



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
SAMPLE PAPER – SEPTEMBER 2019
ENGLISH CORE (301)



Class: XI

Max. Marks: 80
Time: 3 hrs.

General Instructions:

- (i) All the sections are compulsory.
- (ii) Read the instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
- (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.
- (iv) Attempt all questions of a section without mixing them with another section.

Section A –Reading—20 Marks

1 Read the following passage carefully :

1. There are times when everyone has to face grief. When someone dear to oneself dies, one is left with a state, in which shock and grief overcome the ordinary life. One is left in a situation when one feels there is nothing one can do. Grief and mourning are always associated with death. It also happens with other kinds of losses. It could be the loss of one's job, losing one's house and the loss of a close friend or a partner.
2. The best people able to cope with these are those, who come from cultures that have strict, formal and intensive mourning ritual. In India, we have diverse rituals that nowadays are being discarded. But these help in surmounting the crisis. The near and dear ones come to share the grief and apply balm with their words of solace. In modern society, one is expected to act as if nothing has happened, but research has shown that mourning is an essential part of coming to terms with loss. There comes a time when one has to give up one's grief and rejoin the main stream of life. Mourning in itself passes through these phases. Firstly, it is in the nature of shock and disbelief. A feeling of numbness overtakes. The brain is not in a position to accept. It so happens that one expects the arrival of a lost one thinking that nothing will change and he will be with the lost one. In the second phase, one realizes the truth that the loss has actually happened, and it was not a dream. It is now that one feels the pain. Now one recollects the old moments and the memory of guilt creeps in.
3. Here the affected person displays odd behavior and has difficulty in eating and is unable to sleep. He may remain in this stage for weeks, months and sometimes for years. In the next phase, relief from pain and negative feelings creeps in. This leads to the positive side. Now he feels he must make alternative arrangements or replacements. Here he is ready to cope with the situation. Here he knows that he cannot recover what he or she has lost, but is conscious of the future accepting the loss and is ready for the alternative.
4. On passing through all the stages of grief it seems that, time has passed like a river under the bridge. This shows that mourning has been successful. He cannot forget

the loss but comes to terms with reality.

5. Grieve with the person who is bereaved. This shows that you too value the mourned person. This gives a helping support and the bereaved person starts believing you. Your support to the bereaved should not stop after a few days. It may be needed for months. Assure the affected person that the feelings of grief diminish and it will not be the same always.
6. You will see there comes a time when he has to be distracted from grief. Take him out for an outing, especially away from the current situation. If he agrees, take the opportunity and let him join the leisurely ventures.
7. It is therefore, the duty of close relatives and friends to take the bereaved out of the depressing climate and give a fresh air of life and happy thoughts.

1.1 On the basis of the above passage answer the following questions with the help of the given options: 1x5=5

(a) In the last phase of grief:

- (i) There is a relief from pain and negative feelings.
- (ii) There is still pain and grief.
- (iii) The person is ready to cope with the situation, ready to face reality.
- (iv) Both (i) and (iii)

(b) One must grieve with the person who is bereaved to show:

- (i) That you too value mourned person.
- (ii) To distract him/her
- (iii) You understand what your duty is
- (iv) You are his/her well-wisher

(c) The person from grief displays -----

- (i) Sleeplessness
- (ii) Enjoys eating
- (iii) Difficulty in eating
- (iv) Both (i) and (iii)

(d) On passing through all the stages of grief:

- (i) Time passes smoothly
- (ii) Time passes with difficulty
- (iii) Problems increase with time
- (iv) All of the above

(e) The duty of close relatives and friends is to:

- (i) Help the bereaved financially
- (ii) To take the bereaved into difficulty
- (iii) To take the bereaved out of difficulty
- (iv) To mourn with the bereaved

1.2 Answer the following questions briefly: 1x4=4

- (a) What are grief and mourning associated with?
- (b) What type of people are able to cope up best with grief and mourning?
- (c) Briefly explain the first phase of mourning.

(d) How can close relatives and friends help a bereaved person in coming out of his grief?

1.3 Find words in the passage mean the same as the following:

1x3=3

- (i) Very thorough or vigorous (para 2)
- (ii) Shows (para 3)
- (iii) A short enjoyable trip (para 6)

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

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 live 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. Its oxygen has been 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 flows 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, and then it travels to the third chamber, the left atrium. When this chamber is filled, it forces the blood through the mitral 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 diseases can result from damage to the heart muscle, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is 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 uncoordinated.

Until the twentieth century, few doctors dared to touch the heart. In 1953, all this changed. After twenty years of work, Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A 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 patients have had plastic valves inserted in their hearts when their own were 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 blood cells.

- a) Make notes on the above passage in an appropriate format using recognizable abbreviations (minimum four) wherever necessary. Give a suitable title to your notes. 5
- b) Write a summary of the passage based on your notes in about 80 words. 3

Section B-Writing & Grammar—30 Marks

- 3. You want to sell your car as you are going to settle down in Australia. Draft a suitable advertisement to this effect (50 words) 4

4. Write a letter to the Editor of The Times of India, Pune highlighting the issue of increasing theft and street violence in your locality. You are Ravi/Raveena, Block 36, Kedarapuram, Pune. Write the letter in about 150 words. 6
5. You are the Manager of 'Tasty Food'. Write a letter to the Manager of 'The Cottage India Emporium' placing your order for furnishings and upholstery items for your restaurant. 6
6. Write an article on the topic 'The Role of Youth in Community Service'. You are Krithik /Keerthana . (150-200 words) 8
7. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line indicated. Write the incorrect word and correction in your answer sheet: 1/2x6=3
- | | Incorrect | Correct |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Have you ever saw a banyan tree? The banyan | a) ----- | ----- |
| must be a biggest tree found in India. A full grown | b) ----- | ----- |
| banyan is as highest as a three storeyed building. | c) ----- | ----- |
| We do not see some banyans in cities. They are so huge that | d) ----- | ----- |
| they grow only in open places. The banyan look like | e) ----- | ----- |
| a palace stand on its pillars. | f)----- | ----- |
8. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences: 1x3=3
- (a) communicate with/sign language/we use/impaired/the hearing/to
 (b) by Henry Ford/produced/petrol driven/the first/motor car/was
 (c) how/you had/at the interview/done/us/let/know

Section C –Literature—30 Marks

9. Read the extract given below and answer any two questions that follow. 1x2=2
- I descend to lave the droughts, atomies, dust-layers of
 the globe,
 And all that in them without me were seeds only, latent,
 unborn;
- (a) With what purpose does the rain descend from the sky?
 (b) How does the rain help the seeds?
 (c) What is latent and unborn and why?
10. Answer any **five** of the following questions in 30-40 words each. 2x5=10
- (a) Why was Tut's body buried along with gilded treasures?
 (b) Why did the narrator finally decide to forget the address?
 (c) What do you observe in the beginning and ending of the poem 'The Laburnum Top'?
 (d) Why did the two boys return the horse to its owner?
 (e) The three stanzas of the poem 'A Photograph' depict three different phases. What are they?

- (f) What were Ranga's views on marriage?
11. Answer the following question in 120-150 words. 6
- (a) Describe the three stages of the author's relationship with his grandmother before he left the country for higher studies abroad.
- OR
- (b) Discuss the significance of the title 'We're Not Afraid to Die....if We Can All Be Together'
12. Answer the following question in about 120-150. 6
- (a) How did the narrator succeed in getting Ranga and Ratna married?
- OR
- (b) Narrate the story 'The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse in your own words.
13. Answer the following question in about 120-150 words. 6
- (a) How is the Chinese view of art different from the European view with examples?
- OR
- (b) How has the growth of world population affected the environment?