

APEEJAY SCHOOL, SCHOOL, SHEIKH SARAI-I

Time allowed : 3 Hrs.

English
Class – XI

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (1) *This paper is divided into five sections :
Section A, B, C, D and E. All sections are compulsory.*
- (2) *Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully.*
- (3) *Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

Section-A — Reading

(15 marks)

1. **Read the article 'Puppetry – A Dying Traditional Art' and complete the statement given below.** **(8 marks)**

1. In the stress ridden world, traditional pastimes that could prove therapeutic are dying for want of patronage. One such is the art of puppetry. The word puppet is derived from the Latin word pupa, meaning "doll" or "girl". Puppets came into being in India in the third century A.D. Here it was honed into a theatrical art. It helped to propagate the works of saints and religious leaders, and also depict stories from epics. Later, it spread to South East Asia. The Cambodian puppeteers inspired the Thais. Java and Bali followed, though it didn't catch on in Sumatra. The Malays followed the Siamese and Japanese styles in the nineteenth century.
2. Gradually, puppets became more sophisticated in appearance, as skilled craftsmen began to make the models. Puppeteers became trained as performers. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, puppet theatres became extremely popular in artistic circles. Writers like George Sands and Goethe organised their own well-prepared puppet shows to entertain their friends. George Washington even wrote down the sum he had spent, to take his family to the show. Puppet shows have been mentioned in literature by Shakespeare, Ben Johnson and many others.
3. However, with the advent of World War II, there was decline in puppetry. Most of the young men were called to arms. Basically, there are three kinds of puppets. Shadow puppets are made of translucent leather and coloured vegetable dyes. Buffalo, goat or sheep skin is treated to become translucent. Limbs are jointed loosely, so that they can be made to move separately. A stick is attached vertically in the middle. Movement of the sticks causes general movements. But for special movements, single strings attached to the limbs are used.

4. These leather puppets are projected on a screen, which is illuminated by a light source placed behind the puppets. The puppeteer sits behind the source of light and manipulates the puppets, to form moving shadows on the screen. He also speaks the parts, sings, or is accompanied by music. The light source is a bowl filled with castor or coconut oil, and lit by a wick. These are now replaced by low-voltage electric bulbs.
5. String puppets involve puppets that are manipulated by six strings. The performance is on a stage six feet long and four feet wide, with a background of blue or black cloth. The puppeteers are never seen. They wear anklets which produce the illusion that the puppets themselves are dancing. The main story teller recites the story line, while the puppets perform, and the dialogue and music is provided by the puppeteers.
6. Rod or stick puppets are constructed around the main central rod. A short horizontal bar serves as the shoulders, from which the upper limbs dangle. The arms, made of cloth and stuffed with straw or paper, are jointed or manipulated with other thinner rods. These puppets can be the size of a human being. The puppeteer hides behind the puppet and manipulates it. Coordination of the limbs comes only through practice.
7. Body puppets are made with cloth and manipulated with hand and fingers. One needs deft fingers for movements, and a ventriloquist's voice to simulate speech.
8. Construction of puppets needs good powers of observation and the ability to replicate characters, something like a cartoonist. It needs a basic knowledge of anatomy, and skill in making the joints mobile. Innovation with various materials like cardboard, biscuit tins, even banana skins is possible.
9. Puppetry is a good communication medium. Messages can be propagated in a realistic way. Countries like Africa are already using puppets for health propaganda. Puppet making and performing is a good occupational therapy for convalescents and physically disabled people. Muscular coordination and manual dexterity improve with effort. Rural advertising is another possibility. However, the best use of this art and can provide delightful hours of fun to young and old alike.

1.1. (i) **Puppetry can be beneficial in the modern world because (6 marks)**

- (a) puppets are cheap and durable
 - (b) it is a good leisure activity.
 - (c) it doesn't require expertise
 - (d) it enjoys a great deal of support.
- (ii) Puppetry in India was perfected into an art form to
- (iii) Puppetry became refined when

- (iv) Puppetry waned off as a form of entertainment because
- (v) To make puppets, one needs
- (vi) Puppetry can help the physically challenged by
 - (a) making them religious
 - (b) amusing them
 - (c) providing a creative outlet
 - (d) helping them improve their muscle co-ordination.

1.2. Vocabulary

(2 marks)

Give the synonyms of :

- (i) propagate
- (ii) manipulated

2. Read the passage given below and complete the tasks that follow : (7 marks)

1. The Maya of Mexico and Central America are one of the ancient world's most fascinating, prolific, and mysterious civilisations. They left their mark on the region's culture, architecture, cuisine, and language—and left an indelible impression on the imagination of the modern world. Who were they? How were they able to build such an impressive civilisation of towering temples and sophisticated artwork in the middle of the harsh rain forests of Mesoamerica? And why did they vanish?
2. The earliest Maya lived along the Pacific coast of what is now Guatemala and date to about 1800 BC; by 1000 BC they were also living in Guatemala's southern lowlands. The period from about 1800 BC to about AD 250 is referred to as the Pre-classic, a time when the early Maya lived as farmers in small villages along rivers and other bodies of water, hunting game, tending gardens, and making use of the abundant natural foods found in the region's marshes and seasonal swamps. In time, strong rulers began wielding power over these communities, and Maya culture grew in complexity. Cities rose from the forest floor, boasting stone temples with stuccoed and painted facades created at the behest of elite rulers. People in the new power centres communicated over long distances, and traders using the same routes carried luxury goods such as cacao beans, jade ornaments, quetzal feathers, and jaguar pelts.
3. The Classic period, AD 250-900, is the time of the civilisation's greatest glory—and of the greatest depths of political intrigue between rival cities. During these centuries the Maya erected countless stelae, stone monuments inscribed with portraits and hieroglyphs that recorded dynastic histories—the births, marriages, and conquests of the ruling families. There were dozens of important regional capitals at the time, and among the most important were Tikal in Guatemala and its fierce rival Calakmul in Mexico, Palenque in southern Mexico, Caracol in Belize, and Copan in Honduras.

4. The Classic period is known for artistic and intellectual splendour. The Maya developed a complex religious and ritual system that considered rulers divine beings and called for blood sacrifices. They also grasped the numerical notion of zero, created agricultural timetables and sophisticated calendars to track the heavens, and made beautiful polychrome pottery as well as exquisite ornaments, murals, and carved decorations.
5. But the Classic Maya were also known for their rancorous political fighting and for being extremely bellicose—warfare was always on the horizon. One by one, the cities in the southern Maya lowlands fell to each other, their downfall often recorded on stelae in the conquering city. By AD 900 most of the important Classic period cities had collapsed, and their remaining populations had scattered into the surrounding forests. The last date recorded on stelae that archaeologists have found so far is from 909 in Tonina, in southern Mexico. Among the factors that help explain why the civilisation collapsed were the endemic warfare, overpopulation, degradation of the environment, and drastic climate change and drought.
6. While the cities and ceremonial centres of the southern lowlands were being reclaimed by the jungle, the Maya living to the north were gaining prominence, rising to amazing heights during the Post-classic period (900-1502). Wonderful and wealthy cities in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula flourished, most famous among them Chichen Itza. Yet it too fell victim to political infighting and by 1200 had collapsed.
7. The Maya never truly disappeared. Centuries after the major cities were abandoned, small groups of Maya continued to live in the area. It was they who met and resisted the Spanish conquistadors after the first contact, in 1502. And today more than six million Maya live in Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize, speaking 28 languages and blending ancient and modern ways.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it in points only, using abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title. (5 marks)
- (b) Write the summary of the above in 80 words. (2 marks)

Section-B — Writing

(20 marks)

3. Your school is organising an educational tour to the Ajanta and Ellora Caves. Put up a notice on the School Notice Board giving details and instructions to the students. You are Tushar/Teena, Secretary Cultural Society of Ajanta Public School, Bhopal. (5 marks)

OR

The NSS club of your school has adopted a JJ colony. The living conditions of the colony are unsanitary and unhygienic. Prepare a poster in not more than 50 words urging people to clean the surroundings and their colony.

4. You are Anjum Sinha of 63, Curzon Road, Delhi. You have observed that the subways in Delhi are seldom used by pedestrians. Write an article for a national magazine, highlighting the dire need of creating awareness about their problem. Based on the points given below, write the article in not more than 150 words. (8 marks)

- * infrastructure unutilized
- * pedestrians prone to accidents
- * causes of apathy.
 - (a) accumulation of filth and garbage
 - (b) stagnant water
- * need improvement in regular cleanliness and proper supervision.

OR

An old couple was murdered in Vasant Enclave, New Delhi in broad daylight. You visited the site as a reporter. Giving the headline, the date and time of the incident and the panic it caused among the residents, write a report for the newspaper in about 150 words.

5. You are interested in learning fashion technology through a correspondence course. Write a letter to the principal of National Fashion Institute, C.R. Das Road, Nasik, inquiring about the details of fee, duration of the course etc. Imagine yourself as Sanjeev/Sada Jain of 15, Sangeet Bhawan, Janakpuri. (7 marks)

OR

You are Anshuman/Rashi staying at 8, Kaka Nagar, New Delhi. Last month, you bought a video camera from the Ultra Modern electronic House, Hyderabad, against a warranty of two years. Now you discover that there is something wrong with the camera. It doesn't work for more than 30-40 seconds at a stretch. Write a letter to the dealer complaining about this problem and requesting him to replace it.

Section-C — Grammar (10 marks)

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet. (½×8=4 marks)

	<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
We know that if we eats the right food, in the right	(a)
quantities in the right time, our digestive system	(b)
must remain healthy. Similarly, if we breathe right	(c)

our respiratory system will function efficiently. As
 our hearts are in good shape, and a arteries
 ensure that blood reaches which it must, our
 circulatory system will remain in order. But how do one
 keep in shape an invisibly energy system,
 a system, which helps us process the life force.

- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)

7. In the passage given below, one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it. Ensure that the omitted word is underlined. (½×8=4)

The average life style undergoing rapid change
 and ill-health and mental stress the results.
 When deaths infectious diseases decreased, deaths from
 lifestyle diseases became the killers. When body is
 subjected to the unnatural invasion various irritants
 and mind is upset, confused, overtaxed or irritated,
 the body is bound be in stress. This in turn is the chief
 cause of most the health ailments today.

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)

8. Change the voice in the following sentences :

(2 marks)

- (a) They feed the elephants at the zoo twice a day.
- (b) Why did you do such a thing ?

Section-D — Literature

(20 marks)

9. Read the extracts given below and attempt any one of the two questions :

(a) Now she's been dead nearly as many years
 As that girl lived. And of this circumstance
 There is nothing to say at all.
 It's silence silences.

- (1) Who is referred to as being dead in the above given lines ?
- (2) For how many years has he/she been dead ?
- (3) What does 'this circumstance' refer to ?
- (4) Explain 'Its silence silences'.

OR

(b) Eternal I rise impalpable, out of the land and the bottomless sea,
 Upward to heaven, whence, vaguely form'd, altogether
 Changed and yet the same,

I descend to lave the droughts, atomies, dust-layers of the globe,
And all that in them without me were seeds only, latent, unborn;

(4 marks)

- (1) Who is 'I' in these lines ?
- (2) Why is it impalpable ?
- (3) What happens as it rises ?
- (4) How does it impact the earth ?

10. Answer any five of the following questions : (upto 40 words) (5×2=10)

- (a) What was the turning point in the relationship between Khushwant Singh and his grandmother ?
- (b) Why was Howard Carter's investigation not approved by the experts ?
- (c) Why was Albert expelled from school ?
- (d) Why did Aram and Mourad finally return the horse to John Byro's vineyard?
- (e) What is the difference between the reaction of the adults and the children when faced with danger ?
- (f) What 'horrified' the author on her second visit to Mrs. Dorling's house ?

11. Answer any one of the following in about 150 words : (6 marks)

- (a) What message does the story 'We're not Afraid to Die if We Can All Be Together' give ?

OR

- (b) Comment on the statement that 'The Address' is a story of human predicament that follows war.

Section-E

12. Answer the following in about 150 words : (8 marks)

Give a brief account of the second appearance of the ghost.

13. Answer the following in about 130 words : (7 marks)

Despite being warned, Mr. Oti's bought Canterville Chase. What does it tell you about him?