

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2023-24)**

**CLASS -XIth**

**SUBJECT-ENGLISH( Special)**

**Time-3Hours. M.M.80**

**General Instructions-**

1. The Question paper contains two sections- Reading skill and Writing skill.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

**Section-A**

**Reading Skill**

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

**10×1=10**

The lockdown announced last March to combat the pandemic led to substantial collateral damage. Among the worst hit was the aviation industry which was forced to shut down. Therefore, when flying resumed two months later with restrictions, the government stepped in to help by fixing different price bands depending on the duration of flights. In other words, the minimum and maximum fares were fixed. It was an imperfect arrangement but the context justified government intervention in the most fundamental aspect of a market economy. In a market transaction, the price is the most essential feature. It is the signal which affects the present and also future allocation of resources. Therefore, direct government intervention in a market economy through restrictions on price movement is a gross distortion. Yet, almost nine months after domestic aviation resumed, the government has decided to continue with price bands. Not just that, it has also increased the minimum and maximum tariffs, presumably to account for higher fuel prices. In terms of optics, this is similar to the MSP mechanism. The extension of price bands is an unwise move. We are at a stage when the pandemic-related controls by the government have to end. The price bands are seen to be helping out companies with weak financials, but they bring no efficiency gains and are at the cost of the consumer. The experience in many countries, including India, shows that minimum support prices are addictive.

Consequently, there is always lobbying to persist with them. But fast-paced return to normalcy needs to be accompanied by a withdrawal of the extraordinary government interventions, whose Covid-related justification does not hold any longer. Withdraw the price bands in aviation and let market competition take its course. This is what minimum government, maximum governance is about.

Que:1) what time was lockdown announced to combat the pandemic ?

- 1: May
- 2: June
- 3: March
- 4: April

Que:2) Which industry was the worst effected by the pandemic ?

- 1: industrial industry
- 2: aviation industry
- 3: Agriculture industry
- 4: small industry

Que:3) Which administration did step in to help by fixing different price bands ?

- Option 1:** aviation authority
- Option 2:** government
- Option 3:** reserve bank
- Option 4:** regional authority

Que: 4) In market transaction , why is price the most essetial feature ?

- Option 1:** It is not the signal which affects the present and also future allocation of resources.
- Option 2:** It is the signal which affects the present but not future allocation of resources.
- Option 3:** It is the signal which doesn't affect the present and also future allocation of resources.
- Option 4:** It is the signal which affects the present and also future allocation of resources.

5) what is the meaning of substantial in the passage ?

- Option 1:** great in amount, value and importance
- Option 2:** bad in amount
- Option 3:** small in amount, value or importance
- Option 4:** large in amount, value or importance

Que: 6) What is called , when government intervention in a market economy through restrictions on price movement ?

**Option 1:** average distortion

**Option 2:** aggregate distortion

**Option 3:** heavy distortion

**Option 4:** normal distortion

Que: 7) What is needed for fast-paced return to normalcy ?

**Option 1:** let market competition take its course.

**Option 2:** a withdrawal of the extraordinary government interventions is not needed

**Option 3:** a withdrawal of the immediate government interventions

**Option 4:** a withdrawal of the extraordinary government interventions

Que: 8) What is the meaning of Addictive.

**Option 1:** habitual

**Option 2:** opposed

**Option 3:** unwilling

**Option 4:** indifferent

Que : 9) What is the cause of letting market competition take its course ?

**Option 1:** accept the price bands

**Option 2:** withdraw the price bands

**Option 3:** control the price bands

**Option 4:** impelment the price bands

Que: 10) What was the unwise move of the government?

**Option 1:** not let of the price bands

**Option 2:** implement of the price bands

**Option 3:** withdrawn of the price bands

**Option 4:** extension of price bands

**2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:-  $10 \times 1 = 10$**

1. The literary tradition of India goes back to more than 3000 years and during this period, Sanskrit occupied a pre-eminent position. Sanskrit played a key role in providing continuity to the Indian civilization. Ancient India knew two scripts – Kharoshthi and Brahmi. Kharoshthi was written from right to left and was prevalent in Gandhara (eastern Afghanistan and north Punjab). Brahmi was written from left to right. It is this script which became the script of the Sanskrit language. Birch barks and palm leaves were the original writing material.

2. Sanskrit was the language of the Aryans who belonged to the Indo – European group of races. Sanskrit thus belonged to the Indo – European group of languages. Classical Sanskrit developed from the Vedic period between 500 BC and about 1000 AD. The word “Veda” is derived from the root word vid, meaning “knowledge” – signifying knowledge par excellence – which later became sanctified as sacred knowledge.

3. The Vedas are said to be divided into two sections – “Mantra” and “Brahmana”. “Mantra” means that which is thought out by the mind”. “Brahmana” means “the explanation of the Brahmin”. The four Vedas are the Rig Veda, the Sama Veda, the Yajur Veda, and the Atharva Veda. The earliest text, the Rig Veda, has many things in common with the Iranian Zend Avesta and is written in verse. It is the earliest specimen of the Indo – European language divided into 10 cycles or mandalas; it has 1,028 hymns. The Rig Vedic hymns, in the words of Rabindranath Tagore, are “a poetic testament of a people’s collective reaction to the wonder and awe of

existence". They are poems of praise to the beauty of the earth and nature and its power.

4. As the Aryans settled down and a ritualistic religion developed, the need was felt for a hymn which could be sung and set to tune. Thus arose the second compilation, the Sama Veda. "Sama" means "song or melody". The text consists of 1,875 verses, chiefly borrowed from the Rig Veda. The third text, the Yajur Veda, comprises approximately 2,000 mantras in prose for the purpose of recitation and the rules to be observed at the time of sacrifice. "Yajur" means "a sacrificial formula".

5. The fourth compilation, the Atharva Veda, is mainly a book of spells and incantations to ward off diseases, enemies, evils, and so on. It originated as the adhvaryu (the executor of the sacrifice) priest began to perform sacrifices for the masses. There are about 6000 mantras in this Veda. The mantras of all four compilations were handed down first in the oral tradition.

6. Besides the four Vedas, the sacred stratum of Vedic literature includes the Brahmins, the Aranyakas, and the Upanishads. The Brahmins give rules for rituals and their explanations and are attached to all the four Vedas. The later portions of the Brahmanas are called Aranyakas, and the final parts of the Aranyakas are philosophical books called the Upanishads with which the Indian thought reached its pinnacle. "Aranyakas" means "forest texts", probably because these thinkers retired from the ritual dominated society to the forests where they composed these texts. The term "Upanishad" means to "sit down (i.e. the pupils) near someone (the teachers) for a confidential communication". With progressive evolution, it became a sacred session or a sacred doctrine.

Answer the following questions:-

**(i) Complete the sentences**

a. .... Veda is a chanting to protect against .....

b. The earliest text, the Rig Veda, has many things in common with the ..... and is .....

**(ii)** Aranyakas get their name from ..... because .....

- (iii) Which words in the passage mean the same as the following:
- a. admiration (para 3)
  - b. summit (para 6)
  - c. holy (para 6)

(iv) **Choose the correct options.**

- (v) (i) The Sama Veda was compiled because
- a. the Aryans wanted to praise the beauty of the earth and nature and its power.
  - b. the need was felt for a hymn which could be sung and set to tune.
  - c. the Aryans wanted to signify knowledge par excellence.
  - d. the Aryans wanted to borrow verses from the Rig Veda.

- (vi) Birch is a type of
- a. tree.
  - b. flower.
  - c. shrub.
  - d. Leaf

- (vii) A verse is
- a. not poetry.
  - b. a section of a piece of writing, usually consisting of several sentences dealing with a single subject.
  - c. a group of lines that form a unit in a poem or song.
  - d. a song.

- (viii) The word “ritualistic” means
- a. a series of actions that are always performed in the same way.
  - b. connected with the rituals performed as part of a ceremony.
  - c. not holy.
  - d. Traditional

- (ix) There are ..... mantras in the Atharva Veda.
- a. 4000
  - b. 5000
  - c. 6000
  - d. 2000

- (x) A hymn is
- a. a song of praise, especially one praising God.
  - b. a song in criticism of someone or God.
  - c. something that suggests what will happen in the future.
  - d. a song is taken from the Rig Veda.

### Q.3 Precis Writing:- 10×2=20

A. One of our most difficult problems is what we call discipline and it is really very complex. You see, society feels that it must control or discipline the citizen, and shape his mind according to certain religious, social, moral, and economic patterns.

Now, is discipline necessary at all? Please listen carefully. Don't immediately say YES or NO. Most of us feel, especially while we are young, that there should be no discipline, that we should be allowed to do whatever we like and we think that is freedom. But merely to say that we should be free and so on has very little meaning without understanding the whole problem of discipline.

The keen athlete is disciplining himself the whole time, isn't he? His joy in playing games and the very necessity to keep fit make him go to bed early, refrain from smoking, eat the right food, and generally observe the rules of good health. His discipline and punctuality are not an imposition but a natural outcome of his enjoyment of athletics.

A. Give a suitable title to this passage.

B. Precis it in your own words.

B. Teaching is one of the noblest professions. A teacher performs the sacred duty of making his students responsible, compassionate, and disciplined. Apart from developing their intellect, a teacher is also responsible for inculcating the qualities of good citizenship, cleanliness, politeness, and etiquette. These virtues are not easy to be imbibed. Only a person who himself leads a quality life characterized by simplicity, purity, and rigid discipline can successfully cultivate these habits in his pupils.

A teacher always remains young at heart, although he may grow old age. Perpetual contact with budding youngsters keeps him hale and hearty. There are moments when domestic worries weigh heavily on his mind, but the delightful company of innocent children makes him overcome his transient moods of despair.

A. Give a suitable title to this passage.

B. Précis it in your own words.

### Section-B (Writing Skill)

**Q.4 Attempt any two:-  $10 \times 2 = 20$**

A. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about the problem of cheating in exams.

B. Write an application to the Principal of your school about opening of a dispenser in the school.

C. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about the problem of polluted water supply in your area.

**Q.5 Write a paragraph on any two topics:-  $10 \times 2 = 20$**

A. Morning Walk

B Rising Prices

C. The Person I dislike Most