

**St. Mary's School, Dwarka**  
**Holiday Homework**  
**Class XI**  
**Subject: English**  
**Week 4**  
**Worksheet 4**

**1. Read the following passage carefully.**

The strength of Indian democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was characteristic of the Indian National Movement long before independence. Although the British retained supreme authority of India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real experience in democratic practice before national independence. During the Pacific War India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese. After the war was over the transfer of power to a Government of the Indian Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947 'Indianization' had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and Army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control.

After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems, the ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second; as a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but as nationalists who had led a struggle against alien rule on behalf of all parts of India, that took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress Party was originally opposed to the idea of recognising any divisions of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries. It was only in response to strong pressures from the states that the principle of linguistic states was conceded as the basis of a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the states created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages, and the autonomy of the states rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the states and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of co-operation between the Central Government and one or more of the states which was found impossible to achieve. Co-ordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress Party was in power both in the States and at the Centre. When a Congress Government in Delhi was confronted with Non-Congress parties in office in the states, it became much harder.

**On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the questions that follow: (1x5=5)**

(a) Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence?

- i. Military attack from across the border
- ii. Lack of co-ordination between the Central and State Governments
- iii. Improper co-ordination of various government policies
- iv. Increasing the production from a very low level

(b) Which, according to the passage, can be cited as exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?

- i. The handing over of power by British to India
- ii. The Indianization of the Indian Civil Service
- iii. A neutral role played by the army
- iv. None of the above

(c) Choose the word which is **most nearly** the **same** in meaning as the word '**accentuated**' as used in the passage.

- i. projected
- ii. exhibited
- iii. mitigated
- iv. sharpened

(d) Why was the linguistic reorganisation of the states accepted?

- i. The states were not co-operating with the Central Government.
- ii. Non-Congress governments in the States demanded such a reorganisation of the States.
- iii. No common national language could be emerged.
- iv. Strong pressures from the states were exerted on the Central Government to create such states.

(e) The provincial election of 1937 in India showed that the \_\_\_\_\_.

- i. supremacy of British in India was likely to be short lived
- ii. India was capable of bringing into practice the ideas of democracy
- iii. Indian Congress was the single largest party in India
- iv. Indians were peace-loving people

2. You are the Sports Captain of your school. Draft a **notice** in about 50 words for the notice board of your school informing the students of classes IX-XII about the Inter-School CBSE Athletics Meet to be held in the month of August. Also give required details about the selections and training camp for the same. (2)

3. As a conscientious citizen you want to educate the people to **save the environment**. Propagate your ideas through a **poster** in about 50 words. (2)

4. Read each of the following sentences and arrange them in a logical order: (1x2=2)

(a)

A. I had two eggs, a piece of toast and a glass of orange juice.

B. I woke up one morning to a beautiful sunrise.

C. I was very hungry that morning, so I headed for the breakfast table.

D. After breakfast, I ran to the bus stop for another glorious day of school.

- i. ABCD
- ii. BCAD
- iii. CDBA
- iv. CABD

(b)

- A. People who live in the city do not have to worry about wells or springs.
- B. The city supplies them with water.
- C. For them, water may come from a spring, a well or underground water connection.
- D. But in villages, especially for farmers, obtaining water supply may be quite a problem.
  - i. CDBA
  - ii. ABDC
  - iii. BCDA
  - iv. CABD

5. Choose the best response from the given options:

(1x2=2)

(a) You want to ask directions for the university. How would you ask?

- i. Where is the Vidhwata University located?
- ii. Which way can lead to the Vidhwata University?
- iii. Could you tell me the way to the Vidhwata University?
- iv. Both (ii) and (iii)

(b) Krishna walks into a shoe store. He wants to buy a pair of shoes for himself. His size is seven. Raman, the salesboy is not sure about its availability. What should be his reply?

- i. I'm not sure. I can't find them on the rack. But let me check in the storeroom.
- ii. Let me see if number six fits you.
- iii. Number seven is not much in demand. Try number eight.
- iv. Both (ii) and (iii)

6. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the given options:

(1/4x10=2.5)

India is a land (a) \_\_\_\_\_ tourists and pilgrims. Most of our holy places, whether (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the hills or (c) \_\_\_\_\_ the plains, are generally situated (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the river-banks or (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the sea. Indians who have great faith (f) \_\_\_\_\_ God visit these places (g) \_\_\_\_\_ pilgrimage. Even the visitors and travellers (h) \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world throng here (i) \_\_\_\_\_ spiritual and mental peace. Invariable, they all feel surprised (j) \_\_\_\_\_ the breath-taking scenery of the Indian mountains.

(a)

- i. in
- ii. of
- iii. with
- iv. from

(b)

- i. in
- ii. at
- iii. on
- iv. with

(c)

- i. at
- ii. on
- iii. in
- iv. for

(d)

- i. for
- ii. at
- iii. along
- iv. in

(e)

- i. in
- ii. at
- iii. on
- iv. beside

(f)

- i. in
- ii. on
- iii. for
- iv. with

(g)

- i. about
- ii. for
- iii. of
- iv. from

(h)

- i. from
- ii. with
- iii. by
- iv. of

(i)

- i. with
- ii. for
- iii. by
- iv. in

(j)

- i. at
- ii. on
- iii. with

iv. from

7. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the given options:

(1/2x5=2.5)

#### First Trails on Airplanes

Another significant phase in airplane travel (a) \_\_\_\_\_ a few years later. Extensive research and development went into designing wartimes planes that were used (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the First World War. These planes were much faster, reaching speeds of 125 mph and flew to the heights of 15,000 feet. (c) \_\_\_\_\_ airplanes owe their development to the First World War, they are significantly popular today as passenger carriers. A flight is (d) \_\_\_\_\_ today than earlier, with greater facilities (e) \_\_\_\_\_ air traffic control.

(a)

- i. was looked
- ii. was view
- iii. was observing
- iv. was witnessed

(b)

- i. during
- ii. while
- iii. in the meanwhile
- iv. on the time

(c)

- i. Despite
- ii. Though
- iii. In spite of
- iv. Besides

(d)

- i. safer
- ii. more safer
- iii. safest
- iv. safe

(e)

- i. or
- ii. but
- iii. and
- iv. yet

8. Choose the adjectives for the underlined phrases which describes the personality.

(0.5x3=1.5)

(a) When Amitabh started his career, he was a youth having long, thin arms and legs, and had rather awkward manners.

- i. plumb
- ii. flabby

- iii. stout
- iv. gangling youth

(b) When Shubha was young, she looked very pretty but now with growing age her face **shows signs of tiredness and age**.

- i. fresh
- ii. robust
- iii. haggard
- iv. vigorous

(c) Kevin is quite **lacking in confidence and has a low opinion of himself** that he is not even aware of his own potential.

- i. diffident
- ii. forward
- iii. confident
- iv. assured

9. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with the help of the given options. **(0.5x5=2.5)**

Alaska's size and climate make transportation (a) \_\_\_\_\_ challenge. Long ago, sledges pulled (b) \_\_\_\_\_ dog teams were the best way to travel (c) \_\_\_\_\_ the native people. Though technology (d) \_\_\_\_\_ a difference (e) \_\_\_\_\_ sledges have still not become redundant.

(a)

- i. an
- ii. the
- iii. a
- iv. for

(b)

- i. by
- ii. with
- iii. of
- iv. beside

(c)

- i. by
- ii. to
- iii. for
- iv. with

(d)

- i. had made
- ii. has made

- (e)

10. Complete the following puzzle using the hints given below.

## The Address (Snapshots)

2. name of the author's mother's acquaintance
3. the Feast of Lights, a Hebrew festival
5. (adj.) lasting for a very short time
6. name of the street; address given by the author's mother

1. a movement  
4. (verb) reprimand someone

