

SAMPLE PAPER OF ENGLISH FOR CLASS 11 (C.B.S.E)

SECTION – A (Reading)

(20 Marks)

A1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(8 marks)

1. It is hard to think of an Indian snack that is not fried. However, we need to be aware of what happens to oil when it is heated. When oil begins to smoke, it is a good indication that it has been heated too much. At this temperature, chemical changes begin to take place, which have many health risks. Of course, this is tricky. If the oil is not hot enough, then more of it is absorbed, and the resultant product is quite soggy and unfit to eat.

2. Further, prolonged heating of oil at high temperature, i.e., at its smoking point or higher, leads to its degradation. A substance called acrolein is formed which can irritate the stomach lining. Oil that has decomposed to acrolein will be dark and viscous. Normally, this does not happen when food is fried at home. But as oil is expensive we are not willing to put it down the drain after having used it only once. The common tendency is to set aside any oil that is left over to use another time. And repeated use of the same oil guarantees the formation of acrolein with all its undesirable effects.

3. In fact, some experts suggest that oil should not be held at its smoking temperature for more than 15 minutes at a time. This time span, as everyone knows, is hardly sufficient to prepare required number of pooris for even a small family of four. Sadly, olive and corn oils are not widely available in our markets. Both these oils can be heated to higher temperature before they start smoking.

4. Even heart-friendly oils like those made from sunflower are also not spared from these effects. The harmful chemical changes will take place if oil is heated to high temperatures for a long time, or if it is used over and over again. Still, vegetable fats are recommended for frying over animal fats like butter and ghee because they are less likely to cause heart disease.

5. Another problem arises when used oil is stored under less than satisfactory conditions. If the oil is not stored in an airtight container which, additionally, allow light to pass through, then it will deteriorate further because of the effect of oxygen and light on the oil.

6. By and large, these undesirable effects result when food is deep-fried. So eat deep fried food occasionally. This does not mean that we can no longer enjoy the flavour and palatability of fried foods. Some food like tikkis land themselves to both deep and shallow frying. Oil from shallow frying is rarely left over, so that takes away the worry about decomposed oil. And every batch of frying will require fresh oil, oil that has not been used before.

7. The practice of heating small amounts of mustard, black gram, dal, curry leaves, chillies and the like in a little oil before they are added to curries and vegetables and meat dishes, is called tempering. Tempering is not meant solely to lend a fine flavour to the food. It has a nutritional benefit as well. Certain vitamins – A, D, E and K are soluble only in fat, and in order that they are absorbed in the human guts, some fat has to be present in the same meal, preferably in the same dish. To get the benefit of the carotene in carrots, for example, temper them with a little oil, mustard and curry leaves.

A1.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using atleast 5 recognizable abbreviations. Use a format you think is suitable. Give a title.

(5 marks)

A1.2 Find words/phrases in the passage that mean the same as the following:

(3 marks)

i) for an extended period of time (para 2)

ii) decrease in quality (para 5)

iii) pleasant to taste (para 6)

A2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(12 marks)

1. Global warming is the warming up of the earth due to the trapping of gases like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane and nitrous oxide, when the atmosphere fails to perform its function of acting as a protective blanket. The incoming solar radiation is partly absorbed by carbon dioxide, though a vastly higher amount of the outgoing radiation is trapped in the atmosphere.

2. Carbon dioxide possesses immense staying properties in the atmosphere. It is being speculated that carbon dioxide concentrations may double in about a century.

3. This increased carbon dioxide level, according to predictions, indicates an increase in temperature ranging from 1.5-4 degrees Celsius, or a rise in sea levels by about 50cms by AD 2100.

4. However, Earth apparently has its own system of checks and balances. Water vapour in the atmosphere is known to absorb radiation more than any other atmospheric component.

5. A doubling of carbon dioxide concentration would increase the capacity of the Earth's surface to absorb infra-red radiation by about 4 watts per square metre, though over all, the levels of absorption would be small.

6. Volcanic eruptions, too, are believed to be responsible for reduction in the carbon dioxide contents in the atmosphere. A massive volcanic eruption in Philippines had in fact a cooling impact.

7. Cooling through volcanic eruptions is believed to release certain gases into the atmosphere, which are responsible for increase in the carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere.

8. Measurement of the incident of CO₂ in the atmosphere made in Hawaii indicate that during 1992-93 about two billion tonnes of the gas was found missing from the atmosphere.

9. As far as the impact of ozone depletion is concerned, it seems to be dictated more by political considerations, than any other factor. This increased burning of fossil fuels for energy is largely responsible for the increase in temperature through ozone depletion.

10. A tug-of-war has been going on among the industrialised countries and the developing countries on the share of the blame. In fact, the US, the erstwhile USSR, Brazil and China account for almost half of the net global emissions of harmful gases such as CFCs. While North America generates

about 5 tonnes per head of carbon dioxide, Africa, China and India together generate approximately 1 tonne of CO₂ per head.

11. Developing countries, on the other hand, are charged with emission of methane largely generated from paddy fields and discharge of animals.

12. However, despite the fact that 1995 was one of the hottest years of the century, snowfalls have been recorded in some part of the world – notably on the eastern coast of America and in Jammu and Kashmir.

13. Moreover, over the last 50 years, the Arctic climate has not been undergoing any noticeable temperature changes. In fact, till 1975, global temperatures had been undergoing a downward trend. Could the recent spurt in temperatures be a natural cyclical process, or temporary offshoot of the shifting pressure belts?

14. Given the rising temperatures, growing seasons would be prolonged. Higher temperatures would also lead to an increased evaporation from oceans, thereby intensifying cloudiness, leading to moderate temperatures during the day and warmer nights.

15. Warmer temperatures during the night enhance agricultural productivity. Increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will also result in an increase in fertility.

16. Global warming will also have an impact on the El Nino phenomenon – the circulation of weather disturbances around the world as a result of the warming of Pacific Oceans around the tropics.

17. However, a few questions remain in the ongoing debate on global warming.

18. The process of heat transfer in the atmosphere – convection – is a field in which a lot of research needs to be done.

19. Secondly, clouds and vapour are known to be major absorbers of incoming radiation back into space.

20. If the cloud cover, as a result of increased evaporation due to rising temperature, were to increase, it would result in more containment.

21. Plants, which both absorb and release carbon dioxide, too have a crucial role to play. Their role, however, has been till now underestimated.

A1.1 Answer the following questions briefly: **(10 marks)**

i) What is the function of the earth's atmosphere?

(2 marks)

ii) What is increased amount of carbon dioxide likely to lead to?

(2 marks)

iii) How does water vapour balance the effect of carbon dioxide?

(2 marks)

iv) What is the cause of tug-of-war between industrialised and developing countries?

(2 marks)

v) What is the 'EL Nino Phenomenon'? **(2 marks)**

A1.2 Find words in the passage that mean the same as the following:

(2 marks)

- i) arrested (para 1)
- ii) sudden increase (para 13)

SECTION – B (Writing Skills)

(20 marks)

B1. You participated in a career counseling program organized by Careers India. You had the opportunity of listening to professionals from various fields like food technology, fashion technology, media management, etc. Write an article of the programme for your school magazine in about 150 words. You are Anita/Anil.

(8 marks)

(OR)

You are chosen to represent your school at the Regional Level Inter-School Debate Competition. Prepare a speech for the same on the topic given below: 'Newspapers ought to contain more news and fewer advertisements.'

B2. Your school recognises the academic excellence of the students by giving them certificates and medals on the Recognition Day. Parents are invited and a cultural programme is organized. The highlight of the day is the Principal's address. Write a report for publication in your school magazine describing the event in about 100 words. Sign your report as Kabir/Kanchan.

(4marks)

(OR)

Your class gave you the responsibility of organising a class party on the last day of the term. You would have to take permission of the principal, collect contributions from the class, decorate the venue, organise party games, order food and drink and make other arrangements. Write a paragraph of about 100 words describing how you would organise the party.

B3. You are Rupa/Ranjit, living in Bangalore. While going through a magazine, you come across the following advertisement. Your heart goes out to the hundreds of destitute children who are denied the pleasures of life. You decide to sponsor one child. Choose your opinions and mode of payment and write a letter to the Manager, World Vision, telling him about your decision to sponsor a child.

(8 marks)

You can change their destiny. Give them a reason to celebrate.

Act now! Sponsor a child today!

You may choose any one of the following options:

Rs.600/- a month Rs. 14,400/- every two years.

Rs. 1800/- every three months Rs. 21,600/- for three years

Rs. 7200/- every year

Payment may be made by cheque/DD favouring World Vision of India. Payments are also accepted through credit cards.

Apply to World Vision, Kodambakkam, Chennai.

(OR)

Ministry of Health, Government of Delhi requires specialist doctors with three years experience for posting in rural hospitals in Outer Delhi. Apply as an eye specialist stating your qualifications and experience.

SECTION – C (Grammar)
(10 marks)

C1. Complete the following dialogue:

(2 marks)

Sushi

: Someone is knocking at the door. Who (a)_____ it be at this time?

Shanu : It (b)_____ be Smita. She wanted to come to get my class notes.

Sushi : Why (c)_____ she prepare her own notes?

Shanu : She (d)_____ not attend the class for three days due to her illness. She needs them to get through the test.

Sushi : Oh, then you ought to help her.

C2. Complete the following report written by an eye witness of an accident with the correct form of the words given in brackets.

(3 marks)

The Car could not (a)_____ (see) by the cyclist from a long distance. He

(b)_____ (crush) by the speeding car. He (c)_____ (warn) by another cyclist on the road but it was rather late. The victim (d)_____ (declare) dead on (e)_____ (reach) the hospital by the doctor. The car driver (f)_____ (arrest).

C3. Ask the questions to which the following are the answers:

(2 marks)

i) Sorry, I don't go for swimming these days.

Q: _____

ii) I'm afraid she is not a regular subscriber to our magazine.

Q: _____

iii) No, I don't remember anything about my nursery education now.

Q: _____

iv) I'm afraid the Principal has not been able to find a suitable teacher for English.

Q: _____

C4. Rewrite the following sentences as directed.

(3 marks)

i) Anurag's paintings depicting women's status in the Indian society is known to everyone in the city.

Rewrite as:
Paintings, which _____

ii) Raghu, my class monitor is the most intelligent student of the class.

Rewrite as:
No other _____

iii) I was informed by my neighbour about my selection to participate in the national kho kho team.

Rewrite as:
My neighbour informed me _____

SECTION – D (Literature)

(40 Marks)

D1. a) Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

(4 marks)

When did my childhood go?

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

i) Name the poem and poet. **(1 mark)**

ii) How does the poet attempt to answer his question in the first line of the extract? **(1 mark)**

iii) What aspect of adult behavior does the poet convey in the lines following the above?

(2 marks)

(OR)

Yet have I killed

The seed I spent or sown it where

The land is his and none of mine?

i) Name the poem and the poet. **(1 mark)**

ii) What does the father mean by 'the seed I spent'?

(1 mark)

iii) Explain the last line of the extract.

(2 marks)

b) Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words each:

(3x2 = 6 marks)

i) How is the cyclic movement of rain brought out in the poem?

ii) The arrival of the goldfinch brings about a transformation. Describe it.

iii) What aspect of the sea does Shirley Toulson mention in 'A Photograph'?

D2. Answer the following questions in about 30–40 words each:

(2x5 = 10 marks)

a) How does Rajender explain the change in the course of history to Professor Gaitonde?

b) Describe Millie Crocker Harris from 'The Browning Version'.

c) What comment by Margaret Thatcher has become popular usage?

d) How has Nek Chand been recognised internationally?

e) What was the purpose of the CT machine donated by National Geographic Society?

D3. Answer the following questions in about 100-125 words:

(10 marks)

Who was King Tut and why has there been such wide speculation about him in modern times?

(OR)

Discuss the difference between the Chinese and Western art.

D4. Answer the following questions in about 100-125 words:

(4 marks)

What is your assessment of Dr. Andrew Manson?

(OR)

Imagine you are one of the residents of Melon City. Explain to your friend in a letter how the town got its name.

D5. Answer the following questions in about 30–40 words each:

(3x2=6 marks)

a) Why did the author regard Shahid as the national poet of Kashmir?

b) What warning did Mrs. Fitzgerald give Mrs. Pearson before she finally leaves?

c) What reasons did the head teacher give for expelling Albert from school?