



INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FINAL EXAMINATION 2018-19
ENGLISH (Core)

No. of printed pages: 5

Class: XI

Date: 19 -02-2019

Marks: 80

Duration: 3 hours

Instructions:

- *This paper consists of three sections: Section A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.*
- *Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*
- *Read these instructions carefully and follow them faithfully.*
- *Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

SECTION A: READING

20 Marks

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

12 Marks

1. As you approach your career goals, you feel the need of having skill in making presentations. These presentations open the door to a brighter, bigger and more prestigious career. This works in two ways: they open the closed avenues and also bigger ones for those who are already in the queue. These will lead them up the pole of success, promotion and prosperity.

2. These attempts should not be taken carelessly or casually because they put you on the path of realization of your ambition.

3. As in many other spheres, marketing yourself for a job in a career stream too needs your meticulous attention and preparation. This also shows your inner urges; how you look at your job, your long term career perspectives and the ultimate result from it.

4. Failing to prepare is preparing to fail! This should be your guideline. There is no reason to fear making a presentation if one is aptly prepared for it. Plodding is not enough to create an impression and get a concept approved. You have to be able to inform and convince others to get their approval. This is where your presentation skills come into play. Absence of these skills mars your chances.

5. Genuine preparation is the first step. This begins with mental readiness and storing the mind with sufficient relevant matter. An empty mind cannot deliver the goods. Fill the mind with ideas, concepts, facts and figures. You will have a lot of material for presentation.

6. Add to your information base. When your research base is extensive, you can select the best for the presentation. Conduct research through books, magazines, newspapers and publications, interviews, informal chats and letters exchanged with experts in the field.

7. The presentation will be most appreciated when you are able to give the audience something new, more than what it already knows. Add some new slants.

8. Find a presentation with an action point to make it more persuasive. If you know who is going to form the majority of your audience you can tailor to make your presentation to suit it. Make every effort to hit the bull's eye.

9. Begin by stating the purpose and providing a preview of what will be created. The preview should be a quick summary of the outline of what is going to follow. Arouse curiosity and anticipation.

10. Go through the outline point by point. Be sure to cover every topic promised in the preview. In the end sum up your points briefly, but effectively. Think of some punch lines. Arrange your material

in a logical sequence. Put down one idea or one piece of information and carefully link it to the next. One technique you can employ is the use of semantic bridges. For example, “Amazingly, Interestingly” can be put before the sentence runs its own course. The duration is dependent on the nature of the topic, its importance, relevance to a particular situation and audience. The main aim is to express as well as to impress.

I. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best of the given choices: **4**

- (a) When do you feel the need of making presentations?
(i) When you start your working life
(ii) When you wish to apply for a new job
(iii) When you are at the senior most level
(iv) When you wish to improve your current senior position
- (b) Why should presentations be taken carefully and not casually?
(i) because a presentation is made before many people
(ii) because a presentation leads you to realize your ambition
(iii) because you cannot afford to make mistakes
(iv) because a presentation requires skills and concentration
- (c) What are the two most important skills in making an effective presentation?
(i) preparation and research
(ii) informal chats and finding relevant matter
(iii) mental readiness and clear concepts
(iv) ideas and facts and figures
- (d) How should a presentation be ended?
(i) with a punch line
(ii) with a summing up
(iii) with a semantic bridge
(iv) both (i) and (ii)

II. Answer the following questions briefly: **6**

- a) How is a presentation helpful in achieving career goals?
b) How can one ensure that their presentation is effective and appreciated by all?
c) What is the main aim of a presentation?
d) What does failing to prepare mean?
e) How to begin with genuine preparation?
f) How to decide on the time period for the presentation?

III. Find words in the passage which convey similar meaning as the following: **2**

- a) viewpoint (para3)
b) far-reaching (para 6)

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: **8**

To date happiness has defied definition. Most people tend to equate happiness with fun, good living, plenty of money. If happiness were synonymous with all this, rich people with all their luxuries and countless parties would be perpetually happy. But in actual fact, they are, frequently, acutely unhappy, despite their riches and ability to indulge in fun activities at will. Fun is what we experience during an act; happiness is that intangible something we experience after an act. We may

have fun watching a movie, going shopping, meeting friends — these are all fun activities that afford us fleeting moments of relaxation and enjoyment. Happiness, on the other hand, is a much stronger, deeper and more abiding emotion.

If we perceive happiness as the ultimate goal, we must also devise a way to reach that goal. The way to happiness, is not a smooth, broad highway along which we can cruise at a comfortable speed. It is a path through rocky and rugged terrain and the going can become very tough at times.

At these times we have to roll up our sleeves and with pitchfork and shovel make our way onwards. This pursuit of happiness lasts a lifetime. Great happiness is earned only by great effort and effort not in spurts but diligent, constant effort.

In this connection we are confronted with another fallacy, that fun and glee sure mean happiness and thus pain, its corollary, must be synonymous with unhappiness. But in fact the truth is quite different. Things that bring us happiness, more often than not, involve some amount of pain. It is because of misconception that people avoid the very endeavor that is the source of true happiness. Difficult 'endeavors' — such as the raising of children, establishing deeper relationships with loved ones, trying to do something worthwhile in life — hold the promise of a world of happiness.

Happiness is not a permanent vacation. Another prevalent belief is that if one were rich enough not to have to work one would be blissfully happy. But a job is more than just a pay cheque. Almost all religions teach us that work is worship. Work holds the key to happiness as doing something which increases confidence and self-worth. It brings on a feeling of satisfaction, of doing something, of contributing. Job satisfaction comes less from how much one earns than from the challenge of the job. Of course the pay-cheques count. It would be unrealistic to suggest that one could be happy without a basic shelter, roaming the streets on an empty stomach.

A secret ingredient of happiness is contentment. Contentment here does not mean apathy or lack of ambition, just as commitment does not mean curtailment of freedom. Commitment teaches us to give so that we may receive and contentment helps us to cherish the gifts we have received. These things are worth a try even if they don't promise access to the pinnacle of success. Success, after all, has been described as getting what one wants, whereas happiness likes what one gets.

- I. On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum 4). **5**
- II. Make a summary of the above passage in not more than 80 words using the notes made and suggest a suitable title also. **3**

SECTION B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS & GRAMMAR

30 Marks

3 The Health Club of 'DAV Public School' is launching a 'Eat Fresh Fruit and Reduce Junk Food' drive in and around the school. You are Vinay / Vineeta, Secretary of the Health Club. Draft a poster for display in and around the school premises. **4**

OR

You are Harsh Mohan, the sports secretary of your school. Write a notice for your school Notice Board about the Annual Sports Day to be held in your school, in not more than 50 words.

4. You are Ira / Inder, Sports in-charge of 'Super Excel Senior School'. Write a letter registering your complaint about a mix-up in the order of tennis and badminton rackets, to the Sales Manager, Sports India Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana. Request them to rectify the problem, in about 120- 150 words **6**

OR

The alarming sex-ratio in some of the states of the country has raised concern about the growing scourge of female feticide. Challenges posed by the killing of the unborn girl child need to be addressed by insisting on a 'zero tolerance approach'. Write a letter to the editor of a local daily highlighting the problem and provide a few remedial suggestions, in about 120-150 words. You are Amitabh / Anuradha.

5. You are Sarit / Seema, a volunteer of the Health Club of your school. Based on the inputs given below prepare a speech for the slum dwellers of your neighborhood, in about 150-200 words. **10**
'Prevention is Better Than Cure'

- Mosquito borne diseases
- Spread and consequences
- Preventive measures
- Supportive Therapy
- Sustained effective eradication and control programme

OR

You have witnessed a clash between a group of college students and State Transport bus crew, which finally ended up in stoning of the buses and the bus crew calling for a flash strike. You are Santosh / Seema, a reporter for 'The Hindustan Times'. Write a report in about 150-200 words about the incidents.

6. Put the correct form of the verbs given in the bracket and rewrite the following: **4**
India a) _____ (have) many calendars which Indians b) _____ (use) since very early times. More than thirty c) _____ (be) still in use. One difficulty about having so many calendars is that the same date d) _____ (fall) of different days according to each.

7. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line against which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number as given in the example. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied. **3**

	Incorrect	Correct
Nothing, they say, was more constant than change.	e.g. was	is
Science, being a dynamic subject, was regularly witness	(a) _____	
to changes, as old theories periodically gets discarded	(b) _____	
and new ideas regularly pop up. We are living at very	(c) _____	
interesting times. A scientific temper, having lain	(d) _____	
quiescent for some years, is get charged with a slew of	(e) _____	
new discoveries tumbling in of laboratories around the globe.	(f) _____	

8. Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences: **3**
a) the/ is /world/ wrestling/oldest sports/ in the/one/of
b) of/Europe/ of ancient/ people/caves/ wrestling/ have been/ drawings/ in/ found/the
c) television/ amateur/ wrestling/ very different/ the/ from/ is/ professional wrestling/ on / seen/

SECTION C: LITERATURE

30 Marks

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

then flirts out to a branch-end

Showing her barred face identity mask.

Then with eerie delicate whistle-chirrup whisperings

She launches away, towards the infinite

And the laburnum subsides to empty.

- a) Why does the bird flirt out to a branch end showing her barred face identity mask?

- b) Where does the bird fly to?
- c) What happens to the laburnum with the mother's departure?

OR

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

- a) What does the word 'seed' signify?
- b) What 'land' does the speaker speak of?
- c) Why do they speak like strangers?

10. Answer any three of the following in 30-40 words each: 9

- a) The three stanzas of the poem 'A Photograph' depict three different phases. What are they? Elucidate.
- b) "You neither travelled to the past nor the future. You were in the present experiencing a different world." Discuss with reference to the lesson 'The Adventure'.
- c) Who was Norbu? How did Narrator feel on meeting him? (Silk Road)
- d) Mourad had a way and some sort of understanding with creatures. Who were they and what sort of understanding did he have?

11. Answer any one of the following in about 120-150 words: 6

Albert Einstein found himself miserable both in the German School and his quarters at Munich. What were the reasons for his misery and how did he attempt to get out of the situation?

OR

Discuss 'The Tale of the Melon City' as humorous as well as ironical poem with the help of examples from the poem.

12. Answer any one of the following in about 120-150 words: 6

Why does the author aver that the growth of world population is one of the strongest factors distorting the future of human society? Elaborate taking ideas from the lesson, 'The Ailing Planet'.

OR

Mrs. Fitzgeralds's effort does not go in vain, as the family changes for the better. Justify with reference to the play, 'Mother's Day'.

13. Answer any one of the following in about 120-150 words: 6

What idea do you form of Taplow after reading the play 'The Browning Version'?

OR

'His reason told him that all these marriages were dismal failures.' What are 'his reason' that make him reach to this conclusion. What were his views about marriage? (Birth)
