

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XI EXAMINATION 2008

English Compulsory Paper I

Time allowed: 50 minutes Marks 40

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. Do NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 40 only.
4. In each question there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid black out the box for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

Correct Way				Incorrect Way					
1	A	B	C	D	1	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					2	A	B	C	D
						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					3	A	B	C	D
						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					4	A	B	C	D
						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new box.
6. Do NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the boxes.

Listening Comprehension Section

In this section you will hear two recordings. Each one will be played twice.

Listen carefully to the first recording then read the 10 questions. You will have two minutes' reading time.

The recording will then be replayed. You can make notes on your question paper.

When the recording has finished, enter your answers on your separate answer sheet. You will have five minutes to pencil in your answers.

Follow the instruction on the front page of paper 1 to show which of the options; A, B, C, or D you have selected for each question.

Passage One

This recording is a dialogue between a lady and a young boy. He tried to snatch her purse but she managed to grab him. Let us listen to the conversation which takes place in the house of the lady after the incident.

Now listen to the recording.

Make your responses to these questions on your multiple choice answer sheet.

1. When the boy told the woman his name, she asked him to
 - A. go away.
 - B. sit down.
 - C. wash his face.
 - D. write the name down.
2. The boy asked the woman if she was going to take him to the jail
 - A. loudly.
 - B. violently.
 - C. happily.
 - D. hesitatingly.
3. The woman handed him a
 - A. towel.
 - B. pencil.
 - C. napkin.
 - D. tissue paper.
4. The name of the boy was
 - A. Rohail.
 - B. Raheel.
 - C. Rehan.
 - D. Rashid.
5. Who was waiting for the boy at home?
 - A. Parents
 - B. Friends
 - C. Siblings
 - D. Nobody
6. The boy tried to snatch her purse because he wanted
 - A. shoes.
 - B. food.
 - C. money.
 - D. clothes.
7. If things are taken by devilish ways they
 - A. cause harm.
 - B. are lost later.
 - C. are useful always.
 - D. bring good luck.
8. The phrase “fix us something to eat” means
 - A. buy food.
 - B. order food.
 - C. prepare food.
 - D. set the table.
9. The boy wanted to drink
 - A. tea.
 - B. water.
 - C. coffee.
 - D. cocoa milk.
10. The lady gives the boy money for
 - A. buying shoes.
 - B. getting some food.
 - C. behaving well in future.
 - D. buying her the canned milk.

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Now, we will play the second recording. It will also be played twice.

Listen carefully to the first playing, then read Questions 11 to 20. You will have two minutes' reading time. The recording will then be replayed.

When the recording has finished, enter your answers on your separate answer sheet. You will have five minutes to pencil in your answers.

Passage Two

This recording is an account of Gama Pehelwan, popularly known as the lion of Punjab. Let us listen to the long list of victories Gama enjoyed in the ring.

Now listen to the recording.

Make your responses to these questions on your multiple choice answer sheet.

11. Another name used for Gama Pehelwan is
- A. Bholu.
 - B. Kotwale.
 - C. Rustam-i-Hind.
 - D. Rustam-i-Zaman.
12. 'He never lost a bout'. Here the word 'bout' means
- A. a match.
 - B. an activity.
 - C. a ceremony.
 - D. a long journey.
13. The phrase 'pin down to earth' means
- A. use pins.
 - B. to dig the earth.
 - C. to put down on the floor.
 - D. to admit one's defeat.
14. What was Gama's most distinct achievement?
- A. Gama was never defeated.
 - B. He was a quick wrestler.
 - C. He challenged many wrestlers.
 - D. He took ten minutes for a fight.
15. Rustam Mahmood was from
- A. Italy.
 - B. Turkey.
 - C. Moscow.
 - D. New York.
16. Which of these happened first?
- A. Zebisco was defeated.
 - B. Gama made friends with Zebisco.
 - C. Gama became the wrestler of the court.
 - D. Gama went to London for an international event.
17. During the tour, Gama participated in
- A. 40 contests.
 - B. 42 contests.
 - C. 43 contests.
 - D. 44 contests.
18. What makes the bout with Zebisco remarkable?
- A. Gama was defeated.
 - B. They fought at Patiala.
 - C. It continued for three hours.
 - D. Zebisco was easily defeated.
19. Gama died when he was
- A. 40 years old.
 - B. 50 years old.
 - C. 60 years old.
 - D. 80 years old.
20. The text is a
- A. speech.
 - B. debate.
 - C. biography.
 - D. factual report.

Reading Comprehension Section

This section has two reading passages; each followed by 10 multiple choice questions. You have 20 minutes' time for this section. You are advised to spend approximately 10 minutes on each of the given passages.

Read the passages carefully and then answer the multiple choice questions which follow.

Passage One

Plagiarism

The dictionary defines plagiarism as “to copy another person’s ideas, words or work and pretend that they are your own”. In simple words, it is called ‘copy and paste’ practice, where the source from which the matter is taken is not mentioned. This has become a widely practised habit.

- 5 Plagiarism is also referred to as theft or stealing. Using someone else’s work without asking or giving credit is just as bad as stealing. Plagiarism is mostly practised in assignments; there are other places too where it is practised but the highest rate is found in educational areas.

Do’s and don’ts of plagiarism

- 10 • If you do use sources to spruce up your article, make sure they are properly referenced i.e. give the proper reference and use quotation marks to highlight the given text.
- Cut and paste is cheating, so is copying something word for word.
- If you are able to say where you got the work from, that is fine, as then you are not trying to pass off someone’s work as your own.
- 15 • You can paraphrase, but need to ensure that you express it in an original way and it is not just re-arranging of words.
- Facts that are general knowledge for instance ‘Quaid-i-Azam is the founder of Pakistan’ can be used easily because this is not special or privileged – however, when you use interpretations the reference must be acknowledged.
- 20 • If a student builds a software project and uses textual or visual imagery from another website, he/she must quote the source or obtain permission from the website owner.
- Give credit wherever it is due.
- At university level, paying somebody or allowing someone else to write a paper for you or even using someone else’s unpublished work is also plagiarism.

What is not plagiarism

- 25 Your own thoughts and ideas, personal experiences, assumptions and conclusions are not plagiarism.

Writing your self-drawn conclusions, using your own resources like videos, audios or when you use fables or myth or general facts/common knowledge are not plagiarism.

- 30 Generally speaking, you can regard something as common knowledge if you find the same information undocumented in at least five credible sources. Additionally, it might be common knowledge if you think the information you are representing is something your readers already know, or something that a person could easily find in general reference sources.

For more information on plagiarism read the article from <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/wl/resource/589/02/>.

Make your responses to these questions on your multiple choice answer sheet.

21. The dictionary defines 'plagiarism' as

- A. telling lies.
- B. using Paste command.
- C. copying someone's ideas.
- D. suffering from the plague.

22. According to the text plagiarism is mostly practised

- A. by internet users.
- B. in communication.

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- C. at educational institutes.
- D. in television programmes.

23. The word 'spruce' in line 9 means to

- A. finish.
- B. refine.
- C. publish.
- D. conclude.

24. The word 'paraphrase' in line 14 means to

- A. copy the same idea.
- B. jumble up words and ideas.
- C. practise 'cut and paste' technique.
- D. rewrite the original text in your words.

25. The writer suggests that if you use someone's ideas or work, you should

- A. re-arrange the words.
- B. pay him or her well.
- C. attach the original text.
- D. acknowledge the source.

26. What does the following sentence suggest (line 21)?

'Give credit wherever it is due.'

- A. Settle bank dues.
- B. Lend money to your friends.
- C. Do your assignments on time.
- D. Acknowledge the real author.

27. Which of the following acts is NOT plagiarism?

- A. Using others' explanations
- B. Using examples from myths
- C. Using others' unpublished material
- D. Using privileged or special knowledge

28. According to the text, common knowledge is like

- A. reference material.
- B. general information.
- C. unpublished material.
- D. special software.

29. The purpose of this text is to give

- A. warning.
- B. information.
- C. guidelines.
- D. a moral message.

30. This text is most likely to appear in a

- A. notice.
- B. diary.
- C. dictionary.
- D. magazine.

Now read the following passage carefully.

Passage Two

At the end of market day, the rich people with vehicles of all kinds, carts, gigs, wagons, and dumpcarts gathered at a great big hall for a great meal. There were chickens, pigeons and legs of mutton in the roast and an appetising odour of roast beef and gravy dripping over the browned skin increased the appetite and made everybody's mouth water. Everyone told his
5 affairs, his purchases and sales. The diners discussed the crops and the weather, which was favourable for the green crops but not for wheat.

Suddenly at the sound of a drum beat in the court everybody rose from their seats except a few who still had food in their hands. After the drum beat had ceased, the drummer called out to the people, who were now attentive and impatiently waiting for him to make the public
10 announcement. "It is hereby made known to the inhabitants of this place and in general to all persons in the market that a black leather pocket-book containing five hundred shillings and some business papers was lost on the road between 9:00 and 10:00 in the morning. The finder is requested to return the same to the mayor's office or to Mr. James, the caretaker of this public hall. There will be a reward of 20 shillings."

15 After the meal had concluded the chief of the police appeared on the scene. He inquired, "Is Mr. Hubert here?" Mr. Hubert, seated at another end of the table replied, "Here I am." The police officer went up to him and said. "Mr. Hubert, will you please accompany me to the mayor's office. The mayor would like to talk to you." Mr. Hubert, surprised and disturbed, followed the police officer. The mayor, a heavy but serious man, was waiting for Hubert.
20 "Mr. Hubert", he said, "you were seen this morning to pick up the pocket-book lost by Mr. James." Mr. Hubert a sheer simple countryman looked at the mayor astounded and already terrified by the suspicion resting on him. "Why me? Me? Me picked up the pocket-book?" "Yes you yourself". "By my word of honour I never heard of it." "But you were seen." said the mayor.

Make your responses to these questions on your multiple choice answer sheet.

31. The names of vehicles implies that this passage presents
- A. the year 2000.
 - B. the present time.
 - C. a primitive era.
 - D. a time before motor cars.
32. The appetite of the people increased because
- A. it had been a long day.
 - B. they wanted to celebrate.
 - C. they were talking.
 - D. of the smell of food.
33. People were discussing their
- A. love affairs.
 - B. false affairs.
 - C. family affairs.
 - D. business affairs.
34. The weather was discussed as it was
- A. bad for all crops.
 - B. good for all crops.
 - C. suitable for some crops.
 - D. destructive for green crops.
35. A drum was beaten to make the audience
- A. attentive.
 - B. confused.
 - C. comfortable.
 - D. enjoy their meal.
36. The announcement was meant for the
- A. traders only.
 - B. attentive people only.
 - C. inhabitants of that place.
 - D. people eating in the hall.
37. The announcement was about a
- A. theft.
 - B. kidnap.
 - C. murder.
 - D. lost item.
38. 'The chief of the police appeared on the scene' means he appeared
- A. on the stage.
 - B. in a film.
 - C. on the spot.
 - D. in the picture.
39. The mayor was
- A. an old man.
 - B. a fat person.
 - C. a frail person.
 - D. a young man.
40. In the mayor's office, Mr. Hubert was terrified because he was
- A. falsely accused.
 - C. asked about his meal.
 - B. a simple countryman.
 - D. beaten by the police.

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