

JIYA LAL MITTAL DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL

GRADE – XI SA-I (SEPT, 2015)

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

TIME: 3hrs.

M.M-80

General Instructions:

1. This paper consists of 4 sections A, B, C and D.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Ensure that questions of each section are answered together.
4. All the answers must be correctly numbered.

Section-A Reading

Ques1: Read the following passage carefully and answer that follow: (8)

1. Human-created noise is harmful to health or welfare. Transportation vehicles are the worst offenders, with aircraft, railroad stock, trucks, buses, automobiles, and motorcycles all producing excessive noise. Construction equipment, e.g., jackhammers and bulldozers, also produce substantial noise pollution.
2. Noise intensity is measured in decibel units. The decibel scale is logarithmic: each 10-decibel increase represents a tenfold increase in noise intensity. Human perception of loudness also conforms to a logarithmic scale a 10-decibel increase is perceived as roughly a doubling of loudness. Thus, 30 decibels is 10times more intense than 20 decibels and sounds twice as loud: 40 decibels is 100 times more intense than 20 and sounds 4 times as loud; 80 decibels is 1 million times more intense than 40 and sounds 64 times as loud. Distance diminishes the effective decibel level reaching the ear. Thus, moderate auto traffic at a distance of 100ft (30m) rates about 50 decibels. To a driver with a car window open or a pedestrian on the sidewalk, the same traffic rates about 70 decibels, that is, it sounds 4times louder. At a distance of 2,000 ft (600m), the noise of a jet take-off reaches about 110 decibels-approximately the same as an automobile horn only 3 ft(1m) away.
3. Subjected to 45 decibels of noise, the average person cannot sleep. At 120 decibels the ear registers pain, but hearing damage begins at a much lower level, about 85 decibels. The

duration of the exposure is also important. There is evidence that among young Americans hearing sensitivity is decreasing year by year because of exposure to noise, including excessively amplified music. Apart from hearing loss, such noise can cause lack of sleep, irritability, heartburn, indigestion, ulcers, high blood pressure, and possibly heart disease. One burst of noise, as from a passing truck, is known to alter endocrine, neurological, and cardiovascular functions in many individuals; prolonged or frequent exposure to such noise tends to make the physiological disturbances chronic. In addition, noise-induced stress creates severe tension in daily living and contributes to mental illness.

4. Noise is recognized as a controllable pollutant that can yield to abatement technology. In the United States, the Noise Control Act of 1972 empowered the Environmental Protection Agency to determine the limits of noise required to protect public health and welfare; to set noise emission standards for major sources of noise in the environment, including transportation equipment and facilities, construction equipment, and electrical machinery; and to recommend regulations for controlling aircraft noise and sonic booms. Also, in the 1970s the Occupational Safety and Health Administration began to try to reduce workplace noise. Funding for these efforts and similar local efforts was severely cut in the early 1980s, and enforcement became negligible.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use abbreviations wherever possible (minimum 4). Also supply a suitable title to it. (3)

(b) Make a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. (5)

Ques2: Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

1. Surrounded on one side by hills and facing the Arabian Sea on the other, this place has been the cradle of nuclear research and development in India. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Trombay, has been over the last five decades an integral part of India's development. On 20 January 2007, it completed 50 years of its existence—a journey that has seen

milestones being met, even as it prepares for future challenges.

2. Today, very few organization across the world can boast of capabilities like BARC. Be it making nuclear weapons as part of national security or carrying forward India's nuclear power programme, developing new crops varieties, exhibiting the country's supercomputing prowess, helping cancer patients, protecting food items from rotting, or providing safe drinking water, BARC has been in the forefront.
3. It is the mother institutions of India's nuclear programme," this is how Dr. Anil Kakodkar, the Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and Secretary to Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) describes BARC. He has been the Director of BARC for several years and has also been closely associated with the Pokhran-I and Pokhran-II nuclear tests.
4. BARC has a very humble beginning. It all began when Dr. Bhabha approached the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust for starting nuclear research in India leading to the establishment of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, which was inaugurated on 19 December 1945. The Atomic Energy Act was passed on 15 April 1948 and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was constituted on 10 August 1948 to intensify studies related to the exploitation of nuclear energy for the benefit of the nation. In fact, India was among the first eight countries of the world to have an atomic energy commission.
5. The Atomic Energy Commission establishment the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay on 3 January 1954. The AEC, which had been functioning under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, was brought under the Department of Atomic Energy from 3 August 1954 with Dr. Homi Bhabha as Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), The DAE functioned under the direct charge of successive Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and continued to remain under the direct charge of successive Prime Ministers since then. All scientists and engineers engaged in the fields of reactor design and development instrumentation, metallurgy and material science etc. were transferred along with their respective programme from TIFR to AEC to become an integral part of the newly created AEC.

A. Choose and write the most appropriate options out of the following: (6)

- (i) **Over the last five years BARC has been an integral part of**
(a) rural development (b) nuclear development
(c) India's development (d) IT development
- (ii) **In January 2007, this research centre completed**
(a) one hundred years (b) fifty years
(c) forty years (d) sixty five years
- (iii) **BARC has been in the forefront in.....**
(a) making nuclear weapons
(b) helping cancer patients
(c) carrying forward India's nuclear power programme
(d) all these three
- (iv) **Anil has been the Director of BARC for**
(a) twenty years (b) several years
(c) thirty years (d) ten years
- (v) **Which word in para 2 means strength?**
(a) prowess (b) forward
(c) cancer (d) providing
- (vi) **Find a word in para 4 which means 'of low rank'.**
(a) Nuclear (b) inaugurated
(c) humble (d) exploitation

B. Answer the following questions: (6)

- (vii) Where is Bhabha Atomic Research Centre located? Name its two functions.
- (viii) How is BARC contributing to the peaceful use of nuclear energy?
- (ix) When was the AEC formed?
- (x) Why was AEC constituted?
- (xi) What is the adverb form of 'scientific'?
- (xii) Give the adjective form of word 'power'.

Section-B Writing

Ques3: Your school Shardha Vidyalaya is organising a cultural evening to collect funds for the slum children. The human Resource Development Minister has consented to be the chief Guest. Draft a poster to be displayed in different areas in your locality. You are the cultural secretary of your school. (4)

Ques4: You are S.K Das of Sunder Cloth House, Amritsar. You placed an order with M/s Qswal Woolens, clock Tower, Ludhiana, for 100 shawls and 250 sweaters. Write a letter cancelling the order because of the unusual delay in the execution of the order.
(6)

Ques5: You are Raman/Ruchika. Write an article in 150-200 words for your school magazine, on the topic, "Life without Modern Gadgets".
(10)

Ques6: There is an error in each of the lines in the following passage. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Also underline the word that is incorrect.

It was twenty years ago and I was living in Paris.

I had a tiny apartment and I being earning little

(a) _____

she has read a book of mine and had written to

(b) _____

me about it. I answer, thanking her. Then I received

(c) _____

another letter saying that she was passed through

(d) _____

Paris and would liked to have lunch with

(e) _____

me. I was flatter I was too young then to

(f) _____

has learnt to say no to a woman. I

(g) _____

thought if I cuts out coffee for the next two weeks

(h) _____

I could manage well enough.

(8)

Ques7: Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences.

(a) children/their/go/to/to/should/parents/encourage/the library/daily

(b) many Indians/sandalwood/to be/is considered/sacred/by

(2)

Section-C Literature

Ques8: Read the following extracts and answer the questions given below:

Some twenty-thirty –years later
She'd laugh at the snapshot. "see Betty
And Dolly," she'd say," and look how they
Dressed us for the beach". The sea holiday
was her past, mine is her laughter. Both
wry with the laboured ease of loss.

- (a) Who would laugh at the snapshot?
- (b) What kind of loss did Mother feel while looking at her photograph?
- (c) What kind of loss did the poet feel? **(3)**

Ques9: Answer the following questions in about 40 words each.

- (a) What is the attitude of the poet towards the adults in the poem childhood?
- (b) Why did the narrator of the story want to forget the address?
- (c) How did the children behave when the narrator went to comfort them? **(3X3=9)**

Ques10

- (a) Khushwant Singh has reminded the readers of the growing distance between the older and younger generation on "The Portrait of a lady" .Present your views on this issue. (120words) **(3)**
- (b) Indian society has moved a long way from the way the marriage is arranged in the story "Ranga's Marriage". Discuss. (120 words) **(3)**

Ques11: Answer the following questions in 120-150 words:

- (a) Describe the funeral of the ghost. How was he buried?
- (b) Describe the family of Mr. Otis, the American Minister.

(2X6=12)