



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH (2021-22)

REVISION QUESTION PAPER

Class: XI

Sub: ENGLISH

READING

I. Read the passage given below carefully and answer any eight questions from the nine that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. The Hangul deer or the Kashmiri stag is a species of red deer. The Hangul is one of the most famous animals-of Jammu and Kashmir. It inhabits the dense forests of the state. Striking in appearance, the Hangul derives its name from 'han' which is the local name for the horse chestnut tree, the fruit of which the deer feed on.

2. Scientifically known as *Cervuselaphus hanglu*, Hangul is the only surviving race of the red deer family of Europe in the sub - continent. The Hangul deer's coat is brown with slight speckles and each of its antlers consists of five points.

3. Much at home in the forest, the deer can be seen in the lower valleys of Dachigam National Park on the foothills of the Zabarwan range on the outskirts of Srinagar for most parts of the year, though a greater number of their species can be seen from October to March. Normally found in small groups of two to eighteen, Hanguls use the forests of the Dachigam Valley as an important feeding ground and move to the higher slopes to graze. Individual stags are more likely to be seen feeding on the hill slopes. They move about quite a lot from one area to another in their search for good forage. Hanguls eat various plants such as Fraximushockeri, Jasminum humile, Hemerocallisfulva and perennial herbs, depending on the season.

4. In March and April, the stags shed their antlers and begin moving up the mountains to the alpine meadows and pine forests of Upper Dachigam between 2500 to 3500 metres. They return to the lower valley in September, by when a new set of antlers begin to grow. The natural predators that attack Hanguls are leopards and Himalayan black bears.

5. In the past, Jammu and Kashmir had a large and vibrant population of Hangul deer. However, hunting and loss of habitat from deforestation and the building of dams has significantly curbed the wild population of Hangul deer. During the 1940s, their number was believed to be around 3,000 - 5,000. As per the latest census in 2008, only 160 are left. A captive breeding centre is planned to be commissioned at Shikargah, Tral in South Kashmir, for the captive breeding of Hangul, which will be eventually released in the wild.

6. In the last few years, the government has spent crores of rupees on different projects related to the conservation of Hangul in Jammu and Kashmir. A Habitat Research Study has been initiated in Kashmir in which satellite collaring of Hangul will be used in order to understand their movement patterns and habitat, both in and outside the Dachigam National Park. In addition, a massive improvement in conducting the census programme of Hangul has been undertaken whereby satellite telemetry and field cameras of high definition are being placed in the Park.

Besides, an important research programme has been launched to study the relic population of Hangul outside Dachigam National Park in collaboration with the Wildlife Trust of India.

7. The strict enforcement of wildlife acts and the setting up of new initiatives are anticipated to replenish this highly endangered species.

(i) What is 'han' in the above passage, from which the Hangul deer derives its name?

- (a) It is the name of the dense forests of Jammu and Kashmir which is inhabited by the Hangul deer.
- (b) It is the name of the fruit that the Hangul deer feeds on.
- (c) It is the nickname of the red deer species.
- (d) It is the local name of the horse chestnut tree.

(ii) Which continent does the red deer family belong to?

- (a) The Indian sub-continent
- (b) Asia
- (c) Europe
- (d) South Africa

(iii) Which of the following animals has the scientific name 'Cervuselaphus hanglu'?

- (a) The red deer
- (b) The Kashmiri Stag
- (c) The Hangul deer
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

(iv) Why do the individual stags move about?

- (a) In search for shelter
- (b) In search for food
- (c) In search of other Hangul deer
- (d) In search of water bodies

(v) According to the given passage, what do the stags do in the spring season?

- (i) *The stags move up the mountains to the pine forests of Upper Dachigam.*
- (ii) *The stags begin to grow new antlers.*
- (iii) *The stags shed their antlers.*

(iv) *The stags move up the mountains to the alpine meadows.*

(v) *The stags return to the lower valley of Dachigam.*

- (a) Options (i) and (ii)
- (b) Options (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Options (iii) and (iv)
- (d) Options (ii) and (v)

(vi) Why has the Hangul population in Jammu and Kashmir decreased in the past few decades?

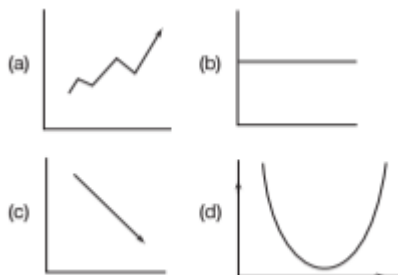
- (i) *Due to hunting of the Hangul deer*
- (ii) *Due to deforestation and loss of habitat*
- (iii) *Due to satellite collaring of the Hangul deer*
- (iv) *Due to the attacks by their natural predators*
- (v) *Due to the building of dams*

- (a) Options (ii), (iii) and (v)
- (b) Options (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Options (i), (ii) and (v)
- (d) Options (iii) and (iv)

(vii) Why are satellite telemetry and HD field cameras being placed in the Park?

- (a) To monitor the movement patterns and habitat of the Hangul deer and to conserve the species.
- (b) To keep watch on the Hangul deer and not let it escape.
- (c) To see that the other predators don't hunt the Hangul deer and kill them.
- (d) To see that the population of the Hangul deer doesn't increase more than it already has.

(viii) Which of the following graphs aptly depicts the change in the population of the Hangul deer in Jammu and Kashmir from the 1940s to 2008?



(ix) Which of the following words is an antonym of 'replenish' as used in the passage?

- (a) Furnish
- (b) Provision
- (c) Restock
- (d) Damage

II. Read the passage given below carefully and answer any eight questions from the nine that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. The therapeutic value and healing powers of plants were demonstrated to me when I was a boy of about ten. I had developed an acute persistent abdominal pain that did not respond readily to hospital medication. In total desperation she took me to Egya Mensa, a well-known herbalist in my hometown in the Western province of Ghana.

2. After a brief interview, he went out to the field. He returned with several leaves and the bark of a tree and one of his attendants immediately prepared a decoction. I was given a glass for this preparation, it tasted extremely bitter, but within an hour or so I began to feel relieved. Within about three days, the frequent abdominal pain stopped and I recall gaining a good appetite. I have appreciated the healing powers of medicinal plants ever since.

3. In fact, demographic studies by various national governments and inter-governmental organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) indicate that for 75 to 90 per cent of the rural populations of the world, the herbalist is the only person who handles their medical problems.

4. In African culture, traditional medical practitioners are always considered to be influential, spiritual leaders as well, using magic and religion along with medicines. Illness is handled with the individual's hidden spiritual powers and with application of plants that have been found specially to contain healing powers.

5. Over the years I have come to distinguish three types of medicinal practitioners in African societies and to classify the extent to which each uses medicinal plants. The first is the herbalist, who generally enjoys the prestige and reputation of being the real traditional medical professional. The second group represents the divine healers. They are fetish priests whose practice depends upon their purported supernatural powers of diagnosis. Third, the witch doctor, the practitioner who is credited with ability to intercept the evil deeds of a witch.

6. From the drugstores in New Delhi, I picked up some well-packaged bark and roots of Rauwolfia Serpentina, a plant that was very well known in ancient Asiatic medicine. The storekeeper said that it cures hypertension.

7. For health, social and economic reasons, it seems clear that developing countries should begin an extensive programme aimed at an examination and research into the properties of the most important medicinal plants. In most countries, the information on such plants is dispersed and unorganised. Much of it is in the heads of aging herbalists, who represent a dying breed.

(i) What did Egya Mensa do to the author when his mother took him there?

- (a) Did not attend to them

- (b) Gave him a concoction of leaves and bark
- (c) Tested his appetite
- (d) Advised the child not to take Western medicine

(ii) What do the WHO demographic studies indicate?

- (a) The most of the rural populations depend on herbalists for health care
- (b) 75 to 90 per cent of rural populations were in poor health
- (c) Urban population should also use herbal medicine
- (d) None of the above

(iii) The author appreciates the healing powers of medicinal plants because

- (a) he is an African
- (b) he did not believe in European medicines
- (c) he had been cured by herbal medicines
- (d) his friends had recommended herbal medicines to him

(iv) Traditional medical practitioners have influence on their communities because

- (a) they successfully cure the sick
- (b) they control epidemics
- (c) they are inexpensive
- (d) they handle the patient's sickness with his hidden spiritual powers

(v) According to the passage what is the reputation of the herbalist?

- (a) Having supernatural powers of diagnosis
- (b) Being the real traditional medical professional
- (c) Having the ability to intercept the evil deeds of a witch
- (d) They trick people with expensive medicines that cause more damage than before

(vi) Divine healers in paragraph 5 means

- (a) holy men
- (b) doctors
- (c) those who treat on the basis of faith
- (d) quacks

(vii) What are the traditional medical practitioners considered to be in an African culture?

- (1) *Influential, spiritual leaders*

- (2) *Manipulative healers*
- (3) *Use magic and religion with medicines*
- (4) *Equal to God*

- (a) Options 1 and 3
- (b) Options 2 and 3
- (c) Options 1 and 4
- (d) Options 2 and 4

(viii) Which of the following words from the passage mean the same as ‘pertaining to changes concerning people’?

- (a) Demographic
- (b) Diagnosis
- (c) Fetish
- (d) Therapeutic

(ix) ‘Fetish’ in paragraph 5 means

- (a) dislike
- (b) desire
- (c) hatred
- (d) justice

WRITING SECTION

III. Answer the following questions by choosing the appropriate option:

1. The subject of letter to the Editor should be...

- a) As long as possible
- b) Brief, Clear and Relevant
- c) Stretched and Irrelevant
- d) None of these

2. Where is the salutation placed in letter to the Editor?

- a) Just above the date
- b) Just below the date
- c) Along with the date
- d) None of these

3. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) Letter to the Editor is always written in third person
- b) Letter to the Editor is always written in second person
- c) Letter to the Editor is always written in first person

d) It can be written in all

4. Where should the subscription be placed in letter to the Editor?

- a) At the beginning of the letter
- b) At the middle of the letter
- c) At the end of the letter
- d) None of these

5. The heading/subject of a notice should...

- a) Not be there
- b) Be brief and catchy
- c) Be a long tail keyword
- d) None of these

6. Where is the salutation placed in a notice?

- a) Just above the date
- b) Just below the date
- c) Along with the date
- d) There is no need to write salutation in a notice

7. Which of the following is not a part of a notice?

- a) Salutation
- b) Subject
- c) Date
- d) Signature

8. What is not added in a notice bearing 'Found' Title?

- a) Little description of thing/object found
- b) Entire description of thing/object found
- c) Place of the object found
- d) All of these

GRAMMAR

IV. Answer the following questions by choosing the appropriate option :

1. Fill in the blanks by choosing most appropriate options:

- (a) There isn't _____ milk in the class.
(i) Few (ii) much (iii) many (iv) little
- (b) The hospital board clearly mentioned that you _____ smoke in a hospital as it is a health hazard for all.
(i) cannot (ii) must not (iii) need not (iv) might not
- (c) She has _____ books on this topic.
(i) Few (ii) a few (iii) little (d) much
- (d) Choose the correct sentence:
(i) Everyone must carry their own bags at the airport
(ii) The woman finished his lunch
(iii) The football team celebrated its victory
(iv) Every mother loves their child.

2. Choose the most appropriate options:
- (a) his/ studies/ a realistic/ artist/ helped him /to become
 - (i) To become a realistic artist, his studies helped him
 - (ii) His studies helped him a realistic artist to become
 - (iii) His studies to become a realistic artist helped him
 - (iv) His studies helped him to become a realistic artist.
 - (b) a student of/ he was/ also /a /human and animal anatomy.
 - (i) He was a student also of human and animal anatomy.
 - (ii) He was a student of human and animal anatomy also.
 - (iii) He was also a student of human and animal anatomy.
 - (iv) He was also a student to human and animal anatomy.
 - (c) this knowledge/ to/ the/ movement/ he applied/ of/ light and sound.
 - (i) To the light and sound of the movement he applied this knowledge
 - (ii) He applied this knowledge to the movement of light and sound.
 - (iii) He applied this knowledge to the light and sound of movement.
 - (iv) He applied light and sound of movement to this knowledge.

LITERATURE

V. Read the extracts given below and choose the correct option:

A. *“It was my coming in that stopped the singing. Let me leave.” Words, mere words! The fellow said he would leave but did not make a move. How can one expect words to match actions in these days of Kaliyuga?”*

a. The story is _____ that is narrated by _____

- i. ‘Ranga’s Marriage’ - Shama
- ii. ‘Ranga’s Marriage’ -Masti Iyengar
- iii. Ratna’s Marriage - Ranga
- iv. None of the above

b. Who is the ‘fellow’ mentioned here and where was he?

- i. Ranga - He is at his house
- ii. Ranga - He is at Ratna’s house
- iii. Ranga - He is at the narrator’s house
- iv. Shama – He at the astrologer’s place

c. *“Let me leave”*. Why did he offer to leave?

- i. Ranga was having a head-ache
- ii. Shastri predicted misfortune
- iii. Ratna stopped singing
- iv. All of the above

d. What sort of intentions does the narrator seem to have towards Ranga?

- i. He is mean and irresponsible
- ii. He feels responsible for his marriage

- iii. He is manipulative and mild tempered
- iv. He feels pitiful as there is no suitable girl

B. "Yes," they answered from an upper bunk. "But my head hurts a bit," said Sue, pointing to a big bump above her eyes. I had no time to worry about bumped heads.

a. Who is the 'I' mentioned here? Where is he at the time?

- i. The narrator, at the children's cabin
- ii. The crew man- on the Wavewalker
- iii. The narrator's wife on the Wavewalker
- iv. The narrator, on isle Amsterdam

b. Who is 'Sue' referred to here?

- i. The narrator's wife
- ii. The narrator's daughter
- iii. One of the crew
- iv. Inhabitant on the island

c. The narrator along with his family and crew were duplicating the round –the- world voyage on the boat Wave walker. State whether the statement is -

- i. Ambiguous
- ii. Made -up
- iii. True
- iv. False

d. The above story highlights the following qualities

- i. determination, perseverance, trust
- ii. fearlessness, resourcefulness, joy
- iii. loyalty, endurance, integrity
- iv. fear, hard work, resourcefulness

C. *It is the engine of her family.*

She stokes it full, then flirts out to a branch-end

Showing her barred face identity mask

a. The poem is written by _____

- i. William Wordsworth
- ii. William Blake
- iii. Ted Hughes
- iv. William Shakespeare

b. What does the phrase "*her barred face identity mask*" mean?

- i. she was brown in colour
- ii. due to her dark coloured yellow body
- iii. bird's face became her identity and symbol of recognition
- iv. bird's chirruping was symbol of recognition

c. 'It is the engine of her family' - The literary device used is

- i. simile
- ii. personification
- iii. alliteration
- iv. metaphor

d. The poem 'LABURNUM TOP' presents relationship between.....

- i. Poet and the tree
- ii. Tree and the goldfinch
- iii. Tree and the autumn season
- iv. None

VI. Answer the following questions by choosing the appropriate options

1. 'The distribution of the various kinds of spirit of our tribe had been from the beginning capricious and vagrant'. 'Capricious' here means.....

- i. conscious and sensitive
- ii. unpredictable and impulsive
- iii. unsettled and wandering
- iv. predictable and rationale

2. Farmer John Byro said his horse was stolen and so his ... was of no use.

- i. farmland
- ii. surrey
- iii. barn
- iv. stable

3. Aram and Mourad belonged to the _____ family known for its honesty and integrity.

- i. Garoghlanian
- ii. Assyrian
- iii. American
- iv. None of the above

4. The relationship' between the author and his grandmother was at its best when

- i. They were in the village
- ii. Their moving to the city
- iii. Their moving abroad
- iv. His joining the university

5. "In the evening a change came over her". Who is 'her' mentioned here?

- i. Mother
- ii. Author
- iii. Grandmother
- iv. Narrator

6. Name the poetic device in 'Terribly Transient Feet'

- i. Simile
- ii. Oxymoron

- iii. Transferred Epithet
- iv. Metaphor

7. Who were at the beach paddling?

- i. Betty and Dolly and uncle
- ii. Poetess and her mother
- iii. none of them
- iv. Betty, Dolly and poet's mother

8. What was the first familiar thing that the narrator saw at Mrs. Dorling's house during her second visit?

- i. A woolen tablecloth
- ii. The silver cutlery
- iii. Candle Holder
- iv. Some pewter plates

9. Where did narrator go back when the woman refused to meet her?

- i. The bus stand
- ii. To the house of her mother's friend
- iii. To the station
- iv. To the airport

10. The narrator of the story wanted to forget the address because: ---

- i. Mrs. Dorling had ignored her
- ii. The address made her recall her mother's memories
- iii. Mrs. Dorling lived far away.
- iv. None of these

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