

TERMINAL ASSESSMENT-1 (2019-20)

Date: 02.08.19

ENGLISH

Marks: 80

Grade: XI

Time: 3 hrs

General Instructions –This paper is divided into three sections:

Section A: Reading Comprehension (20 Marks)

Section B: Writing Skills and Grammar (30 Marks)

Section C: Literature and Long Reading Texts (30 Marks)

- 1. All sections are compulsory.**
 - 2. Separate instructions have been given for each section and each question. Follow these instructions carefully.**
 - 3. Do not exceed the word limit.**
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SECTION – A (READING COMPREHENSION) - 20 Marks

1 Read the following passage carefully:

- 1. A prominent feature of the macaque monkeys is the presence of cheek pouches in which these primates temporarily store food. Offer them their favourite food and they simply stuff all that they can in these cheek pouches which can puff up on the sides. The food will be digested later.**
- 2. Most macaques obtain a good amount of their food on the ground gleaning for fruits, insects, leaves, shoots and more. Even spiders are welcome on the swelling menu of these ever-curious monkeys. Most macaques are sort of squat and thickset in build.**
- 3. Macaques have been variously regarded to be the hardiest of all monkeys. There are half a dozen species of macaques in the Indian region. While four of these (Lion-tailed, Pig-tailed, Stump-tailed and Assamese) have restricted distributional ranges, the first in the Nilgiri mountains of South India and the latter three in the north-east, the Rhesus and Bonnet are widespread.**
- 4. Rhesus monkey, with the human blood factor named after it, is the animal that was once exported in large numbers for medical research, especially for testing newly developed drugs, including the development of the Salk vaccine against poliomyelitis. The common monkey of North India, the Rhesus, can be easily recognised by a prominent patch of reddish-orange fur on its loins and rump.**

5. Ascending up to almost 9,000 feet in the Himalayas, it is found down south, at the Godavari River, and is possibly slowly increasing its range. Small numbers occur in Mumbai's Borivili National Park, often mixing along with a troop of Bonnets and langurs.
6. The Bonnet has a longer tail and lacks the reddish-orange patch on its hindquarters (buttocks). But a centrally parted bonnet of dark, longish hair radiating from the fore-crown gives this monkey its common name.
7. This is the common monkey of peninsular and southern India, found south of the Godavari river. It is seen frequently in Mumbai's National Park.
8. This is the animal that also gives you company on Elephanta island, at Khandala, Matheran and at a host of other tourist spots of southern India. It is, I find, only slightly less of a temple monkey than the Rhesus is over much of north India, where a curious blend of religious and sentimental reasons just manages to prevent it from getting molested and persecuted.
9. More than any other animal macaques and langurs have always shared a very intimate relationship with the human environment in India. In most places where not molested, these monkeys have become remarkably bold and conniving. Troops maintain territories often in town-centres, loaf around at railway stations, don't think twice before entering houses, raid market places, standing crops and fruit orchards and do a lot more.
10. And they have managed to get away with all this. In the wild though, these monkeys live in troops that in some places have become rather wary of man. All these species have adapted to a wide variety of habitats, from forests to dry, arid regions.
11. In this species dominance hierarchy in the males plays an important role in their social life. There is a central team of dominant controlling males, with a group leader, usually a big fellow.

(a) Make notes on the passage in a suitable format using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Give a suitable title to the passage.(5marks)

(b) Write a summary of the passage based on your reading.(3marks)

2. Read the following passage carefully:

1. The discovery that language can be a barrier to communication is quickly made by all who travel, study, govern or sell. Whether the activity is tourism, research, government, policing, business, or data dissemination, the lack of a common language, but the same point applies in principle to any encounter with unfamiliar dialects or styles within a single language. 'They don't talk the same language' has a major metaphorical meaning alongside its literal one.

2. Although communication problems of this kind must happen thousands of times each day, very few become public knowledge. Publicity comes only when a failure to communicate has major consequences, such as strikes, lost orders, legal problems,

or fatal accidents – even , at times, war. One reported instance of communication failure took place in 1970, when several Americans ate a species of poisonous mushroom. No remedy was known, and two of the people died within days. A radio report of the case was heard by a chemist who knew of treatment that had been successfully used in 1959 and published in 1963. Why had the American doctors not heard of it seven years later? Presumably because the report of the treatment had been published only in journals written in European languages other than English.

3. Several comparable cases have been reported. But isolated examples do not give an impression of the size for the problem. In the English speaking scientific world, for example, surveys of books and documents consulted in libraries and other information agencies have shown that very little foreign language material is ever consulted. Library requests in the field of science and technology showed that only 13 percent were for foreign language periodicals.

4. The language barrier presents itself in stark form to firms who wish to market their products in other countries. British Industry, in particular, has in recent decades often been criticised for its linguistic insularity – for its assumption that foreign buyers will be happy to communicate in English , and that awareness of other languages is not therefore a priority. In the 1960s, over two-thirds of British firms dealing with non-English speaking customer were using English for outgoing correspondence ; many had their sales literature only in English; and as many as 40 per cent employed no one able to communicate in the customers' languages.

5. The criticism and publicity given to this problem since the 1960s seems to have greatly improved the situation. Industrial training schemes have promoted an increase in linguistic and cultural awareness. Many firms now have their own translation services; to take one example in Britain, Row tree Mackintosh now publish their documents in six languages (English, French, German, Dutch, Italian and Xhosa). Some firms run part-time language courses in the languages of the countries with which they are most involved; some produce their own technical glossaries to ensure consistency when material is being translated. It is now much more readily appreciated that marketing efforts can be delayed, damaged, or disrupted by a failure to take account of the linguistic needs of the customer.

6. The changes in awareness have been most marked in English speaking countries, where the realisation has gradually dawned that by no means everyone in the world knows English well enough to negotiate in it.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage answer the following questions by choosing the best of the given choices. (6marks)

(a) What are the major effects of the language barrier on the progress of a nation?

- (i) It can slow down or stop progress
- (ii) It can affect tourism
- (iii) It can affect the foreign exchange situation.
- (iv) It can affect health services.

(b) When is communication failure publicised?

- (i) when the country's revenues fail
- (ii) when a war breaks out
- (iii) when major consequences occur
- (iv) all the above

(c) What did library requests in the field of science show?

- (i) Many people consulted foreign language material
- (ii) 13 per cent requests were for foreign language
- (iii) periodicals related to science and technology
- (iv) A large number of journals are written in European languages.

(d) Which of these has not improved the problematic situation of language barrier?

- (i) Industrial training scheme
- (ii) Firms having their own translation services
- (iii) Production of technical glossaries
- (iv) Neglecting the individual linguistic needs

(e) Find the word from the passage that is an exact antonym of the word 'native' (Para 2).

(i) Common

(ii) Foreign

(iii) Translated

(iv) Customer's

(f) Find the word from the passage that is exact synonym of the word 'secluded' (para 3).

(i) combined

(ii) united

(iii) specific

(iv) isolated

2.2 Answer these questions briefly. (6marks)

(a) What is the meaning of 'Linguistic insularity'?

(b) What evidence has been collected from the surveys of libraries in the English-speaking scientific world?

(c) How have British companies tried to solve the problem of the language barrier since the 1960's?

(d) How are some companies trying to satisfy the linguistic needs of customers? Mention any two steps taken.

(e) Find the word in the passage which means the same as 'hinder' (para-1)

(f) Which word in para 4 is opposite to 'praised'?

SECTION – B (WRITING SKILLS AND GRAMMAR)- 30 Marks

3. You are Joseph Mathew, Vice Principal of Sr. Aloysius Higher Secondary School. Write a notice for the school notice board informing the students about the audition schedule for the annual play festival to be organised soon. (4marks)

4. You are Neha / Nidhi of Patel Nagar, 25. Write a letter to The Editor of The Indian Mirror highlighting the nuisance of rash driving by minors and steps to curb it. (6marks)

5. You are the manager of an electronics firm. The electronic items sent by your firm

to an organisation were not of the latest technology, as demanded by the organisation. You received a letter of complaint on account of this. Write a letter of apology assuring them to replace the goods and provide them with the new items at the earliest.(6marks)

6. Children usually come to school without taking breakfast in the morning and eat junk food from the school canteen. This habit effects adversely the performance of students in academics and sports. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be given in your school assembly about 'How Health is Affected by Lifestyle'.(8marks)

7.The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the incorrect word and write the correction in the space provided(2marks)

England has been long famous for her dramatist, a)____
the greatest of who was William Shakespeare. b)____
It is hard to find the educated man in the English c)____
speaking world whom has not heard for his name. d)____

8.Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the words given in the brackets.(4marks)

Asaf Khan who (a)_____ (lead) the expedition against the city, (b)_____ (expect) that the little country which (c) _____ (rule) by a woman, would (d)_____ (take) very easily without (e)_____ (strike) even a blow. What was his surprise when he (f)_____ (find) that the city (g)_____ (prepare) to offer a strong resistance, he (h)_____ (bring) with him only a small force to fight them.

SECTION – C (LITERATURE AND LONG READING TEXTS) - 30marks

9. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow: (2marks)

**For song, issuing from its birth-place, after fulfillment, wandering
Reck'd or unreck'd, duly with love returns)**

- a) **Why are the last lines put within brackets?**
- b) **'Reck'd or unreck'd', what does this phrase mean? Where does the song return?**

10. Answer the following questions briefly: (10marks)

- a) What caused a turning point in the friendship of Khushwant Singh with his grand mother?
- b) What was the only hope for the sailors of Wavewalker?
- c) Why did the boy king change the name from Tutankhaten to Tutankhamun?
- d) What do you think induced the boys to return the horse to its owner?
- e) How did the narrator realise that she had come to the right address?

11. Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words: (6marks)

- a) Discuss the suitability of the title, “Discovering Tut : The Saga Continues”.
(or)
- b) Describe the mental condition of the voyagers on 4th and 5th Jan.

12. Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words: (6marks)

- a) Mourad had the ‘crazy streak’ running in his family. Which two characters show this streak in their behaviour and words? Write briefly about them showing how they can be called crazy.
(or)
- b) The story “The Address” is divided into pre-war and post-war times. What hardships do you think the girl underwent during these times?

13. Answer any one of the following questions in 120-150 words: (6marks)

- a) There is a parallel between two things in the poem “The Voice of Rain”. Identify them and explain the similarity between the two.
(or)
- b) Gradually, the author and the grandmother saw less of each other and their friendship was broken. Was the distancing in the relationship deliberate or due to demand of the situation. Give reason for your answer.