SETH M. R. JAIPURIA SCHOOL

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-1 2021-22

CLASS- XI

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

TIME: 2 HRS MM:30

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

1. Reading Comprehension (RC, as it is normally called) is the most peculiar section in almost all scholastic, entrance and employment tests. The skills in RC make a lot of difference to one’s chances of good grades/selection.
2. Most students find it difficult to tackle topics that are diverse from the field they are in or they are comfortable with. So one needs to develop a taste for even the most obscure and boring topic on this planet. For success in RC one should be able to understand. And even with an average speed one can succeed if one implements the strategies.
3. Broadly speaking, RC passages can be classified in a few categories. Fact based RC is the simplest form of RC. These types of passages have lot of information in the form of names, numbers etc. In this type of passages one should read very fast.
4. Don’t try to memorize any facts, numbers or names etc. In fact there is no need to even remember them. Just make yourself familiar with the structure of the passage. Just see in which paragraph author is talking about what. Mark it. Then when you go to the questions, identify in which paragraph information regarding that question is mentioned. Go to that paragraph, read the numbers, names etc. and mark the answer.
5. Inference based RC is the toughest form of RC. Here the passage is fairly tough to understand. This includes passages on topics like Religion, Spirituality, Philosophy, etc. Most of the students will be comfortable attempting these passages at least in RC. The reading speed is fairly slow in this type of passages. The way to master this type of passages is to read them again and again while practising.
6. Topic based RC includes passages on any particular topic like economics, astrology, medical science, etc. Generally what makes -these passages tough is usage of technical terms. If a topic is new to us then presence of technical term scares us even if they are defined in the passage. For success in this type of passages we need to have a fan-understanding of the definition of the term if it is defined in the passage. Read that definition twice if you need to. But don’t worry about technical terms if they are not defined in the passage. Assume them to be non-existent and proceed. Key principle in these passages is that don’t go to the next line unless the previous line is clear.
7. Reading passage first and then questions is the most popular strategy for RC. While answering the question you may come back to the passage to find answer as you have just read the passage initially and not crammed it. But you should not come back for each and every question. If you come back for majority of questions then you haven’t read the passage properly. The key to success for this strategy is that you should understand the passage very well. We will suggest students to follow this technique from the beginning and work upon this.
8. Reading questions first and then passage is the strategy followed by a few students. They just look at the questions and not options. The objective is that after seeing the questions when you read the passage then you read only that part carefully where the answer is given. The flaw with this is that you will not be able to remember all the questions. Besides this, this strategy fails when there are questions that require understanding of the passage.
9. **Most students find Reading Comprehension difficult because**………………………. (1)  
   **(a)** the language is tough  
   **(b)** the vocabulary is difficult  
   **(c)** the style is too involved  
   **(d)** the topics are unrelated to their interest (ans)

**2.Topic based RC is tough as**……………………… .(1)  
**(a)** it contains technical terms (ans)  
**(b)** it is based on different topics  
**(c)** it demands instant understanding  
**(d)** one can’t read them fast enough

**3.Careful reading of the passage is essential for**………………………. (1)  
 **(a)** answering difficult questions  
 **(b)** saving time and effort  
 **(c)** proper understanding and answering correctly (ans)

**d)** selective identification of relevant parts

**4.The word ‘diverse’ in para 2 means………………………. (2)**  
**(a)** similar  
**(b)** same  
**(c)** variety  
**(d)** different (ans)

**Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the best of the alternatives given:**

**5..She must be over forty\_\_\_\_ she looks charming. (1)**

a) although

b) still(ans)

c) while

d) that

**6. I am giving him some money\_\_\_\_ that he may buy a dictionary. (1)**

a) when

b) as

c) so(ans)

d) such

**7.I couldn’t take a bath\_\_ there was no water. (1)**

a) while

b)if

c) when

d)because(ans)

**8. What was her reaction when he came back after 5 years? (1)  
(a) Overwhelmed**(b) clasped the author in her arms and said prayers  
(c) happy  
(d) sentimental

**9. Where was the author’s grandfather’s portrait placed? (1)**(a) on a shelf  
(b) hung above the mantelpiece  
(c) put on the mantelpiece  
(d) on a table

**10. How did the grandmother spend her afternoon everyday? (1)**(a) by feeding hundred of sparrows  
(b) by taking a nap  
(c) by talking to author’s mother  
(d) by going to temple

11. **Who is the poet/poetess of the poem 'A Photograph'? (2)**  
 A. Shirley Toulson  
 B. Rudyard Kipling  
 C. Elizabeth Jennings  
 D. Markus Natten

12. **What does 'Terribly Transient Feet' mean in the poem? (2)**  
 A. her feet represent the mother, who changed with time while the sea remained the same            
 B. temporary situation  
 C. age is temporary  
 D. None of the above

**13**. Write an article in 150-200 words on ‘ Vocational Training as Part of the School Curriculum’ for your school magazine expressing your views on its need in the present scenario and suggesting steps to make it successful. You are Ashok/Arpita. (5)

**14.** Infer the meaning of the given expression: **(2)**

‘ accepted her seclusion with resignation.’

**15.** Comment on the tone of the poem ‘A Photograph’. **(2)**

**16.** Why does the poet feel nostalgic in the poem ‘A Photograph’**? (3)** **17**. Mention the three phases of the author’s relationship with his grandmother before he left the country to study

Abroad. **(3)**