



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST-1
Class : XI

(HUMANITIES)

Subject : English Core
Date : 02-08-2022

M.M : 30
Time : 1 Hr. 30 min.

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains three sections.
2. Section A-READING SECTION has a passage for Note-Making. Write the notes as well as the summary.
3. Section B-WRITING AND GRAMMAR SECTION has 2 questions.
4. Section C-LITERATURE SECTION has 3 questions. Attempt the questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
5. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION-A
Reading Section (8 Marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

1. The economic, legal, political and social relationships that existed in Europe in the medieval era are collectively called feudalism. Feudalism is a kind of agricultural production which is based on the relationship between lords and peasants. The peasants cultivated their own land, as well as the land of the lord. The lord provided military protection in lieu of peasant's services. The lords also had extensive judicial control over the peasants. In fact, feudalism went beyond the economic to cover the social and political aspects of life too.
2. Gaul was a province of the Roman Empire. From the sixth century, this region was a kingdom ruled by Frankish/French kings. The Franks (a Germanic tribe) gave their name to Gaul, making it 'France'. The French had very strong links with the Church. The link was further augmented when in 800 the Pope gave King Charlemagne the title of 'Holy Roman Emperor' to ensure his support. The island of England-Scotland was conquered by a duke from the French province of Normandy, in the eleventh century.
3. The three orders of society were broadly the clergy, the nobility and the peasantry. The nobility had a central role in social process because they controlled land. This control was the outcome of a practice called 'vassalage'. The kings of France were linked to the people by 'vassalage'. The big landowners (the nobles) were vassals of the king, and the peasants were vassals of the landowners.
4. The noble enjoyed a privileged status. He had absolute control over his property, in perpetuity. He could raise troops called 'feudal levies'. The lord held his own courts of justice and could even coin his own money. He was the lord of the people settled on his land. His owned vast tracts of land which contained his own dwellings, his private fields and pastures and the homes of his tenant-peasants.

5. A lord had his own manor-house. A small manorial estate could contain a dozen families, while larger estates might include fifty or sixty families. Almost everything needed for daily life was found on the estate. The estate had extensive woodlands and forests where the lords hunted. There were pastures for cattle and horses. There was a church and a castle for defence. From the thirteenth century, some castles were made bigger for use as a residence for a knight's family.
6. The first order was composed of bishops and clerics. Most villages had their own church. Everyone could not become a priest. The Serfs, physically-challenged and women could not become priests. Men who became priests could not marry. The bishops had the use of vast estates, and lived in grand palaces. The Church was entitled to a tenth share of peasant's produce. This tax was called 'tithe'. It also received money in the form of endowments made by the rich.

Source: NCERT Textbook of History

- i. On the basis of your understanding of the passage make notes on it, using sub-titles. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary-minimum four and maximum eight) and key to abbreviations. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5)
- ii. Write a summary of the passage based on the notes in about 80 words. (3)

SECTION-B

Writing and Grammar Section (8 Marks)

2. Regular practice of yoga or any physical exercise can help in maintaining good health and even in the prevention of many ailments. Write a speech in 120-150 words to be delivered in the morning assembly on the usefulness of Yoga or physical exercise to be done regularly. Take yourself as Zubeda/Jishan and the head boy of the school.

OR (5x1=5)

You are Sampreet/Roshni Saluja, an educationist. You have noticed that the youth of today are often unable to cope with stress and become frustrated and bitter. Write a speech in 120-150 words to be delivered at a college function on 'Youth, their problems and solutions'.

3. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write it along with the correction in the answer sheet. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Error Correction (3x1=3)

- a) It has often condemned as a corrupting influence for Indian culture and values;
- b) it is dubbed like the idiot box but there is no denying the fact that Indian TV
- c) has done a great service to the nation ever from its advent, and in particular after the arrival of satellite TV.

SECTION-C
Literature (14 Marks)

4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions in brief. (ANY TWO) (1X2=2)

“All three stood still to smile through their hair

At the uncle with the camera. A sweet face,

My mother’s, that was before I was born.

And the sea, which appears to have changed less,

Washed their terribly transient feet.”

- i) Which incident or event is the poet talking about?
ii) Explain the meaning of ‘terribly transient feet’.
iii) Identify the figure of speech in ‘A sweet face, my mother’s, that was before I was born.’

5. Answer the following questions in 40-50 words. (ANY TWO) (3x2=6)

- i) Justify the title ‘The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse’ on the basis of your reading of the text.
ii) What does the word ‘cardboard’ denote in the poem? Why has this been used? Explain the meaning of the line ‘Both wry with the laboured ease of loss.’
iii) ‘Of all the things I had to forget, that would be the easiest.’ Which ‘things’ would the author have to forget?

6. Answer the following questions in 120-150 words. (ANY ONE) (6x1=6)

- i) In ‘The Portrait of a Lady’ Khushwant Singh remarks about his grandmother ‘She could never have been pretty; she was always beautiful.’ Examine this statement in light of this quote by renowned actress Audrey Hepburn, “The beauty of a woman is not in a facial mode but the true beauty in a woman is reflected in her soul. It is the caring that she lovingly gives, the passion that she shows. The beauty of a woman grows with the passing years.”
- ii) ‘The Address’ ends on a sad but hopeful note. The author experiences a loss of physical objects while gaining insight into freeing herself from material attachment. How, do you think, will ‘giving up’ help her gain peace? How would the world benefit by adopting this approach?