seeing them as being simply a necessary, sometimes annoying rung up to the 'more important' thing- an answer. Staying with the question for a while can be an almost completely unknown skill. Turning it around in our minds can help stop us from jumping to that quick answer- something we've been trained



to obediently do since we were very young- which often gives us just a part answer at the surface. There are other answers and new thoughts, someplace below that could be more precious. Another reason is that we've also been trained to think that there is only 'one right answer' to everything. For some things this might be true. For many, just isn't so.

5. If you have observed a river, how it flows, you will notice sometimes on the backwaters of the river, there are small ponds. Water stagnates in a pond, there are no fish. But the river water is fresh, vibrant and flowing. If you become like a pond, you become stagnant to what you know, to your position, to your opinion, to your dogmas and so will end up missing the quality of freshness of the flowing river.
6. When it is caught in our opinion, in our dogmas, in our likes and dislikes, we miss the fineness and openness of listening. When you are listening, learn to be open and flowing, give space to the speaker; give space to your doubts, giving inner space, in being open. And from that openness when one listens, there is a different quality of understanding.
7. Next time your parents are talking to you, don't be caught in your variance, give space to your preferences and give space to what they are saying. Next time someone scolds you, just be open, don't get lost in what you want, give space for the other person to say and from that openness listen to the other person's scolding. You will understand better and not be rancorous. Once you are bitter, you get isolated and quarantined, and in that isolation, you can't connect to the other person. Isolation creates conflict and when in conflict, you get filled with 'frustration and your inner cup is filled with restless. Learn to empty your inner cup.'

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct option: (1x6=6)



1. Our listening loses its significance when:
  - (a) we read more to confirm
  - (b) we make no effort to find out while listening
  - (c) we rely more on our memory bank
  - (d) we are in conflict
  
2. The theme of the passage is:
  - (a) It is very important to connect with people through listening
  - (b) It is important to increase our vocabulary and our memory bank by listening attentively.
  - (c) While listening and reading it is important to listen to understand and accept what is new.
  - (d) It is imperative to resolve conflicts
  
3. Our memory bank is
  - a. Words and concepts learnt earlier
  - b. Our knowledge of the past
  - c. A kind of obstacle
  - d. All the above
  
4. The 'inner cup' in the last paragraph refers to:
  - (a) the hollow inner part of a cup that holds a liquid
  - (b) the heart that holds feelings.
  - (c) conscience



(e) Guilt

5. Choose the antonym of valueless from the given options( para 4)

a. necessary

b. precious

c. important

d. significant

6. Find a word which means the same as 'the situation of being kept away from others to prevent a disease from spreading' ( para7)

a. quarantined

b. isolation

c. frustration

d. restless

1.2. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the questions given below: (1x4=4)

(a) What do you understand by 'real listening'?

(b) Why is it important to listen with openness?

(c) Why do you need to give space to yourself when your parents are talking to you?

(d) Why do you need to give time to the questions?

1.3 Pick out the words from the passage which mean the same as the following: (1x2=2)



(a) disagreement (para 7)

(b) tenets (para 5)

2. Read the passage carefully to answer the questions given below:

Kiwis originated in China and are also called Chinese gooseberry. The fruit was introduced to New Zealand in 1906 and here it was rechristened after its national bird. A late comer in the international market, kiwi cultivation was largely confined to China, Italy, Spain, France, New Zealand and California (US) until recently. In India, it was introduced only a few years ago and still belongs to the exotic fruit category. Despite this, the fruit's popularity has grown and local varieties have been grown successfully.

The fruit is both aesthetically appealing and tasty but its health benefits are often not known. While most foods boast of one or two nutrients, kiwi offers an unusual combination of health promoting substances. For example, it is extremely rich in vitamin C; kiwis contain almost 80 milligrams in 100 grams (two kiwis), double of an equivalent weight of an orange. Simply said, a single kiwi per day can help meet an adult's daily requirement for vitamin C. Kiwis also offer several other cardio protective nutrients including folic acid, potassium, vitamin E and carotenoids.

Kiwis are also rich in pectin, a type of soluble fibre which helps in cholesterol reduction. Kiwi has a significant amount of polyphenols, chlorophyll and glutathione. With only 90 calories, this makes it an immensely nutrient dense food. Thus it has the name, Super food.

Kiwi consumption can help boost body's anti oxidants as they are a powerhouse of nutrients and substances that help to neutralize free radicals. Free radicals damage healthy cells of our body, leading to



inflammation and finally resulting in variety of chronic diseases such as cardio vascular diseases, diabetes, cancer and more.

Kiwis can also promote heart health by lowering triglyceride levels, reducing platelet aggregation, thereby limiting the tendency of blood to form clots. Combination of vitamin C and vitamin E along with polyphenols, magnesium, potassium, folic acid, B-vitamins and copper together act to protect cardiovascular system.

In a study done in 2004 in Oslo, Norway, the people who ate two or three kiwis per day for 28 days reduced their potential for clot formation by 18 per cent as compared to those who ate no kiwis.

Kiwi eaters also enjoyed a triglyceride drop of 15 per cent in comparison to controls. Kiwis are a unique non-leafy green source of carotenoid. This group of nutrients has been associated with a decreased risk for cataracts, muscular degeneration and the development of atherosclerotic plaques. A recent study showed enhanced iron absorption in women with kiwi intake of four weeks as compared to other fruits. Although low in iron, kiwis have been found to increase iron absorption significantly as compared to other fruits. This could be of great significance in the Indian context where 60 to 70 per cent of our women are anaemic.

Being rich in fibre, kiwis are known to have laxative effect. Kiwis have a low glycemic index which makes them especially useful for weight watchers and diabetics.

Available in most super markets all year round, there are two popular varieties internationally- the green and the gold. The gold kiwi having a bronze coloured finish is slightly sweeter and higher in its Vitamin C and E



and carotenoid content. This variety, however, is not easily available in India.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes using headings and sub-headings. Also use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title. 5
- (b) Write the summary of the passage in about 80 words. 3

**SECTION B:**

**WRITING & GRAMMAR 30 MARKS**

3. You are the General Manager of a leading industrial concern. You need a Chartered Accountant for your office. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in 'The Times of India', New Delhi, under the classified columns. 4

**Or**

Your school is holding a summer camp for training students in Hockey and Basketball. Write a notice for the school notice-board of Anand Prakash Vidyalaya, Allahabad. You are the Sports Secretary of the school.

4. You are Smita / Apurv. You saw an advertisement about a course in web designing, conducted by 'Computer World' 22, Gandhi Nagar, Pune-20. You wish to join the course. Write a letter to the advertiser inquiring about all the details you require. 6

**Or**

You are Satish / Shruti, staying at R.K. Puram Secunderabad. Your locality being away from the main city, the poor bus service adversely affects the life of residents. Write a letter to the editor, The Hindu, highlighting the



problems being faced and also giving a few suggestions.

5. Write an article in 200 words on 'A Television Programme You Enjoyed Most'. 10

Or

You are Aryan / Aradhya. Many organizations have come forward with the idea of 'Education for all'. In spite of their best efforts, it is still a dream. Prepare a speech to be delivered in the morning assembly giving suggestions to make it reality as education is the only way to progress.

6. Do as directed: 4
- (a) We shall not forget your good deeds. (Change voice)
  - (b) Nobody recognized his honesty. (change into interrogative)
  - (c) It was a beautiful sight. (change into exclamatory)
  - (d) Sangeeta is too cunning to be trusted. (remove the adverb 'too')
7. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the indicated lines. Find the error and write correct word for it. 4

I shall never forgot one of my childhood experiences (a) \_\_\_\_\_

One day, I was trying to climb a tree when my foot slips (b) \_\_\_\_\_

and I fell and fainted. My friends saw that me was not (c) \_\_\_\_\_

breathing and thought that I was died. (d) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Arrange the following jumbled words into meaningful sentences: 2

(a) Prime Minister/ a visit/our/ month/ the/ paid/ town/ to/ last

(b) why/ unhappy/ is/ he/ I don't/ so/ these/ know/ days



SECTION C

LITERATURE (30 MARKS)

9. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: 3

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.

- (i) What does the word 'cardboard' denote here?
- (ii) Who were the two girls?
- (iii) Who has been said to be the big girl?

OR

Yet have I killed  
The seed I spent or sown it were  
The land is his and none of mine?  
We speak like strangers, there is no sign  
Of understanding in the air.

- i) Who does "I" refer to here?
  - ii) Why do they speak like strangers?
  - iii) Name the poem and the poet.
10. Answer any three of the following questions: 3x3=



- (a) Why did the author and the members of his family feel sorry for the birds?
- (b) Discuss how the narrator and his family faced the disasters of the storm?
- (c) What did Amenhotep IV do when he became Pharaoh?
- (d) What were Ranga's views about marriage?

11. The author's grand mother was beautiful not pretty. Discuss in the light of the story "The Portrait of a Lady"

6

Or .

What was the author's experience at Hor and how was it different from earlier accounts of the place.

12. Why did Morad steal the horse? How did the narrator justify the act of his cousin?

6

Or

Who was Shahid? Give a few instances of Shahid's liveliness, gregariousness and sharpness in repartee.

13. Why do you think Prof. Gaitonde decided never to preside over meetings again?

6

Or

Explain the concept of Shanshui.



