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HOLIDAY HOMEWORK CLASS 11

ENGLISH CORE

Q1 **Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Preserving Languages in a Globalised World

Language is much more than a collection of words used to communicate information. It carries memories, humour, traditions, stories and ways of interpreting the world. Through language, communities transmit knowledge about local environments, family histories, customs and social relationships. When a language disappears, the loss may extend beyond vocabulary and grammar to include forms of knowledge that are difficult to express fully in another language.

Globalisation has created extraordinary opportunities for communication. International languages enable people from different backgrounds to study together, participate in scientific research and enter wider employment markets. Digital platforms have made it easier to exchange ideas across geographical boundaries. For many families, learning a widely used language represents a practical investment in their children's future.

However, the growing importance of dominant languages can create pressure on smaller linguistic communities. Parents may encourage children to use a language associated with economic opportunity while gradually abandoning the language spoken by older generations. Schools may provide limited opportunities for regional languages, and young people may find little online content in their mother tongues. Over time, a language may survive in ceremonial settings while disappearing from everyday conversation.

This process is not simply a matter of replacing an old communication system with a more efficient one. Languages contain culturally specific expressions, oral histories and distinctions that may not have direct equivalents elsewhere. Traditional ecological knowledge, for example, may include detailed names for local plants, seasonal patterns and agricultural practices. If the language through which such knowledge has been transmitted is neglected, recording the knowledge later may prove difficult.

Yet language preservation should not be interpreted as opposition to modernisation. People need not choose between learning an international language and maintaining their mother tongue. Multilingual education can help students develop competence in several languages, provided that teaching methods and materials are thoughtfully designed. Early learning in a familiar language may support comprehension and participation, while additional languages can expand access to higher education and employment.

Technology can also support linguistic diversity. Digital dictionaries, recorded oral histories, online libraries and speech-recognition tools can help document and teach languages that receive limited commercial attention. Young creators can produce podcasts, films, music and educational videos in their own languages. These initiatives make language relevant to contemporary life rather than presenting it only as a remnant of the past.

Nevertheless, documentation alone cannot guarantee survival. A language remains vibrant when people use it naturally in homes, markets, schools, cultural activities and public discussion. Community members must be able to speak it without embarrassment, and younger generations need opportunities to use it for subjects beyond traditional songs or stories. Teachers, families, local organisations and public institutions can contribute by creating meaningful contexts for everyday use.

Governments also influence linguistic choices through education policy, public services and funding. Supporting minority-language publishing, teacher training and cultural archives can make preservation more sustainable. Such measures should involve the communities concerned rather than imposing outside assumptions about what their language or culture ought to become.

Linguistic diversity resembles biodiversity in one important respect: variety can strengthen the resilience of a larger system. Different languages offer distinct perspectives, expressions and bodies of experience. Preserving them does not require people to reject common languages or isolate themselves from the wider world. It requires recognising that global communication and local identity can reinforce each other.

A society that values linguistic diversity allows individuals to participate in wider opportunities without being forced to abandon their cultural inheritance. The objective is not to freeze languages in an imagined past but to give them the conditions in which they can continue to change, grow and serve future generations.

Questions

A. Multiple-choice questions (3 × 1 = 3 marks)

1. Why does the disappearance of a language potentially affect more than communication?

A. Every language contains identical information.

B. Languages may carry cultural memories and specialised local knowledge.

C. Language change prevents people from learning new skills.

D. Oral traditions cannot be recorded in any form.

2. Which approach does the writer support?

A. Replacing all regional languages with international languages.

B. Rejecting international languages to protect cultural identity.

C. Promoting multilingual learning while creating opportunities to use mother tongues.

D. Preserving languages only through written archives.

3. Why is everyday language use important for preservation?

A. It ensures that languages never change.

B. It allows a language to remain relevant across generations and contexts.

C. It removes the need for educational resources.

D. It prevents speakers from learning other languages.

B. Very short-answer questions (3 × 1 = 3 marks)
4. How can linguistic knowledge contribute to understanding the local environment?
5. Mention one way technology can help preserve a language.
6. Why should language-preservation initiatives involve the communities concerned?

C. Fill in the blanks (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
7. A language remains vibrant when it is used naturally in everyday _____.
8. Multilingual education can expand access to higher education and _____.

D. Vocabulary-based questions (2 × 1 = 2 marks)
9. Find a word from the passage that means *the ability to recover or adapt when facing change or difficulty*.
10. Find a word from the passage that means *the act of protecting something from loss or destruction*.

E. Assertion–Reasoning questions (2 × 1 = 2 marks)

Use the same four options given in Passage 1.
11. Assertion: Learning an international language necessarily requires abandoning one's mother tongue.
Reason: Multilingual education can enable learners to develop competence in several languages.
12. Assertion: Recording a language in a digital archive is sufficient to guarantee its survival.
Reason: A language also needs active use in homes, schools and other everyday settings.

Q2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The effective use of leisure time plays an important role in the physical, mental, and emotional development of students. To understand how senior secondary students, spend their free time, a survey was conducted among 500 students of Classes 11 and 12 in a reputed school. The survey aimed to identify their preferred leisure activities and examine the influence of digital technology on their daily routines. The findings were represented through a pie chart.
According to the survey, **35% of the students preferred using digital devices**, including watching videos, browsing social media, playing online games, and streaming entertainment content. This was the largest category, indicating the growing influence of technology on the leisure habits of adolescents. Although digital platforms provide opportunities for learning and recreation, excessive screen time may reduce physical activity and interfere with sleep patterns.

Reading books, newspapers, and magazines accounted for 20% of the students' leisure time preferences. This group demonstrated an interest in improving vocabulary, gaining knowledge, and developing imagination. Regular reading can enhance comprehension skills and expose students to different perspectives, which are particularly valuable for learners preparing for board examinations.

Sports and outdoor activities were preferred by 18% of the respondents. Activities such as cricket, football, badminton, cycling, and jogging help students maintain physical fitness and develop teamwork. However, the relatively smaller proportion of students choosing outdoor recreation suggests that schools and families may need to encourage greater participation in physical activities.

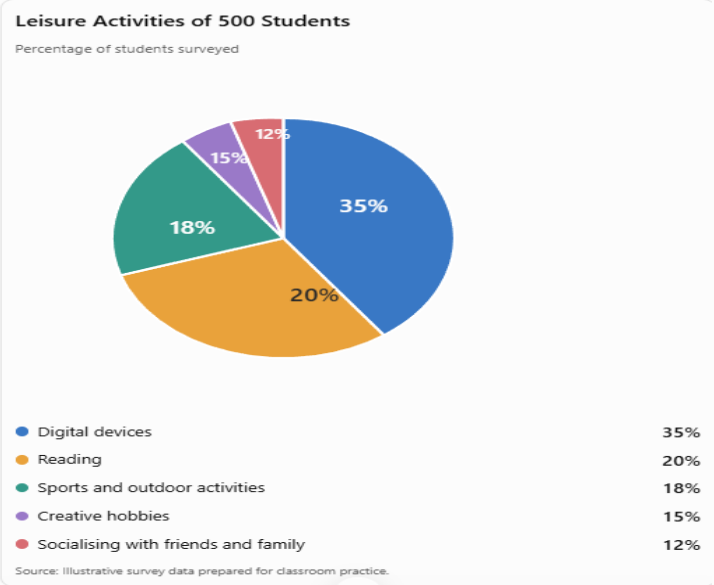
Another 15% of students preferred creative hobbies, including drawing, painting, music, dance, and photography. Such activities provide an outlet for self-expression and help students manage academic pressure. They also encourage patience, originality, and confidence.

The remaining 12% of students spent their leisure time socialising with friends and family members. Face-to-face interactions help develop communication skills, emotional intelligence, and stronger interpersonal relationships. Despite the popularity of digital communication, direct social interaction remains essential for building meaningful connections.

The survey highlights a noticeable preference for screen-based entertainment over physical and creative pursuits. However, the findings should not be interpreted as proof that all students spend excessive time on digital devices, since the survey records preferred leisure activities rather than the exact number of hours spent on each activity.

In conclusion, leisure time should be used in a balanced manner. Students can benefit from combining technology-based recreation with reading, physical exercise, creative hobbies, and meaningful social interaction. Schools and parents should guide adolescents towards healthy routines without unnecessarily restricting their freedom. A balanced lifestyle can improve concentration, reduce stress, and contribute to the overall development of young individuals.

Pie chart: Preferred leisure activities
Leisure Activities of 500 Students
Percentage of students surveyed



1. What was the primary objective of the survey? (1 mark)
2. Which leisure activity was the most popular among the students? (1 mark)
3. How many students preferred reading as their leisure activity? (1 mark)
A. 75 B. 90 C. 100 D. 125
4. What does the relatively low percentage of students choosing sports and outdoor activities suggest? (1 mark)
5. State whether the following statement is True or False, with reference to the passage: The survey proves that all students who use digital devices spend excessive time on screens. (1 mark)
6. Mention any two benefits of reading highlighted in the passage. (2 marks)
7. What percentage of students preferred creative hobbies, and give two examples of such hobbies. (2 marks)
8. Suggest one measure that schools and parents could adopt to promote a balanced use of leisure time. (1 mark)

Q3. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

Sleep is an essential biological process that supports physical health, emotional stability and intellectual performance. For students, adequate sleep is particularly important because learning involves more than attending classes and memorising information. The brain must also organise, process and retain what has been learned. Without sufficient rest, even a well-prepared student may find it difficult to concentrate, recall facts or solve problems effectively.

During sleep, the brain performs several functions that contribute to learning. It strengthens certain neural connections associated with newly acquired information and helps organise memories. This process, commonly referred to as memory consolidation, enables students to retain information for longer periods. Sleep also supports attention and decision-making, both of which are necessary for understanding complex concepts and completing academic tasks.

Despite its importance, sleep is frequently neglected by students. Heavy academic workloads, examinations, extracurricular activities and excessive use of digital devices often delay bedtime. Some students believe that sacrificing sleep gives them more time to study. However, prolonged sleep deprivation may reduce concentration, slow reaction time and increase the likelihood of mistakes. Studying late into the night may therefore become less productive when the resulting fatigue affects the following day's performance.

Electronic devices can further disturb sleep patterns. The light emitted by screens may interfere with the body's natural sleep signals, while stimulating content can keep the mind active when it should be preparing for rest. Notifications and the habit of checking messages may also interrupt sleep. Establishing a regular bedtime, limiting screen use before sleeping and keeping electronic devices away from the bed can help students develop healthier habits.

The quality of sleep matters as much as its duration. A quiet, dark and comfortable sleeping environment encourages uninterrupted rest. Regular physical activity during the day may also improve sleep quality, although intense exercise immediately before bedtime may not suit everyone. Caffeine-containing drinks, particularly when consumed late in the evening, can make falling asleep more difficult.

Students can improve their sleep routines by planning their academic schedules realistically. Beginning revision early, dividing large assignments into smaller tasks and avoiding last-minute preparation reduce the pressure to stay awake for long hours. Short daytime naps may offer temporary relief from tiredness, but they should not replace adequate night-time sleep.

Parents and schools also have a role in promoting healthy sleep habits. Awareness programmes can help students understand the connection between rest, mental health and academic performance. Teachers can encourage balanced study schedules rather than glorifying all-night preparation.

Ultimately, sleep should not be viewed as wasted time or a reward available only after work is complete. It is a necessary part of effective learning. Students who protect their sleep are more likely to approach their studies with alertness, emotional balance and sustained concentration. A sensible routine that combines study, recreation and sufficient rest can contribute to both academic achievement and long-term well-being.

Questions

1.Make notes on the passage using an appropriate title. Use a suitable system of abbreviations wherever necessary.
2.Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

Q4. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

Public libraries have traditionally served as centres of knowledge, learning and community interaction. They provide access to books, newspapers, reference materials and other resources that enable people to expand their understanding of the world. In many communities, libraries remain important educational institutions, particularly for individuals

who cannot afford to purchase large numbers of books or subscribe to expensive information services.

The development of digital technology has transformed the way people access information. Search engines, electronic books, online journals and educational websites allow users to retrieve information quickly from almost anywhere. Some people consequently assume that physical libraries are becoming unnecessary. However, this view overlooks the many functions that libraries perform beyond lending printed books.

One major contribution of public libraries is the promotion of equal educational opportunities. Not everyone has reliable internet access, a suitable device or a quiet place to study at home. Libraries can provide computers, internet connectivity, reading spaces and assistance with research. These services are particularly valuable to students preparing for examinations, job seekers searching for employment and adults wishing to develop new skills.

Libraries also help people become responsible users of information. The internet contains enormous quantities of material, but not all of it is accurate, unbiased or reliable. Librarians can guide readers towards trustworthy sources and teach them how to evaluate information critically. Such guidance is increasingly important in an environment where misleading claims, manipulated images and fabricated reports can circulate rapidly.

Modern libraries are also becoming community learning centres. They may organise reading clubs, storytelling sessions, workshops, exhibitions and lectures. These activities encourage people of different ages and backgrounds to interact, exchange ideas and develop new interests. Children can develop a love of reading through regular library visits, while older adults may use library programmes to remain socially connected and intellectually active.

Digital services have expanded the reach of libraries rather than necessarily replacing their traditional role. Many institutions now offer electronic catalogues, digital lending, online databases and virtual learning resources. Readers can search for books before visiting a library, access selected materials remotely and continue learning outside conventional opening hours. Combining printed and digital resources enables libraries to serve a wider range of users.

Nevertheless, libraries face several challenges. Limited funding may restrict the purchase of new materials, the maintenance of buildings and the introduction of modern technology. Some libraries also struggle to attract younger readers who are accustomed to immediate digital entertainment. Regular investment, trained staff, updated collections and attractive learning spaces can help address these difficulties.

Public libraries should therefore be understood as evolving institutions rather than outdated repositories of books. They support literacy, digital inclusion, independent learning and community participation. By combining reliable information with accessible technology and welcoming public spaces, libraries can continue to play an important role in an increasingly connected society.

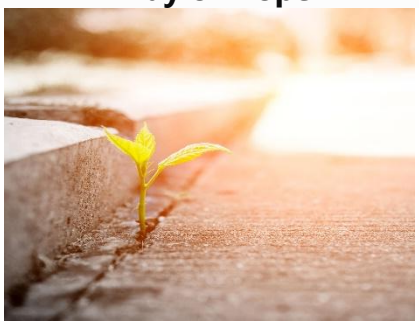
Questions

1.Make notes on the passage using an appropriate title. Use a suitable system of abbreviations wherever necessary.

2.Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

Q5 Write a paragraph in not more than 100 words based on the visual input given below

A Ray of Hope



Cues Words and phrases: cracked pavement, tiny sapling, harsh sunlight, barren surroundings, resilience, new beginnings.

Opening idea:

"Amid the grey concrete and relentless noise of the city, a tiny green sapling stood as a symbol of hope."

Q6. **The Forgotten Umbrella**



Cues: rainy evening, empty street, red umbrella, mysterious owner, unexpected discovery.

Q7. Write a paragraph on the topic

A School Run Entirely by Artificial Intelligence — robotic teachers, automated lessons, unexpected malfunction, human connection in not more than 200 words.

Q8 **A Decision That Changed My Life** — two choices, conflicting emotions, difficult decision, unforeseen consequences in not more than 200 words.

Q9. Revision for Monthly Test (Question from KVS study Material)

Q10.Listening Tasks 1 to 4

https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a1-listening
https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a2-listening
https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/b1-listening
https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/b2-listening

https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/c1-listening

Q11 Speaking Tasks 1-4
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Q12.Project completion- PPT/ Video/podcast/ Illustration/ Brochure/ Album

Create QR code of project after completion.