



# प्रश्न बैंक

2021–22

विषय: अंग्रेजी

कक्षा : 11वीं

समग्र शिक्षा अभियान (सेकेण्डरी एजुकेशन) लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र.

लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, म.प्र. भोपाल

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल  
हायर सेकेण्डरी परीक्षा सत्र 2021-22  
BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

कक्षा :- 11वीं  
विषय :- अंग्रेजी

पूर्णांक :- 80  
समय :- 3:00 घंटे

क्र.	इकाई एवं विषय वस्तु	इकाई पर आवंटित अंक	वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न	अंकवार प्रश्नों की संख्या				कुल प्रश्न
				1 अंक	2 अंक	3 अंक	4 अंक	
<b>Section A Reading Skills</b>		14	-	-	-	-	-	
1	Unseen Passage	-	10	-	-	-	1	
2	Note Making	-	-	-	-	1	1	
<b>Section B Writing Skills</b>		12	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Notice/Advertisement/Poster	-	-	-	-	1	1	
4	Letter Writing Formal/informal	-	-	-	-	1	1	
5	Long Composition Article/ Reports/ Speech/Debate	-	-	-	-	1	1	
<b>Section C Grammar</b>		10	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Sentence Corrections/Fill ups	-	5	-	-	-	1	
7	Do as Directed	-	5	-	-	-	1	
<b>Section D Textbooks</b>		44	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Extract from Prose (Hornbill)	-	5	-	-	-	1	
9	A. Extract from Poetry (Hornbill)	-	3	-	-	-	1	
	B. Extract from Supplementary Reader (Snapshots)	-	4	-	-	-	1	
10	5 Short Answer Type Questions from prose (Hornbill)	-	-	5	-	-	1	
11	3 Short Answer Type Questions from poetry (Hornbill)	-	-	3	-	-	1	
12	2 Short Answer Type Questions from Supp. Reader (Snapshots)	-	-	2	-	-	1	
13	2 Long Answer Type Questions from Prose (Hornbill)	-	-	-	2	-	1	
14	1 Long Answer Type Question from Poetry (Hornbill)	-	-	-	1	-	1	
15	1 Long Answer Type Question from Supp. Reader (Snapshots)	-	-	-	1	-	1	
कुल योग		80	32	20	12	16		

All Questions will have internal choice except Q. 1, Q.2,Q.8, Q.9

1.

Objective Types Questions	Q.1, Q.6, Q.7, Q.8, Q.9	32 Marks	40%
Subjective Types Questions	Q.10, Q.11, Q.12, Q.13, Q.14, Q.15	32 Marks	40%
Analytical	Q.2, Q.3, Q.4, Q.5	16 Marks	20%

Very Short Answers	2Marks	30 words max
Short Answers	3Marks	75 words max
Long Answers	4Marks	200 words max

- 40 प्रतिशत वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न, 40 प्रतिशत पाठ्यवस्तु पर आधारित प्रश्न, 20 प्रतिशत विश्लेषणात्मक प्रश्न होंगे।
- सत्र 2021-22 हेतु कम किये गये पाठ्यक्रम से प्रश्न पत्र में प्रश्न न दिये जायें।
- पाठ्यवस्तु पर आधारित प्रायोजन कार्य हेतु 20 अंक आवंटित हैं।

कक्षा - 11वीं  
विषय:- अंग्रेजी  
कम किए गए पाठ्यक्रम की विषयवस्तु

क्र.	पुस्तक / विषय वस्तु का नाम	अध्याय	कम किये गये अध्याय / विषय वस्तु का नाम
1	Hornbill	3 6 8	Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues The Browning Version Silk Road
2	Snapshots	3 5 6 7	Ranga's Marriage Mother's Day The Ghat of the Only World The Tale of Melon City

## Question – Bank

Class – 11th

Year – 2021-22

Subject – English

### Section – A

### Reading Comprehension

**Q. 1. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below-**

**Passage-1**

**(1×10=10)**

Academics has always been an essential part of human development. It prepares us to survive in the outside world and establish an identity of our own. But, is an individual's development restricted to merely academics? In India, from an early age, we have been taught that education is limited to the boundaries of academics only; the idea of getting out into the field, for gaining practical experience, is always considered a hoax. This has hindered students' development. But the truth is that education represents a considerably broader field than we know of it. Our teaching, from the basics, has been focused on getting good grades and job offers, rather than being creative and unique.

In the 21st century, the pure academic type of education is slowly paving way for a whole new type. The paradigm shift in the whole education system is evident. People have now come to understand that education is a 360 degree activity that should focus on students' overall development, rather than restricting him/her to the classroom.

Co-curricular activities that take place outside the classroom but reinforce or supplement classroom curriculum, in some way, have become a point of focus today. These activities help in the growth of the child, in more than one way. Participating in such activities helps youngsters grow mentally, socially and individually. Intellectual development of a student is developed in the classroom, but for the aesthetic development such as team- building, character- building, and physical growth, students must step out into the outside world. For instance, if a student is a part of school football team, he/ she will learn team- work and coordination, in a practical manner, which cannot be taught in the class.

**Questions:**

i) What is an essential part of human development?

- (a) identity                      (b) experience                      (c) academics                      (d) curriculum

ii) What is considered a hoax?

- (a) academics                      (b) education                      (c) practical experience                      (d) coordination

iii) What has hindered students' development?

- (a) working in outside world
  - (b) learning team work
  - (c) gaining practical experience
  - (d) limiting education to boundaries of academics
- iv) The shift in education system means-
- (a) to restrict classroom activities
  - (b) to ignore 360-degree development
  - (c) to focus on overall development
  - (d) to develop academics only
- v) Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word 'hoax'-
- (a) truth
  - (b) untrue
  - (c) unmask
  - (d) uncover
- vi) Which activities have become a point of focus today?
- (a) classroom activities
  - (b) academic activities
  - (c) teaching activities
  - (d) co-curricular activities
- vii) Why must students step out into the outside world?
- (a) to see the world
  - (b) for physical development
  - (c) for aesthetic development
  - (d) for mental development
- viii) The time period of 100 years is-
- (a) decade
  - (b) century
  - (c) millennium
  - (d) anniversary
- ix) Which of the following is the correct antonym of 'unique'-
- (a) rare
  - (b) common
  - (c) special
  - (d) unusual
- x) Classroom teaching provides-
- (a) practical exposure
  - (b) chance to learn other skills
  - (c) the foundation
  - (d) limitless opportunities for development

### Passage – 2

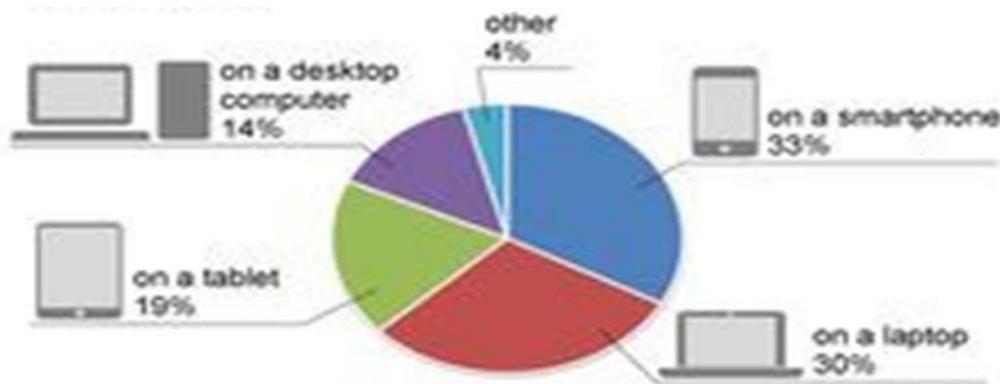
Parenting is an art. It requires a lot of time, dedication and hard work. There is no parenting manual that is perfect for everyone. Effective parenting involves many qualities- showing love, providing support setting limits, being a role model, teaching responsibilities, making a healthy family environment etc. Being a good parent means you need to teach your children the moral values; what is right and what is wrong; being sympathetic as well as strict; criticizing their follies as well as appreciating their virtues; supporting them in difficult times as well as rejoicing with them is important. It is the duty of parents to boost their children's self-esteem. They should be flexible as well as strict at some times. It is the value of their connection that determines how well the children listen to them, accept their limits and values and co-operate. Harsh discipline should also be avoided. A child needs interaction, stable relationship, care, a safe and healthy home environment, acceptance, recognition and appreciation from his parents. Parents should always try to foster active and curious mind. Imparting values, insight and perspective is also a part of parenting. One of the biggest things we can do for our children is to apologize and ask for

forgiveness when we mess up. It will teach children to do the same and show them true humility. Once we apologize, we don't just move on. Now is the time to have a talk. Find out how it affected your children.

**Questions:**

- i. What ensures effective parenting?
- ii. What is the duty of parents?
- iii. What ensures obedience from children?
- iv. What should we do if we make mistakes in parenting?
- v. What should parents foster in their children?
- vi. How can we teach our children true humility?
- vii. What do children expect from their parents?
- viii. What is the noun form of 'safe'?
- ix. What is the verb form of 'forgiveness'?
- x. What is the antonym of 'healthy'?

**Passage -3**



The pie chart illustrates how internet users aged 16+ prefer to access the internet at home and in other places. This chart shows the results of a survey in which people aged 16 and over were asked about their preferred devices for accessing the internet. The question referred to going online at home and in other places. Participants mentioned four main devices in their answers: a smart phone, a laptop, a tablet and a desktop computer.

From the pie chart it is clear that the majority of participants prefer to use smart phones and laptops, with just three per cent difference between the two. Nearly a third of participants prefer to go online with a smart phone. Thirty per cent like to use a laptop. A desktop computer accounts for fourteen per cent of users' preferred devices. Only a small minority prefer a device other than these main four. In conclusion, since mobile and portable devices are the most popular choices, it is clear that many participants are accessing the internet outside their homes. The desktop computer is the least popular of the four main devices. In future, we can probably expect to see more and more people accessing the internet with smart phones as their preferred choice.

- xi. What is the topic of survey?
- xii. Which four devices are mentioned by the participants?
- xiii. What is the age group of the participants?

- xiv. What is the question referred here?
- xv. What is the percentage of smart phone users?
- xvi. Only 19% of the participants use tablets. True/ False
- xvii. Which is the least popular device of the main four devices?
- xviii. What can we expect in the future?
- xix. What is the conclusion of the survey?
- xx. It is clear that many participants are accessing the internet outside their homes. True/ False

#### Passage-4

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). Which of these is a true statement for the above passage?

- (a) Neeraj was taken to Shivaji Stadium by his mother.
- (b) His family did not want him to throw javelin.
- (c) Volker Herrmann felt Neeraj would never win a medal in Olympics.
- (d) Neeraj has an under 20-world record of 86.48 m.

(vi). Neeraj has been given-

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

(vii). Neeraj has also won gold medals in-

- (a) Commonwealth Games
- (b) Asian Games
- (c) Junior World Championship
- (d) All of these

(viii). Which of the following is similar in meaning to 'consistent'?

- (a) varying
- (b) same
- (c) different
- (d) changing

(ix). The author's purpose in writing the above passage is\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) to describe India's medal tally in Olympics
- (b) to aware about the importance of sports
- (c) to glorify javelin throw
- (d) to narrate journey of a village boy to Olympics

(x). Which of the following is the correct antonym of 'include'?

- (a) preclude
- (b) exclude
- (c) seclude
- (d) occlude

**Q.2 Read the following passage and make notes on the basis of your comprehension of the passage. Give a suitable title. Write a short summary on the basis of your notes. 4**

**Passage-1**

Despite all the research every one of us catches a cold and most of us catch it frequently. Our failure to control one of the commonest of all ailments sometimes seems ridiculous. Medical science regularly practices transplant surgery and has rid whole countries of such fatal diseases as Typhus and the Plague. But the problem of the common cold is unusually difficult and much has yet to be done to solve it.

It is known that a cold is caused by one of a number of viral infections that affect the lining of the nose and other passages leading to the lungs but the confusing variety of viruses makes study and remedy very difficult. It was shown in 1960 that many typical colds in adults are caused by one or the other of a family of viruses known as rhinoviruses, yet there still remain many colds for which no virus has as yet been isolated. There is also the difficulty that because they are so much smaller than the bacteria which cause many other infections, viruses cannot be seen with ordinary microscopes.

**Passage-2**

I remember my childhood as being generally happy and can recall experiencing some of the most carefree times of my life. But I can also remember, even more vividly, moments of being deeply frightened. As a child, I was truly -terrified of the dark and getting lost. These fears were very real and caused me some extremely uncomfortable moments.

Maybe it was the strange way things looked and sounded in my familiar room at night that scared me so much. There was never total darkness, but a street light or passing car lights made clothes hung over a chair take on the shape of an unknown beast. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw curtains move when

there was no breeze. A tiny creak in the floor would sound a hundred times louder than in the daylight and my imagination would take over, creating burglars and monsters. Darkness always made me feel helpless. My heart would pound and I would lie very still so that 'the enemy' wouldn't discover me.

Another childhood fear of mine was that I would get lost, especially on the way home from school. Every morning, I got on the school bus right near my home—that was no problem. After school, though, when all the buses were lined up along the curve, I was terrified that I would get on the wrong one and be taken to some unfamiliar neighbourhood. I would scan the bus for the faces of my friends, make sure that the bus driver was the same one that had been there in the morning, and even then ask the others over and over again to be sure I was in the right bus.

### Passage- 3

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important

thing is that you must talk about other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them, and you will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit, and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest.

It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant subjects. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems not in yours. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.

## Section -B

### WRITING SECTION

#### Q. 3 Notice writing

4

- (a) You are Jyoti of class XI of School of Excellence, Gwalior. 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.
- (b) You are the school captain of the Govt. Boys H.S.S. Jabalpur. Write a notice for all the other members of the student council to attend a meeting to prepare a plan for annual function.
- (c) You are the member of school 'Echo Club'. Write a notice informing the students about the tree plantation drive in your school.
- (d) You are the member of Ojas Club in your school. Write a notice informing all the students about the science exhibition in your school.
- (e) You are Abhinav/ Ankita of Govt. H.S.S. Anand Nagar, Bhopal (M.P.) A charitable trust has come to your school asking for help. Write a notice requesting the students to donate items of daily use.

#### Poster Making

- (a) You are Mohan, student of Govt MGHSS Bhopal. Your school is going to organize a blood donation camp. Design an attractive poster.
- (b) Design a poster to be issued by the Delhi Police cautioning people not to touch any unclaimed objects.
- (c) Design an attractive poster to make people aware about the traffic rules.
- (d) Design an attractive poster to make people aware about the dowry system.

- (e) Design a poster on the need to 'Save the Environment'.

### Advertisement Writing

- (a) Your father has been transferred to another city. You want to sell certain household goods. Design a suitable advertisement to be published in a local newspaper.
- (b) You want to sell your old car as you are planning to buy a new one. Draft a suitable advertisement to be published in a local daily under the classified columns.
- (c) You want to let out a house. Prepare an advertisement to this effect for publication in a newspaper giving the location of the building, nature of accommodation, rent expected, etc.
- (d) You have lost your important documents while travelling in a local bus. Draft an advertisement suitable to be given in the local daily.
- (e) You are the Export Manager of Deepa Ltd, Indore. You need accountants for your offices. Write an advertisement for a national daily offering an initial salary of Rs 20,000/- per month with free accommodation.

### Q.4 Formal Letter Writing

4

- (a) You have not received your Roll Number card for the Class XII examination. Write a letter to the Secretary, M.P. Board, Bhopal asking for it.
- (b) Write a letter to the President, Residents' Welfare Association of your locality suggesting some measures that could be taken for solving the problem of water scarcity and conserving water.
- (c) You are Anita Patel, residing at 254, Saket Nagar, Balaghat. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper expressing your concern about deteriorating law and order situation in the city.
- (d) You are Abhishek Saxena, residing at 54, DIG Colony Indore. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining against the nuisance caused by loudspeakers in your locality.
- (e) Write a letter to the Collector of your district about the lack of facilities and malfunctioning of the government hospital of your area.

or

### Informal Letter Writing

- (a) Write a letter to your friend narrating your experiences in a rescue operation.
- (b) You are Anil Verma, residing at 20, Shivaji Nagar, Sagar. Write a letter to your friend Dinesh inviting him to spend summer vacation in your village.
- (c) You are Manish, residing at 45, M.P. Nagar, Ujjain. Write a letter to your younger brother sharing your experiences of your visit to a hill station.
- (d) You are Nishant, residing at 43, Anupam Nagar, Civil Lines, Jabalpur (M.P.). Your friend has passed in the final examination. Write a letter congratulating him on his success.
- (e) Write a letter to your friend advising him to study English, Maths, general Knowledge and reasoning for competitive examination.

### Q.5 Long composition (120 to 150 words)

4

- (a) Importance of Protecting Trees
- (b) Benefits of Modern Technology
- (c) Harmful Effects of Junk Food
- (d) Impact and Prevention of Covid-19
- (e) Importance of Games and Sports
- (f) Impact of Global Warming

### Report Writing (120 to 150 words)

- (a) You have witnessed an accident. Write a report for a newspaper about the accident using the following inputs:
- (b) Where, when and how did the accident happen
- (c) People, vehicle involved, loss of life and property
- (d) The scene of the accident, details of casualties-deaths, injured, hospitalized
- (e) Write a report giving the detailed account of the inauguration ceremony of the annual function held in your school.
- (f) Your school organised an inter-school debate competition last month. Write a report of this event for your school magazine giving details like schedule, venue, topic, winners etc.
- (g) You are the Secretary of Eco Club of your school. Recently you celebrated "Tree Plantation Week". Write a report for your school magazine.

## Section – C

### Grammar

#### Q. 4 Fill in the blanks-

5

1. Holland is – European country. (a/an/the)
2. They are watching – movie. (a/an/the)
3. Suresh is – boy who has got a place in the merit list. (a/an/the)
4. Monika is – B Sc. Student. (a/an/the)
5. He is – MBA. (a/an/the)
6. Mount Everest is ----highest peak in the world. (a/an/the)
7. He hasn't got – money in his pocket. (any/some/few)
8. How – time do you take to reach your school? (many/much/any)
9. The – milk was taken for tea. (all/whole/few)
10. The school library has – books on Psychology. (few/little/much)
11. The milkman --- milk daily in the evening. (bring/brings/bringing)
12. They --- to a restaurant yesterday. (go/went/gone)
13. Place the pen---- the table. (in/inside/on)
14. He is poor --- happy. (and/but/or)
15. The traffic rules – be followed. (must/should/can)
16. --- I come in sir? (Can/May/Could)
17. The cat jumped – the rat. (on/upon/at)
18. Sarita did not come to school – she was ill. (because/so/though)
19. Do you know—has happened? (that/ what/why)
20. This is the man --- name is written on the board. (who/whose/whom)
21. She was born and brought up – Ambala. (at/in/on)
22. The ball passed – his head. (over/above/under)

23. He --- walk fast when he was young. (can/could/may)
24. You – stop smoking. (must/should/mustn't)
25. Mohan was fined --- his misdeed. (for/of/to)
26. Rohit prefers milk – tea. (at/to/on)
27. He died – malaria. (from/of/for)
28. You can write --- a pencil. (by/with/on)
29. The weather was cold but there was --- wind. (any/no/none)
30. No sooner did the thief see the police – he ran away. (then/than/so)
31. You – not feel sorry for this mistake. (are /need/was)
32. I think it – rain today. (may/can/could)
33. I have – spare book. (no/any/some)
34. English is --- in many countries. (speaking/spoken/speak)
35. Have you --- complaint against me? (any/much/many)
36. I don't like --- of them. (either/neither)
37. Every student --- wear school uniform. (must/should/need)
38. The post office is----- the street from the grocery store. (across/by/among)
39. Seema bought – umbrella. (a/an/the)
40. There aren't --- good books on this subject. (any/many/some)
41. Five boys were seated on --- bench. (each/every/all)
42. The table was --- by him. (broke/broken/break)
43. The man ---the police arrested last night is a big thief. (who/ whom/whose)
44. She often --- us in the evening. (visit/visits/visiting)
45. The --- class was busy with the project. (all/whole/some)

### Q.7 Do as directed -

5

- i. We did it. (Change into negative)
- ii. He teaches English. (Change into negative)
- iii. Raja cried for milk. (Change into present indefinite)
- iv. They are playing football. (Change the voice)
- v. He makes nice tea. (Change the voice)
- vi. Sita does not sing. She does not dance. (Combine using 'neither—nor')
- vii. Mohan is too weak to lift this bag. (Rewrite using 'so – that')
- viii. a/apple/an/day/the/keeps/away/doctor. (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence)
- ix. If Rajesh does not act now, he will lose everything. (Rewrite the sentence using 'unless')
- x. She is working hard. She wants to crack NEET examination. (Combine the sentences using 'to + infinitive')

- xi. Pawan speaks French. Pawan speaks English. (Combine the sentences using 'both...and')
- xii. The man has not come for two days. He brings milk. (Combine the two sentences using a relative clause)
- xiii. The/is /Himalaya/highest/the/world/mountain/of/the. (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence)
- xiv. If they work properly, they will not be punished. (Rewrite using 'unless' in place of 'if')
- xv. He is too poor to pay his fees. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so—that')
- xvi. Some people are rich. They are not happy. (Combine the two sentences using a suitable conjunction)
- xvii. The boy is my cousin. He is wearing a red shirt. (Combine the sentences using a relative clause)
- xviii. In/this/many/book/are/there/pages/how/? (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence)
- xix. She cannot afford it. She buys a car. (Combine the two sentences using non-finite clause)
- xx. Why is he painting those walls? (Change the voice)
- xxi. He is sleeping for three hours. (Correct the sentence)
- xxii. My name is Mahesh. (Frame a question)
- xxiii. Metal/lead/is/ than/other/any/heavier. (Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence)
- xxiv. I shall do this work. (Change the voice)
- xxv. He wrote a letter. (Change the voice)
- xxvi. We will leave. We finish our work. (Combine the two sentences using 'as soon as')
- xxvii. The peon had slept on duty. He was tired. (Combine the sentences using suitable conjunction)
- xxviii. As soon as Mohan got money, he started spending it. (Rewrite the sentence using 'No sooner---- than')
- xxix. I have two thousand rupees. (Frame a question using 'How many')
- xxx. Suraj shut the door. (Change into negative)
- xxxi. Our team won the match. (Change into past perfect)
- xxxii. She hid the keys. (Change the voice)
- xxxiii. Tea is made by him. (Change the voice)
- xxxiv. Do it before you forget. (Underline the adverb clause)
- xxxv. I was washing my hands when the telephone (ring). (Use the correct form of verb given in bracket)
- xxxvi. He replied that he would come. (Underline the noun clause)

**Section-D Text Book**  
**(Prose, Poetry and Supplementary Reader)**

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<b>Hornbill Prose:</b>	<b>1 Extract 1×6=6 marks</b>
	<b>5 Short Response Questions 5×2=10 marks</b>
	<b>1 Long Response Question 1×3=3marks</b>
<b>Poetry:</b>	<b>1 Extract 1×3=3 marks</b>
	<b>2 Short Response questions 2×2=4 marks</b>
	<b>1 Long Response Question 1×3=3marks</b>
<b>Supplementary Reader :</b>	<b>1 Extract 1 ×4= 4 marks</b>
<b>Snapshots</b>	<b>2 Short Response questions 2×2=4 marks</b>
	<b>1 Long Response Question 1×3=3marks</b>

**Q.8 Extract from the textbook Hornbill**

**Passage- 1**

**6**

We lifted her off the bed and, as is customary, laid her on the ground and covered her with a red shroud. After a few hours of mourning, we left her alone to make arrangements for her funeral. In the evening we went to her room with a crude stretcher to take her to be cremated. The sun was setting and had lit her room and verandah with a blaze of golden light. We stopped half-way in the courtyard.

All over the verandah and in her room right up to where she lay dead and stiff wrapped in the red shroud, thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirruping. We felt sorry for the birds and my mother fetched some bread for them. She broke it into little crumbs, the way my grandmother used to, and threw it to them. The sparrows took no notice of the bread. When we carried my grandmother's corpse off, they flew away quietly. Next morning the sweeper swept the bread crumbs into the dustbin.

**Questions:**

i) Who was covered with a red shroud?

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) the grandfather | (b) the grand mother  |
| (c) the mother      | (d) the poet's sister |

ii) Why did the birds not eat the breadcrumbs?

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| (a) because they were not hungry              | (b) because they were mourning      |
| (c) because they wanted to eat something else | (d) because they had no time to eat |

iii) Which word in the passage means a dead body?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) shroud | (b) blaze   |
| (c) corpse | (d) funeral |

iv) Who is the author of the above passage?

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Nick Middleton | (b) Khushwant Singh |
| (c) A. R. Williams | (d) Shirley Toulson |

v) The birds ----

- (a) ate the bread crumbs (b) did not eat bread crumbs  
(c) swept the bread crumbs into the dustbin (d) chirruped loudly

vi) Which of the following has similar meaning of the word 'weeping' -

- a) lit (b) mourning (c) stiff (d) broke

### Passage- 2

IN July 1976, my wife Mary, son Jonathan, 6, daughter Suzanne, 7, and I set sail from Plymouth, England, to duplicate the round-the-world voyage made 200 years earlier by Captain James Cook. For the longest time, Mary and I — a 37-year-old businessman — had dreamt of sailing in the wake of the famous explorer, and for the past 16 years, we had spent all our leisure time honing our seafaring skills in British waters. Our boat Wavewalker, a 23 meter, 30-ton wooden-hulled beauty, had been professionally built, and we had spent months fitting it out and testing it in the roughest weather we could find. The first leg of our planned three-year, 105,000 kilometre journey passed pleasantly as we sailed down the west coast of Africa to Cape Town.

### Questions:

i) What was the occupation of the writer?

- (a) a businessman (b) a sailor  
(c) a doctor (d) a Navy office

ii) What does 'seafaring' mean?

- (a) Swimming in a sea (b) trading by sea  
(c) regular travelling by sea (d) None of these

iii) What was the name of their boat?

- (a) Titanic (b) Voyager  
(c) Wave walker (d) Avenger

iv) Which of these is similar in meaning to leisure?

- (a) limited time (b) free time  
(c) labour (d) difficulty

v) Two hundred years ago, a round-the-world voyage was made by Captain James Cook. True/ False

vi) Give verb form of the word 'explorer'.

### Passage- 3

A wonderful old tale is told about the painter Wu Daozi, who lived in the eighth century. His last painting was a landscape commissioned by the Tang Emperor Xuanzong, to decorate a palace wall. The master had hidden his work behind a screen so only the Emperor would see it. For a long while the emperor admired the wonderful scene, discovering forests high mountains, waterfalls, clouds floating in an immense sky, men on hilly paths, birds in flight. "Look Sire", said the painter, "in this cave, at the foot of the mountain, dwells a spirit." The painter clapped his hands, and the entrance to the cave opened. "The inside is splendid, beyond anything words can convey. Please let me show Your Majesty the way." The painter entered the cave; but the entrance closed behind him, and before the astonished

Emperor could move or utter a word, the painting had vanished from the wall. Not a trace of Wu Daozi's brush was left- and the artist was never seen again in this world.

**Questions:**

i) What was the name of the emperor?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) We Doozi | (b) Xuanzong |
| (c) Sire     | (d) Majesty  |

ii) Where did they go?

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) in a cave     | (b) in a pond   |
| (c) on a mountain | (d) in a forest |

iii) What is the synonym of splendid?

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) impressive | (b) extravagant  |
| (c) modest     | (d) unremarkable |

iv) Wu Daozi was a-----

- |             |            |             |         |
|-------------|------------|-------------|---------|
| (a) painter | (b) artist | (c) general | (d)king |
|-------------|------------|-------------|---------|

v) The above passage has been taken from the lesson --

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) The Portrait of a Lady | (b) We're Not Afraid to Die |
| (c) Landscape of the Soul  | (d) The Adventure           |

vi) The painting had ----- from the wall.

- |            |          |              |             |
|------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Fallen | (b) torn | (c) vanished | (d) removed |
|------------|----------|--------------|-------------|

**Passage- 4**

Article 48A of the Constitution of India provides that "the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country". But what causes endless anguish is the fact that laws are never respected nor enforced in India. (For instance, the Constitution says that casteism, untouchability and bonded labour shall be abolished, but they flourish shamelessly even after forty-four years of the operation of the Constitution.) A recent report of our Parliament's Estimates Committee has highlighted the near catastrophic depletion of India's forests over the last four decades. India, according to reliable data, is losing its forests at the rate of 3.7 million acres a year. Large areas, officially designated as forest land, "are already virtually treeless". The actual loss of forests is estimated to be about eight times the rate indicated by government statistics.

**Questions:**

i) What does the Article 48A of the constitution of India ensure?

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) protection of wildlife | (b) protection of forests |
| (c) protection of land     | (d) both (a) and (b)      |

ii) What does our constitution abolish?

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Casteism | (b) education |
| (c) laws     | (d) labour    |

iii) Which word in the passage means 'reduction in number or quantity'?

- (a) instance (b) depletion  
(c) untouchability (d) bonded labour

iv) The period of ten years is called-

- (a) century (b) decade (c) millennium (d) anniversary

v) The above paragraph is about-

- (a) education (b) untouchability  
(c) casteism (d) environmental protection

vi) Give verb form of 'reliable'.

**Q. 9 Extracts from the poems**

**3**

**Extract-1**

The cardboard shows me how it was  
When the two girl cousins went peddling.  
Each one holding one of my mother's hands,  
And she the big girl ---- some twelve year or so.  
All three stood still to smile through their hair,  
At the uncle with the camera. A sweet face,  
My mother's, that was before I was born.  
And the sea, which appears to have changed the less  
Washed their terribly transient feet.

**Questions:**

i) What does the cardboard show?

- (a) a photograph (b) a painting  
(c) Picture of a horse (d) none of these

ii) Who was not present at the beach?

- (a) The poetess (b) Her uncle  
(c) Her aunts (d) Her mother

iii) What does transient mean?

- (a) permanent (b) temporary  
(c) impermanent (d) both (b) and (c)

**Extract – 2**

Till the gold finch come, with a twitching chirrup.  
A suddenness, a startlement, at a branch end.



**Passage – 4**

When did my childhood go?

Was it the time I realised that adults were not  
all they seemed to be,

The talked of love and preached of love,

But did not act so lovingly,

Was that the day!

Questions:

i) Who do not practice what they preach?

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (a) Adolescents | (b) Children           |
| (c) Adults      | (d) Middle aged people |

ii) Who is the composer of the poem from which these lines have been taken?

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Markus Natten      | (b) Shirley Toulson |
| (c) Elizabeth Jennings | (d) Walt Whitman    |

iii) What does the poet miss?

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) His school days | (b) His childhood |
| (c) His adulthood   | (d) None of these |

**Extract – 5**

The seed I spent or sown it where,

The land is his and none of mine?

We speak like strangers, there's sign

Of understanding in the air,

This child is built to my design

Yet what he lives I cannot share,

Questions:

i) What does the father wish for?

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Understanding | (b) Financial support |
| (c) Moral support | (d) None of these     |

ii) What kind of a relationship the father and the son have?

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) cordial | (b) strained |
| (c) warm    | (d) good     |

iii) These lines show-

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) friendship | (b) understanding |
|----------------|-------------------|

(c) grief

(d) happiness

**Q.9 (B) Read the following passages and answer the questions given below – 4**

**Passage-1**

It wasn't morning yet, but it was summer and with daybreak not many minutes around the corner of the world it was light enough for me to know I wasn't dreaming. My cousin Mourad was sitting on a beautiful white horse. I stuck my head out of the window and rubbed my eyes. Yes, he said in Armenian. It's a horse. You're not dreaming. Make it quick if you want to ride.

**Questions**

i) Who was sitting on the horse?

(a) cousin of the speaker

(b) the speaker

(c) no one

(d) both (a) and (b)

ii) From which lesson the above extract has been taken?

(a) The Address

(b) Birth

(c) The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse

(d) Mother's Day

iii) In which language did Mourad speak?

(a) German

(b) English

(c) Armenian

(d) Arabian

iv) Write the noun form of the word 'beautiful'.

**Passage-2**

My mother seemed to notice that I was not entirely convinced. She looked at me reprovingly and after that we spoke no more about it. Meanwhile I had arrived at the station without having paid much attention to things on the way. I was walking in familiar places again for the first time since the War, but I did not want to go further than was necessary. I didn't want to upset myself with the sight of streets and houses full of memories from a precious time.

In the train back I saw Mrs Dorling in front of me again as I had the first time, I met her. It was the morning after the day my mother had told me about her. I had got up late and, coming downstairs, I saw my mother about to see someone out.

**Questions:**

i) From which lesson this text has been taken-

(a) The Address

(b) Ranga's Marriage

(c) Mother's Day

(d) The Tale of Melon City

ii) Who has told the author about Mrs. Dorling?

(a) the woman

(b) the girl

(c) her mother

(d) her daughter

iii) Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word 'precious' -

(a) cheap

(b) valuable

(c) worthless

(d) moderate

iv) The author did not want to get upset by-----

- (a) her mother            (b) Mrs Dorling            (c) memories            (d) familiar places

### Passage - 3

Albert felt miserable when he left school that afternoon; not that it had been a bad day—most days were bad now, anyway— but because he had to go back to the hateful place the next morning. He only wished his father would take him away, but there was no point in even asking. He knew what the answer would be: he would have to stay until he had taken his diploma.

Going back to his lodgings did not cheer him up. His father had so little money to spare that Albert had been found a room in one of the poorest quarters of Munich. He did not mind the bad food and lack of comfort, or even the dirt and squalor, but he hated the atmosphere of slum violence. His landlady beat her children regularly, and every Saturday her husband came drunk and beat her.

### Questions:

i) How did Albert feel about going to school every day?

- (a) cheerful            (b) scared            (c) miserable            (d) grateful

ii) How long did Albert's father want him to attend the school for?

- (a) until he came to love the school    (b) until his father called  
(c) until he completes his diploma    (d) None of the above

iii) The place where Einstein lived had \_

- (a) no comfort            (b) bad food  
(c) dirt and squalor            (d) All of the above

iv) Where did Albert Einstein reside during his schooling?

- (a) at home with his family            (b) at the quarters of Munich  
(c) at his friend's house            (d) at a place provided by school

### Passage - 4

An hour elapsed. It was a long, harsh struggle. Then, as the first streaks of dawn strayed past the broken edges of the blind, the child was born, lifeless. As he gazed at the still form a shiver of horror passed over Andrew. After all that he had promised! His face, heated with his own exertions, chilled suddenly. He hesitated, torn between his desire to attempt to resuscitate the child, and his obligation towards the mother, who was herself in a desperate state. The dilemma was so urgent he did not solve it consciously. Blindly, instinctively, he gave the child to the nurse and turned his attention to Susan Morgan who now lay collapsed, almost pulseless, and not yet out of the ether, upon her side. His haste was desperate, a frantic race against her ebbing strength. It took him only an instant to smash a glass ampule and inject the medicine.

### Questions:

i) How was the new born child?

- (a) healthy                      (b) lifeless                      (c) underweight                      (d) weak

ii) What dilemma did doctor Andrew confront?

- (a) to save child or mother                      (b) to save mother  
(C) to inform father                      (D) to save child

iii) In the dilemma he faced, what did Andrew do?

- (a) check upon Susan first                      (b) check upon the child first  
(c) ran away                      (d) left it to handle to the nurse

iv) Which of these is similar in meaning to the word 'desperate'?

- (a) composed                      (b) cheerful                      (c) fearful                      (d) frantic

**Q.10 Answer the following questions in about 30 words-**

2×5=10

- i. Why was the grandmother sad when the author was admitted in an English school?
- ii. When was the link of the friendship between the author and his grandmother snapped?
- iii. What did the grandmother do when the author returned from abroad after five years?
- iv. What did grandmother used to feed village dogs and why?
- v. Why did grandmother carry stale chapatis with her?
- vi. Why was the grandmother upset with the author when he joined music classes?
- vii. Describe the author's grandfather.
- viii. What was the feat that Gordon Cook repeated after 200 years back?
- ix. What problems did they encounter in the first phase of voyage?
- x. How did the sailors repair their ship when it was first attacked by winds?
- xi. What injuries did the father suffer in the accident?
- xii. Who were other two crew men that accompanied the journey?
- xiii. Which Island did they find nearby using their charts?
- xiv. How did the children console the fear-stricken parents?
- xv. Describe the little girl and his brother's courage in supporting Their father in fighting against strong waves.
- xvi. What is the base element in Pranayama?
- xvii. What does European paintings reproduce?
- xviii. What is raw art? What in India has Nekchand developed as art form?
- xix. When did the concept of sustainable development was popularised?
- xx. What was written at Lusaka Zoo?
- xxi. What are the earth's principal biological systems?
- xxii. What is article 48A?
- xxiii. Who is the biggest polluter of the Earth's environment?

**Q.11 Answer the following questions in about 30 words-**

3×2=6

- i. Who are the persons in the photograph?
- ii. What does the cardboard refers to in the poem?
- iii. Who has not changed over the year?

- iv. What is the colour of Laburnum tree in September?
- v. Why the laburnum tree become yellow in the month of September?
- vi. What was compared with Goldfinch movement?
- vii. What is central theme of the poem, The Laburnum Top?
- viii. What will happen if it doesn't rain?
- ix. How does the shower fall?
- x. What took the shape of showers in the sky?
- xi. What happens when the rain falls on the seeds?
- xii. What does the rain wash?
- xiii. What makes the earth beautiful?
- xiv. What does the poet experience about the adults?
- xv. What was the thing that poet couldn't find in the books of Geography?
- xvi. What according to the poem Childhood is involved in the process of growing up?
- xvii. Why does father feel like a stranger with his son?

**Q.12 Short Answer Questions (Snapshots)**

2×2=4

- i. What were the hallmarks of the Garoghlanian tribe?
- ii. What according to Aram, was his first longing?
- iii. What was the name of the horse? Who had an understanding with the horse?
- iv. What sort of understanding did Mourad have with the horse?
- v. When did the boys return the horse?
- vi. Why did the boys return the white horse to its owner?
- vii. Why did the author wait for such a long time before visiting 'The Address'?
- viii. Why did the objects lose their value for the author?
- ix. Why had the author come to visit Mrs. Dorling?
- x. How did Mrs. Dorling treat the author when the author visited her?
- xi. Why did the narrator of the story 'The Address' want to forget the address?
- xii. What reason did the head teacher give for expelling Albert from school?
- xiii. How did Albert feel about going to school every day?
- xiv. How did Albert Einstein plan to leave the school?
- xv. Why was Einstein summoned by the head teacher?
- xvi. What did Albert plan to do after he left school?
- xvii. What does the author refer to as 'a miracle'?
- xviii. How did Andrew try to save the child?
- xix. How did Andrew save Susan Morgan?
- xx. How did Andrew feel at the end of the story?
- xxi. How was Andrew feeling before the delivery?
- xxii. What did the Professor notice at the Hornby Road?
- xxiii. Why did the Professor go to town hall?
- xxiv. Why did the Professor begin to appreciate the new India that he was reading about?
- xxv. How did the crowd react when the Professor sat on the empty presidential chair?

**Q.13 Answer the following questions in detail (75 words)**

3×2=6

- i. Bring out the contrast between the city school education and village school education.
- ii. What was the turning point in the friendship between the grandmother and the author?
- iii. Describe the author's grandmother.

- iv. Explain three reasons why the author's grandmother was disturbed when he started going to a city school.
- v. How did the grandmother celebrate the author's arrival?
- vi. Does the title of the lesson 'The Portrait of a Lady' justify the personality and character sketch of grandmother?
- vii. Describe the way in which the sparrows expressed their sorrow when the author's grandmother died
- viii. Describe the changing relationship between the author and his grandmother. Did their feelings for each other change?
- ix. Would you agree that the author's grandmother was a person strong in character? If yes, give instances that show t
- x. Discuss the first two sections of the events on the sea voyage.
- xi. Briefly describe the story of ironsmith who by sheer practice and devotion became famous painter of the world.
- xii. What were the major subjects of European paintings?
- xiii. What is Daoist view of the universe?
- xiv. Who was the untutored genius who created a paradise in India? What is his contribution towards Indian art forms?
- xv. Who introduced the concept of Art brut and when?
- xvi. What is Yin and Yang?
- xvii. What is the aim of the Green movement?
- xviii. What is a holistic view of environment problem?
- xix. What are the four principal biological systems?
- xx. Why are the local forest decimated in poor countries?
- xxi. What are the principal reasons for Environmental degradation?
- xxii. Why do you think Professor Gaitonde decided never to preside over meetings again?
- xxiii. What outcome did Rajendra determine from Professor Gaitonde's story?

**Q.14 Long answer question from poetry**

**3**

- I. What are the three phases described in the poem 'A Photograph'?
- II. Describe the central idea of the poem 'A Photograph'?
- III. What is the central theme of the poem, 'The Laburnum Top'?
- IV. What do you notice about the beginning and end of the poem 'The Laburnum Top'?
- V. Why is the image of the engine evoked by the poet?
- VI. What happens in the beginning and end of the poem 'The Laburnum Top'?
- VII. What will happen if there is no rain?
- VIII. How does the rain clean the earth?
- IX. What is the central idea of the poem, The Voice of the Rain?
- X. When did the poet lose his childhood? How did he feel?
- XI. How is the father's helplessness brought out in the poem, "Father to Son"

**Q.15 Long Answer Questions (Snapshots)**

**3**

- i. What makes the story 'The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse' interesting?
- ii. Did the boys return the horse because they were conscience-stricken or because they were afraid?

- iii. The story 'The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse' begins in a mood of nostalgia. Can you narrate some incident from your childhood that might make an interesting story?
- iv. 'Have you come back?' said the woman. 'I thought that no one had come back.' Does this statement give some clue about the story? If yes, what is it?
- v. The story 'The Address' is divided into pre-War and post-War times. What hardships do you think the girl underwent during these times?
- vi. 'The Address' is a story of human predicament that follows war. Comment.
- vii. What do you understand of Einstein's nature from his conversations with his history teacher, his mathematics teacher and the head teacher?
- viii. How do you distinguish between information gathering and insight information (Albert Einstein)
- ix. "I have done something; oh, God! I've done something real at last. "Why does Andrew say this? What does it mean?
- x. There lies a great difference between textbook medicine and the world of a practising physician. Discuss.

### Answer key

1-a	9-whole	17-upon	25-for	33-no	41-each
2-a	10-few	18-because	26-to	34- spoken	42-broken
3-the	11-brings	19-what	27-of	35-any	43-whom
4-a	12-went	20-whose	28-with	36-either	44-visits
5-an	13-on	21-in	29-no	37-should	45-whole
6-the	14-but	22- over	30-than	38-across	
7-any	15-must	23-could	31-need	39-an	
8-much	16-May	24-must	32-may	40-any	