

**UDAYA PUBLIC SCHOOL, AYODHYA**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION 2022-23**  
**CLASS: XI | SUBJECT: ENGLISH | CODE: 301**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**MM:80**

**General Instructions:**

1. The Question paper is divided into three sections:
  - a. Section A: Reading 26 marks
  - b. Section B: Writing Skills and Grammar 23 marks
  - c. Section C Literature 31 marks
2. All questions are compulsory.

**Section A (Reading)**

**(26 marks)**

**1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (10 marks)**

**A man, his vision and his message**

1. APJ Abdul Kalam was a multifaceted personality, a statesman and visionary and above all a good human being. He was a brilliant scientist and modern thinker. When I joined him as Press Secretary after ten days of his becoming President, at his very first meeting he gave me his vision of a developed India. He spoke of how he wanted to make Rashtrapati Bhavan a people's place where the voice of the millions of downtrodden people of India would be heard and action taken. Indeed during his time Rashtrapati Bhavan became a people's place and he became popular as People's President. He wanted that institution of the President to be totally identified by ordinary people.

2. President Kalam took his Presidency seriously from day one. He was as comfortable with constitutional and legal issues as he was with school children. He was committed to nation-building and created a vision document to make India a developed nation by 2020. He made a powerpoint presentation to senior ministers and bureaucrats on this.

3. He used to make powerpoint presentations at conferences and seminars both in India and abroad to discuss that vision. On these, he used to work himself and he was very particular about every word and sentence. He did it during his visits abroad and while meeting dignitaries such as US President George Bush and Pakistan President Pervez Musharaf. When he presented his vision of India's nuclear energy requirements to Mr. Bush and his vision of a joint fight between India and Pakistan could wage against poverty, the respective Presidents commented that they had to become scientists to understand the presentation. You can't think of any other President of a country who would have done that.

5. His vision for the nation was based on equality, the dignity of the individual and justice, social, economic and political, to every Indian. Only then can India succeed and everybody sings the song of India, he used to say.

6. I met him last on July 22, five days before his demise. It was an one-on-one meeting that lasted a good 40 minutes. He was full of ideas as always, very active and discussed different subjects. He used to tell me, "Whatever you do, do differently. Wherever you work, leave a mark and be remembered."

7. During his presidency he was always comfortable, except on two occasions, when his unease was visible. When he had to give his consent to the Office of Profit Bill, 2006 after it was sent for the second time by the Parliament and when he had to approve the ordinance on Disqualification of Elected Representative in 2004 as it was sent to him by the Cabinet for a second time.

8. He was an icon for the youth. He used to say "Aiming small is a crime. You should have the courage to think differently and explore unexplored paths. Difficulties would come but don't be afraid of them—overcome them with your intellect and hard work."

9. The man who pioneered India's missile programme was always proud of his work at the Indian Space Research Organisation and other scientific institutions.

10. He was an ardent secularist and also a religious man. He believed that all religions are like beautiful islands; but there is no connectivity between them. We should strive to achieve this connectivity and transform religion into spirituality. For him religion and morality were the same.
11. A man of vision, he always worked in mission mode. He had a mission to meet 10 lakh students and interact with them. He completed this when he left Rashtrapati Bhavan. He continued with this till his last breath. His child-like simplicity was an instant hit.
12. He got the sobriquet of being the People's President because of his humility and accessibility. Kalam always worked towards building consensus rather than ramming down decisions.
13. He came from a modest background, but educated himself and worked hard to rise to the top. He was simply the missile man whose books were prime-sellers, whose lectures were always houseful. He was adored by children as he would give them easy-to-digest messages.

**A. On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the following questions by choosing the A appropriate option. (1×6=6)**

- 1.1. Which of the following traits explain in a single word the many qualities of A. P.J. Abdul Kalam?  
 (a) brilliant scientist (b) visionary  
 (c) statesman (d) multifaceted.
- 1.2. What was so special about A.P. J. Abdul Kalam that no other president could do?  
 (a) His vision documents  
 (b) Equally comfortable with legal issues and school children  
 (c) His skill of PowerPoint presentation on nuclear energy  
 (d) His commitment to nation building
- 1.3. Which of the following qualities made him loved by children?  
 (a) Advised them to start aiming small  
 (b) Encouraged them to think differently  
 (c) Advised them with easy to digest messages  
 (d) Exhorted them to overcome difficulties
- 1.4. The bills were not passed by A.P. J. Abdul Kalam initially because-  
 (a) they were profit bills  
 (b) they were not sent by the cabinet  
 (c) parliament sent for the second time  
 (d) he was not convinced with them
- 1.5. 'Sobriquet of being People's President' (para 12) is an/a?  
 (a) title (b) nickname  
 (c) award (d) honour
- 1.6. The antonym of modest (para 13) is?  
 (a) Flamboyant (b) immodest  
 (c) ordinary. (d) poor

**B. Answer the following questions as briefly as possible: (Do any 4) (1×4=4)**

- 2.1. He wanted the institution of the President to be totally identified by\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2.2. He made a power point presentation to senior ministers and \_\_\_\_\_ on this.
- 2.3. Presidents commented that they had to become \_\_\_\_\_ to understand the presentation.
- 2.4. He was an \_\_\_\_\_ for the youth.
- 2.5. Pick out the word from the passage which are similar in meaning to 'person of high position'. (para 4)
- 2.6. Pick out the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'written material with evidentiary value'. (para 2)

**2. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the following questions. (1×8=8)**

### **The Global Teacher Prize**

The Global Teacher Prize is a US\$1 million award presented annually to an exceptional teacher who has made an outstanding contribution to their profession.

A few years ago, an educational charity called the Varkey Foundation was concerned that many problems around the world are caused by lack of education. They decided to ask Populus, a leading

research company to find out more, by comparing education in countries around the world. One section was on how teaching compares with other professions. Their investigation also covered many other key topics, such as are children encouraged to become teachers. The results of this survey, published in 2013, shocked the chairman of the Varkey Foundation, whose parents had both been teachers. Therefore, in the same year, he decided to establish the Global Teacher Prize, with the overall intention of raising the profile of the teaching profession. The first prize was awarded in 2015. The process of choosing a winner is a lengthy one. People can name a teacher they know, or a teacher can apply themselves. In the first year, teachers from 127 different countries were nominated, and over 5000 applications were received. After the closing date, a team of judges carefully selects 10 finalists, who gather in Dubai for an exciting event where the award is presented. The winner in the first year was Nancie Atwell a teacher from the USA, and media interest in her success was enormous. After accepting her prize, Nancie gave a speech in which she talked about the fact that as a teacher you can make a real difference to students' lives. Nancie discovered a love of books when she was a child, and went on to become an English teacher. Like many other teachers, she enjoys the chance to be creative in the classroom. She developed a technique called the writing-reading workshop, which she first described in her book 'In The Middle'.

The 2016 competition was also a great success. The award was presented to a primary school teacher called Hanan Al Hroub. She developed her own specialist teaching approach, which is based on developing trusting and friendly relationships with students, paying attention to their individual needs, and above all, rewarding positive behaviour. She wrote about this in her book 'We Play and Learn', which has inspired other teachers to review the way they teach.

Would you consider going into the teaching profession? After all, no two days are the same, which is what attracts many to teaching in the first place. Perhaps the Global Teacher Prize can inspire more people to try to become the outstanding teachers of the future!

- A teacher's average working week :
- Registration 1.5 hours
- Teaching classes 25 hours
- Preparing lessons 5 hours
- Marking homework/coursework 9 hours
- Meetings 15 hours
- Administration 2.5 hours
- School duty 2 hours

1. Which organization carried out a survey into education?

- (A) Populas (B) Global Teacher  
(C) Varkey Foundation (D) Play and Learn

2. What questions did the education survey include?

- (A) how teaching is compared with other professions  
(B) whether children are encouraged to become teachers  
(C) both (A) and (B)  
(D) neither (A) nor (B)

3. When was the Global Teacher Prize set up?

- (A) 2012 (B) 2013 (C) 2016 (D) 2015

4. What is the main aim of the Global Teacher Prize?

- (A) making teaching popular (B) making teaching interesting  
(C) to arouse the media's interest (D) raising profile of teaching

5. How many teachers entered for the prize in the first year?

- (A) 1000 (B) over 5000 (C) 2000 (D) 5000

6. Where does the prize ceremony take place?

- (A) USA (B) Dubai (C) UK (D) London

7. What was the name of Nancie Atwell's teaching method?

- (A) Writing Reading Workshop (B) Reading Writing Workshop  
(C) Play and Learn (D) None of these

8. What does Hanan Al Hroub believe it is most important to focus on while teaching?

- (A) Developing trust.
- (B) Paying attention to individual needs
- (C) Rewarding positive behaviour
- (D) All of these

**3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

1. Reading Comprehension (RC) is the most peculiar section in almost all scholastic, entrance and employment tests. The skills in RC make a lot of difference in one's chances of good grades/selection.

2. Most students find it difficult to tackle topics that are diverse from the field they are comfortable with. So one needs to develop a taste for even the most obscure and boring topic on this planet. For success in RC one should be able to understand it. And even with an average speed, one can be succeed if one implements the strategies.

3. Broadly speaking, RC passages can be classified in a few categories. Fact based RC is the simplest form of RC. These types of passages have a lot of information in the form of names, numbers, etc. In these types of passages, one should read very fast. Don't try to memorise any facts. Just mark what the author is talking about in each paragraph.

4. Inference based RC is the toughest form of RC. Here, the passage is fairly tough to understand. This in codes passages on topics like Religion, Spirituality, Philosophy etc. Most of the students will be comfortable attempting these passages. The way to master them is to read them again and again.

5. Topic based RC includes passages on any particular topic like economics, astrology, medical sciences etc. Generally what makes these passages difficult is usage of technical terms. For success in these types of passages; we need to have a fair understanding of the definition of the term if it is defined in the passage. Assume them to be non-existent and proceed. The key principle in these passages is that don't go to the next line until the previous line is clear.

6. Reading the questions first and then passage is the usual strategy followed by a few students. They just look at the questions and not options. The objective is that after seeing the questions when you read the passage then you read only that part carefully where the answer is given. The flaw with this strategy is that you will not be able to remember all the questions. Besides this, the strategy fails when there are questions that require understanding of the passage. Therefore, the best way to attempt an RC is to understand the passage very well first and then to answer the questions.

**(a) On the basis of your reading the passage, make notes using recognisable abbreviations where necessary. Use a format you consider suitable, supply a suitable title (5)**

**(b) Make a short summary of the passage in about 80 words. (3)**

**Section - B (Writing Skill & Grammar) (23 marks)**

4. The women's health club needs a poster on yoga day to promote its importance. Draft a poster highlighting main points. (3)

**OR**

Design a poster on SAVE THE EARTH on behalf of the Pollution Control Board, Rajasthan State.

5. You are R. Lal, the executive manager of Metals and Minerals Corporation of India. You need an accommodation on rent as you wish to use it as a guest house. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than 50 words. (3)

**OR**

Ajay Arora wishes to let out a portion of his built house. Draft an advertisement for publication in "To Let" column of The Hindustan Times, giving all the necessary details.

6. "A Career Counsellor (not you, yourself) is the best person to guide you in the choice of a career." Write a debate in 120-150 words either for or against the motion. (5)

**OR**

Should schools promote Coaching Institutes? Taking a cue from the points given below and using your own ideas, write a debate speech for or against the topic in about 150 words.

Clues:

- Despite CBSE's ban, Coaching Centres are running classes in schools.
  - Teachers from Coaching Institutes teach subjects like Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics whereas English and Physical Education continue to be taught by the School faculty.
  - Classes in separate sections from 8am to 12 pm for the CBSE and Competitive Examination.
7. Youngsters can perform a significant role in curbing corruption. Write a speech to be given in the morning assembly on the same topic. (5)
- You may include points like:
- Education the need of the hour
  - Saying no to donations
  - Saying no to private tuitions
  - Promoting merit based selection
  - Equipping oneself with high education

**8. Combine the following pairs of sentences into one complex sentence:** (1×3=3)

- (a) Do not eat too much. You will be ill.  
 (b) He will be late. That is certain.  
 (c) He was quite tired. He could scarcely stand.

**9. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option given below. (Do any 4)** (1×4=4)

The newspaper recently (a)\_\_\_\_\_ a report of a man in search of his newly born twin. The babies were missing at hospital where his wife (b)\_\_\_\_ birth to them. The hospital authorities claimed that the babies(c)\_\_\_\_\_ but they refused to hand over(d)\_\_\_\_\_ bodies. Now, the unfortunate father (e)\_\_\_\_\_ a complaint with the police.

- (a) (i) carries      (ii) is carrying      (iii) will be carried      (iv) carried  
 (b) (i) has given      (ii) had given      (iii) will be given      (iv) giving  
 (c) (i) to die      (ii) has died      (iii) is dying      (iv) had died  
 (d) (i) theirs      (ii) her      (iii) his      (iv) their  
 (e) (i) to lodge      (ii) is lodging      (iii) has lodged      (iv) lodges

**Section - C (Literature)**

(31 marks)  
(1×3=3)

**10. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:**

*The cardboard shows me how it was  
 When the two girl cousins went paddling.*

- (a) The cardboard in the poem refers to (1)  
 (i) a scenery      (ii) a photograph      (iii) a box      (iv) a painting  
 (b) Who were the two girl's cousins? (1)  
 (i) Poet's cousins      (ii) Poet and her cousin  
 (iii) Poet's mother's cousins      (iv) Poet's mother and her cousin  
 (c) Where did the girls go for paddling? (1)

**OR**

*I do not understand this child.  
 Though we have lived together now  
 In the same home for years*

- (a) Who is 'I' in the poem? (1)  
 (i) Father      (ii) Mother      (iii) Teacher      (iv) Servant  
 (b) Who is the child? (1)  
 (i) Poet's cousin      (ii) Poet's son  
 (iii) Poet's grandson      (iv) Poet's nephew  
 (c) Name the poet. (1)

**11. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

**(1×3=3)**

*He was just a teenager when he died. The last heir of a powerful family that had ruled Egypt and its empire for centuries, he was laid to rest laden with gold and eventually forgotten. Since the discovery of his tomb in 1922, the modern world has speculated about what happened to him, with murder being the most extreme possibility.*

1. Who is the author of these lines?

- (A) Khushwant Singh (B) James Cook  
(C) A.R. Williams (D) Nani Palkhivala

2. Who is 'he' in these lines?

- (A) The narrator (B) James  
(C) Steer (D) Tut

Q3. What has happened to him recently?

- (A) Undergone heart surgery  
(B) Undergone CT scan  
(C) Undergone blood test  
(D) Experienced kidney failure

**OR**

*Meanwhile, the racing fund of Professor Gaitonde had arrived at a plan of action in Bombay. Indeed a historian he felt he should have thought of it sooner. He would go to a big library and browse through history books. That was the surest way of finding out how the present state of affairs was reached.*

*He also planned eventually to return to Pune and have a long talk with Rajendra Deshpande, who would surely help him understand what had happened. That is, assuming that in this world there existed someone called Rajendra Deshpande! The train stopped beyond the long tunnel. It was a small station called Sarhad. An Anglo-Indian in uniform went through the train checking permits.*

1. Who was Professor Gaitonde and where did he hail from?

- (A) A historian from Pune (C) A historian from Sarhad  
(B) A historian from Bombay (D) A historian from Nagpur

2. Why was he going to the big library?

- (A) To browse through history books to determine his plan of action.  
(B) To browse through history books to find out more about Rajendra Deshpande  
(C) To browse through history books to find how the present state of affairs was reached  
(D) To browse through history books to find more about historic events.

3. In which period the incident might have taken place?

- (A) During the British-rule (C) Post-independence  
(B) During the Portuguese invasion (D) None of the above

**12 Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.**

**(1×4=4)**

*When the curtain rises it is an afternoon in early autumn and the stage can be well lit. Mrs Pearson at right, and Mrs Fitzgerald at left, are sitting opposite each other at the small table, on which are two teacups and saucers and the cards with which Mrs Fitzgerald has been telling Mrs Pearson's fortune. Mrs. Pearson is a pleasant but worried-looking woman in her forties. Mrs Fitzgerald is older, heavier and a strong and sinister personality. She is smoking. It is very important that these two should have sharply contrasting voices.*

1. What is the name of the play?

- (A) The Address (B) Ranga's Marriage  
(C) Mother's Day (D) Birth

Q2. Where is the scene set?

- (A) Garden (B) Hotel room  
(C) Mrs. Fitzgerald's living room  
(D) Mrs. Pearson's living room

3. How are Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Fitzgerald related?

- (A) School days friends (B) College friends

(C) Relatives

(D) Neighbours

4. What was the contrast between the voices of the two ladies?

(A) Mrs. Fitzgerald had a deep voice.

(C) Mrs. Pearson had an Irish accent.

(B) Mrs. Fitzgerald had flurried sort of tone

(D) All of these.

**OR**

*He went into the house for his bag, then together they set out for Number 12 Blaina Terrace. The night air was cool and deep with quiet mystery. Usually so perceptive, Andrew now felt dull and listless. He had no premonition that this night call would prove unusual, still less that it would influence his whole future in Blaenelly.*

*The woman nodded and picked up the suitcase under the coat rack. She wore a brown coat and a shapeless hat.*

*Does she live far away? asked, seeing the difficulty she had going out of the house with the heavy case.*

1. What is the profession of Andrew?

(A) Lawyer (B) Engineer (C) Fireman (D) Doctor

2. Where did he live?

(A) Blaenelly (B) Haloje (C) Bryngower (D) Harteiffs

3. Why was Andrew serious that evening?

(A) He had a disappointing evening with his girlfriend

(B) He had seen some painful incidents of husbands suffering at the hand of wives.

(He was short of sleep

(D) All of these.

4. Who was waiting for him when he reached home late night?

(A) Blodwen (B) Bramwell (C) Joe Morgan (D) Christine Donald

**13. Answer any five of the following questions in about 40-50 words:**

**(3x3=9 Marks)**

(a) Who was King Tut? Why was a CT scan done on him?

**OR**

The author's experience at Hor was in stark contrast to earlier accounts of the place.

(b) How does the rain describe herself in the poem 'The Voice of the Rain'?

**OR**

The three stanzas depict three different phases in the poem 'A Photograph'

What are they?

(c) Who was Joe Morgan? Why had he been waiting for Dr. Andrew Manson?

**OR**

How was the melon crowned the king of the state?

**14. Answer any one of the following questions in about 120-150 words.**

**(6 marks)**

Draw a character sketch of Khushwant Singh's grandmother as portrayed by him in the lesson "The Portrait of a Lady".

**OR**

Describe the encounter between Gaitonde and Khan Sahib?

**15. Answer the question in about 120-150 words:**

**(6 marks)**

How did the narrator come to know about Mrs. Dorling and the address where she lived?

**OR**

What is the problem confronted by Mrs. Pearson? Who helps her solve this problem and how?