

Roll No.

1103

कक्षा 11वीं अर्द्ध वार्षिक परीक्षा, 2024-25

[052]

ENGLISH

अंग्रेजी

[Total No. of Questions: 15]

[Total No. of Printed Pages: 08]

[Time: 03 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 80]

Instructions -

- (1) **All questions are compulsory.**
- (2) **Marks are indicated in front of each question.**

SECTION – A

(Reading)

Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the questions on the basis comprehension of the passage.

- (1) Our sleep habits have changed over the last century or so and we do not get as much sleep as we ought to.
- (2) In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, people went to bed early, soon after it was dark. Their sleep habits were fixed by the alternation of day and night, light and darkness. They woke up by daybreak, and thus, they could get nine hours of sleep on average.
- (3) Today, the situation has changed. People, especially in industrialised countries get less than eight hours of sleep per day. According to biologists and specialists, in sleep disorders, a large number of people are not sleeping enough and thus, sleep deficit affects their health and their performance.
- (4) How did this change in our sleep habits come about? One cause was the introduction of the light bulb. When the electric bulb came into common use, people could work till late in evening or even till midnight.

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- (5) Millions of people today travel by air across time zones and suffer jet lag in the process. The world has become one big market, and businessmen have to be constantly travelling. This robs them of their sleep. Radio and television must bear their share of responsibility for depriving people of sleep. Many people get addicted to television and consider themselves compensated for the loss of sleep by being able to watch interesting programmes of entertainment, or live telecasts of sports or political events from foreign countries.
- (6) Experiments, where people have stayed awake for days at a time, show that they soon become tired, confused, irritable, and eventually ill, with headaches and increased risk of infections and accidents. Many people who suffer from sleeplessness (insomnia) are worried or anxious or depressed. Treating the insomnia may help; doctors can prescribe various types of sleeping pills to aid sleep.
- (7) Research has shown that the performance of people suffers if they are deprived of sleep. They cannot concentrate, they cannot absorb what they are reading, they cannot make calculations, and they make mistakes. Some traffic accidents can be traced to drivers falling asleep while at the wheel. Sleep-deprived people cannot be alert, and this can lead to accidents in factories when such people lose their concentration while monitoring machines.
- (8) What, then, is to be done to set things right? Obviously, people should learn to sleep more. One way is to take a siesta in the afternoon, as people often do in tropical countries. Extra sleep during weekends can help, but where there has been severe deprivation, it may take a long time to make up for lost sleep. The most sensible thing to do would be to go back to our old-time habits and sleep an hour longer every night.

Questions -

[1×10=10]

- (i) How many hours of sleep did people generally get in the past, according to the passage?
- (a) Less than six hours (b) Around seven hours
(c) Nine hours (d) Twelve hours
- (ii) Which factor influenced people's sleep habits in the 18th and 19th centuries?
- (a) The availability of entertainment options at night
(b) The alternation of day and night, light and darkness
(c) Frequent travel across time zones
(d) The invention of the electric bulb

- (iii) How is insomnia caused?
- (a) By worry, anxiety and depression
 - (b) By late working hours
 - (c) By sickness
 - (d) By shift duties
- (iv) How does sleep deficit affect individuals according to the passage?
- (a) It enhances concentration and performance.
 - (b) It has no impact on mental clarity television.
 - (c) It causes health problems and reduces performance.
 - (d) It improves physical health.
- (v) Why are some people unable to sleep enough in today's industrialized world?
- (a) They prioritize working in daytime only.
 - (b) They sleep an average of nine hours.
 - (c) They are influenced by entertainment and global communication.
 - (d) They have natural insomnia.
- (vi) According to the passage, what is a solution for people to get more sleep?
- (a) Taking sleeping pills regularly
 - (b) Watching less television
 - (c) Avoiding work entirely
 - (d) Returning to older sleep habits
- (vii) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a result of sleep deprivation?
- (a) Decreased concentration
 - (b) Physical weakness
 - (c) Increased accident risk
 - (d) Better memory retention
- (viii) What does the passage suggest about the impact of jet lag on sleep?
- (a) Jet lag has no effect on sleep patterns
 - (b) Jet lag improves one's alertness
 - (c) Jet lag disrupts sleep patterns
 - (d) Jet lag worsens one's alertness
- (ix) The synonym of 'sleeplessness' is -
- (a) somnia
 - (b) insomnia
 - (c) awake
 - (d) drowsiness
- (x) Find a word from the passage which means 'ultimately'.
- (a) Soon
 - (b) Eventually
 - (c) Treating
 - (d) Irritable



- Q.2 Read the following passage and make notes on it and also give a suitable title to it.

[4]

Diwali, the "Festival of Lights," is more than an occasion for festivities; it holds a profound blend of cultural, spiritual, and scientific meaning. Emphasizing renewal, mental clarity, and unity. Diwali's rituals- such as lighting diyas (oil lamps), fasting, and home cleansing-promote well-being on multiple levels. These practices resonate with both ancient wisdom and modern science, making Diwali a celebration that nurtures the mind, body, and spirit. Diwali's tradition of light conquering darkness reflects hope, resilience, and positivity. Psychologically, rituals like lighting diyas foster mindfulness, creating a space for grounding and reflection, much like mindfulness-based therapies that help with focus and positive thought patterns.

The practices of giving, sharing, and gratitude during Diwali are shown in positive psychology to increase happiness, reduce stress, and strengthen bonds. Social connections during Diwali boost oxytocin-a hormone linked to trust and love-helping to ease loneliness and increase life satisfaction. In our modern world, these connections are increasingly valuable for mental health.

Fasting and home cleansing during Diwali bring physical and mental benefits. Fasting supports metabolic health, reduces inflammation, and enhances cellular repair through autophagy, lowering risks for chronic diseases like diabetes and heart conditions.

Similarly, cleaning the home reduces dust and allergens, benefiting respiratory health and contributing to mental well-being by linking cleanliness to happiness. This ritual also reinforces hygiene habits that improve public health and infection prevention, especially during seasonal changes. These practices contribute to a holistic approach to wellness, extending Diwali's impact on health beyond the festival itself.

SECTION – B

(Writing)

- Q.3 Design a poster for your school library on the value of books and good reading habits. You may use slogans.

[4]

OR

Your father has been transferred to another city. Design a suitable advertisement to be published in a local newspaper to sell certain household goods.

- Q.4 You are Manish/Mansi, residing at Ramjanki Apartment Gwalior. Write a letter to the Municipal Corporation Commissioner of Gwalior complaining against the poor condition of roads and street lights in your city.

[4]

OR

- You are Ashok Mishra, residing at Amarkantak Enclave, Gwalior (M.P). Invite your friend Ajay to your sister's marriage going to take place next month.
- Q.5 Write an Article on any one of the following topics in about 120 words.

[4]

- (a) Global Warming
- (b) Value based Education
- (c) Importance of Games and Sports in Schools



OR

You are Pushkar / Manjula the Secretary of Eco Club of your school. Recently you celebrated "Tree Plantation Week" in your school. Write a report for your school magazine.

SECTION – C

(Grammar)

- Q.6 Fill in the blanks - (Any five)
- (i)umbrella is.....useful thing. (a/an/the)
 - (ii) How.....experience have you got? (much/many/may)
 - (iii) The traffic rules.....be followed. (must/should/can)
 - (iv) Keep your books.....the table. (in/at/on)
 - (v) We were getting late for the show.....we take a taxi. (so/but/or)
 - (vi) I know you are afraid.....dogs. (from/of/by)

[5]

- Q.7 Do as directed- (Any five)
- (i) As soon as he saw the police, he ran away.
(Rewrite using 'no sooner-than')
 - (ii) The lady is a doctor. She is wearing a red dress.
(Combine using a Relative Clause)
 - (iii) If they work properly, they will not be punished.
(Rewrite the sentence using 'unless')
 - (iv) The boy said to me, "I have won the match."
(Change the Narration)
 - (v) What are you reading?
(Change the Voice)
 - (vi) He replied that he would return soon.
(Identify the underlined Clause)

[5]



SECTION – D

(Textbook)

- Q.8 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

[5]

"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 - <https://www.mpboardonline.com>

- (i) Whose 'mummy' the author is talking about?
- (ii) What is the meaning of the word 'resurrection' in the extract?
 - (a) Rise of Christ
 - (b) Revival
 - (c) Dawn
 - (d) None of these
- (iii) When was Tut's tomb discovered?
 - (a) In 1020
 - (b) In 1923
 - (c) In 1922
 - (d) In 1921
- (iv) Howard Carter discovered Tut's tomb. (True / False)
- (v) Write the antonym of 'Complete'.

- Q.9 (A) Read the following extract from the poem and answer the questions given below.

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.

[3]

Questions -

- (i) The poem 'A photograph' is about -
 - (a) Poet's childhood
 - (b) Poet's father
 - (c) Poet's cousin
 - (d) Tribute to poet's mother
- (ii) How many people were there in the photograph?
 - (a) Two girls
 - (b) Three girls
 - (c) One boy and a girl
 - (d) Only her mother
- (iii) Find the word from the extract which means 'walking or standing bare feet in shallow water'.

- (B) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [4]

It wasn't morning yet, but it was summer and with daybreak not many minutes around the corner of the world it was light enough for me to know I wasn't dreaming.

My cousin Mourad was sitting on a beautiful white horse.

I stuck my head out of the window and rubbed my eyes.

Yes, he said in Armenian. It's a horse. You're not dreaming.

Make it quick if you want to ride.



Questions -

- (i) Choose the name of the chapter from which the above extract has been taken -

- (a) The Address
- (b) Birth
- (c) The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse -
- (d) Mother's Day

- (ii) Who was sitting on the horse?

- (iii) In which language did Mourad speak?

- (iv) Which part of the day does Mourad visited the speaker?

- (a) Evening (b) Noon
- (c) Night (d) Daybreak

- Q.10 Answer the following questions from Hornbill in about 30 words - (Any five) [10]

- (i) What was the turning point of grandmother's friendship with the author?

- (ii) Whom did the narrator and his family want to duplicate and why?

- (iii) How are the earth principal biological systems being depleted?

- (iv) What does the notice 'the world's most dangerous animal' at a cage in the zoo at Lusaka signify?

- (v) Where was Professor Gaitonde going to and why?

- (vi) What were the consequences of the Battle of Panipat (18th century) as described in the fifth volume?

- Q.11 Answer the following questions from poetry in about 30 words - (Any three) [6]

- (i) What has the camera captured? (A Photograph)

- (ii) What does the phrase 'strange to tell' mean? (The Voice of Rain)

- (iii) What does the phrase 'her barred face identity mask' mean? (The Laburnum Top)

- (iv) What is the poet's feelings towards childhood? (Childhood)



Q.12 Answer the following questions from Snapshots in about 30 words - [4]
(Any two)

- (i) What were the hallmarks of the Garoghlanian tribe?
- (ii) Why was Joe Morgan waiting for the doctor?
- (iii) How does the play 'Motor's Day' end? Describe.
- (iv) How was Shahid able to maintain his contact with Kashmir while living in America?



Q.13 Answer the following questions in about 75 words - (Any two) [6]

- (i) The study of history makes humans wiser. Discuss.
- (ii) How do we come to know that author's grandmother was a religious lady?
- (iii) How does the story suggest that optimism helps to endure 'the direct stress'? (We're Not Afraid to Die)

Q.14 What is the central theme of the poem, 'A Photograph'? [3]

OR

How is the cyclic movement of rain brought out in the poem, 'The Voice of the Rain'?

Q.15 Justify the title of the story 'The Address'. [3]

OR

There lies a great difference between textbook medicine and the world of a practising physician. Discuss.

