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Kanya

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Summative Assessment-I, 2016-17

Subject : English Core

Class : XI

Time : 3 Hrs.]

[M. M. : 75

General Instructions :

- (i) All the sections A, B and C are compulsory.
- (ii) Follow the instructions given with each question.

SECTION : A

Reading (20 Marks)

1. Read the passage carefully :

1. Insects could be defined as ancient race of animals which have been in existence for millions of years. They are capable of survival under most adverse conditions and environments. Man is affected in a multiplicity of ways by insects. Insects can attack his body, his food, crops, fruits, other agricultural products including his stored possessions and even the house in which he lives.
2. The type of insects known as termites cause maximum damage to the buildings. Termites are divided mainly into two categories namely dry wood termites and subterranean termites.
Drywood termites live in wood and do not maintain contact with the ground. They normally build nests within the dry timber items in a house like door window frames, wooden furniture etc. and destroy them gradually. They are, however, not as common as subterranean termites and they cause lesser damage to the buildings.
3. Subterranean termites on the other hand are mainly responsible for causing damage to the buildings and its contents. Unlike drywood termites, they live in soil and require moisture for their existence. They build underground nests or colonies and form mud-wall tunnels or runways (tubes) which serve as protected shelter for their movements. Sometimes, they build nests near ground in stumps of dead trees or create colonies in the form of dome shaped mounds on the ground. It is through mud wall tunnels that

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subterranean termites maintain direct contact with the soil for meeting their moisture requirements and conditions of darkness essentially needed for their survival.

4. The termites enter the building through foundations or from ground adjacent to building and advance upward through floors destroying everything that comes within their reach. They may also enter the building through cracks and cervices in masonry and joints. Termites eat cellulosic materials like wood, grass, etc. and also attack materials like leather, plastic, rubber, clothings, stationery etc.

5. In the absence of adequate data, it is rather difficult to estimate the exact loss due to termite attack. The total figure could, however, be assumed to run into several millions of rupees every year.

Once the termites find a foot-hold in or near a building they start spreading from their central nest through underground or overground colonies and their attack may spread in the entire building with the passage of time. The termites breed and spread so fast that they can damage a building in four to five years. Keeping in view the enormous damage caused by the termites it is desirable to take suitable measures for preventing ingress of termites into the buildings.

6. In situations where the termites have already attacked a building suitable treatment should be given to ensure their extermination and to protect the building and its contents from further damage. The commonly adopted method of preventing attack of termites to building consists in treating the soil beneath the building and around the foundation with soil insecticides. This treatment serves to create a chemical barrier between the ground and the parts of the building in contact with the ground thereby preventing the termites from approaching or attacking the building and its contents.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option from the given four options : **[1 × 4 = 4 marks]**

- (a)do not maintain contact with ground.
- (i) Both drywood and subterranean termites
 - (ii) Neither drywood nor subterranean termites
 - (iii) Drywood termites
 - (iv) Subterranean termites
- (b) Which of the following is **NOT** true about drywood termites ?
- (i) They are insects.
 - (ii) They destroy wooden furniture gradually

- (iii) They are as common as subterranean termites
- (iv) They live and prosper in wood
- (c) The commonly adopted method of preventing attack of termites to buildings serves by.....
 - (i) killing all the nearby termites
 - (ii) stopping them breed
 - (iii) clearing their colonies
 - (iv) creating a chemical barrier
- (d) The passage suggests that insects.....
 - (i) harm man in many ways
 - (ii) attack human body only
 - (iii) have come into existence very recently
 - (iv) cannot face adverse conditions

Answer the following questions in brief :

[1 × 6 = 6 marks]

- (e) Why should entry of termites into a building be prevented ?
- (f) What is needed by the subterranean termites for their survival ?
- (g) What enables insects to exist millions of years ?
- (h) What is the common method of stopping the attack of termites to a building ?
- (i) Where do the drywood termites make their colonies ?
- (j) Name any two entry points of the subterranean termite into a building.

Find the words/phrases from the passage which means the same as :

[1 × 2 = 2 marks]

- (k) hostile, unfavourable (Para 1)
- (l) narrow openings, gaps (Para 4)

2. Read the passage carefully :

[1 × 8 = 8 marks]

1. An early clock that could be used on cloudy days, at night and indoors was the clepsydra, or water clock. Although 'clepsydra' is a Greek word meaning 'thief of water', these clocks were probably first used in Egypt about 2000 BC. They were also used for many years in Arabia, India, China, Greece, Rome and all of Europe.

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2. The simplest clepsydra, like the sundial needed just two parts – a bowl with a small hole in the bottom and a larger bowl marked off into equal parts. Water was poured into the small bowl, and it dripped slowly down into the large bowl. Usually it took an hour for the water to rise from one line to the next in the large bowl.
3. Another simple type of water clock was used in India. It worked on the principle opposite to the Egyptian clepsydra. A small empty bowl with a hole in the bottom was set in a large bowl full of water. Slowly the small bowl filled with water and sank. As the water reached the lines painted on the small bowl's sides, the time could be read.
4. Clepsydras could be much more complicated than this, however. One model had a float with a notched rod rising from it. As the water rose in the bowl, the float rose, and the rod fitted into the cogs of a wheel turned a pointer. The pointer marked the passing hours on a round dial much like the clock faces of today.
5. An elegant water clock that could be heard as well as seen was made in Persia over a thousand years ago as a gift to the Emperor Charlemagne of France. The dial was made up of twelve doors, each one representing an hour. Every hour a door opened, dropping the proper number of metal balls on a brass gong. At twelve o'clock, twelve tiny horsemen rode out and shut all the doors. This was probably one of the first striking clocks.
6. Clepsydras served an unusual purpose in the law courts of ancient Greece and Rome. Then, as now, speakers often talked too long. Before a trial the judge told each lawyer how long he could talk. The speeches were measured by the number of times the water ran through the Clepsydra while the lawyer was talking. The clepsydra in courts usually held thirty gallons of water and required about twenty minutes to empty. Often lawyer would cheat the judges by putting small stones in the top part of the clepsydra so the water would run through more slowly.
7. Although the clepsydra had some advantages over the sundial, it had several disadvantages of its own. The water in the small bowl would not drip out at the same speed all the time unless the bowl was kept full. As the bowl began to empty, the water pressure decreased, and the water ran out more slowly. Also, the water always had to be clear, for muddy water runs more slowly. In addition, the clepsydra could not be used in very cold countries. If the water froze, the clock stopped. Nor could it be used by a traveller. Anyone who has ever tried to hold a full cup of water in moving car knows why a clepsydra could not be used on board a ship.

8. Perhaps the clepsydra's greatest disadvantage was its need for constant attention. Often there was a clepsydra in the town square. It was more practical to send a slave there to bring back the time than to keep water constantly running in a clepsydra at home.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option from the given options : [1 × 2 = 2 marks]

- (a) The water clock gifted to Emperor Charlemagne of France was special as it.....
- had twelve doors on dial
 - could be heard
 - was first striking clock
 - all of the above
- (b) Which of the following is not true about 'clepsydra'?
- It was used in Egypt only
 - It means 'thief of water'
 - It could be used on cloudy days
 - Muddy water could interfere with its working

Answer the following questions in brief :

[1 × 4 = 4 marks]

- Mention any two measures needed to make clepsydra work properly.
- The clepsydra was used in the law courts of Greece. Why?
- Why were clepsydra of not much use in cold countries?
- How was the clepsydra used in India different from the Egyptian clepsydra?

Find words/phrases in the passage which means the same as :

[1 × 2 = 2 marks]

- attractive and designed well [Para 5]
- happening all the time or repeatedly [Para 8]

SECTION : B

Writing and Grammar (30 marks)

3. You are Zeba/Ammar, the General Secretary of Residents Welfare Society Bhama Nagar, Delhi. The annual meeting of the R. W. Society is to be held next month. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words, inviting the society members to the proposed meeting. Invent the other necessary details. 4

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OR

The debating club of Sandhya Senior Sec. School, Maujpur, Delhi is organising an Inter House Debate competition. You are Reema/Roshan, the student incharge of the club. Draft a notice inviting participation from all the Houses in the school. Invent the other necessary details. [50 words]

4. You are Shanti/Aman, residing at C-49, Yamini Nagar, Delhi. During the monsoon, your locality as well as the nearby areas remain water-logged for most of the times. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily highlighting the hardships faced by the residents and suggesting some practical solutions to the problem.

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OR

Last month, your mother bought an L. G. mixer-grinder from A. K. Electronics, Krishna Nagar. Only after fifteen days of use, it has developed many faults/defects – it stops working at its own, produces a shrill sound while in use. Write a letter of complaint to the Manager of L. G. Home Appliances, New Delhi demanding immediate replacement of the device. You are Riya/Keshav of K-444, Nayay Khand, Delhi.

5. The mega parent-teacher meeting organised on 30th July, 2016 in your school, was a big hit. Parents and students dressed in colourful attires attended it with much enthusiasm. Write a report of the same in not more than 120 words for your school magazine. You are Madhur/Mukul of Class XI-B.

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OR

Performing stunts on roads, railway lines etc. has become a craze among the youth. These 'fame crazy' stunt performers endanger not only their but also the lives of other people. Write an article for your school magazine on this dangerous trend. You are Shamim/Naushad of XI-A.

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer-sheet :

[½ × 6 = 3 marks]

		Incorrect	Correct
It is a pity that the youth are	<i>e.g.</i>	are	is
misusing the advancement made by technology.	(a)	.....	.....
Cellphones have become toys handled	(b)	.....	.....
by youth for all petty need	(c)	.....	.....
whether for calculating 2 + 2 and sending	(d)	.....	.....
messages or chatting or to playing	(e)	.....	.....
computer games. Internet is rarely use for good	(f)	.....	.....
information.			

7. Do as directed :

[1 × 4 = 4 marks]

- (a) Good people get up..... (Supply suitable clause)
 (b) Walk carefully lest you.....fall. (Fill with suitable modal)
 (c) My neighbour is.....M. L. A. (Supply the suitable determiner)
 (d) We should help the needy. (Change into Passive Voice)

8. Rearrange the following to make meaningful sentences :

[1 × 3 = 3 marks]

Example : extremely/dry/deserts/one/places

Ans. Deserts are extremely dry places.

- (a) the/annual rainfall/less than/25 cms/is/in/places/these
 (b) burning hot/are/during/the day/deserts/such
 (c) shelter/fail/in the deserts/people/to find/and water

SECTION : C

Literature (Text Books & Long Reading Text) (20 marks)

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

[1 × 3 = 3 marks]

"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.

- (a) Name the poem and the poetess/poet.
 (b) How old was 'she' when 'she' went for a sea holiday?
 (c) Does 'her laughter' make the poetess happy? Why/Why not?

OR

And forever, by day and night, I give back life to my own origin,
 And make pure and beautify it.
 (For song, issuing from its birth-place, after fulfilment, wandering
 Reck'd or unreck'd duly with love returns)

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- (a) Name the poem and the poet/poetess.
- (b) Who is the speaker of the above lines ?
- (c) How does 'I' beautify its origin ?

10. Answer any three of the following questions in about 20-30 words :

[2 × 3 = 6 marks]

- (a) Give a brief description of the narrator's boat.
 - (b) Why is King Tut one of the most famous Pharaohs ?
 - (c) Why did villagers come to see Ranga when he returned from the city ?
 - (d) Aram was both delighted and frightened to see Mourad on a beautiful white horse. Why ?
 - (e) The author's grand mother was not happy with the school in city. Why ?
11. "The grandmother is deeply concerned about the author's education." Do you agree ? Why/Why not ?
(100-120 words)

6

OR

Describe "Wavewalker's" journey from Plymouth, England to Ile Amsterdam.

Attempt either Part 'A' or Part 'B' :

Part 'A'

[10 marks]

- 12. 'The Canterville Ghost was a poor match to the twins.' Explain. [120-150 words] 5
- 13. Write a note on the Otis family. [120-150 words] 5

Part 'B'

[10 marks]

- 12. Booker's mother was a caring and loving mother. Explain. [120-150 words] 5
- 13. The 'sweeping test' was very important for Booker. Why ? [120-150 words] 5