

TERM-I EXAMINATION, 2019-20
CLASS – XI
ENGLISH
SAMPLE PAPER

Time – 3 hours

MM- 80

General Instructions:

- 1. This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C.**
- 2. All the sections are compulsory.**
- 3. Read the instructions given with each section and question very carefully and follow them faithfully.**
- 4. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.**

SECTION A (READING)

- 1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow: (12 marks)**

India has never subscribed to the doctrine of militarism and war in her history. Here war was never treated as an ideal. It was only tolerated as unavoidable and inevitable, and all attempts were made to check it and bring it under control. In spite of the frequency of wars in ancient India, in spite of highly developed military organization, techniques of war and imperialism, and in spite of the open justification of war as national policy, the heart of India loved pacifism as an ideal capable of realization. India's symbolic role was that of a peacemaker and it sincerely pinned its faith on the principle of 'Live and let live'. At least philosophically, India's intelligence supported the cause of peace not only in national affairs but in international affairs also. All the great seers of the yore visualized the unity of life, permeating all beings, animate or inanimate, which ruled out killing and suicidal wars.

This doctrine of philosophical pacifism was practiced by ancient Aryans is, no doubt, a question of controversial nature. Certainly, the great Indian teachers and savants stuck to this doctrine tenaciously and in their personal life they translated it into practice and preached it to masses and even to princes of military classes. Another culture of those times, the existence of which has been proved by the excavations of Mohan-jo-Daro, also enunciated the doctrine of pacifism and friendship to all. Strangely enough, the Indus Valley civilization has revealed no fortification and very few weapons.

Ahimsa or the doctrine of non-violence in thought, speech and action assumed a gigantic importance in the Buddhist and Jain period. By a constant practice of this virtue, man becomes unassailable by even wild beasts, who forgot their ferocity the moment they entered the circumference of his magnetic influence. The monks and nuns of these churches were apostles of peace, who reached every nook and corner of the world and delivered the message of love to war-weary humanity. The greatest votary was the royal monk Ashoka, who in reality was responsible for transforming Ahimsa as an act of personal virtue, to Ahimsa as an act of national virtue.

Many a historian recounting the causes of the downfall of the Mauryas, hold the pacific policy of Ashoka which had eschewed the aggressive militarism of his predecessors, responsible for an early decay of the military strength of the state and its consequent disintegration, leading to the rise of Sungas, Kanvas and Andhras. But, in reality the fault lies with the weak successors of Ashoka, who could not wield the weapon of non-violence with a skill and efficiency which required the strength of a spiritual giant like Ashoka. They failed due to their subjective weakness: Pacifism itself was no cause of their failure.

Besides the foregoing philosophical and religious school of thought, even many political authorities gave their unqualified support to the cause of pacifisms. They recognized the right of rivals to exist, not mainly as enemies, but as collaborators in the building of a civilization operation. Thus, for centuries, in the pre-Mauryan India, scores of small independent republics existed and flourished without coming in clash with each other. With regard to Kautilya, the much maligned militarist and the so called Machiavelli of India, he thinks that the object of diplomatic is to avoid war.

The Mahabharata observes in the connection: "A wise man should be content with what can be obtained by the expedients of conciliation, gift and dissention." It denounces the warring world of men by comparing it to a dog-kennel. "First there comes the wagging of tails, then turning of one round to other, then the show of teeth, then the roaring and then comes the commencement of the fights. It is the same with men; there is no difference whatever." Yajnavalkya adds: 'War is the last expedient to be used when all others have failed.' Likewise, Sri Krishna whose Bhagwad-Gita has been styled by some as 'a song of the battle', should not be considered out and out militarist. When all the three expedients were exhausted, then alone the fourth was resorted to.

All possible avenues of peace such as negotiation, conciliation through conference, meditation and so on, were explored by before the war was resorted to. This proves that the heart of ancient India was sound and it longed for peace, although war also was not treated as an anathema, which was to be avoided as far as possible.

(Extract from 'Culture India-Pacifism has been the Ideal' by Sri Indra)

1.1 Answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1X6=6)

a. The heart of India loved ____

- i** A highly developed military organization
- ii** Techniques of wars and imperialism
- iii** Loans
- iv** Pacifism

b. Principle of 'Live and let live' believes in:

- i** Imperialism
- ii** Militarism
- iii** Frequency of wars among nations
- iv** Role of peace makers

c. What did Aryans preach and practice?

- i** Non-violence
- ii** Freedom of speech and action
- iii** Philosophical pacifisms
- iv** Practice of Military organization

d. Mahabharata compares the warring world with:

- i** Wise men
- ii** Dog kennel
- iii** Song of the battled
- iv** Militarist

e. Many political authorities supported the cause of Pacifism as:

- i** they recognized the right of the rivals to exist as enemies
- ii** they recognized the right of the rivals to exist as collaborators
- iii** they believed that the rivals are not the partners in the building of a civilization operation
- iv** they believed that the enemies are to be despised

f. The word 'denounces' in paragraph 6 means:

- i** loves
- ii** compares
- iii** censures

iv perceives

1.2 Answer the following questions briefly:

(1X6=6)

- i How war was treated in India?
- ii Describe India's preparedness for war in spite of their belief in Pacifism.
- iii How did the Aryans practice the Doctrine of Pacifism?
- iv What is Ahimsa?
- v What is the meaning of co-existence with rivals?
- vi Why should Bhagvad-Gita not be considered as "A song of the battle"?

Q 2. Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

(8)

The work of the heart can never be interrupted. The heart's job is to keep oxygen rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of Oxygen, especially those in the brain. The brain cells like only four to five minutes after their oxygen is cut off, and death comes to the entire body.

The heart is a specialized muscle that serves as a pump. This pump is divided into four chambers connected by tiny doors called valves. The chambers work to keep the blood flowing round the body in a circle.

At the end of each circuit, veins carry the blood to the right atrium, the first of the four chambers. 2/5 oxygen by then is used up and it is on its way back to the lung to pick up a fresh supply and to give up the carbon dioxide it has accumulated. From the right atrium the blood flow through the tricuspid valve into the second chamber, the right ventricle. The right ventricle contracts when it is filled, pushing the blood through the pulmonary artery, which leads to the lungs – in the lungs the blood gives up its carbon dioxide and picks up fresh oxygen. Then it travels to the third chamber the left atrium. When this chamber is filled it forces the blood through the valve to the left ventricle. From here it is pushed into a big blood vessel called aorta and sent round the body by way of arteries.

Heart disease can result from any damage to the heart muscle, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly. If the valves are damaged blood cannot flow normally and easily from one chamber to another, and if the pacemaker is defective, the contractions of the chambers will become un-coordinated. Until the twentieth century, few doctors dared to touch the heart. In 1953 all this changed after twenty years of work, Dr. John Gibbon in the USA had developed a machine that could take over temporarily from the heart and lungs. Blood could be routed through the machine bypassing the

heart so that surgeons could work inside it and see what they were doing. The era of open heart surgery had begun.

In the operating theatre, it gives surgeons the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many parties have had plastic valves inserted in their hearts when their own was faulty. Many people are being kept alive with tiny battery operated pacemakers; none of these repairs could have been made without the heart – lung machine. But valuable as it is to the surgeons, the heart lung machine has certain limitations. It can be used only for a few hours at a time because its pumping gradually damages the bloods cells.

2.1. On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it, in an appropriate format, using recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary (minimum 4). Supply a suitable title to it. (5)

2.2. Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. (3)

SECTION B (WRITING SKILLS & GRAMMAR)

Q3. Water supply will be suspended for eight hours (10 am to 6 pm) on 6th of March for cleaning of the water tank. Write a notice in about 50 words advising the residents to store water for a day. You are Karan Kumar/Karuna Bajaj, Secretary, Janata Group Housing Society, Palam Vihar, Kurnool. (4)

Q4. You are the staff reporter of a national daily. Write a report for your newspaper on the Health Camp that was organized in your city. (6)

Q5. Write a letter to the Tours Manager, Ashoka Tours and Travels, Bangalore, seeking information regarding the tour packages offered by the company. You are Mr. Ajay Mittal from Chandigarh, Punjab, who is planning to visit all the holy places of South India with your aged mother and father for a month's time this September. (100-125 words) (6)

Q6. "Academic excellence is the only requirement for a successful career." Write a debate either for or against the motion in about 150-200 words. (8)

Q7. Rearrange the following set of words to make meaningful sentences. (2 Marks)

a. society / is / discipline / of / foundation / the very

b. great importance / one of the / essentials of life / it is / in all spheres / and is of / of life

Q8. In the following passages, one word has been omitted in each time. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it in the space provided, against the correct blank number. Ensure that the word that forms your answer is underlined. (½ x 8 = 4 Marks)

	Before	word	after
Several studies show the diets of female children and women inadequate as a result of indiscriminate food allocation. Due to, girls fail to full growth potential. The worst is when we find there is no increase in the quality quantity of food intake during pregnancies. In the event, the women giving birth children are also victims of malnutrition anaemia.	e.g .show	that	the
	(a) _____	_____	_____
	(b) _____	_____	_____
	(c) _____	_____	_____
	(d) _____	_____	_____
	(e) _____	_____	_____
	(f) _____	_____	_____
	(g) _____	_____	_____
	(h) _____	_____	_____

SECTION: C (LITERATURE)

Q9. Read the following extract and answer any two of the following questions briefly: (1X2=2 Marks)

And forever, by day and night, I give back life to my own origin,

And make pure and beautify it;

(For the song, issuing from its birthplace, after fulfilment, wandering

Reck'd or unreck'd, duly with love returns).

- a. How is the cyclic movement of rain brought out in the poem?
- b. What is the significance of the word 'song' here?
- c. How does the rain benefit the earth?

Q10. Answer any five of the following questions in 40-60 words. (2x 5 = 10 Marks)

- a) Why was Ranga's homecoming a great event?
- b) How was the narrator convinced that she had come to the right address and met Mrs Dorling?
- c) What were the two distinctive features of the village Hosahalli?
- d) What does the poetess mean by 'their terribly transient feet'? (A Photograph)
- e) What was Albert's philosophy of education?
- f) 'The thought was almost revolting'. What was that thought and why was it disgusting? (The Portrait of a Lady)

11. Answer any one question in about 120-150 words. (6 Marks)

- a. Compare and contrast the characters of Mourad and Aram.
- OR
- b. Who was Tut? Why is his life as well as death wrapped in mystery?

12. Answer any one question in about 120-150 words. (6 Marks)

- a. Discuss the aptness and significance of the title of the story The Address.
- OR
- b. The teachers in Albert's school didn't recognize his talent. Comment on it with instances from the lesson 'Albert Einstein at School'.

13. Answer any one question in about 120-150 words. (6 Marks)

- a. Trace the interest of the old grandmother in the education of the author. Do you think her concern was misplaced?
- OR
- b. Advancement in technology helps us know and understand our past better. Comment on it using instances from the lesson 'Discovering Tut.- the saga continues...'

