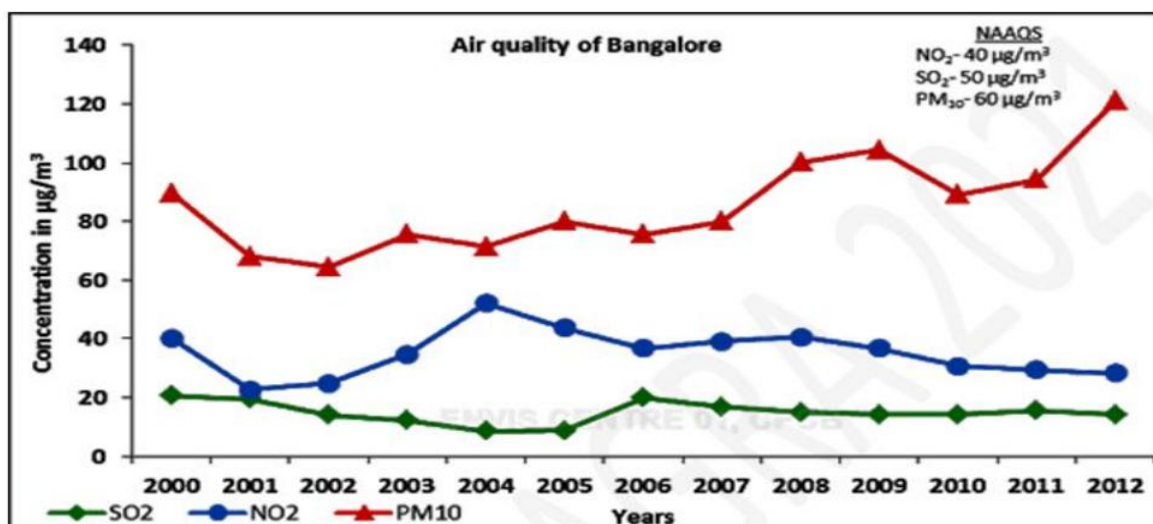


DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2022-23)
SUBJECT- ENGLISH CORE (301)
CLASS-XI

READING

Q1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. To assess air pollution in India, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is executing a nation-wide programme of ambient air quality monitoring known as National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The network consists of 793 operating stations covering 344 cities/towns in 29 states and 6 Union Territories of the country.
2. Under N.A.M.P., three air pollutants viz., Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/PM₁₀) have been identified for regular monitoring at all the locations. The monitoring of meteorological parameters such as wind speed and direction, relative humidity and temperature was also integrated with the monitoring of air quality. The monitoring of pollutants is carried out for 24 hours with a frequency of twice a week, to have 104 observations in a year.
3. The monitoring is being carried out by CPCB; State Pollution Control Boards; Pollution Control Committees; National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. CPCB co-ordinates with the other agencies to ensure the uniformity, consistency of air quality data and provides technical and financial support to them for operating the monitoring station. N.A.M.P. is being operated through various monitoring agencies, large number of personnel and equipment are involved in the sampling, chemical analyses, data reporting etc. It increases the probability of variation and personnel biases reflecting in the data; hence it is pertinent to mention that these data be treated as indicative rather than absolute.



- i. The monitoring of air quality twice a week is being accomplished by the following agencies :
 - a. State Pollution Control Boards, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, National Air Quality Monitoring Programme and Central Pollution Control Board.

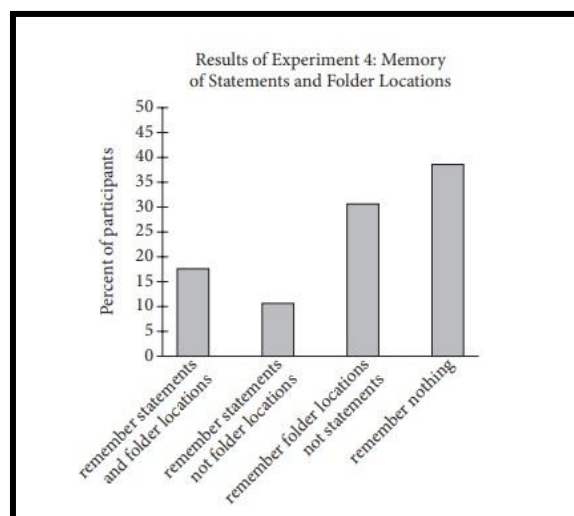
- b. Central Pollution Control Board, WHO, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and State Pollution Control Boards.
 - c. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, State Pollution Control Boards, Pollution Control Committees and National Air Quality Monitoring Programme.
 - d. Pollution Control Committees, Central Pollution Control Board, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and State Pollution Control Boards.
- ii. The maximum difference in the concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide was in the year.
- a. 2001 b. 2004 c. 2006 d. 2012
- iii. Which of the following statements would be true for the year 2012?
- a. The concentration of PM10 saw a spike whereas the concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide saw a steady decline.
 - b. The concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide saw a spike whereas the concentration of PM10 saw a steady decline.
 - c. The concentration of Sulphur dioxide was observed to be the lowest in the last ten years.
 - d. The concentration of Sulphur dioxide and Nitrogen dioxide was similar to the one observed in the year 2000.
- iv. It is pertinent to mention that these data be treated as indicative rather than absolute. Replace word 'pertinent' with any one of the words given below
- a. wrong b. relevant c. indispensable d. mandatory
- v. The National Air Quality Monitoring Programme monitors the
- a. wind speed and direction b. monitoring of air pollutants
 - c. relative humidity and temperature d. all of the above
- vi. Why does CPCB co-ordinate with other agencies?
- a. To ensure reliability of air quality data
 - b. To treat the data as absolute.
 - c. To monitor meteorological parameters.
 - d. To assess air pollution in India.
- vii. The PM in PM10 stands for__ .
- a. Pertinent Mention b. Particulate Matter c. Programme Monitoring d. None of these

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. Search engines have changed the way we use the Internet, putting vast sources of information just a few clicks away. But Harvard professor of psychology Daniel Wegner's recent research proves that websites—and the Internet—are changing much more than technology itself. They are changing the way our memories function. Wegner's latest study, "Google Effects on Memory: Cognitive Consequences of Having Information at Our Fingertips," shows that when people have access to search engines, they remember fewer facts and less information because they know they can rely on "search" as a readily available shortcut.
2. Wegner, the senior author of the study, believes the new findings show that the Internet has become part of a transactive memory source, a method by which our brains compartmentalize information. First hypothesized by Wegner in 1985, transactive memory exists in many forms, as when a husband relies on his wife to remember a relative's birthday. "[It is] this whole

network of memory where you don't have to remember everything in the world yourself," he says. "You just have to remember who knows it." Now computers and technology as well are becoming virtual extensions of our memory. The idea validates habits already forming in our daily lives. Cell phones have become the primary location for phone numbers. GPS devices in cars remove the need to memorize directions.

3. Wegner points out that we never have to stretch our memories too far to remember the name of an obscure movie actor or the capital of Kyrgyzstan—we just type our questions into Google. "We become part of the Internet in a way," he says. "We become part of the system and we end up trusting it." Working with researchers Betsy Sparrow of Columbia University and Jenny Liu of the University of Wisconsin–Madison, Wegner conducted four experiments to demonstrate the phenomenon, using various forms of memory recall to test reliance on computers.
4. In the first experiment, participants demonstrated that they were more likely to think of computer terms like "Yahoo" or "Google" after being asked a set of difficult trivia questions. In two other experiments, participants were asked to type a collection of readily memorable statements, such as "An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain." Half the subjects were told that their work would be saved to a computer; the other half were informed that the statements would be erased. In subsequent memory testing, participants who were told their work would not be saved were best at recalling the statements. In a fourth experiment, participants typed into computer statements they were told would be saved in specific folders. Next, they were asked to recall the statements. Finally, they were given cues to the wording and asked to name the folders where the statements were stored. The participants proved better able to recall the folder locations than the statements themselves. Wegner concedes that questions remain about whether dependence on computers will affect memories negatively: "Nobody knows now what the effects are of these tools on logical thinking."
5. Students who have trouble remembering distinct facts, for example, may struggle to employ those facts in critical thinking. But he believes that the situation overall is beneficial, likening dependence on computers to dependence on a mechanical hand or other prosthetic device. And even though we may not be taxing our memories to recall distinct facts, we are still using them to consider where the facts are located and how to access them. "We still have to remember things," Wegner explains. "We're just remembering a different range of things." He believes his study will lead to further research into understanding computer dependence, and looks forward to tracing the extent of human interdependence with the computer world—pinpointing the "movable dividing line between us and our computers in cyber networks."



- i. The main purpose of the passage is to
 - a. describe a series of experiments on the way technology interferes with critical thinking.
 - b. assert that people have become overly dependent on computers for storing information.
 - c. discuss the idea that humans' capacity for memory is much weaker than it once was.
 - d. share the findings of a study examining the effect of computer use on memory recall.

- ii. Which choice best supports the idea that reliance on computers does not necessarily diminish human memory?
 - a. But Harvard professor of psychology Daniel Wegner's recent research proves that websites—and the Internet—are changing much more than technology itself.
 - b. Wegner points out that we never have to stretch our memories too far to remember the name of an obscure movie actor or the capital of Kyrgyzstan
 - c. Students who have trouble remembering distinct facts, for example, may struggle to employ those facts in critical thinking.
 - d. And even though we may not be taxing our memories to recall distinct facts, we are still using them to consider where the facts are located and how to access them

- iii. In context, the reference to remembering a relative's birthday mainly serves to
 - a. show that people who are closely related tend to have shared memories
 - b. demonstrate how people initially developed external sources of memory
 - c. emphasize the effectiveness and accuracy of transactive memory sources
 - d. illustrate the concept of a transactive memory source using a familiar situation

- iv. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following would be considered a transactive memory source?
 - a. A souvenir brought home from a memorable trip
 - b. A written list of a user's passwords for different websites
 - c. A library database that helps users locate specific books
 - d. A website that helps users plan and make travel arrangements

- v. As used in line 26, "extensions of" most nearly means
 - a. delays in
 - b. additions to
 - c. lengths of
 - d. developments of

- vi. The discussion of the experiments suggests that people are inclined to think of specific information sources in response to being
 - a. required to memorize details that will then be made inaccessible.
 - b. directed to develop a system for organizing and saving content.
 - c. asked to provide facts that are not already familiar to them.
 - d. prompted to identify terms related to dependence on computers.

- vii. Why does Wegner believe that the situation is overall beneficial?
- viii. According to the graph, approximately what percentage of participants remembered both parts of the information given to them during the fourth experiment?
- ix. Based on the description of Wegner's fourth experiment, what is the most likely explanation for the findings for the largest single group of participants represented in the graph?

Q3. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Many have labelled the prevailing drought situation as a man-made disaster. Towns and villages over large parts of the country are desperate for water. Many are dependent on periodic tanker supplies ferried across considerable distances. As summer advances, communities may be compelled to migrate unless help comes their way.

Rainfall is often erratic and unevenly distributed over space and time. Many regions regularly experience recurrent drought or flood as part of their normal hydrological cycle. Droughts, like floods, are therefore no surprise. It can be mitigated, even averted, by drought-proofing and, like flood, must be appropriately managed as and when it occurs.

Population growth and development aimed at enhancing the quality of life entails larger water use. This is subjecting India to increase seasonal and regional water stress, with deteriorating water quality being an aggravating factor. Water conservation at all times and places, improved water management and maintaining water quality are therefore critical. Since all freshwater emanates from rain (snow and glacial ice), it must be harvested at all levels through a variety of means and practices, groundwater recharge and micro to mega storages.

These measures are not necessarily mutually exclusive and each has certain costs and benefits. The objective should be to secure optimality. The notion that rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and sound water management by themselves can provide a complete sufficient answer to India's water needs is mistaken. Pursued as a panacea that obviates the need for large dams, it could rob the country of vital insurance against disaster.

It is wholly fallacious to argue that if hundreds of large dams (over 15 metres high) have not averted the drought this year, the hugely demonized Sardar Sarovar, for instance, will make no difference. The simple answer is that the hundreds of dams and storages on local rain-fed rivers and smaller conservation works and traditional systems must fail if the rains fail. Deserted villages are mute testimony to this truth.

Sufficient rain must first fall before it can be harvested in situ. North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch suffer aridity. But the Narmada rises over 1300 kilometres away in a relatively high rainfall region. If it's abundant flood waters are stored, these can be diverted from the terminal Sardar Sarovar dam to the very areas of Gujarat most troubled by drought. Gujarat's allotted share of nine million acre feet of water or even half that quantum- would have averted much of the present distress had the dam height reached 110 metres when the canals would begin to flow and generate energy.

2.1 Make notes on the content of the above passage using abbreviations. Supply an appropriate title also.

2.2 Make a summary of the passage.

GRAMMAR

Q4. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of verbs given in brackets:

- i. I _____ all afternoon and have just finished the assignment. (work)
- ii. Rohan _____ the movie before he read the review. (watch)
- iii. By the next month, we shall _____ the project. (complete)
- iv. The quality of products _____ over time. (degrade)
- v. They _____ by then. (arrive)
- vi. I _____ the medicines as prescribed by the doctor for a week now. (take)
- vii. The children _____ in the park throughout the evening. (play)
- viii. By the time she was fifteen, she _____ a beautiful singer. (become)

Q5. Transform the following sentences as per the instructions given:

1. My friend is too rich to be helped.(useso_____that)
2. This shirt is so small that it is not suitable for me.(use too)
3. Everybody was present .(change into negative)
4. I am as strong as he.(Begin with: He is not_____)
5. This garden is very beautiful. (Begin with How _____!)

WRITING

- Q6.**You are Karan Kumar/ Karuna Bajaj, a leading lawyer practising in Surat. You want to buy an independent house at City Light Road to be used as office-cum-residence. Draft an advertisement in about 50 words for the classified columns of a local newspaper.
- Q7.** You are Mohan/Mohini, General Manager of PJC. Industries, Hyderabad. You need an accountant for your company. Draft in not more than 50 words, an advertisement to be published in 'The Hindu' in classified columns.
- Q8.** You are very upset about the reports on communal riots in various parts of the country. As a concerned social worker, design a poster in not more than 50 words, highlighting the importance of communal harmony. You are Vinay/Vineeta.
- Q9.**You are Rajendra Kumar, a member of School Literacy Club, which has organized literacy classes in villages and city slums under the adult education programme. Write a speech in 120-150 words on the importance of educating illiterates to create awareness among the workers.
- Q10.** Should domestic duties be divided according to gender roles? Write a debate in 120-150 words either in favour or against the topic.

LITERATURE

Q11. Reference to Context.

The Portrait of a lady

- A. All over the verandah and in her room right up where she lay dead and stiff wrapped in the red shroud, thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirruping.
- i. What happened to the grandmother?
a. she was dead b. she was ill c. she was taken to hospital d. none of the above
 - ii. Why did the sparrows gather on the verandah?
a. for the bread crumbs b. for the chapattis
c. to pay last tribute d. to play with the grandmother
 - iii. What did the narrator's mother do then?
a. she shooed the sparrows away b. she fetched some bread for the sparrows
c. she swept the bread crumbs away d. both a & c

We're not afraid to die

- B. While I was thinking, Sue, moving painfully joined me. The left side of her head was now very swollen and her blackened eyes narrowed to slits. She gave me a card she had made.
- i. What did Sue prepare for her dad?
a. a card b. a portrait c. handmade craft d. embroidery
 - ii. What did Sue want to do?
a. wanted to encourage her parents b. wanted to discourage her parents
c. wanted to dominate her parents d. none of these

- iii. Why did Sue join painfully?
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. her legs were paining | b. her arms were paining |
| c. her head was swollen | d. her ribs cracked |
- iv. Who is "I" in the above extract?
- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| a. Mary | b. narrator | c. Herb Seigler | d. Jonathan |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|

Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues

- C. Eventually the substitute fans worked well enough to finish the procedure. After checking that no data had been lost, the technicians turned Tut over to the workmen, who carried him back to his tomb.
- i. Why were the substitute fans needed?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a. to register the intricate details | b. for radiology |
| c. to probe the secrets of mummy | d. the million dollar scanner quit because of sand in a cooler fan |
- ii. Why was Tut carried back to his tomb by the workmen?
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. because the CT scan procedure ended | b. because the million dollar machine quit |
| c. because of the curse of the pharaoh | d. because the funerary priests told to do so |
- iii. Who was Tutankhamun?
- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| a. last ruler of the powerful Pharaoh Dynasty in Egypt | b. Tut's father |
| c. Tut's grandfather | d. son of Akhenaten |

The Adventure

- D. As he walked along Hornby Road, as it was called, he found a different set of shops and office buildings. There was no Handloom House Building. Instead there were Boots and Woolworth departmental stores, imposing offices of Lloyds, Barclays and other British banks, as in a typical high street of a town in England.
- i. Where had Professor Gaitonde travel to?
- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| a. Present | b. Past | c. Future | d. None of these |
|------------|---------|-----------|------------------|
- ii. What strange thing did Gaitonde notice there?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| a. Ancient things | b. Futuristic things | c. Modern things | d. All of these |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
- iii. How did he meet with an accident?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| a. His truck collided with a car | b. His car collided with another car |
| c. His car collided with a truck | d. His truck collided with another truck |
- iv. Whom was he looking for?
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| a. His son | b. His wife | c. His mother | d. All of these |
|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|

Silk Road

- E. We passed nomads' dark tents pitched in splendid isolation, usually with a huge black dog, a Tibetan Mastiff, standing guard. These beasts would cock their great big heads when they became aware of our approach and fix us in their sights. As we continued to draw closer, they would explode into action, speeding directly towards us like a bullet from a gun and nearly as fast.
- i. Who are nomads?
- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| a. one who roams here and there | b. one who has no permanent home |
| c. one who pitches his tent wherever he goes | d. all of these |

- ii. Who would guard nomads' property?
 a. Tibetans b. Tibetan Mastiffs c. Guards d. None of these
- iii. What would happen when Tibetan Mastiff were aware of someone's approach?
 a. They would stop barking b. They would be lazy
 c. They would chase them off the property d. They would sleep after feeling their presence

A Photograph

F. The cardboard shows me how it was
 when the two girl cousins went paddling,
 Each one holding one of my mother's hands,
 And she the big girl- some twelve years or so

- i. What is the meaning of the word cardboard?
 a. a painting b. a photograph c. a snapshot d. both b & c
- ii. Who is the big girl in the above extract?
 a. poetess b. her mother c. Betty d. Dolly
- iii. What were the two girl cousins doing?
 a. went paddling b. went to the market
 c. went to the temple d. went to take a photograph

Poem - The Laburnum Top

G. The Laburnum top is silent, quite still
 In the afternoon yellow September sunlight,
 A few leaves yellowing, all its seeds fallen

- i. How did the poet describe the Laburnum tree in the poem?
 a. still and silent b. moving and angry like c. dancing happily d. none of the above
- ii. What time of the year is mentioned in the above mentioned lines?
 a. month of March b. month of October c. month of September d. month of November
- iii. What happened to the leaves of Laburnum tree?
 a. they turned green b. they turned yellow
 c. they turned golden d. all the leaves have fallen down

The Voice of the Rain

H. Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea,
 Upwards to heaven, whence, vaguely form'd, altogether changed, and yet the same.

- i. From where does the rain originate?
 a. from the land b. from the bottomless sea
 c. from the atmosphere d. none of these
- ii. How does it originate?
 a. with the heat of the sun b. from the raindrops
 c. from the water vapour d. from the sky
- iii. What happens to the rain in sky?
 a. it changes its form b. it vanishes away
 c. it condenses to form clouds d. no changes are seen

Childhood

I. When did my childhood go ?

Was it the day I ceased to be eleven.

Was it the time I realized that Hell and Heaven,

Could not be found in Geography,

And therefore could not be

Was that the day !

i. When, does the poet think that he lost his childhood?

a. at the age of eleven b. at the age of twelve c. at the age of nine d. all of these

ii. Find the synonym of 'stopped' in the stanza.

a. ceased b. realized c. childhood d. heaven

iii. What does the poet learn about Hell and Heaven?

a. no mention of places like hell and heaven b. it is found in geography books
c. are beautiful places d. are realistic places

Father to Son

J. 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.

i. What does the word 'seed' signify?

a. hard work the father had to do b. hard work the mother had to do
c. the struggles of a child to grow up d. all of these

ii. What 'land' does the speaker speak of?

a. the father's mind b. the mother's mind c. the child's mind d. the stranger's mind

iii. Why do they speak like strangers?

a. they have different ways of life and thoughts b. they think like the same
c. they are best friends d. they do not know how to express their feelings

The Summer of the beautiful White Horse

K. I got down and my cousin Mourad kicked his heels into the horse and shouted Vazire, run. The horse stood on its hind legs, snorted and burst into a fury of speed that was the loveliest thing I had ever seen.

i. Who is "I" in the above lines?

a. Mourad b. Aram c. Uncle Khosrove d. John Byro

ii. Where had Mourad got the horse from?

a. bought it from the market b. stolen it from his house
c. stolen from Byro's barn d. none of the above

iii. What happened when Aram tried to race the horse?

a. raced the horse for five minutes b. fell down
c. raced the horse across the field of dry grass d. the horse started running

The Address

L. She held her hand on the door as though she wanted to prevent it opening any further. Her face gave absolutely no sign of recognition. She kept staring at me in silence.

i. Who is "she" in the above lines?

a. Mrs. Dorling b. Mrs. Dorling's daughter c. Mrs. S d. Mrs. S's daughter

- ii. Why was she not interested in opening the door completely?
 - a. because the narrator was on the wrong address
 - b. because the narrator came to take all the possessions back
 - c. because she demanded money
 - d. none of the above

- iii. Why was the narrator on number-46 Marconi Street?
 - a. to take her mother's belongings back
 - b. to find her mother
 - c. to have a talk with Mrs. Dorling
 - d. to have a talk with Mrs. Dorling's daughter

Birth

- M. When Andrew reached his house at around twelve at night, he caught the sight of Joe Morgan climbing up and then down the stairs between his small clinic and the entrance to his house. On seeing Andrew, the heavily built driller, Joe heaved a sigh of relief.
- i. Whom did Andrew meet when he reach his house at around twelve at night?
 - a. Joe Morgan b. Susan Morgan c. Christine d. Dr. Edward
 - ii. Andrew did his medical practice under the assistance of _____.
 - a. Dr. Page b. Dr. Morgan c. Dr. William d. Dr. Shane
 - iii. Where did Joe Morgan live?
 - a. Number 11, Blaina Terrace b. Number 14, Bryngower
 - c. Number 12, Blaina Terrace d. Number 12, Bryngower

Q13. Short Answer type questions:

The Portrait of a Lady

- i. Why was it hard for the author to believe that his grandmother was once young and pretty?
- ii. Describe the changing relationship between the author and his grandmother.
- iii. What caused a turning point in the friendship of Khushwant Singh with his grandmother?

We're not Afraid to Die..... If We Can All Be Together

- i. What was the first indicator of rough weather?
- ii. How did the narrator get back to the ship after having been thrown into the sea?
- iii. "But our respite was short- lived." Why does the narrator say so?

Discovering Tut

- i. Why did the tourists throng to see Tut's tomb?
- ii. Tut was buried in March- April. How did Carter conclude this?
- iii. How was the viewpoint of archaeologists changed with the passage of time?

The Adventure

- i. What were the things that Professor Gaitonde noticed as the train entered the British Raj territory?
- ii. Where was Khan Saheb going? How did he intend to reach there?
- iii. What came as the biggest blow to Professor Gaitonde?

Silk Road

- i. The narrator was fascinated by the awesome mastiffs. Why?
- ii. How did Tsetan manoeuvre across the first patch of snow that they came across?
- iii. What was the sight on the plateau ruins of the Tethys Ocean?

The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse

- i. How did the narrator establish that Mourad had stolen the horse?
- ii. Who was John Byro? What concern did he express at Aram's place?
- iii. What did John Byro mean when he said, "A suspicious man would believe his eyes instead of his heart"?

The Address

- i. When did the narrator first learn about the existence of Mrs Dorling?
- ii. Why did the narrator return to Marconi Street after a long time?
- iii. Why did the narrator not want to remember the place?

Mother's Day

- i. Why was George Pearson surprised when he came home? What was the answer that he got?
- ii. What were the two slips that could have let out the real identity of Mrs Fitzgerald?
- iii. What was Mrs Fitzgerald's advice to Mrs Pearson after she had put back the family members in their proper place?

Birth

- i. That night proved unusual and it influenced Dr Andrew's whole future in Blaenelly. What miraculous thing happened that night?
- ii. Dr Andrew faced the biggest dilemma of his life that night. How did he act and save two lives?
- iii. How did Andrew turn his sense of defeat and hopelessness into one of joy and victory? Describe the last effort he made.

The Tale of Melon City

- i. How was the wise man brought to court? What advice did he offer?
- ii. What was the result of king's execution?
- iii. How did the people of the kingdom react to their melon king?

Q14. Long Answer questions:

The Portrait of a Lady

Elaborate on the beautiful bond of love and friendship between the author and his grandmother?

We're Not Afraid to Die...If We Can All Be Together

How did the narrator get back to the ship after having been thrown into the sea?

Discovering Tut: the Saga Continues

Nature echoed the unnatural happenings with King Tut's body. Comment.

The Adventure

What does "Adventure" mean for Jayant Narlikar?

Silk Road

"As a good Buddhist, he knew that it didn't really matter if I passed away' but he thought it would be bad for business." Demonstrate.

The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse

Describe the ride of Aram and Mourad when they went out together for the first time.

The Address

Describe the narrator's first post-war meeting with Mrs. Dorling.

Mother's Day

The play "Mother's Day" is a humorous and satirical depiction of the status of the woman in a family. Bring out briefly the elements of humour and satire.

Birth

What impression do you form of Andrew Manson on the basis of the story "Birth"?

The Tale of Melon City

The poem mocks the process of fair trial and proper judgement. How far do you agree with this statement?