

छत्तीसगढ़
माध्यमिक शिक्षा
मण्डल रायपुर
द्वारा निर्मित प्रश्न बैंक
2022-23

कक्षा 11



Subject English

Section: A

READING COMPREHENSION

UNSEEN PASSAGES

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Life on our planet earth began with the sea; it is the birth place of life on the earth. The earth is the only planet of the solar system so far known which contains plenty of water and this water has made our earth colourful, pulsating with life of a vast variety. At present sea occupies about 70 percent of the earth's surface. In the southern hemisphere it occupies more area than that in the northern. About 97 per cent of the total water on the surface of the earth is found in the seas and the remaining three per cent, which is generally fresh, in lakes, rivers, ponds, etc.. Sea has given food and shelter to countless creatures. It is a potential source of protein. In 1900 the world population was only 150 crore (1500 million) , now it is more than 560 crore and it is increasing at a very fast rate. As a result there is a terrible hunger in many parts of the world. In Africa, Asia and South America, millions of people do not get enough to eat. Many die of malnutrition. Sea, if used scientifically and judiciously, can meet most of our demands. Plankton or algae mostly constitutes the plant life. Some are tiny microbes which cannot be seen by the naked eye but they are found in abundance in the sea. These marine plankton form the basis of entire sea life. Like plant plankton there are also animal plankton, the smallest living creatures of the sea. These animal plankton feed on plant plankton and small fish. Thus, there is an unbroken chain of life in the sea. Arctic and Antarctic seas abound in plankton and algae and so in fish also. Blue whales, the largest living creatures of the world, are also found here in great number.

Some countries have developed sea farming to a great extent. The Japanese and Hawaiians relish eating sea plants but it is not in other countries though some use them to feed their cattle or as manure in their fields. The fact is that sea plants





contain rich nutrients not found in other vegetarian food. It is good that even in our country some scientists have developed some recipes for curries, jams etc to be made from algae. But we must remember one thing that sea is not to be exploited indiscriminately. For example, man in his greed has hunted whales and some other sea creatures so recklessly that some of their species have either become extinct or are on the verge of extinction. Now nations of the world have realized their folly and have taken some joint decisions. For example, one such decisions is that the size of the holes in fishing nets should be big enough to let baby fish escape through. Otherwise, killing of large quantities of very young fish would have an adverse effect on the fish population. In the same way, another decision is for the protection of blue whales.



Answer the following questions choosing the appropriate option.

- (1) Freshwater refers to the water of
 - (a) Sea
 - (b) Lakes, rivers, ponds etc
 - (c) Rain water
 - (d) Processed water
- (2) There is a terrible hunger in many parts of the world due to
 - (a) Overpopulation
 - (b) High pollution level
 - (c) Global warming
 - (d) Industrialisation
- (3) Blue whale, the largest living creatures of the world, are found in great number in
 - (a) Indian Ocean
 - (b) Pacific Ocean
 - (c) Mediterranean Sea
 - (d) Arctic and Antarctic Sea
- (4) The countries which have developed sea farming to a great extent are
 - (a) Japan and Hawaii
 - (b) China and India
 - (c) Malaysia and Singapore
 - (d) Sri Lanka and Bangladesh
- (5) The size of the holes in fishing nets should be big enough to let __
 - (a) Big fish stay in
 - (b) Water flow out
 - (c) Baby fish escape through
 - (d) More fish enter





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particle consistency of sandy soil doesn't hold water well. Again, well rooted organic matter can be added to bind the soil.

Particle together there are various methods of improving soil in texture. Essentially this requires regular applications of a well-rooted organic substance called humus, which is obtained from decayed plant and animal matters. Most fruits and vegetables, however, grow better in natural soil clay soil is most difficult to work usually becoming water logged.

Questions:

(A) Choose the appropriate

option:

- (1) We should keep soil maintained as
 - (a) It absorbs and retain water
 - (b) It responds to effect of weather
 - (c) It raises water level
 - (d) It is the garden's natural growing medium.
- (2) Soil is divided into various types of, on the basis of.....
 - (a) Colour
 - (b) Drainage
 - (c) Texture
 - (d) Aeration.
- (3) Loamy soil is the best for plant growth because.....
 - (a) It is a well-balanced mixture of sand slit and lay
 - (b) It has a weak drainage and retention
 - (c) Its texture responds slowly to decayed organic matter
 - (d) It gets tightly packed unless looked after well.
- (4) Clay soils are the most difficult to work as
 - (a) They don't have water well.
 - (b) They usually become water logged





- (c) The soil particles are not hold together
- (d) They require natural drainage and additives

(5) Soil must be tested before growing fruits and vegetables because...

- (a) They need alkaline soil
- (b) They prefer slightly acidic soil
- (c) They grow better in natural soil
- (d) They flourish in over acidic soil.



(B) Answer the following questions:

- (6) Which of the soil is the best for plant growth why?
- (7) What do you know about the clay soil?
- (8) In which soil do the fruits and vegetables grow better?
- (9) Which soil is most difficult to work?
- (10) How can texture of the soil is improved?

(C) Find the words in the passage which similar meaning as:

- (11) Climate
- (12) Wet



3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Neeraj Chopra did not just win a gold medal, flinging the javelin a staggering 87.58m to top the charts in Tokyo, but vaulted himself into history books. It would go down, to date, as the most historic of medals in India's Olympic history. Perhaps, the most historic in the nation's sporting history. The gold, a historic first for the country in track and field, the second for an individual ever and the first since Abhinav Bindra's in 2008, would also ensure India's richest-ever tally (seven) . Much before he won the country's first-ever track and field medal, they used to call Neeraj, the village Sarpanch (headman) in Khandra, near Panipat. What started as a joke turned out prophetic.





Growing up at Khandra village, near Panipat, Neeraj was an overweight and restless kid most of the time. Since they wanted to keep him occupied, his father, a farmer, took him to the Shivaji stadium. Neeraj had tried other sports too. He was not too fond of running, but when he saw a few heavy men throwing the javelin, he wanted to try it too. When he realised that he was good at it, he started loving it more. Many, including Calvert and Volker Herrmann, who was the AFI's High Performance Director before quitting in November last year, felt that Neeraj would start winning medals from the 2024 Paris Olympics. He has proved them right by clinching a medal and proved them wrong by doing it four years early. He has been a consistent performer since bursting into spotlight with a historic gold in the junior world championships in 2016 with an Under-20 world record of 86.48m which still stands.



His other achievements include gold medals in the 2018 Commonwealth Games and the Asian Games, besides the top finish in the 2017 Asian Championships. He is also a 2018 Arjuna Awardee. There is still a wall

hanging in the drawing room of Chopra's ancestral home which features an oft-repeated motivational quote – "A single idea can light up your life." The Chopra family's single idea to let him pursue javelin throw on Saturday lit up the country in its golden glow.



Questions:

- (i) Neeraj Chopra won gold medal in-
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) wrestling | (b) high jump |
| (c) javelin | (d) gymnastics |
- (ii) Who won the first gold medal in Olympics for India?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Neeraj Chopra | (b) Abhinav Bindra |
| (c) Calvert | (d) P.V. Sindhu |
- (iii) Neeraj Chopra was called _____ in his village.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) golden boy | (b) headman |
| (c) junior | (d) lord |





(iv) Neeraj won his gold medal in _____-Olympics.

- (a) Paris
- (b) Tokyo
- (c) London
- (d) Beijing

(v) Neeraj has been given-

- (a) Dronacharya award
- (b) Ekalavya award
- (c) Arjun award
- (d) Padmashri

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:



Travel is a bug that was in me when I was born, probably inherited from my father. In twenty years of travelling widely through India, I have been most fascinated by those little islands that dot the Bay of Bengal off the East Coast of India. Yes, I am talking about the Andaman Islands. Andaman Islands somehow seemed almost sinister, with images of being haunted, bleak and scary, until my parents actually returned from a trip to Port Blair and told us about these serene islands. We immediately awaited the first opportunity to take a break and check them out. Finally, the D-Day came and we were all ready. We boarded the aircraft and to our surprise found that there were several empty seats. On enquiry, we learnt that all supplies to the Andaman including newspaper and meat go from the mainland and so there is always more cargo and less people. Port Blair airport is a small, old airport that was constructed in 1947. On my way to the hotel I noticed that there are none of the usual auto rickshaws that noisily wend their way through most Indian towns. There was only one traffic signal in the entire town and the roads were more up and down than level. This was all surprising for a person like me who has lived in the coastal towns of Chennai and Mumbai. The colour of the sea was an unpolluted blue, a colour that I had not seen in any of the beaches in India. It was calm and beautiful. I was thrilled with the fact that we were going to spend ten entire days there. All we had to do was sit in the open restaurant, look at the sea, enjoy the cool breeze and feel good.



The Andaman Islands are a group of several islands, so most of our sightseeing was by boats. There are a total of more than 356 islands there. Even the oldest





boatman, Rathnam, had seen only 200 of them. I figured that ten days was surely not enough to get a full picture of this place, so I started to store every sight, every sound and every smell. The sound and light show at the jail sent a shiver down my spine. (This trip was before the movie Kalapani was released). The realisation that those who fought for our Independence had lived, struggled, suffered and even died here left an impact.

Read the questions given below and write the correct option you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet:

1. What kind of a passage is this?
 - (a) Fiction
 - (b) Travelogue
 - (c) Persuasive
 - (d) Biography
2. Why was the author interested in taking a trip to Andaman Islands?
 - (a) It had a haunted, bleak and scary image.
 - (b) As his parents had recently taken a trip there.
 - (c) He loved travelling.
 - (d) He was largely fascinated by what his parents told him about the islands.
3. Why was the author surprised when he reached Port Blair?
 - (a) The airport was very small.
 - (b) There was only one traffic signal in the entire town.
 - (c) The roads were more ups and downs than level.
 - (d) All of the above
4. What is the meaning of the phrase 'sent a shiver down my spine'?
 - (a) Feel very frightened
 - (b) Feel very excited
 - (c) Feel very relaxed
 - (d) None of these
5. The synonym of 'sinister' in the second paragraph is.....
 - (a) threatening
 - (b) left side
 - (c) benign
 - (d) good





6. One thing that left a major impact on the author was.....
- (a) the serenity of the place
 - (b) the wholesome experience
 - (c) vastness of the islands
 - (d) the realisation that freedom fighters had lived, struggled and died there

Answer the following questions very briefly.

- (a) Why were there several empty seats in the aircraft?
- (b) What was unusual about Port Blair?
- (c) How did the author describe the beaches?
- (d) Why was most of their sightseeing by boats?
- (e) Which word in the passage means provisions (para 2) .
- (f) Which word in the passage is an antonym of contaminated (para 4) .

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

it's not cool to be fat, but that has not prevented an obesity epidemic from occurring among America's youth. Childhood obesity increased from 5% in 1964 to about 13% in 1994. Today it is about 20% and rising. Children, on average, spend up to five to six hours a day involved in sedentary activities like watching television, using the computer, and playing video games, which is partly to blame for this escalating rate.

Perhaps it wouldn't matter if they were sufficiently active at other times, but most of them aren't.

To make matters worse, children are bombarded with TV ads from fast food chains and other purveyors of high fat, high sugar meals and snacks. These highly effective advertising campaigns, combined with a physically inactive lifestyle, have produced a generation of kids who are at high risk for obesity-associated medical conditions.





The major health threat is the early development of Type 2 diabetes (adult onset), particularly in children with a family history of disease. Doctors are reporting a surge in young adolescents developing Type 2 diabetes – which can lead to heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney disease, stroke, limb amputations, and blindness. People who develop diabetes in adolescence face a diminished quality of life and shortened life span, particularly if the disease progresses untreated. It's a scary prospect for our children, but, in many cases, obesity and diabetes are preventable.



When children are spending most of their free time sitting in front of televisions and computers, they are not outside running, jumping or engaging in team sports that would keep their weight down. Parents need to set limits on the time their children are engaged in passive activities. Paediatricians recommend restricting children to one to two hours per day on TV and computers combined – though older children may need additional time for learning activities.

Parental involvement remains the most important key to our children's healthy diets. Programmes to educate parents about nutrition are essential. Fast foods should be consumed only in moderation. Care takers, who are often busy and harried, must avoid the temptation to whisk their kids into fast-food restaurants or to pick up fast food for dinner at home. Changing eating habits and lifestyles is not easy, but the health benefit for our children is a wonderful payoff for parents willing to take on the task.



On the basis of your reading of the passage, complete the following statements by choosing the best of the given choices.

- One of the major reasons behind obesity among children is
 - studying
 - playing indoor games
 - their sedentary lifestyle
 - eating fast foods
- Early development of type 2 diabetes is normally found in children with
 - sedentary lifestyles
 - strict parents
 - voracious appetites
 - a family history of the disease





3. The most important factor to improve our children's diet is
(a) parental involvement (b) not watching TV advertisements
(c) not having fast foods (d) All of these
4. Adolescents who develop diabetes may have..... if not treated promptly.
(a) poor quality of life (b) reduced span of life
(c) Both (a) and(b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
5. The word..... in para 1 means inactive.
(a) watching (b) sedentary
(c) escalating (d) sitting
6. The word..... in para 3 means to become smaller or weaker.
(a) untreated (b) shortened
(c) meagre (d) diminished



Answer the questions briefly.

- i. How are advertisements responsible for obesity associated medical problems?
- ii. How does diabetes affect adolescents?
- iii. Type 2 diabetes can lead to.....
- iv. In order to keep children's weight in check, the parents need to
- v. 'Inundated' is the synonym of..... in the second paragraph.
- vi. The word in the last paragraph means within limits'.





NOTE MAKING

1. Read the passage given below about peanuts and complete the tasks that follow.

The Mayan civilization of Mexico and Central America are one of the ancient world's most fascinating, prolific, and mysterious civilisations. They left their mark on the region's culture, architecture, cuisine, and language – and left an indelible impression on the imagination of the modern world. Who were they? How were they able to build such an impressive civilisation of towering temples and sophisticated artwork in the middle of the harsh rainforests of Mesoamerica? And why did they vanish?



The earliest Mayans lived along the Pacific coast of what is now Guatemala and can be dated to about 1800 BC; by 1000 BC they were also living in Guatemala's southern lowlands. The period from about 1800 BC to about AD 250 is referred to as the Pre – classic, a time when the early Mayans lived as farmers in small villages along rivers and other bodies of water, hunting game, tending gardens and making use of the abundant natural foods found in the region's marshes and seasonal swamps.

In time, strong rulers began wielding power over these communities, and the Mayan culture grew in complexity. Cities rose from the forest floor, boasting stone temples with stuccoed and painted facades created at the behest of elite rulers. People in the new power centres communicated over long distances, and traders using the same routes carried luxury goods such as cacao beans, jade ornaments, quetzal feathers, and jaguar pelts.

The Classic period, AD 250 – 900, is the time of the civilisation's greatest glory – and of the greatest depths of political intrigue between rival cities. During these centuries, the Mayans erected countless stelae, stone monuments inscribed with portraits and hieroglyphs that recorded dynastic histories – the births, marriages and conquests of the ruling families. There were dozens of important regional capitals at the time, and among the most important were Tikal in Guatemala and its fierce rival Calakmul in Mexico, Palenque in southern Mexico, Caracol in Belize, and Copán in Honduras.





The Classic period is known for artistic and intellectual splendour. The Mayans developed a complex religious and ritual system that considered rulers divine beings and called for blood sacrifices. They also grasped the numerical notion of zero, created agricultural timetables and sophisticated calendars to track the heavens, and made beautiful polychrome pottery as well as exquisite ornaments, murals, and carved decorations.

But the Classic Mayans were also known for their rancorous political fighting and for being extremely bellicose – warfare was always on the horizon. One by one, the cities in the southern Mayan lowlands fell to each other, their downfall often recorded on stelae in the conquering city. By AD 900 most of the important Classic period cities had collapsed, and their remaining populations had scattered into the surrounding forests. The last date recorded on stelae that archaeologists have found so far is from 909 in Toniná, in southern Mexico.

Among the factors that help explain why the civilisation collapsed were the endemic warfare, overpopulation, degradation of the environment, and drastic climate change and drought. While the cities and ceremonial centres of the southern lowlands were being reclaimed by the jungle, the Mayans living to the north were gaining prominence, rising to amazing heights during the post-classic period (900 – 1502). Wonderful and wealthy cities in Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula flourished, most famous among them being Chichén Itzá. Yet it too fell victim to political infighting and by 1200 had collapsed.

The Mayans never truly disappeared. Centuries after the major cities were abandoned, small groups of Mayans continued to live in the area. It was they who met and resisted the Spanish conquistadors after the first contact, in 1502. And today, more than six million Mayans live in Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize, speaking 28 languages, and blending ancient and modern ways.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title.

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





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



The first crisis the lunar explorers faced came just short of moon fall. The Apollo 11 Lunar Module, code – named ‘eagle’, was still 9.5 km (6 miles) up when the vital guidance computer began flashing an alarm. It was overloading. Any second it could give up the ghost under the mounting pressure and nothing the two astronauts could do would save the mission. Emergencies were nothing new to Commander Neil Armstrong but he and his co – pilot Buzz Aldrin hadn’t even practised for this one on the ground – no one believed it could happen. Sweeping feet first towards their target, they pressed ahead as controllers on Earth waited heart – in – mouth. Racing against the computer, Eagle slowed and then pitched upright to stand on its rocket plume and gave Armstrong his first view of the landing site. The wrong one! They had overshot by four miles into unfamiliar territory and were heading straight for a football field size crater filled with boulders “the size of Volkswagens”.



With his fuel running out, and only a minute’s flying time left, Armstrong coolly accelerated the hovering Eagle beyond the crater, touching 88 kph (55mph) . Controllers were puzzled and alarmed by the unplanned manoeuvres. Mission Director George Hale pleaded silently: “Get it down, Neil. Get it down.” The seconds ticked away.



Forward, drifting right, Aldrin said. And then, with less than 20 seconds left, came the magic word: “Contact!”



Armstrong spoke first: “Tranquility base here, the Eagle has landed.” His words were heard by 600 million people – a fifth of humanity. About six and a half hours later, Eagle’s front door was opened and Armstrong backed out onto a small porch. He wore a €200,000 moonsuit, a sort of thermos flask capable of stopping micrometeoroids travelling 30 times faster than a rifle bullet. He carried a backpack which weighed 49 kgs and enough oxygen for a few hours. Heading down the ladder, Armstrong unveiled a €200,000 TV camera so the world could witness his first step: —That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind. It was 3.56 am, 21 July, 1969.



1. On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it in points only, using abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title.

2 Write a summary of the passage in 80 words.





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

Homeopathy has come to be known, over the years, as a form of medical treatment without side effects. In the eighteenth century, Dr Samuel Hahnemann convinced that existing medical practices did more harm than good, began to look for an alternative that would be safe, gentle, and effective. He reasoned that instead of suppressing symptoms as allopathy does, one should seek to stimulate and so encourage and assist the body's natural healing process.



Hahnemann had already discovered that a small dose of quinine in a healthy person produced the symptoms of malaria. A number of systematic experiments followed this discovery. Hahnemann then worked to establish the smallest effective dose as he realised that this was the best way to avoid side effects. In so doing, he unexpectedly discovered one of the basic tenets of homeopathy, that the more a remedy was diluted, the more effective it became. Thus, by trial and perseverance, Hahnemann finally arrived at his goal – an alternative form of medical treatment that was both effective and safe.



One of the principles of homeopathy is that a person's response to a disease varies according to his or her basic temperament. Thus, a homeopathy doctor will take into account the patient's temperament and responses to certain conditions before prescribing any medicine because it is the patient who is being treated and not the disease. Patients with the same ailment may often require different remedies. Rapid results are often achieved in cases of an acute illness but where a patient's vitality is low, the treatment may be long term. In chronic illness, sufferers must be patient and give homeopathy time to take effect. Homeopathy does not reject the great discoveries of modern science, only their commercial abuse. In many cases, homeopathy is complementary to the newer methods of modern medical practice. In its present form, homeopathy has stood the test of time. Today, it is highly developed in many countries and is accepted as a safe and effective form of medical treatment that stands in its own right.



Follow the Sample Practice to Solve the Other Question

1 On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it in points only, using abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title.

2 Write a summary of the passage in 80 words.



4. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Occasional self-medication has always been part of normal living. The making and selling of drugs has a long history and is closely linked, like medical practice itself, with belief in magic. Only during the last hundred years or so, as the development of scientific techniques made it possible diagnosis has become possible. The doctor is now able to follow up the correct diagnosis of many illnesses-with specific treatment of their causes. In many other illnesses of which the causes remain unknown, he is still limited, like the unqualified prescriber, to the treatment of symptoms. The doctor is trained to decide when to treat symptoms only and when to attack the cause. This is the essential difference between medical prescribing and self-medication.

The advance of technology has brought about much progress in some fields of medicine, including the development of scientific drug therapy. In many countries public health organization is improving and people's nutritional standards have risen. Parallel with such beneficial trends are two which have an adverse effect. One is the use of high pressure advertising by the pharmaceutical industry which has tended to influence both patients and doctors and has led to the overuse of drugs generally. The other is emergence of eating, insufficient sleep, excessive smoking and drinking. People with disorders arising from faulty habits such as these, as well as well from unhappy human relationships, often resort to self-medication and so add the taking of pharmaceuticals to the list. Advertisers go to great lengths to catch this market.

Clever advertising, aimed at chronic sufferers who will try anything because doctors have not been able to cure them, can induce such faith in a preparation, particularly if steeply priced, that it will produce-by suggestion-a very real effect in some people. Advertisements are also aimed at people suffering from mild complaints such as simple cold and coughs which clear up by themselves within a short time.

These are the main reasons, why laxatives, indigestion remedies, painkillers, cough-mixtures, tonics, vitamin and iron tablets, nose drops, ointments and many other preparations are found in quantity in many households. It is doubtful whether taking these things ever improves a person's health, it may even make



it worse. Worse, because the preparation may contain unsuitable ingredients; worse because the taker may become dependent on them; worse because they might be taken excess; worse because they may cause poisoning, and worst of all because symptoms of some serious underlying cause may be asked and therefore medical help may not be sought. Self-diagnosis is a greater danger than self-medication.

Questions



(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, in points only, using headings and sub-headings. Also use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary (Minimum four). Supply an appropriate title to it. 5



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

5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Almost all of us have suffered from a headache at some time or the other. For some a headache is a constant companion and life is a painful hell of wasted time.

The most important step to cope with headaches is to identify the type of headache one is suffering from. In tension headaches (two hand headache), a feeling of a tight band around the head exists along with the pain in the neck and shoulders. It usually follows activities such as



long stretches driving, typing or sitting on the desks. They are usually short lived but can also last for days or weeks.

A headache is usually caused due to the spinal misalignment of the head, due to the posture. Sleeping on the stomach with the head turn to one side and bending over positions for a long time make it worse.

In migraine headaches, the pains usually on one side of the head may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting irritability and bright spots or flashes of light. This headache is meant worse by activities especially bending. The throbbing pain in the head worsens by noise and light. Certain triggers for migraines may be chocolate, caffeine, smoking or MSU in certain food items. The pain may last





eight to twenty four hours and there may be a hangover for two or three days. Migraines are often produced by an 'aura' changes in sight and sensation. There is usually a family migraine.

In a headache, pain originates from the brain but from the irritated nerves of muscles, blood vessels and bones. These head pain signals to the brain which judges the degree of distress and relays it at appropriate sites.



The pain sometimes may be referred to sights other than the problem areas. This is known as referred by pain and occurs due to sensation overload. Thus, though, most headache states at the base of the skull referred pain as felt typically behind the eyes.



Factors causing headache are understood but it is known that a shift in the level of body hormones chemicals, certain foods and drinks and environmental stress can trigger them.

If the headache troubles you often, visit the doctor, who will take a full health history relating to diet, life stresses, the type of headache, triggering factors and relief measures. You may be asked to keep a 'headache diary' which tells you to list – the time headache started and when it ended, emotional environmental and food and drinking factors which may contribute to it. The type and severity of pain and the medications used which provide much relief are also to be listed.



This helps the doctor in determining the exact cause and type of headache and the remedy thereof.

Questions

(a) On the basis of your reading the passage make notes on it using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Use a format u consider suitable. Supply a suitable title.

(b) Write a summary in about 80 words.





SECTION: B

WRITING SKILLS AND GRAMMAR

NOTICE

1. You are Jyoti of class XI of Swami atmanand School of Excellence, Samoda, Arang. You are the Cultural Secretary of your school. Draft a notice informing the students about the inter-school dance competition and request the interested participants to get them registered with you.
2. You are the school captain of the Govt. Boys H.S.S. Mahasamund. Write a notice for all the other members of the student council to attend a meeting to prepare a plan for annual function.
3. You are Abhinav/ Ankita of Govt. H.S.S. Anand Nagar, Kondagaon ,A charitable trust has come to your school asking for help for Orissa flood Victims. Write a notice requesting the students to donate items of daily use
4. You are cultural secretary of your school. Write an attractive notice giving information about the selection of two participants from your school to takepart in inter school debate competition.
5. Write a Notice as Head Boy of the school for a meeting to discuss about the ways of bringing improvement in the discipline of the school?
6. You are Preety, the Secretary of your school. Write a notice to be put up on school notice board inviting names of students interested in joining the tour to Bhoramdev.
7. Write a notice for the school notice board regarding a four-day trip to Kanha national park ,Madhya Pradesh. Consider the specifications.
8. You are Sagar/Meenakshi of Clas XI B. You have lost your wallet with some money and ID card in it. Write a notice to be up on the school notice board requesting the finder to return it to you. Promise an assured Prize.
9. In your school, the Drama Club is organizing a drama. Write a notice to be put up on the school notice board inviting students to participate in the drama. Sign yourself as the secretary of the Drama Club.
10. You are Archana/ Aviraaj, the Head Girl/ Head Boy of R.D,tiwari school,Raipur .Your school is organising an inter class Drawing and Painting Competition Draft a notice, words inviting the students to participate. Give all necessary details.





Poster Making

Prepare a poster on :-

1. SAVE WATER‘.
 2. VAN MOHOTSAV –Hareli Tihaar.
 3. WEAR MASK
 4. Design an attractive and effective poster against the use of polythene.
 5. Conservation of Water: Suggest Ways to Conserve Water
 6. Campaign Against Drugs: Say No to Drugs
 7. Blood Donation Camp Organized by School
 8. Diwali Mela Organised By School
 9. Ways to Prevent Pollution
 10. Harmful Effects of Plastics
- 

ADVERTISEMENT

1. Write an advertisement for fresh graduates vacancies for Marketing executive in Sree Shakti enterprises, Kharora, Raipur.
 2. You want to purchase a flat in Anand Vihar. Write an advertisement in not more than 50 words detailing your requirements.
 3. You are a manager of ABC Ltd. Sector 30 Gurgaon. You need an efficient data entry operator for your office. Write an advertisement for the ‘Situation Vacant’ column of a local daily.
 4. You have lost your pet dog. Using the information given below in the input, write an advertisement for the ‘Lost and Found’ column of a newspaper.
 5. You are Anamika of 178, Narendra Nagar, New Delhi. While travelling by bus from Narendra Nagar to Connaught place, you lost your briefcase. It has valuable document including your senior secondary pass certificate. In not more than 50 words, draft a notification, in The Times of India by including all the details about the lost briefcase.
- 
- 
- 



6. You are going abroad. You want to sell your house, built three years ago. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words giving all the necessary details of the house and its locality.
7. Your school is going to organise a Diwali Mela. Design a poster to inform the students about it. (50 words)
8. You are Deepak/Deepika 14, Mall Road Bilaspur. You saw an advertisement put up by Excellent coaching centre which provides coaching for Medical Entrance Exam. As you are interested in enrolling.
9. Write an advertisement for a Travel and Tour company offering a special package for Kerala trip.
10. Write an advertisement for Sale of land suitable for shop in your area.



REPORT WRITING

1. You are Sanskar. The World Book fair which lasted for a month in your city was the hot topic of all book readers. Write a report on it in about 150-200 words for publication in a newspaper.
2. Write a report of your school's farewell party. You are Harilal, HS cultural member of Govt. HSS Kumhari. Send it to editor, Dainik Dhaskar, Newspaper Raipur.
3. A newspaper reporter reported on a purse snatching. Below you can see his notes. Use the information to complete the report he wrote for his newspaper. Do not add any new information. Do not exceed 120 words.
4. Sharad has attended a press conference where the issue of ragging in schools and colleges was discussed. He took some notes which he later expanded into a newspaper report. Write the report in not more than 120 words.
5. Write a report on Covid measures taken in your district. 6. Write a report on Tree Plantation held in your school.





LETTER WRITING

1. You are Archana living at 45D, Vilas Colony, Durg. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, Durg complaining about the insanitary conditions in your locality.
2. You are Ajay. Write a letter to the Mayor, Raigarh corporation, requesting him to provide your colony with proper drinking water facilities.
3. Write a Letter to the school authorities, regarding information for admission, school issues, requirements/suitability of course etc.
4. Write a letter to your principal for four day's sick leave as you are suffering from fever.
5. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his brilliant success in the High School Examination
6. You are Rima. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to spend some days with you in the coming summer vacation.
7. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you a sum of Rs.5000 for purchasing the books.
8. Write an application to the Director, Education Department for the post of a Clerk mentioning your qualification, experience and typing speed.
9. Write a letter to the Editor of Newspaper about the bad condition of roads in your locality.
10. Write a letter to the Education Board office requesting for the duplicate marksheet of class x as the original one is lost.



COMPOSITION ARTICLE WRITING

1. Write an article on "Swachh Bharat Mission".
2. Write an article in 100-120 words on 'A Visit to a historical place.'
3. Importance of Discipline.
4. Role of Local Self Government in Villages.
5. Evils of Dowry System.
6. Role of Students in National Development.





7. Corruption: The Cancer of our society.
8. Science: Boon or Curse
9. Unemployment problem in India.
10. Value of Games and Sports.

SPEECH

1. Prepare a speech on the topic "Noise Pollution" in not more than 150-200 words for you school's morning assembly.
2. Prepare and write a speech on the topic "Advantages of tree plantation" in 150 to 200 words.
3. Prepare and write a speech on the topic "Yoga: A Way of life"
4. As Mukul / Mahima of Alps Public School, write a speech to be delivered in school assembly highlighting the importance of cleanliness suggesting that the state of cleanliness reflects the character of its citizens.
5. Prepare a speech on the topic "Mobile phones & Education".
6. Prepare a speech on the topic "Independence Day celebration".
7. Prepare a speech on the topic "Education a way to Employment".
8. Prepare a speech on the topic "Panchayati system".
9. Dowry system
10. Discipline in Life



GRAMMAR

Change the Voice (Active - Passive)

1. Is he writing a letter ?
2. Rani gave him a letter.
3. Bring a glass of Water.
4. Switch off the lights.
5. Love your country.
6. Shut the door.
7. Let the letter be posted at once.





8. Always speak the truth.
9. Let him help his brother.
10. Who taught you English ?

NARRATION (Direct- Indirect)

1. The teacher said, "I shall be taking a test".
2. The farmer said, "I have lost my buffalo".
3. He said to John, "You are a good player".
4. The teacher said to me, "What is your name"?
5. He said to me, "Please, do it first" .
6. Sit down boys, "said the teacher".
7. Ram said to Sita, "Who are you"?
8. He said, "May God save the king".
9. Seeta said to her friend, "Let me work"
10. He Said, "Clean your shoes".



Determiners

Use "some" or "any"

1. You are expecting ____ one to call, aren't you?
2. Haven't I given you ____ money this week. I must have forgotten.
3. Didn't I give you ____ money yesterday.?
4. Would you like ____ milk?
5. Do you have ____ pizza?
6. I don't have ____ money
7. There are ____ people in the room.
8. Will you have ____ more tea?
9. Give me ____ pencil you have.
10. The guide gives ____ instructions to the travellers.





Fill in the blanks with many/much

1. Archana owns ____ properties in Mahasamund.
2. We didn't earn ____ profit this year.
3. How ____ money have you got?
4. Sharon does not have ____ friends.
5. There are too ____ students in this class. 6. It doesn't need ____ milk.
7. We had so ____ fun.
8. I spent ____ days there.
9. I don't have ____ money.
10. Kalidas has written ____ plays.



Tenses

Change the Tenses

1. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- I. I..... his address, (know)
- II. She her work sincerely, (do)
- III. We..... things a bit too seriously, (take)
- IV. They.....to God in the morning, (pray)
- V. You..... much of your time in idle gossip, (waste)
- VI. Rita.....very interesting stories, (write)
- VII. These children..... us very often, (disturb)
- VIII. My watch..... thirty seconds a day. (lose)
- IX. These girls.....music everyday, (learn)
- X. Raman and Chaman..... to the market together, (go)





1. Fill in the blanks with proper Tense forms :-

- (i) Look! We _____ to crash. (Go/are going/were going/have gone)
- (ii) I wish I _____ a better memory. (Have / had / had had)
- (iii) After he _____ his homework, he went out to play. (Completed/had completed / Either could be used here)
- (iv) I _____ him for very long when we got married. (knew/have known/had known/had been working)
- (v) I _____ a lot of movies recently. (am watching/have been watching/was watching)
- (vi) I _____ her for two weeks. (only knew/have only known/have only been knowing)
- (vii) When I woke up, mummy _____ breakfast. (already prepared/had already prepared/have already prepared/was already preparing)
- (viii) I _____ in the same job for ten years. (have worked/have been working / Either could be used here)
- (ix) I told him that I _____ (finished / have finished / had finished) .
- (x) I thought I _____ the money a week before. (have sent / had sent / sent)
- 
- 
- 
- 

PREPOSITION

1. I prohibited him to go ... the jungle.
 2. Three people in his family died ... sugar.
 3. Dolly and his family went ... the water park Kanpur.
 4. He gave a beautiful gift his sister.
 5. Sunaina is preparing the Asian Games.
 6. your paintings, you can impress anyone.
 7. Please try to balance yourself this tree branch.
- 
- 



8. Why did you threaten to beat me a stick?
9. Green tea is loved many people in India.
10. Never care careless people.
11. I found myself refreshed the journey.
- 12 I jumped the bridge.
13. When his mother called him, he entered..... the bed.
14. I saw a lion jumping a deer.
15. Life is full struggles so people work hard.
16. The Prime Minister India announced a new scheme his conference.
17. When I gave him my book, he threw it the water.
18. The real journey will start seventeen kilometers away.
19. This shopping mall has been built..... the finest artisans of India.
20. In a few minutes, his friendship turned hostility.
- 21 the last few decades, its demand has increased.
22. When I saw her, she was standing the gate.



Clauses

1. Combine the two sentences to make a complex sentence

- i. a) The teacher told us the time
b) We would assemble for the tour.
- ii. a) He left his bicycle outside.
b) Someone would steal it.
- iii) a) The boy is my brother.
b) He is sitting on the bench.





- iii) a) This is the weapon
b) The murder was committed with it.
- iv) a) I have read the book.
b) I borrowed it from you.
- v) a) The girl showed me the place.
b) She would meet me there.

2. Rewrite using No sooner....than

- 1) As soon as he closed his eyes, the telephone rang.
- 2) As soon as the bell rings the boys run out.
- 3) As soon as the rats see the cat, they run away.
- 4) As soon as it starts raining we begin to sow the field.
- 5) As soon as he received the message he left for his village.

Rewrite using 'No sooner' than As soon as

- 1) No sooner does he reach home than he drinks a cup of tea.
- 2) No sooner do I see him I will talk to him.
- 3) No sooner did he see us he disappeared.
- 4) No sooner does the policeman enter the room than the thieves left the place.
- 5) No sooner does he come than his children cling to his knees.

Rewrite using 'so...that' in place of 'too....to'

- 1) He is too poor to buy the food.
- 2) The new car is too costly for me to purchase.
- 3) He is too honest to cheat any one.
- 4) The night is too dark for me to find the path
- 5) The thief was too cunning for the police to arrest.





Modals

Use correct modals as directed: -

1. This boy solve the most difficult of mathematical problems. (ability)
2. He told me that go home. (Permission)
3. She come today. (Possibility)
4. We work hard and get good marks. (Willingness)
5. Animals speak but they can communicate amongst themselves. (capacity, capability)
6. I run ten miles without a break. (power)
7. you help me set the table, please? (request)
8. you achieve what you aspire for! (wish)
9. Save some money every month so that you not have to face problems. (purpose)
10. You sit wherever you like. (permission)



Change of Voice

1. They elected a hung parliament.
2. I take coffee.
3. She is collecting stamps.
4. What was he doing that day ?
5. He gave me a gift.
6. English was being taught by the teacher.
7. Let this not be taught.
8. I have been helped by my friend.
9. Who wrote this beautiful letter?
10. Let flowers not be plucked.





2. Complete the following sentences by filling in the correct form of the verb.

In the last hundred years, travelling (a)(become) much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (b)(take) two or three days to cross North America by a covered wagon. The trip (c) (be) very rough and often dangerous. Things (d)(change) a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.

EDITING

Edit the following passage. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction.



Football was popular in every part (1) _____ of the world. Players ran from one (2) _____ corner to other corner of the playground (3) _____ with fully enthusiasm to score goals. (c) _____ To reach the goalpost of opponent side and (d) _____ to make a successful goal, they played (e) _____ passionate. After scoring a successful (f) _____ goal, what is a response? It is (g) _____ time to celebration, but again he is (h) _____ ready to score next goal. What a game! What a passion!



2. Mankind has doubtedly progressed since (1) _____ medieval times. The earliest men lived like brute. (2) _____

Individual fought among themselves and (3) _____ the strong destroy the weak. This is what (4) _____ happen in the past. But with the passage of (5) _____ time man give up the law of the jungle. (6) _____ Man saw that the law of physical strength do not (7) _____ apply to his life. Thus he became a civilize creature. (8) _____

3. Poetry open our eyes to (1) _____ new ways of looks at events (2) _____ and emotions. The poet took (3) _____ the readers in voyages with (4) _____





poetic device and shares (5) _____ ideas of them. Poetry is (6) _____ often seen as a special (7) _____ subject of an educated person. (8) _____ Poets, however, feel this poetry (9) _____ is for all.

ERROR CORRECTION

Q.1 Incorrect Correct

Mickey Mouse are a cartoon character who a.
have become an icon for the Walt Disney b.
Company. It is created in 1928 by Walt Disney.c.
Mickey's popularity has grown above the world. d.
Mickey never do anything immoral. This was e.
due to her angelic nature. The first appearance f.
of Mickey Mouse was at Plane Crazy on May 15, 1928. g.

Q.2

Incorrect Correct The Mother's Day are celebrated a.
on various days in many parts of a world, most b.
commonly at March, April or May as a day to c.
honour mothers and motherhood. In a UK d.
and Ireland, it followed the old traditions of e.
Mothering Sunday, celebrated on March/April. f.





SECTION: C

LITERATURE

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

A) The sea holiday was her past, mine is her laughter. Both wry with the laboured ease of loss.

- (a) Which sea holiday is referred to here?
- (b) What was poetess past?
- (c) Why is the poetess nostalgic about her mother's laughter?

B) Father and son, we both must live on the same globe and the same land, He speaks: I cannot understand Myself, why anger grow from grief. We each put out an empty hand, Longing for something to forgive.

- (a) Why must father and son live on the same globe and the same land?
- (b) Explain : I can not understand myself.
- (c) What does "empty hand" signify?
- (d) Can the father understand his son?
- (e) what makes the father angry?
- (f) "Globe " word means the following in the stanza

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| a. Grief | b. Longings |
| c. Globe | d. None of the above |

2. Upward to heaven, whence, vaguely formed, altogether changed, and yet the same, I descend to lave droughts, atomies, dust layers of the globe, and all that in them without me were seeds only, latent, unborn;

1. Give the antonym(opposite) of upward

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. upright | b. Descend |
| c. Climb | d. move up |





2. Give the meaning of Descend.
 - a. Go up
 - b. Fall down
 - c. Ascend
 - d. None of the above
3. Name the Poet of the poem The Voice of the rain
 - a. Shirley Toulson
 - b. Ted Hughes
 - c. Walt Whitman 36
 - d. Markas Natten
4. Who is according to the passage is latent and unborn without rain?
 - a. Twig
 - b. Fruit
 - c. Seeds
 - d. None of the above



SEEN PASSAGE

1. When I went up to University, I was given a room of my own. The common link of friendship was snapped. My grandmother accepted her seclusion resignation. She rarely left her spinning wheel talk to anyone. From sunrise to sunset she sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers. Only in the afternoon she relaxed for a while to feed the spar raws. While she sat in the verandah breaking the tread into little bits, hundreds of little birds collected round her creating a veritable bedlam of chirrupings. Some came and perched on her legs, others on her shoulders. Some even sat on her head. She smiled bat never shooed them away. It used to be the happiest halfhour of the day for her



"When I decided to go abroad for further studies, I was sure my grandmother would be upset. I would be away for five years, and at her age one could never tell. But my grandmother could. She was not even sentimental. She came to leave me at the rail way station but did not talk or show any emotion. a foreign country. Her lips moved in prayer, her mind was lost in prayer. ried, sentir Her fingers were busy telling the beads of her rosary. Silently she kissed my forehead, and when I left I cherished the moist imprint as perhaps the last sign of physical contact between us.





Q.1 Meaning of seclusion.....

- a. Happiness
- b. Broken
- c. Submission
- d. Loneliness

Q.2 Which is the happiest half n hour of the day for the grandmother?

Q.3 Name of the Lesson from which the passage has been taken?

Q.4 What was the last physical contact between the grandmother n the author?

- a. Touched on his hands
- b. Kissed on his forehead
- c. Pat on his shoulder
- d. None of the above



2. A Flawless half-moon floated in a perfect blue sky on the morning we said our goodbyes. Extended banks of cloud like long French loaves glowed pink as the sun emerged to splash the distant mountain tops with a rose-tinted blush. Now that we were leaving Ravu, Lhamo said she wanted to give me a farewell present. One evening I'd told her through Daniel that I was heading towards Mount Kailash to complete the kora, and she'd said that I ought to get some warmer clothes. After ducking back into her tent, she emerged carrying one of the long sleeved sheepskin coats that all the men wore. Tsetan sized me up as we clambered into his car. "Ah, yes, " he declared, "drokba, sir."



Q.1 What was floated on the blue sky in the morning?

Q.2 Author compare "Extended banks of clouds" with

- a. Flowless half moon
- b. Long french loaves
- c. Distant mountain top
- d. None of the above

Q.3 Which place author was leaving according to the passage?

Q.4 Name the lesson from which this passage has been taken?





HORNBILL

Answer any three of the following questions

1. The Three phases of the author's relationship with his grandmother before he left the country to study abroad?
2. Three ways in which the author's grandmother spent her days after he grew up ?
3. Why do you think people undertake such adventurous expeditions inspite of the risks involved?
4. What were the results of the C.T.Scan?
5. Explain the concept of Shanshui?
6. Contrast the Chinese view of art with European view with examples?
7. Why does the author ever that the growth of world population is one of the strongest factors distorting the future of human society?
8. Comment on the attitude shown by Taplow towards Crocker-Harris?
9. In which language do you think "Bhau-sabebanchi Bakhar" was written ?
10. Why Tibetan mastiffs were popular in China's imperial courts?

Long answer(One question with 6 marks)

1. The author's grandmother was a religious person. What are the different ways in which we come to know this?
2. Describe the changing relationship between the author and his grand mother. Did their feelings for each other change.?
3. Describe the mental health of the voyagers on 4 and 5 January?
4. Explain the statement, "King Tut is one of the first mummies to be scanned in death ,as in life"?
5. "We have not inherited this earth from our forefathers; we have borrowed for our children?"
6. "The lack of determinism in quantum theory" Explain?





POETRY

1. What has the camera captured?
2. To What is the bird's movement compared? What is the basis for the comparison?
3. What does the phrase Strange to tell mean/
4. What according to the poem is involved in the process of growing up?
5. Does the poem 'Father to son' talk of an exclusively personal experience or is it fairly universal?



Snapshots (One out of two Long answer question to be answered with 6 marks)

1. Narrate "The Tale of Melon City" in your own words?
2. How do Shahid and the writer react to the knowledge that Shahid is going to die?
3. What do you understand of Einstein's nature from his conversations with history teacher, his mathematics teacher and the head teacher?
4. Why did the narrator of the story want to forget the address?
5. Indian Society has moved a long way from the way the marriage is arranged in the story "Ranga's Marriage"

