



ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2020-2021

Student Name					
Date		Grade	XI	Roll No.	
Subject	English	Marks	80	Teacher's Sign	

General Instructions:

- i. This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
- iii. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

PART A: 40 Marks

1. Read the passage:

Many of us return home after our holidays to brush the sand out of our luggage, water wilted pot plants, and later sort through treasured holiday memories forever. Months after your latest break and those happy snaps, you ask the questions - Where on an e-mail to the relatives? Downloaded onto a computer most of them when they discovered the hard disk was getting too filled with heavy files?

If your household is like mine, the memories of our 2004 summer holiday may well disappear into the void that lies between the material past. You see, our paper photo album ends halfway through 2004. Since then the arrival of the digital camera and the mobile camera phone has meant our photos are 'stored' (on two computers, two phones, the camera itself, in an online diary, friends). None of the 'photos' has made it onto paper and into the album. And they probably never will.

In fact, techno-challenged people like me fear these new pixel images will never become permanent, and that pictures on screen in albums, whose pages are turned like the books of our lives.

The processing industry once hoped the snap lead to more images being transferred to paper because some households are yet to adjust to the latest forms of photographic display and storage. The most fundamental way photography has changed is that digital photos are virtually free. A happy snapper can take hundreds of photos of an event, rather than ration the occasion to a dozen composed shots. Digital snappers can become like the National Geographic photographers, who take about 12,600 shots per assignment, knowing only ten will be used.

The photographer, however amateur, also becomes the editor. Once the images are transferred to a computer, they can be tampered with. Don't like the person in the shot? Get rid of him. Want to make London look sunny? Click on the blue sky. A double chin? Deft shading will fix that. The photo, once a candid image and a priceless memory, becomes something that's cheaply taken, easily discarded, and endlessly manipulated. It's easy to see why the photo processing industry is having trouble coming to terms with the new century of snappers. An industry whose slogan was the preservation of priceless family memories has found itself in a virtually disposable world.

For more than a century, memories of who we were and where we've come from have been refreshed by regularly turning the pages of our photographic chronology. Future generations will have a different grab on their history. A series of mouse clicks will take through a kaleidoscope of images of life caught on the run.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANYTEN questions from the eleven given below:

i Why, in the present times, none of the 'photos' makes it to the paper or album?

- (a). They are "stored" in electronic devices (b). They are too many to print
(c). They are too much edited (d) They have lost their originality

ii What opinion does the writer have of new pixel images?

- (a) They are the future (b). They will never be permanent memories
(c) They have replaced albums (d) They can never be seen as a book of memories

iii What did the processing industry hope after the digital camera became popular?

- (a). This would boost their business (b) More snaps would find a place in albums.
(c) It'll be easy to capture a lot of memories (d) This is the future of photographic memories
a. Only A and B b. Only B c Only B,C and D d) All of these

iv. Why is it said that the digital photos are virtually free?

- (a) Not have to worry about the roll count (b) Can take lots of photos even though a few are to be picked (c) One may click hundreds of photos and store them digitally (d) No need to worry about bad clicks

v. Why does the writer feel that in the present times, photographs have lost their genuineness

- (a). The meaning of candid shots has changed.
(b) Every amateur photographer has become an editor.
(c) Photos nowadays can be easily manipulated.
(d) Photo albums have been taken over by pixel-images

vi The new-age photos have lost their value because

- (a). They are virtually disposable (b) They no longer preserve priceless memories
(c). They can be captured in large numbers (d) They tried to replace photo albums

vii. The processing industry is still not happy because

- (a) Their businesses are not growing (b) They find it difficult to adjust
(c) Their business slogan has to be changed
(d) They find people no longer interested in getting albums made

viii. The writer is not impressed with the new-age photos because

- (a) They have replaced an era of photo albums
(b) They are merely a kaleidoscope of past life
(c) They are cheaply taken and have lost originality
(d.) Pixel images put a heavy load on computer hard-drives.

ix. Find a word opposite in meaning to "full" in paragraph 2.

- (a) Void (b) Past (c) Memories (d) Arrival

x Find a word similar in meaning to "beginner" in paragraph 7.

- (a) Tampered (b) Amateur (c) Editor (d) Deft Shedding

xi Find a word similar in meaning to "timeline" in paragraph 9.

- (a) Memories (b) Chronology (c) Generation (d) Kaleidoscope

2 Poverty estimation in India

The percentage of the population living below the poverty line in India decreased to

22% in 2011-12 from 37% in 2004-05, according to data released by the Planning Commission in July 2013. This blog presents data on recent poverty estimates and goes on to provide a brief history of poverty estimation in the country. National and state-wise poverty estimate: The Planning Commission estimates levels of poverty in the country on the basis of consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

National poverty estimates (% below poverty line) (1993 - 2012)

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3
2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2
2009 -10	33.8	20.9	29.8
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9

Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12

The current methodology for poverty estimation is based on the recommendations of an Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty (Tendulkar Committee) established in 2005. The Committee calculated poverty levels for the year 2004-05. Poverty levels for subsequent years were calculated on the basis of the same methodology, after adjusting for the difference in prices due to inflation. The table shows national poverty levels for the last twenty years, using the methodology suggested by the Tendulkar Committee. According to these estimates, poverty declined at an average rate of 0.74 percentage points per year between 1993-94 and 2004-05, and at 2.18 percentage points per year between 2004-05 and 2011-12.

Pre-independence poverty estimates: One of the earliest estimations of poverty was done by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book, 'Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India'. He formulated a poverty line ranging from ~ 16 to ~ 35 per capita per year, based on 1867-68 prices. The poverty line proposed by him was based on the cost of a subsistence diet consisting of 'rice or flour, dhal, mutton, vegetables, ghee, vegetable oil and salt'. Next, in 1938, the National Planning Committee (NPC) estimated a poverty line ranging from ~ 15 to ~ 20 per capita per month. Like the earlier method, the NPC also formulated its poverty line based on 'a minimum standard of living perspective in which nutritional requirements are implicit'. In 1944, the authors of the 'Bombay Plan' (Thakurdas et al 1944) suggested a poverty line of ~ 75 per capita per year. **Post-independence poverty estimates:** In 1962, the Planning Commission constituted a working group to estimate poverty nationally, and it formulated separate poverty lines for rural and urban areas of ~ 20 and ~ 25 per capita per year respectively. VM Dandekar and N Rath made the first systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971, based on the National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-61. They argued that the poverty line must be derived from the expenditure that was adequate to provide 2250 calories per day in both rural and urban areas. This generated debate on minimum calorie consumption norms while estimating poverty and variations in these norms based on age and sex.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven given below:

I The Planning Commission estimates levels of poverty in the country on the basis of:

- (a) surveys conducted by the NSSO
- (b) consumer expenditure survey conducted by NSSO
- (c) expenditure surveys conducted by NSSO
- (d) after adjusting for the difference in prices due to inflation

ii, According to the passage, the percentage of the population living below the poverty line in India has decreased up to from 2004-05 to 2011 -12:

- (a) 12%
- (b) 15%
- (c) 13%
- (d) 25%

iii. "Like the earlier method, the NPC also formulated its poverty line ..." The earlier method here means:

- (a) Method formulated by Tendulkar Committee
- (b) Method of conducting a survey of consumer's expenditure
- (c) Method formulated by Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) The method mentioned in the book Bombay Plan

iv. "This generated debate on minimum calorie consumption norms while estimating poverty and variations in these norms based on age and sex." This here refers to:

- a. A poverty line ranging from ~ 16 to ~ 35 per capita per year
- b. A poverty line ranging from ~ 15 to ~ 20 per capita per month.
- c. Poverty lines for rural and urban areas - of ~ 20 and ~ 25 per capita per year respectively.
- d. Poverty line derived from expenditure that was adequate to provide 2250 calories per day in both rural and urban areas.

V Based on the passage, choose the options that list the statements that are TRUE according to the information:

- (a) A. In 1962, the Planning Commission constituted a working group to estimate poverty nationally.
 - (b) The NPC did not formulate its poverty line based on 'a minimum standard of living perspective in which nutritional requirements are implicit'.
 - (c) In 1938, the National Planning Committee (NPC) estimated a poverty line ranging from ~ 15 to ~ 20 per capita per month.
 - (d) D. VMDandekar and NRath made the second systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971
- (i) A and C (ii) B and D (iii) . B and D B and C (iv) . A and B

vi. Based on the information given in the passage, choose the correct option:

- a. The percentage of the population living below the poverty line in India increased to 37% in 2011-12 from 22% in 2004-05.
- b. The current methodology for poverty estimation is based on the recommendations of Tendulkar Committee.
- c. Poverty declined at an average rate of 2.18 percentage points per year between 1993-94 and 2004-05.
- d. In 1944, the authors of the Bombay Plan (Thakurdas et al 1944) suggested a poverty line of ~ 100 per capita per year.

vii Which of the following statement is NOT substantiated by any information from the passage?

- a. The NPC based its poverty estimate calculation on Dadabhai Nairoji's methods.
- b. VMDandekar and NRath made the first systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971. based on the National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-61.
- c. In 1962, the Planning Commission formulated separate poverty lines for rural and urban areas - of ~ 20 and ~ 25 per capita per year, respectively.

d. In 1938, the National Planning Committee (NPC) estimated a poverty line ranging from ~ 15 to ~ 20 per capita per month.

viii. VMDandekar and N Rath made the first systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971, based on:

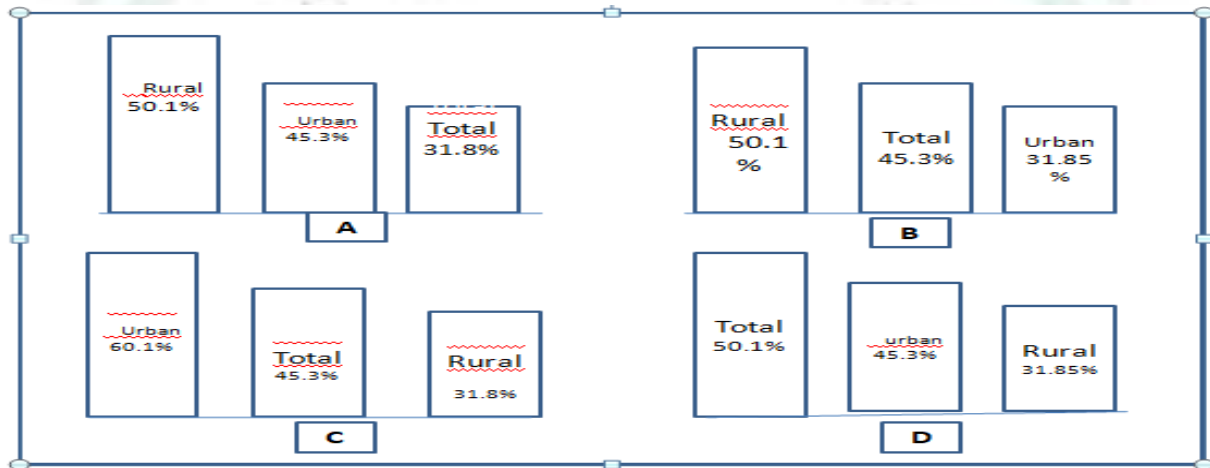
- National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-71
- National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-61
- National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1950-61
- National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-70

ix Arrange the order poverty estimation in a descending order based on the information given in the table:

A 2009-10 B. 2004-05 C. 1993-94 D 2011-12

- (a) A, D, C, B (b) B,C,A,D (c) . C, A, B, D (d) C, B,A, D

x. Based on the passage, choose the option that correctly demonstrates the poverty estimates for 2009-10:



- (a) Image C (b) Image A (c) Image B (d) Image D

GRAMMAR (Attempt any 8 questions)

3. Choose the correct determiner:

There has been _____ fruit on the pear tree in our garden this year, so we won't be giving _____ away.

- (a) a little, many (b). every, some (c). all , each (d) little , much

4. Choose the correct determiner:

I don't think that's the only dry cleaner's around here. I think there is _____ next to the bus station.

- (a) others (b) other (c) the other (d) another

5. Choose the correct tense:

I _____ the medicine as prescribed by the doctor for a week now.

- (a) would have take (b) have had been taking (c) takes (d) have been taking

6. Choose the correct tense:

You and I _____ the obligations.

- (a) has fulfilled (b) has been fulfilling (c) am fulfilled (d) have fulfilled

7. Choose the correct order:

The claim is not

A of any kind **B** but **C** that it is without morality **D** that science is actively anti moral

- (a) BCDA (b) DBCA (c) CDBA (d) ABCD

8. Choose the correct ordering:

A typical Sachin day

A or even a game of cricket **B** Starts off **C** on some days **D** with an early morning
(a) BDAC (b) ABCD (c) CABD (d) BADC

9. Given below are instructions for making soup. Use these to complete the blanks in the paragraph that follows:

- o Mix the soup powder with 750 ml of water without allowing it to form lumps.
- o Pour the mixture into a heavy-bottomed vessel.
- o Bring it to a boil. stirring continuously.
- o Simuner the soup for five minutes.
- o Pour the soup into soup bowls and serve garnished with fried croutons.

The packet containing the soup powder (a) _____ and the contents are mixed with 750 ml of water without allowing it to form lumps. The mixture (b) _____ into a heavy- bottomed vessel

- (a) **a.** is opened **b.** has been poured (b) **a** is opened **b.** is poured (c) **a.** has been opened **b** is poured (d) **a.** is opened **b.** had been poured

Literature

10. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea,
Upward to heaven, whence, vaguely form'd, altogether changed, and yet the same,

i What does 'I' stand for?

- a.** rain **b.** waves **c.** sun **d** plants

ii From where does 'I' rise from?

- a.** Land and sea **b.** Trees and plants **c.** Big clouds **d.** Moon and stars

iii Which word in the stanza is a synonym for intangible?

- a.** Whence **b.** vaguely **c.** impalpable **d.** bottomless

11. Attempt the following extracts:

a. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

I must admit I envy him the effect he seems to have on you boys in the form. You all seem scared to death of him. What does he do - beat you all, or something?

i Who is the speaker?

- (a) Mr. Frank (b) Mr. Taplow (c) Mr. Croker Harris (d) Mrs. Millie Crocker Harris

ii. Who is the speaker talking to?

- (a) Mrs. Millie Crocker Harris (b) Mr. Croker Harris (c) Mr. Taplow (d) Mr. Frank

iii. Whom does the speaker envy?

- (a) Mr. Taplow (b) Mr. Croker Harris (c) Mrs. Millie Crocker Harris (d) Principal of the school

12 Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

Our village accountant was the first one who had enough courage to send his son to Bangalore to study. It is different now. There are many who know English. During the holidays, you come across them on every street, talking in English.

i From which lesson, this excerpt has been taken?

- a.** The Address **b.** Birth **c.** Ranga's Marriage **d.** Mother's day

ii. What was the name of the Village accountant?

- a.** Ranganath **b.** Ramarao **c.** Gundabhatta **d.** Shyama

iii. Why sending a child to Bangalore to study was a courageous act?

- a.** a. It was believed that child could lose his caste
b. The child will forget his caste
c. . The child will spoil the name of the family
d. The child will speak English only

PART - B (40 Marks)

13. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Despite all the research, everyone of us catches a cold and most of us catch it frequently. Our failure to control one of the commonest of all ailments sometimes seems ridiculous. Medical science regularly practices transplant surgery and has rid whole countries of such killing diseases such as Typhus and the Plague But the problem of the common cold is unusually difficult and much has yet to be done to solve it.

It is known that cold is caused by one of a number of viral infections that affect the lining of the nose and other passages leading to the lungs, but the confusing variety of viruses makes study and remedy very difficult. It was shown in 1960 that many typical colds in adults are caused by one or the other of a family of viruses known as rhinoviruses, yet there still remain many colds for which no virus has as yet been isolated.

There is also the difficulty that because they are so much smaller than the bacteria which cause many other infections, viruses cannot be seen with ordinary microscopes. Nor can they be cultivated easily in the bacteriologist's laboratory, since they only grow within the living cells of animals or plants. An important recent step forward, however, is the development of the technique of tissue culture, in which bits of animal tissue are enabled to go on living and to multiply independently of the body. This has greatly aided virus research and has led to the discovery of a large number of viruses. Their existence had previously been not only unknown but even unsuspected.

The fact that we can catch cold repeatedly creates another difficulty. Usually, a virus strikes only once and leaves the victim immune to further attacks Still we do not gain immunity from cold. Why? It may possibly be due to the fact that while other viruses get into the bloodstream where antibodies can oppose them, the viruses causing cold attack cells only on the surface or it may be that Immunity from one of the many different viruses does not guarantee protection from all the others It seems, therefore, that we are likely to have to suffer colds sometime yet.

1. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary- minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it.

2. Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

Writing

14 You are Anamika / Anvesh , AS Secretary of Students' Forum, you want to start a Wall Magazine for the students of the school. Write a notice inviting articles, stories, poems and campus-news for the wall-Magazine.

OR

You are in Incharge of the cultural club of R.P.V.VN and Nagri, Delhi. Draft a notice for your school

notice board inviting students to participate in the singing competition. Signas Aman/ Kritika.

15 Prepare a graceful poster for the Inter-School Poetic Recitation contest that the Hindi Sahitya Sabha of your school is organizing to celebrate the birthday of Munshi Prem Chand.
OR

As Cultural Secretary of Ryan's International School, Gurgaon, design a poster to announce the staging of a play in your school.

16 You are Vivek / Varsha Malhotra, Head Boy/ Girl of Zenith Public School, Ashok Vihar, New Delhi. You have to organise short tours to Agra, Jaipur and Chandigarh. Write a letter to Globe Tours and Travels, 235, Nehru Place, New Delhi, enquiring about their terms for conducted tours by deluxe buses. Also ask about the fare, boarding and lodging charges and arrangements, total time of the trip and mode of payment.

17 Recent rains and consequent water-logging have increased the risk of malaria and dengue. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly advising the students on prevention of and protection against these ailments and the steps that the school has taken to prevent mosquito breeding in and around the school. Imagine you are the Principal of the school.

Literature

18 Answer two of the following questions in 30-40 words (1 from a & b and 1 from c & d):

- In 1968 what was the startling fact revealed by a professor of anatomy about king Tut?
- What does the author tell the reader about Tibetan mastiffs? (Silk Road)
- What happened when the goldfinch came to the laburnum tree?
- What is the life-cycle of clouds? (The Voice of **the** Rain)

19 How did Ranga and Ratna react at their unexpected encounter?
OR

How did the narrator feel when he realized that his cousin had stolen the horse?

20 . How was the ship affected by the storm? What did the travellers do to save themselves? (We are Not Afraid to Die)

OR

What does Taplow think of Mr. Crocker-Harris?

21 Discuss the aptness and significance of the title of the story "The Birth."

OR

The play Mother's Day is a humorous and satirical depiction of the status of the woman in a family. Bring out briefly the elements of humor and satire.