



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST-1
Class : XI

(SCIENCE)

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 interplay of theory and observation (or experiment) is basic to the progress of science. Science is ever dynamic. There is no 'final' theory in science and no unquestioned authority among scientists. As observations improve in detail and precision or experiments yield new results, theories must account for them, if necessary, by introducing modifications. Sometimes the modifications may not be drastic and may lie within the framework of existing theory. For example, when Johannes Kepler examined the extensive data on planetary motion collected by Tycho Brahe, the planetary circular orbits in heliocentric theory (sun at the centre of the solar system) imagined by Nicolas Copernicus had to be replaced by elliptical orbits to fit the data better. Occasionally, however, the existing theory is simply unable to explain new observations. This causes a major upheaval in science. In the beginning of the twentieth century, it was realised that Newtonian mechanics, till then a very successful theory, could not explain some of the most basic features of atomic phenomena. Similarly, the then accepted wave picture of light failed to explain the photoelectric effect properly. This led to the development of a radically new theory (Quantum Mechanics) to deal with atomic and molecular phenomena.

2. Just as a new experiment may suggest an alternative theoretical model, a theoretical advance may suggest what to look for in some experiments. The result of experiment of scattering of alpha particles by gold foil, in 1911 by Ernest Rutherford established the nuclear model of the atom, which then became the basis of the quantum theory of hydrogen atom given in 1913 by Niels Bohr. On the other hand, the concept of antiparticle was first introduced theoretically by Paul Dirac in 1930 and confirmed two years later by the experimental discovery of positron (antielectron) by Carl Anderson.

3. Physics is a basic discipline in the category of Natural Sciences, which also includes other disciplines like Chemistry and Biology. The word Physics comes from a Greek word meaning nature. Its Sanskrit equivalent is Bhautiki that is used to refer to the study of the physical world. A precise definition of this discipline is neither possible nor necessary. We can broadly describe physics as a study of the basic laws of nature and their manifestation in different natural phenomena. The scope of physics is described briefly in the next section. Here we remark on two principal thrusts in physics: unification and reduction.

4. In Physics, we attempt to explain diverse physical phenomena in terms of a few concepts and laws. The effort is to see the physical world as manifestation of some universal laws in different domains and conditions. For example, the same law of gravitation (given by Newton) describes the fall of an apple to the ground, the motion of the moon around the earth and the motion of planets around the sun. Similarly, the basic laws of electromagnetism (Maxwell's equations) govern all electric and magnetic phenomena. The attempts to unify fundamental forces of nature reflect this same quest for unification.
5. The scientific method involves several interconnected steps: Systematic observations, controlled experiments, qualitative and quantitative reasoning, mathematical modelling, prediction and verification or falsification of theories. Speculation and conjecture also have a place in science; but ultimately, a scientific theory, to be acceptable, must be verified by relevant observations or experiments.

Source: (Class XI) NCERT textbook of Physics

- 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?