

# **Half Yearly Exam 2021-22**

**Class - 11<sup>th</sup>**

**Subject – English**

**Section - I**  
**Reading comprehension**

Q. 1. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

**Passage-1**

Too many parents these days can't say no. As a result, they find themselves raising 'children' who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what's really important: values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher—and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults who were overindulged as children, paints a discouraging picture of their future: when given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. They also have distorted sense of entitlement that gets in the way of success in the work place and in relationships. Psychologists say that parents who over indulge their kids, set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents themselves raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice, grew up in a culture where 'no' was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. The oldest members of this generation were born in the late 1980s, just as PCs and video games were making their assault' on the family room. They think of MP3 players and flat screen TV as essential utilities, and they have developed strategies to get them. One survey of teenagers found that when they crave for something new, most expect to ask nine times before their parents give in. By every measure, parents are shelling out record amounts. **In the heat of this buying blitz, even parents who desperately need to say no, find themselves reaching for their credit cards.** Today's parents aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many of them, raised in the 1960s and 70s, swore they'd act differently from their parents and have closer relationships with their own children. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with 'yes' and not mar precious family time with conflict. Anxiety about the future is another factor. How do well intentioned parents say no to all the sports gear and arts and language lessons they believe will help their kids thrive in an increasingly competitive world? **Experts agree: too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.**

**Questions: Answer the following questions (any ten)                      10**

- (i) What do the psychologists, educators and parents want to teach the children?**
- a) To teach them about treachery.
  - b) To teach them about indiscipline.
  - c) To teach them about the values of life like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion.
  - d) None of these

- (ii) What is essential to become a successful adult?**
- a) Learn not to overcome challenges
  - b) Learn how to overcome challenges
  - c) Nothing is essential.
  - d) None of these
- (iii) Why do children need limits on their behaviour when they live within a secured structure?**
- a) They feel more secure and better.
  - b) They feel insecure.
  - c) They feel bored.
  - d) None of these.
- (iv) What is the drawback of giving children too much too soon?**
- a) They fail to cope with life's disappointments when they grow up.
  - b) They do not study seriously.
  - c) They become quarrelsome when they grow up.
  - d) None of these.
- (v) What values do parents and teachers want children to learn?**
- (vi) What are the results of giving the children too much too soon?**
- (vii) Why do today's children want more?**
- (viii) What is the balance which the parents need to have in today's world?**
- (ix) What is the necessity to set limits for children?**
- (x) How did older children learn self-control?**
- (xi) What is the noun form of 'anxious'?**

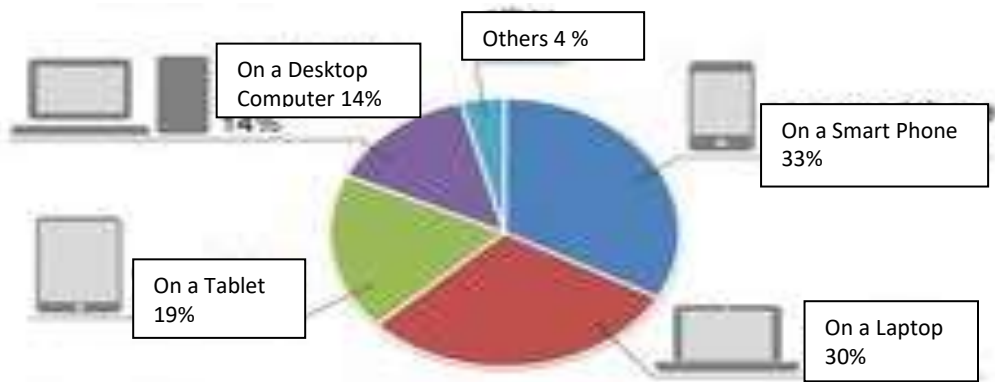
### **Passage – 2**

Parenting is an art. It requires a lot of time, dedication and hard work. There is no parenting manual that is perfect for everyone. Effective parenting involves many qualities- showing love, providing support setting limits, being a role model, teaching responsibilities, making a healthy family environment etc. Being a good parent means you need to teach your children the moral values; what is right and what is wrong; being sympathetic as well as strict; criticizing their follies as well as appreciating their virtues; supporting them in difficult times as well as rejoicing with them is important. It is the duty of parents to boost their children's self-esteem. They should be flexible as well as strict at some times. It is the value of their connection that determines how well the children listen to them, accept their limits and values and co operate. Harsh discipline should also be avoided. A child needs interaction, stable relationship, care, a safe and healthy home environment, acceptance, recognition and appreciation from his parents. Parents should always try to foster active and curious mind. Imparting values, insight and perspective is also a part of parenting. One of the biggest things we can do for our children is to apologize and ask for forgiveness when we mess up. It will teach children to do the same and show them true humility. Once we apologize we don't just move on. Now is the time to have a talk. Find out how it affected your children.

**Questions: Answer the following questions (any ten)**

- Q.1. What ensures effective parenting?
- Q.2. What is the duty of parents?
- Q.3. What ensures obedience from children?
- Q.4. What should we do if we make mistakes in parenting?
- Q.5. What should parents foster in their children?
- Q.6. How can we teach our children true humility?
- Q.7. What do children expect from their parents?
- Q.8. What is the noun form of 'safe'?
- Q.9. What is the verb form of 'forgiveness' ?
- Q.10. What is the antonym of 'healthy'?
- Q.11. Write a synonym of 'perfect'.

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the data analysis.



The pie chart illustrates how internet users aged 16+ prefer to access the internet at home and in other places. This chart shows the results of a survey in which people aged 16 and over were asked about their preferred devices for accessing the internet. The question referred to going online at home and in other places. Participants mentioned four main devices in their answers: a smart phone, a laptop, a tablet and a desktop computer.

From the pie chart it is clear that the majority of participants prefer to use smart phones and laptops, with just three per cent difference between the two. Nearly a third of participants prefer to go online with a smart phone. Thirty per cent like to use a laptop. A desktop computer accounts for fourteen per cent of users' preferred devices. Only a small minority prefer a device other than these main four. In conclusion, since mobile and portable devices are the most popular choices, it is clear that many participants are accessing the internet outside their homes. The desktop computer is the least popular of the four main devices. In future, we can probably expect to see more and more people accessing the internet with smart phones as their preferred choice.

**Questions: Answer the following questions (any nine)**

1. What is the topic of survey?
2. Which four devices are mentioned by the participants?
3. What is the age group of the participants?
4. What is the question referred here?
5. What is the percentage of smart phone users?
6. Only 19% of the participants use tablets. True/ False
7. Which is the least popular device of the main four devices?
8. What can we expect in the future?
9. What is the conclusion of the survey?
10. What percentage of people are not using the four most popular devices?

Q.3. Read the following passage and make notes on the basis of your comprehension of the passage. Give a suitable title. Write a short summary on the basis of your notes.

**Passage-1**

Despite all the research every one of us catches a cold and most of us catch it frequently. Our failure to control one of the commonest of all ailments sometimes seems ridiculous. Medical science regularly practices transplant surgery and has rid whole countries of such fatal diseases as Typhus and the Plague. But the problem of the common cold is unusually difficult and much has yet to be done to solve it.

It is known that a cold is caused by one of a number of viral infections that affect the lining of the nose and other passages leading to the lungs but the confusing variety of viruses makes study and remedy very difficult. It was shown in 1960 that many typical colds in adults are caused by one or the other of a family of viruses known as rhinoviruses, yet there still remain many colds for which no virus has as yet been isolated. There is also the difficulty that because they are so much smaller than the bacteria which cause many other infections, viruses cannot be seen with ordinary microscopes.

**Passage-2**

I remember my childhood as being generally happy and can recall experiencing some of the most carefree times of my life. But I can also remember, even more vividly, moments of being deeply frightened. As a child, I was truly -terrified of the dark and getting lost. These fears were very real and caused me some extremely uncomfortable moments.

Maybe it was the strange way things looked and sounded in my familiar room at night that scared me so much. There was never total darkness, but a street light or passing

car lights made clothes hung over a chair take on the shape of an unknown beast. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw curtains move when there was no breeze. A tiny creak in the floor would sound a hundred times louder than in the daylight and my imagination would take over, creating burglars and monsters. Darkness always made me feel helpless. My heart would pound and I would lie very still so that ‘the enemy’ wouldn’t discover me.

Another childhood fear of mine was that I would get lost, especially on the way home from school. Every morning, I got on the school bus right near my home—that was no problem. After school, though, when all the buses were lined up along the curve, I was terrified that I would get on the wrong one and be taken to some unfamiliar neighbourhood. I would scan the bus for the faces of my friends, make sure that the bus driver was the same one that had been there in the morning, and even then ask the others over and over again to be sure I was in the right bus. On school or family trips to an amusement park or a museum, I wouldn’t let the leaders out of my sight. And of course, I was never very adventurous when it came to taking walks or hikes because I would go only where I was sure I would never get lost.

Perhaps, one of the worst fears I had as a child was that of not being liked or accepted by others. First of all, I was quite shy. Secondly, I worried constantly about my looks, thinking people wouldn’t like me because I was too fat or wore braces. I tried to wear ‘the right clothes’ and had intense arguments with my mother over the importance of wearing flats instead of saddled shoes to school. Being popular was very important to me then and the fear of not being liked was a powerful one.

One of the processes of evolving from a child to an adult is being able to recognise and overcome our fears. I have learnt that darkness does not have to take on a life of its own, that others can help me when I am lost and that friendliness and sincerity will encourage people to like me. Understanding the things that scared us as children helps to cope with our lives as adults.

## ANSWER

### Section - Reading Comprehension

Q1.Ans. Unseen passage-1

10 marks

(i) C (ii) b (iii) a (iv) a

v) Parents and teachers want their children to learn values of life like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion.

vi) They fail to cope with life's disappointments when they grow up.

vii) Today's parents can't say no to their children. As a result their children are not satisfied even after getting what they want. Besides, there is much more to want like designer clothes, video games etc.

viii) The parents need to say 'no' to their children and set limits on their demands for nonessential things.

ix) It is important to set limits for children because overindulgence makes them more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression.

x) The older children learned self control by growing up in a culture where 'no' was a household word. They were raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice.

xi) Anxiety

Passage-2

Q1.ans. Showing love, providing support, setting limits, being a role model ensures effective parenting.

Q.2 ans. It is the duty of parents to boost their children's self-esteem.

Q.3 ans. The value of the connection between parents and children ensures obedience from children.

Q.4ans. If we do mistakes in parenting , we should apologize and ask for forgiveness. It will teach children to do the same and show humility.

Q.5ans .Parents should always try to foster active and curious mind.

Q.6.ans. We can teach our children true humility by asking for forgiveness when we mess up.

Q.7.ans. Children need interaction, stable relationship, care , a safe and healthy home environment, acceptance, recognition and appreciation from their parents.

Q.8 ans. Safety

Q.9 ans. Forgive

Q.10 ans. Unhealthy

Q.11ans. Model

Q.2 Ans. Analytical passage

9 marks

- 1) The topic of the survey is people aged 16 and their preferred devices for accessing the internet.
- 2) The participants mentioned four main devices in their answers: a smart phone, a laptop a tablet and a desktop computer
- 3) 16 and over
- 4) The question referred to going online at home and in other places.
- 5) 33%
- 6) True
- 7) The desktop computer is the least popular device of the main four devices
- 8) We can probably accessing the internet with smart phone as their preferred choice.
- 9) smart phone are the most popular device for internet access among youth
- 10) 4%

Q.3Ans . Note making and summary

5+3 marks

Title – Causes of common cold / The problem of common cold

Notes –

1. The Problem of the common cold
  - 1.1 everyone catches it
  - 1.2 Failure to control
  - 1.3 Much has yet to be done to solve it.
2. Causing factors
  - 2.1 Viral infection
  - 2.2 Confusing variety of viruses
  - 2.3 Rhinoviruses
3. Difficult to cure
  - 3.1 No virus isolated
  - 3.2 Smaller than bacteria
  - 3.3 Cannot be seen with ordinary microscopes

Summary –

Medical science has failed to control and find cure for common cold. Much has yet to be done to solve it. The causing factors are viral infection confusing variety of viruses and rhinoviruses. It is difficult to cure common cold because no viruses has yet been isolated. These are smaller than bacteria and cannot be seen with ordinary microscopes.