

Dwarka International School
Sector-12, Dwarka, New Delhi
Class XI
English Core
Sample Paper

M.M: 80
Time limit: 3Hours

The Question paper is divided into 3 sections:

Section A Reading	20 marks
Section B Writing Skill & Grammar	30 marks
Section C Literature	30 marks

General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory
2. You may attempt any section at a time
3. All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order

Section A Reading [20 Marks]

Q1. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow. (8)

Money-Madness

Money is our madness, our vast collective madness.
And of course, if the multitude is mad
The individual carries his own grain of insanity around with him.
I doubt if any man living hands out a pound note without a pang;
And a real tremor, if he hands out a ten-pound note.
We quail, money makes us quail.
It has got us down; we grovel before it in strange terror.
And no wonder, for money has a fearful cruel power among men.
But it is not money we are terrified of,
it is the collective money-madness of mankind.
For mankind says with one voice: How much is he worth?
Has he no money? Then let him eat dirt, and go cold and if I have no money, they will give me a little bread,
So I do not die,
but they will make me eat dirt for it.
I shall have to eat dirt, I shall have to eat dirt,
If I have no money It is that I am afraid of.
And that fear can become a delirium.
It is fear of my money-mad fellow-man.
We must have some money to save us from eating dirt.
And this is wrong.
Bread should be free,
fire should be free
to all and anybody, all and anybody, all over the world.
We must regain our sanity about money before we start killing one another about it.
It's one thing or the other. —D.H. Lawrence

(a) On the basis of your reading of the poem, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option. (1×6=6)

(i) When does a person feel a pang?

- (a) Because of madness of money
- (b) When he parts with a pound of money
- (c) When he hands out a ten-pound note
- (d) Cannot be inferred

(ii) What kind of feeling does money create in us?

- (a) Feeling of fear
- (b) Feeling of tremor
- (c) Feeling of happiness
- (d) Feeling of satisfaction

(iii) Why does the poet say “we must have some money”?

- (a) To be worthy
- (b) To be happy
- (c) To have basic amenities
- (d) To fulfil our madness

(iv) According to the poem, what does ‘eat dirt’ refer to?

- (a) Eat garbage
- (b) Eat spoiled food
- (c) Hearing criticism
- (d) Cannot be inferred

(v) The synonym of ‘quail’ is

- (a) faint
- (b) feel happy
- (c) shrink with fear
- (d) feel content

(vi) The word opposite of ‘delirium’ is

- (a) violent excitement
- (b) peaceful state
- (c) passion
- (d) saneness

(b) On the basis of the reading of the given poem, answer the following questions briefly (1×6=6)

- (i) What do people say about a man’s worth?
- (ii) Why does the poet repeat the words “all and anybody”?
- (iii) What are the two things implied in “It’s one thing or the other”?
- (iv) What is the poet’s greatest fear?
- (v) The word..... from the poem means sharp emotional distress.
- (vi) The word opposite of ‘madness’ is.....

Q2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (8)

The Boston Consulting Group’s 15th annual report, “Winning the Growth Game: Global Wealth 2015”, has received extensive coverage in the Indian media.

The report comes on top of the Global Wealth Data book 2014 from Credit Suisse, which provides a much more accurate and comprehensive picture of the trends in global inequality.

The Global Wealth Databook reveals some startling facts. The richest 1% of Indians today own nearly half (49%) of India’s personal wealth. The rest of us, 99% are left to share the remainder among ourselves. At the other end of the spectrum, of the world’s poorest 20% people nearly one in four are Indians. Just to show by contrast, China’s share is a mere 3%.

Now, there is no doubt that poverty has declined significantly in recent times in India. But can we say the same about inequality? The Credit Suisse report gives an unequivocal answer: No. Even nearly three decades after economic reforms and high growth, inequality continues to rise and wealth has become even more concentrated at the top. India’s super-rich (top 1%) who owned 37% of India’s personal wealth in 2000, have even more rapidly increased their share to 49%. Meanwhile, millions of Indians do not find themselves a part of the growth story.

And there is growing resentment over this gaping inequality. With greater access to the electronic media across the country, the differences are glaringly visible for those at the base of the development pyramid. Inequality in India operates on multiple axes – of gender, class, caste, region, religion and ethnicity. But perhaps the worst suffering is of India's tribal people, who suffer a double whammy of both disadvantaged region and ethnicity.

A paper in the Economic and Political Weekly reveals that if we want to get an accurate picture of regional inequalities, a well-recognised elffirbnk ©LTIndia's growth experience, we have to look much deeper than just states or even districts. We need to go to the sub-district or block level. And there we find that an overwhelming share of the most backward sub-districts has as high concentration of tribal population.

Official data on all indicators of development reveals that India's tribal people are the worst off in terms of income, health, education, nutrition, infrastructure and governance. They have also been unfortunately at the receiving end of the injustices of the development process itself. Around 40% of the 60 million people displaced following development projects in India are tribals, which is not a surprise given that 90% of our coal and more than 50% of most minerals and dam sites are mainly in tribal regions.

Our vision of development should be more inclusive and empowering the left out. First, the overall direction of growth needs to change. We cannot continue with a pattern of jobless growth. It is also clear that sustainability has to at the core of our development strategy. If we truly want to build tribal incomes, we need to offer them a range of sustainable livelihoods, including non-pesticide managed agriculture, an imperative also for the health of Indian consumers as well as for reducing the escalating financial and ecological costs of farming.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum 4). Supply an appropriate title to it. (5)

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80-100 words. (3)

Section B Writing and Grammar [30 Marks]

Q3. Your school is planning a student exchange programme wherein students of other nations would be coming over to attend classes in the school. The school intends to plan the stay of these students with its own students for a closer interaction between the two. Write a notice in not more than 50 words asking the students to volunteer their names for the programme. **(4)**

OR

You own a three-storey bungalow in Dwarka. You want to let out the first and the second floor on rent. Draft an advertisement in 50 words to be published in 'Times classified'. **(4)**

Q4. Write a letter to J.K. Furniture Limited, Ahmedabad, placing an order for furniture and other items to be supplied to your office Forbes Building at Ahmedabad. Sign in as Shubhangi/Shubham. **(6)**

OR

A post of Receptionist is lying vacant in Atul Chemicals Pvt Ltd. Apply for the post as one of the candidates. You are Jayant / Jayati. Invent all the other details. Word limit: 150 words. **(6)**

Q5. Recently you visited Naini Lake in Model Town, Delhi. You were disheartened to see how adventure sports were harming the aquatic life of the lake. You spoke to the local authorities, but no action had been taken so far. Write a letter to the Editor, The Hindu, drawing the attention of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 120-150 words. You are Somesh/Sakshi of 12, MG Road, Gurgaon. **(6)**

OR

You are Radha G, member of NGO AWAAZ. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily for a public movement to clean the Yamuna river. (You must introduce yourself, describe how the people are to be blamed for polluting the river and suggest the need for installing water treatment plant to clean the river). (6)

Q6. More and more people are seen using credit/debit cards for various purposes. Write an article in about 150-200 words on “Plastic money: Making life costlier”. (8)

OR

Yesterday you saw a strange incident on the road. A brick fell from a metro over-bridge construction site and hit a moving car, thereby resulting in an accident. As a reporter of a national daily, write a brief report on the same to be published in the newspaper. (8)

Q6. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Find that error and write the correct word in the blanks provided. (1/2×8 = 4)

Incorrect Correct

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| (a) In spite of all the honour that | ..... | ..... |
| (b) we heaped upon him, he remains | ..... | ..... |
| (c) simple by heart. Perhaps the imagery | ..... | ..... |
| (d) of pasteur's boyhood days never leaves | ..... | ..... |
| (e) In truth he did become a | ..... | ..... |
| (f) greater artist. He put his whole soul | ..... | ..... |
| (g) and energy into his works. It was | ..... | ..... |
| (h) this very energy that wear him out | ..... | ..... |

Q7. Rearrange the jumbled words to form a meaningful sentence. (2×1 = 2)

- (a) the sight / an indescribable extent / to / of / moved him / injured children / particularly
(b) perfect / the attitude / man / towards / men / science / of / make

Section C Literature [30 Marks]

Q8. Read the extract carefully and answer the questions. (1×2 = 2)

“Some twenty – thirty years later She'd laugh at the snapshot.

“See Betty and Dolly”, she'd say,” and look how they Dressed us for the beach.’ The sea holiday was her past, mine is her laughter.

Both wry

With the laboured ease of loss.”

(i) Why did the mother laugh at the photograph years later?

(ii) What did the sea holiday and her mother's laughter do to the poet?

Q9. Answer any five of the following questions in about 30-40 words. (2×5 = 10)

(i) According to Jonathan, why was the narrator the best father and captain in the world?

(ii) What is the significance of the title ‘The Browning Version’ in the play?

(iii) How was Mr Crocker – Harris different from other teachers?

(iv) What was the weird version of the Battle of Panipat read by Professor Gaitunde? Describe the incident precisely.

(v) Why didn't Albert want to learn dates?

(vi) Describe Hor

Q10. Answer the following questions in about 120 – 150 words. 6marks

‘The Laburnum Tree’ is a metaphor for life. Elucidate the statement with reference to the theme of the poem.

OR

Describe Gangadharpant's journey by train from Pune to Bombay

Q11. Answer the following questions in about 120 – 150 words. 6marks

Compare and Contrast Andrew's emotional, mental and physical state at the beginning of the story and at the end.

OR

Write a synopsis of 'The Tale of Melon City' by Vikram Seth

Q12. Answer the following questions in about 120 – 150 words. 6marks

Draw a contrast of the life the narrator's grandmother spent in the village with the kind of life she led in the city.

OR

Briefly describe Tutankhamen's dynasty and his ascent to the throne.