

**Code No. 2601**

**CLASS : 11th (Eleventh)**

**Series : 11/Feb./2024**

**Roll No.**

**ENGLISH (Core)**

**[ For all Groups I, II, III ]**

**(Only for Fresh/School Candidates)**

**Time allowed : 3 hours ]**

**[ Maximum Marks : 80**

- Please make sure that the printed pages in this question paper are **16** in number and it contains **13** questions.
- The **Code No.** on the top of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.
- Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.
- Don't leave blank page/ pages in your answer-book.
- Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.
- Candidates must write their Roll No. on the question paper. Except Roll No. do not write anything on question paper and don't make any mark on answers of objective type questions.
- Before answering the question, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, **no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) This question paper is divided into **Four** Sections : **A, B, C** and **D**. **All the Sections are compulsory.**

(2)

- (ii) *Attempt all the parts of a question together.*
- (iii) *Stick to the word limit wherever prescribed.*

**SECTION – A****(Reading Skills)**

[ M. M. : 15 ]

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Our bodies need salt. Salt also adds taste to our food. However, too much salt in your diet may lead to high blood pressure. The World Health Organization recommends 5 grams of salt in your diet every day. But the world average is 10.8 grams. A recent report, a part of the national non-communicable disease monitoring survey, states that Indian men consume 8.9 grams and Indian women take in 7.1 grams of salt on a daily basis.

Scientific Studies in animals, as well as surveys in humans have consistently shown that high salt intake causes disease in the kidney, brain, vasculature and immune system. High levels of sodium in the diet are also associated with conditions ranging from kidney stones to osteoporosis. It is estimated that excessive salt contribution contributes to around five million deaths worldwide every year.

The Yanomami people of the Amazon rainforest live a foraging lifestyle and eat a diet consisting of the root vegetable Cassava, plantains, fruit, fish and an occasional tapi. They use peppers for flavor and no salt. They consume less than one gram of salt : day yet stay supremely fit.

While our bodies need a certain amount of salt for functions, excessive salt intake can lead to health problems such as high blood pressure and heart disease. It's always best to consume salt in moderation. India faces a rapidly escalating burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), nutritional diseases such as diabetes and obesity, in particular childhood obesity. For many young Indians, the "hidden" salt in processed foods is a big danger.

High salt impairs metabolism and increases the size of adipocytes, which are cells in our body that store energy in the form of fat. These two factors together lead to obesity. The preference for high-fat and for salty food may be related. In one experiment, pregnant mice were fed a standard diet (4.6% fat) during the first week of their three week gestation period. At this point some of them were switched to a high-fat diet (32% fat). The offspring of the high-fat fed mice preferred salty water to plain or sweetened water.

In population studies, reducing salt intake by five to eight grams daily led to a 4 mm Hg fall in systolic blood pressure, and an overall reduction in risk of cardiovascular disease. Data from several clinical trials of antihypertensive drugs show an average reduction in blood pressure of 5 mm Hg by this class of drugs. Similar results were also seen in a Chinese population study in which dietary sodium was lowered by replacing normal salt with a mixture of 75% sodium chloride and 25% potassium chloride : systolic blood pressure came down by 3.3 mm Hg. Oral rehydration solutions recommended by UNICEF contain 60 : 40 ratios of the two salts.

Lastly, salt reduction may be dangerous for some. Elderly adults must be extremely cautious of hypertension since it might lead to falls. This is especially true if they are taking medication to reduce their high blood pressure.

**Questions :**

1 × 10 = 10

- (i) According to World Health Organization, how much salt is recommended in one's daily diet ?

(A) 2 grams

(B) 5 grams

(C) 7.1 grams

(D) 10.8 grams

( 4 )

- (ii) What is the average global salt consumption, as mentioned in the passage ?
- (A) 5 grams (B) 7.1 grams  
(C) 8.9 grams (D) 10.8 grams
- (iii) What are the health consequences of excessive salt intake, as mentioned in the passage ?
- (A) Weight loss and increased metabolism  
(B) Improved brain function and Immune system  
(C) High blood pressure and heart disease  
(D) Reduced risk of cardiovascular disease
- (iv) What is the relationship between high salt consumption and obesity, as mentioned in the passage ?
- (A) High salt intake leads to weight loss  
(B) High salt impairs metabolism and promotes obesity  
(C) High salt consumption reduces the size of adipocytes  
(D) Salt has no impact on obesity
- (v) How do the Yanomami people in the Amazon rainforest differ from the average salt intake ?
- (A) They consume more salt than the world average  
(B) They consume exactly 5 grams of salt per day  
(C) They consume no salt at all  
(D) They consume less than one gram of salt per day

- (vi) What effect did reducing salt intake by 5-8 grams daily have on systolic blood pressure in population studies ?
- (vii) How much salt Indian men consume as per the recent report of national non-communicable disease monitoring survey ?
- (viii) Name the cells in our body that stores energy in the forms of fat.
- (ix) How much salt Indian women take on daily basis as per the recent report of national non-communicable disease monitoring survey ?
- (x) What are the commonly noticed diseases that are caused by high salt intake ?

**OR**

There are two problems which cause great worry to our educationist the problem of religious and moral instruction in a land of many faiths and the problem arising out of a large variety of languages. Taking up the education of children, we see that they should be trained to love one another, to be tender to the lower animals, and to observe and think right. The task of teaching them how to read and write and to count and calculate is important, but it should not make us lose sight of the primary aim of moulding personality in the right way. For this, it is necessary to call into aid, culture, tradition and religion. But in our country we have, in the same school, to look after boys and girls born in different forms of worship associated with different denominations of religion. It will not do to tread the easy path of evading the difficulty by attending solely to physical culture and intellectual education. We have to evolve a suitable technique and method for serving the spiritual needs of school children professing different faiths. We would thereby promote an atmosphere of mutual respect, a fuller understanding, and helpful cooperation among the different communities in our society. Again we must remain one people and we've therefore to give basic training in our schools to speak and understand more language than one and to appreciate and respect the different religions prevailing in India. It is not right for us in India to be

dissuaded from this by considerations as to overtaking the young mind. What is necessary must be done, And it is not in fact too great a burden. Any attempt to do away with or steamroll the differences through governmental coercion and indirect pressure would be as futile as it would be unwise. Any imposition of a single way of life and form of worship on all children or neglect of a section of the pupils in this respect or barren secularization will lead to a conflict between school and home life which is harmful. On the other hand, if we give due recognition to the different prevailing faiths in the educational institutions by organizing suitable facilities for religious teaching for boys and girls of all communities, this may itself serve as a broadening influence of great national values.

**Questions :**

1 × 10 = 10

- (i) Complete the sentence by choosing an appropriate option.

Besides teaching students how to read and write and to count and calculate, our primary aim should be of .....

- (A) Giving them vocational training
- (B) Moulding their personality in the right way
- (C) Providing them free meal
- (D) Giving extra focus on their career

- (ii) Select the option that conveys the opposite of 'unsympathetic', from words used in paragraph one :

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Personality | (B) Instruction |
| (C) Sight       | (D) Tender      |

- (iii) How can a student's personality be moulded in the right way ?

- (A) By teaching them to think and do right
- (B) By teaching them about culture, tradition and religion
- (C) By teaching them to count and calculate
- (D) By teaching them to read and write

- (iv) What would lead to a conflict between school and home ?
- (A) Government Coercion
  - (B) Indirect pressure on young minds
  - (C) Giving a choice on a single way of life/worship
  - (D) Barren Secularization
- (v) Select the most suitable title for the above passage from the options given :
- (A) Religion and Moral Policing
  - (B) Finding ways of religious and moral education
  - (C) Problem of religious and moral education
  - (D) Teaching religion in educational institutions
- (vi) Comment on the problems which cause great worry to our educationist as mentioned in paragraph one.
- (vii) List two ways in dealing with education of children to solve the aforementioned problems.
- (Clue : What should be taught them)
- (viii) Based on your understanding of paragraph two, list one major problem that we face in schools today that these had over the fishing nets being used in present times.
- (ix) How can the spiritual needs of children be met ?
- (x) Complete the given sentence with an appropriate inference, with respect to the following :

Changes that need to be brought in schools are .....

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

1. A good business letter is one that gets results. The best way to get results is to develop a letter that, in its appearance, style and content, conveys information efficiently. To perform this function, a business letter should be concise, clear and courteous.
2. The business letter must be concise : don't waste words. Little introduction or preliminary chat is necessary. Get to the point, make the point and leave it. It is safe to assume that your letter is being read by a very busy person with all kinds of papers to deal with. Re-read and revise your message until the words and sentences you have used are precise. This takes time, but is a necessary part of a good business letter. A short business letter that makes its point quickly has much more impact on a reader than a long-winded, rambling exercise in creative writing. This does not mean that there is no place for style and even, on occasion, humour in the business letter. While it conveys a message in its contents, the letter also provides the reader with an impression of you, its author : the medium is part of the message.
3. The business letter must be clear. You should have a very firm idea of what you want to say, and you should let the reader know it. Use the structure of the letter – the paragraphs, topic sentences, introduction and conclusion – to guide the reader point by point from your thesis, through your reasoning, to your conclusion. Paragraph often, to break up the page and to lend an air of organization to the letter. Use an accepted business-letter format. Re-read what you have written from the point of view of someone who is seeing it for the first time, and be sure that all explanations are adequate, all information provided (including reference numbers, dates and other identification). A clear message, clearly delivered, is the essence of business communication.

4. The business letter must be courteous. Sarcasm and insults are ineffective and can often work against you. If you are sure you are right, point that out as politely as possible, explain why you are right, and outline what the reader is expected to do about it. Another form of courtesy is taking care in your writing and typing of the business letter. Grammatical and spelling errors (even if you call them typing errors) tell a reader that you don't think enough of him or can lower the reader's opinion of your personality faster than anything you say, no matter how idiotic. There are excuses for ignorance; there are no excuses for sloppiness.
5. The business letter is your custom-made representative. It speaks for you and is a permanent record of your message. It can pay big dividends on the time you invest in giving it a concise message, a clear structure, and a courteous tone.

Based on the understanding of the passage, make notes using headings and sub-headings or in points. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary, minimum four). Also supply an appropriate title to it. 5

### SECTION - B

#### (Writing Skills)

[ M. M. : 15

3. While morning walk in a park in your neighbourhood. You found a small plastic bag containing some documents and some cash. Write a notice in about **50** words to be put on the park notice board asking the owner to identify and collect it from you. You are Manish/Manisha, mob. No. 98765XXXXX. 5

**OR**

You are Siddhant/Sonia. Draft a classified advertisement in not more than **50** words, to be published in Times of India for sale of a used car giving all the necessary details. You can be contacted at XXXXX43210.

4. Write a paragraph on **one** of the following :

5

- (a) Internet, its uses and abuses
- (b) Impact of social media on our society
- (c) Online learning boon or bane

**OR**

Your school has recently opened a Computer wing. The facility of computer training and access to Internet connections has been made available to students. As Sartaj/Santosh of XI B, write a report on the new computer wing in about 150-200 words for your school magazine.

5. You have been invited to an evening bash at Haldiram by Naveen your close friend, to celebrate his selection in NDA. Write a letter accepting the invitation. You are Manuraj, living at Sector 15, Panchkula.

5

**OR**

Write an application to the Principal of your school to arrange remedial classes before the annual examinations in school. You are Sartaj/Sunita of Class 11th.

### SECTION - C

**(Grammar)**

[ M. M. : 10

6. Attempt any **ten**. Do as directed :

1 × 10 = 10

(a) Fill in the blanks with the **correct form** of the **verbs** given in brackets :

- (i) I ..... (receive) your message yesterday.
- (ii) The poem ..... (contain) many emotions.
- (iii) We ..... (survive) for 15 hours since the last wave hit.

(b) Fill in the blanks using appropriate **article** :

- (i) I do not like ..... sugar in the tea.
- (ii) Bhavishya is planning to buy ..... new car.
- (iii) Poonam goes to ..... temple every morning.

(c) Change the **voice** :

- (i) He writes an essay.
- (ii) Please do not talk.

(d) Fill in the blanks with appropriate **modals** :

- (i) You ..... (obligation) attend this seminar.
- (ii) I ..... wake up early when I was in Class 10th.

(will/may/used to)

- (iii) According to the weather forecast, it ..... snow heavily tomorrow. (shall/may)

(e) Identify the type of **clause** underlined in the following sentences :

- (i) Tell me what the problem is.

- (a) Adverb clause of Time      (b) Adverb clause of condition
- (c) Noun clause      (d) Relative clause

- (ii) The lady, who is wearing a red hat, is her mother.

- (a) Noun clause
- (b) Adjective clause
- (c) Adverb clause of condition
- (d) Adverb clause of reason

**SECTION - D****(Main Reader 'Hornbill' )**

[ M. M. : 29 ]

**[ A : Prose ]**

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

"The mummy is in very bad condition because of what Carter did in the 1920s", said Zahi Hawass, Secretary General of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, as he leaned over the body for a long first look. Carter-Howard Carter, that is – was the British archaeologist who in 1922 discovered Tut's tomb after years of Futile Searching. Its contents, though hastily ransacked in antiquity, were surprisingly complete. They remain the richest royal collection ever found and have become part of the pharaoh's legend. Stunning artefacts in gold, their eternal brilliance meant to guarantee resurrection, caused a sensation at the time of the discovery – and still get the most attention. But Tut was also buried with everyday things he'd want in the afterlife : board games, a bronze razor, linen undergarments, cases of food and wine.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the chapter and its author.
- (ii) Why was the mummy in a bad condition ?
- (iii) When did Carter discover Tut's tomb ?
- (iv) What remains the richest royal collections ?
- (v) Why was Tut buried with gold artefacts ?

OR

It was dark by the time we finally left again and after 10:30 p.m. we drew up outside a guest house in Darchen for what turned out to be another troubled night. Kicking around in the open-air rubbish dump that passed for the town of Hor had set off my cold once more, though if truth be told it had never quite disappeared with my herbal tea. One of my nostrils was blocked again and as I lay down to sleep, I wasn't convinced that the other would provide me with sufficient oxygen. My watch told me I was at 4,760 meters. It wasn't much higher than Ravu, and there I'd been gasping for oxygen several times every night. I'd grown accustomed to these nocturnal disturbances by now, but they still scared me.

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Where did they draw up in Darchen ?
- (ii) How is Hor town described in this passage ?
- (iii) What created a trouble for them in the night ?
- (iv) How had the writer tried to cure his cold ?
- (v) Name the chapter and the writer.

8. Answer in about **100-120** words :

5

What image of the grandmother emerges from "The Portrait of a Lady" ? Explain.

OR

Describe the encounter between Gaitonde and Khan Sahib. *(The Adventure)*

9. Answer any **four** of the following in about **30** words each :

2 × 4 = 8

(i) What does the notice, "The world's most dangerous animal" at a cage in the zoo at Lusaka, Zambia, signify ?

(ii) Describe the mental condition of the Voyagers on 4 and 5 January.

[ *We're Not Afraid to Die ..... If we can All Be Together* ]

(iii) How did the grandmother receive the author when he came home after studying abroad ?

(iv) How are the earth's principal biological systems being depleted ?

(v) Who was Norbu ? How was he different from the local people ?

[ **B : Poetry** ]

10. Read the following stanza carefully and answer the questions that follow :

*Upward to heaven, whence, vaguely form'd, altogether changed, and  
yet the same,*

*I descend to lave the droughts, atomies dust-layers of the globe,*

*And all that in them without me were seeds only, latent, unborn ;*

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

(i) Name the poem and the poet.

(ii) Who is 'I' in these lines ?

(iii) Who all are bathed by the rain ?

(iv) How does it generate life ?

(v) Find a word from the stanza which opposite of :

(a) Descend

(b) Pure

OR

*Yet have I killed*

*The seed I spent or sown it where*

*The land is his and none of mine ?*

*We speak like strangers, there's no sign*

*Of understanding in the air.*

*This child is built to my design*

*Yet what he loves I cannot share.*

**Questions :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Name the poem and the poet.
- (ii) What type of a relationship is mentioned between the father and his son ?
- (iii) How is the child built ?
- (iv) What can the father not share with his son ?
- (v) How do they talk to each other ?

**11.** Answer any **two** of the following in about **30** words each :

3 × 2 = 6

- (i) How does the Laburnum tree appear in September ? [ *The Laburnum Top* ]
- (ii) What does the Hell and Heaven stand for ? [ *Childhood* ]
- (iii) The poet's mother laughed at the snapshot. What did this laugh indicate ?

[ *A Photograph* ]

## SECTION - D

## (Supplementary Reader – Snapshots)

[ M. M. : 11

12. Answer in about **120-150** words :

5

"I have done something; Oh, God ! I've done something real at last". Why does Andrew say this ? What does it mean ?  
(The Birth)

OR

Narrate '*The Tale of Melon City*' in your own words.

13. Answer any **three** of the following in about **30-40** words each :

2 × 3 = 6

- (i) How do Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Fitzgerald exchange their personalities in the play 'Mother's Day' ?
  - (ii) Why did the narrator go to number 46, Marconi Street ? (The address)
  - (iii) What feelings did the sight of cousin Mourad and the horse arouse in the narrator ? (The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse)
  - (iv) Who was Joe Morgan ? Why had he been waiting for Dr. Andrew Manson ? (The Birth)
-