

Code No. 1301

CLASS : 11th (Eleventh)

Series : 11-M/2020

Roll No.

ENGLISH (Core)

[For all Groups I, II, III]

(Only for Fresh/School Candidates)

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

- *Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are 16 in number and it contains 13 questions.*
- *The **Code No.** on the top of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.*
- *Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.*
- *Don't leave blank page/ pages in your answer-book.*
- *Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.*
- *Candidates must write their Roll Number on the question paper.*
- *Before answering the questions, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.***

1301

P. T. O.

General Instructions :

- (i) *This question paper is divided into **four Sections : A, B, C and D. All the sections are compulsory.***
- (ii) *Attempt all the parts of a question together.*
- (iii) *Stick to the word limit wherever prescribed.*

SECTION - A
(Reading Skills)

[M. M. : 9

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

A city of ants is a teeming hive where work is unending, as anyone will know who has studied even the common yellow ant of the English fields. The homes of these tiny creatures are underneath small mounds, raised a little above the surrounding fields, and inside the mounds there are chambers and galleries filled with thousands of hurrying little creatures. The centre of an ant community is the queen. She alone lays the eggs which will become the whole of the next generation in the ant city, and as the queen lays her eggs, the busy worker ants carry them away to the nursery. There they are carefully watched over by the nurse ants who, as soon as the grubs are hatched out of the eggs, feed them with a special food, keep them clean, and do everything they can to make them grow. So the grubs flourish, and as soon as they are

full-grown, the nurse ants carry them to the cocoon chamber where the grubs change into cocoons. Even at this stage, when the baby ants are sleeping, the nurse ants are as watchful as ever. At regular intervals the cocoons are carried from the cocoon chamber to the top of the mound, so that the warmth of the sun may help them to develop. Presently the cocoons burst open, and the young ants crawl out ready to take their share in the life of the community.

There are no unemployed, no slackers, in an ant community. Whilst the nurse ants are looking after the young, sentinel ants are mounting guard to give warning of the approach of an enemy. Meanwhile other ants will be hard at work collecting food, repairing the nest, or milking the ants's cows. Yes, ants keep cows, and some ants even make stalls of leaves and silk in which to house their cows, and covered galleries along which the milkers can go to and fro from the stalls in safety.

Of course, an ant's cow is not like a real cow. The ants's cows are greenfly or aphides such as are found on rose trees in the garden. The milk of these tiny creatures is honeydew and an ant at work on a greenfly will stroke it with its antennae, first on one side, then on the other, until tiny drops of honey are exuded through two pores in the back of the greenfly and carried away by the ant.

Questions :

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) Where is the home of these tiny creatures ?
- (ii) Who lays eggs and who nurses them ?
- (iii) What do the nurse ants do when the grubs flourish ?
- (iv) What do the sentinel ants do ?

OR

It is not difficult to prove for ourselves that it is we who are moving round under the stars, and not the stars that are moving round above our heads. Now that we all drive cars, we are all familiar with the property of matter that we describe as "inertia". About a century after Christ, Plutarch explained it in the words "Everything is carried along by the motion natural to it, if it is not deflected by something else." Fifteen hundred years later, Issac Newton described the same property of matter by saying that everybody perseveres in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless it is compelled to change by forces impressed on it. When our car is running freely, stopping the engine does not stop the car; the momentum of the car still carries it forward, and to stop it we must either put on the brakes, or wait until friction and air-resistance brake the motion in a more leisurely manner. Not only every object, but every part of an object, seems to want to continue its present motion, and will only make

a change if something pulls on it and compels it to do so. If we turn the steering-wheel of our car, we can make the lower part of the car follow the front wheels, but the upper part will seem to want to continue on its old course; if we turn the wheel too abruptly, there is danger, as we know, that the car will overturn. Or, if the road is icy or muddy, so that the wheels get no grip on the road, the whole back part of the car will tend to follow its old course, so that the car may skid. We shall encounter this property of inertia very often on our journey through time and space.

It is important to us at the moment because it provides us with the simplest and most convincing proof that the earth actually is rotating. If we swing a heavy ball or weight, pendulum-wise, at the end of string, we shall find that it keeps on swinging in the same direction in space, no matter how much the top of the string is twisted or turned about : we can no more steer the swing of the pendulum in space by turning the top of the string than we can steer a car on ice by turning the steering-wheel.

Questions :

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) What is the definition of 'inertia' given by Plutarch ?
- (ii) What does Newton say about inertia ?
- (iii) What will happen if there is no inertia ?

(iv) What does Inertia provide us with the simplest and convincing proof ?

2. Read the passage carefully and make notes on it. Supply a suitable title also : $4 + 1 = 5$

How, then, do males of species that do not sing manage to attract females ? That depends entirely on the species. Many species, such as gulls-live in flocks, and return year after year to the same colony sites. There they can see each other, and need not guide solitary females by song. Other species, although they do not 'sing' as we mean it, do make specific loud noises which have exactly the same function as song. We are not accustomed to call these noises 'song', simply because they are not so beautiful nor so persistent as, say, the song of a nightingale. A male grey heron gives a loud, raucous cry every half minute or so as long as it is unmated, and this cry attracts the female herons. The great spotted woodpecker 'drums' and probably attracts females by this 'instrumental music'. A friend of mine once made a little instrument out of an old alarm clock, which imitated the drumming very well. I think if you took one of Ludwig Koch's fine gramophone records of bird songs, and played it in the suitable habitat in spring, you would get surprising results.

You would then find that song has a second function as well; it signals the presence of males

to other males. By imitating the woodpecker's drumming near an occupied territory my friend could make the owner of the territory fly to its favourite drumming tree and reply. You can do a similar thing to many male birds. Most bird songs are not very easy to imitate, but a golden oriole, for instance, is easily fooled by even a crude imitation of its melodious call. If you play one of Ludwig Koch's records near the place where a male of the species is living, it will reply at once and, further, it will come to you. If you are well concealed, it may come very close, and then you may see how it looks around, as if searching for something A male bird goes to where it hears a rival singing, then looks for it and attacks it.

SECTION - B

(Grammar/Writing Skills) [M. M. : 26

3. Attempt any **ten** of the following choosing **two** from each of the sub part : $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets :

(i) Water (evaporate) when it boils

(ii) I usually (drink) coffee.

(iii) Sohan (live) in this town since 2014.

- (b) Change the voice :
- (i) Radha writes a letter.
 - (ii) Can you lift this box ?
 - (iii) People say that the earth is round.
- (c) Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals :
- (i) We eat so that we live.
 - (ii) I swim when I was young.
 - (iii) You obey your parents.
- (d) Combine each of the following group of sentences
- (i) I was right. The teacher told me.
 - (ii) He is innocent. I am sure.
 - (iii) Ramit has no money. It is a fact.
- (e) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles :
- (i) He can read Vedas.
 - (ii) Suhasini is untidy girl.
 - (iii) rose smells sweet.

4. Write a letter to SSP of police of your town about the sudden increase in the cases of theft in your city. You are Ramesh and you live at 846, Sector-9, Delhi. 5

OR

Write an application for the post of a Supervisor in a Mumbai firm. You are Raghav and you live at 698, Rose Garden, Delhi.

5. Write a paragraph on **one** of the following : 5

- (i) A visit to a Historical Place.
- (ii) Blood Donation Camp in your school.
- (iii) Your first day in the school.
- (iv) An unwelcome guest
- (v) Road safety

6. (a) You are the organizing secretary of youth club of your city. Write a public notice highlighting the services of your club. 3

OR

You are member of railway board. Write a public notice making people aware of cleanliness drive on railway platforms. 3

(b) Draft a message for Subash that Sohan is not coming to meet him today. 3

OR

Draft a message for Sita to attend a marriage of her close friend. 3

SECTION – C**(A) Main Reader [Prose] [M. M. : 20**

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

The sun was setting and had lit her room and verandah with a blaze of golden light. We stopped halfway in the courtyard. All over the verandah and in her room right up to where she lay dead and stiff wrapped in the red shroud, thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirruping. We felt sorry for the birds and my mother fetched some bread for them. She broke it into little crumbs, the way my grandmother used to, and threw it to them. The sparrows took no notice of the bread.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) Who was lying dead and stiff ?
- (iii) What did they see when they entered the room ?
- (iv) What did the sparrows do when the bread crumbs were thrown to them ?

- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
- (a) Burial Garment
 - (b) Lying here and there

OR

After finding a hammer, screws and canvas, I struggled back on deck. With the starboard side bashed open, we were taking water with each wave that broke over us. If I couldn't make some repairs, we would surely sink.

Somehow I managed to stretch canvas and secure waterproof hatch covers across the gaping holes. Some water continued to stream below, but most of it was now being deflected over the side.

More problems arose when our hand pumps started to block up with the debris floating around the cabins and the electric pump short-circuited. The water level rose threateningly. Back on deck I found that our two spare hand pumps had been wrenched overboard-along with the forestay sail, the jib, the dinghies and the main anchor.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) When did the narrator struggle back on the deck ?

- (iii) What did he manage to do ?
- (iv) What happened to the two spare hand pumps ?
- (v) Find words from the passage which mean the same as :
 - (a) Twisted or pulled violently
 - (b) Fix firmly and stably

8. Answer in about **80-100** words : 5

Describe briefly the rein of king Tut and his dynasty. (*Discovering Tut : The Saga Continues*)

OR

What lesson does Nathalie Trouveroy's "*Landscape of the Soul*" teach us ?

9. Answer any **five** of the following : 2 × 5 = 10

- (i) Why do people in poor countries cut down trees ?
(*The Ailing Planet : The Green Movement's Role*)
- (ii) What is Taplow bitter ?
(*The Browning Version*)
- (iii) How does Prof. Gaitonde's mind go to the past ?
(*The Adventure*)
- (iv) Why did Lhamo give a sheepskin to the writer ?
(*Silk Road*)

- (v) The grandmother was a kind-hearted woman. Give example in support of your answer. *(The Portrait of a Lady)*
- (vi) What did Mary tell the narrator ?
(We're not Afraid to Die ... If we Can All be Together)
- (vii) When was a CT scan performed on Tut's mummy ? *(Discovering Tut : The Saga Continues)*

SECTION – C

(B) Main Reader [Poetry] [M. M. : 11

10. Read the stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow :

*Some twenty-thirty-years later
She'd laugh at the snapshot. "See Betty
And Dolly," she'd say, "and look how they
Dressed us for the beach." The sea holiday
Was her past, mine is her laughter. Both wry
With the laboured ease of loss.*

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) How many years have passed since the photograph was taken ?
- (iii) Name the girls referred by the mother in the stanza.

For what were they dressed ?

- (v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :

(a) Photograph (b) Shore

OR

*Till the goldfinch comes, with a twitching
chirrup*

*A suddenness, a startlement, at a branch
end.*

*Then sleek as a lizard, and alert, and abrupt,
She enters the thickness, and a machine
starts up*

*Of chitterings, and a tremor of wings, and
trillings-*

The whole tree trembles and thrills.

It is the engine of her family.

Questions :

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) Where does the goldfinch set as it comes ?
- (iii) How is goldfinch compared to the lizard ?
- (iv) What happens when the goldfinch enters the tree ?
- (v) Find words from the stanza which mean the same as :
- (a) Excited (b) Shake

11. Answer the following questions : 3 + 3 = 6

- (a) Who is the speaker in Walt Whitman's "The Voice of the Rain" ? What function does it perform ?

OR

What does Markus Natten realize about Hell and Heaven in the poem "Childhood" ?

- (b) At the end of Elizabeth Jennings poem "Father to Son", what do both father and son desire ?

OR

What does the laugh of the poet's mother at the snapshot indicate ? (A Photograph)

SECTION – D

(Supplementary Reader) [M. M. : 14

12. Answer the following in about **80-100** words : 5

Describe how the narrator and his cousin enjoyed horse riding.

(The Summer of The Beautiful White Horse)

OR

Marga Minco's "The Address" is a story of human predicament that follows war. Comment.

13. Answer **three** questions of the following in **30** words each choosing **one** from each sub part :
3 × 3 = 9

(a) When had the narrator met Mrs. Dorling for the first time ?
(The Address)

OR

Why was Ranga's home coming a great event ?
(Ranga's Marriage)

(b) What did Mr. Koch think of Albert ?
(Albert Einstein at School)

OR

✓ What is Mrs. Fitzgerald's final advice and warning to Mr. Pearson ?

(c) How did Shahid and the writer become friends ?
(The Ghats of The Only World)

OR

Who is Andrew Manson ?
(Birth)