

# KCP SIDDHARTHA ADARSH RESIDENTIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

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## FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II (PAPER PEN TEST) 2014 - 2015

Class : XI  
Sub : English

Time : 90 Min.  
Marks : 30

### SECTION A (READING)

10 M

#### I. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

- 1 Smoking is the major cause of mortality with bronchogenic carcinoma of the lung and is one of the factors causing death due to malignancies of larynx, oral cavity, oesophagus, bladder, kidney, pancreas, stomach and uterine cervix and coronary heart diseases.
- 2 Nicotine is the major substance present in the smoke that causes physical dependence. The additives do produce damage to the body-for example, ammonia can result in a 100-fold increase of nicotine to brain receptors, which increases the 'kick' of nicotine.
- 3 Levulinic acid, added to cigarettes to mask the harsh taste of the nicotine, can increase the binding of nicotine to brain receptors, which increases the 'kick' of nicotine.
- 4 Smoke from the burning end of a cigarette contains over 4000 chemicals and 40 carcinogens. It has long been known that tobacco smoke is carcinogenic or cancer-causing.
- 5 The lungs of smokers collect an annual deposit of 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of the gooey black material. Invisible gas phase of cigarette smoke contains nitrogen, oxygen and toxic gases like carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, acrolein, hydrogen cyanide and nitrogen oxides. These gases are poisonous and in many cases interfere with the body's ability to transport oxygen.
- 6 Like many carcinogenic compounds, they can act as tumour promoters or tumour initiators by acting directly on the genetic make-up of cells of the body leading to development of cancer.
- 7 During smoking, within the first 8-10 seconds, nicotine is absorbed through the lungs and quickly 'moved' into the bloodstream and circulated throughout the brain. Nicotine can also enter the bloodstream through the mucous membranes that line the mouth (if tobacco is chewed) or nose (if snuff is used) and even through the skin. Our brain is made up of billions of nerve cells. They communicate with each other by chemical messengers called neurotransmitters.
- 8 Nicotine is one of the most powerful nerve poisons and binds stereo-selectively to nicotinic receptors located in the brain, autonomic ganglia, the medulla, neuro-muscular junctions. Located throughout the brain, they play a critical role in cognitive processes and memory.
- 9 The nicotine molecule is shaped like a neurotransmitter called acetylcholine which are involved in many functions including muscle movement, breathing, heart-rate, learning and memory. Nicotine, because of the similar structure with acetylcholine when it gets into the brain, attaches itself to acetylcholine sites and produces toxic effect.
- 10 In high concentrations, nicotine is more deadly. In fact one drop of purified nicotine on the tongue will kill a person. It has been used as a pesticide for centuries.
- 11 Recent research studies suggest that acute nicotine administration would result in increased dopamine release from the brain, producing perceptions of pleasure and happiness, increased energy and motivation, increased alertness, increased feeling of vigour during the early phase of smoking.
- 12 However, notwithstanding these superficial effects, research shows that the relationship between smoking and memory loss is strongest in people who smoke more than 20 cigarettes each day and this is not specific to the socio-economic status, gender and a range of associated medical conditions. Smoking may speed up age related memory loss and the details are not yet clear. Some studies suggest that repeated exposure to high nicotinic smoke related to the 'Brain-wiring' is nothing but neuro-biochemistry that deals with complex interaction among genetic experience and bio-chemistry of brain-cells.

13. 'NO' is a unique molecule which plays a role in a number of beneficial and some of the harmful brain and body mechanisms, for example, synapse formation, drug tolerance and local regulation of cerebral blood flow, Parkinson's disease etc. It is also found that people who smoke more cigarettes a day have poorer memories in middle age than non-smokers.
14. Some experts say that smoking is linked to memory problems because it contributes to narrowed arteries that restrict blood-flow to the brain. One of the causes of memory decline in relation to the brain function could be nerve cell death or decreased density of interconnected neuronal network due to loss of dendrites, the tiny filaments which connect one nerve cell to another. Abstinence from smoking is essential, not only to avoid this systemic effect but also to reduce the ill-effects on the environment.

**1.1 Answer the following questions briefly:**

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| i) How is smoking the major cause of mortality?               | <b>1M</b> |
| ii) What in a cigarette makes the people addicted to it?      | <b>1M</b> |
| iii) What are neurotransmitters?                              | <b>2M</b> |
| iv) How does nicotine produce toxic effect?                   | <b>2M</b> |
| v) According to the experts, how is smoking linked to memory? | <b>1M</b> |

**1.2 Find words in the above passage which convey a similar meaning as the following: 3M**

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| i) death         | (para 1)  |
| ii) energy/force | (para 11) |
| iii) endurance   | (para 13) |

**SECTION B (WRITING)**

**4 M**

2. You are a builder and the proprietor of 'Dream House Construction'. Draft a suitable advertisement for a new multi-storeyed residential flats for sale to the public. Include details like area, surrounding, facilities, price etc.

**SECTION C (TEXT BOOKS)**

**16 M**

**3. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:**

**4M**

"Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea  
Upwards to heaven, whence, vaguely formal 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".

- i) From where does the rain originate and how?  
ii) How does the rain help its origin?  
iii) What do you understand by

a) 'lave'                                      b) 'latent'

iv) Name the poem and the poet.

**4. Answer the following question in about 100-125 words:**

**6M**

What difference did you notice between the reaction of the adults and children when faced with danger? (we're not afraid .....)

**5. Answer the following questions in about 40-50 words each.**

**3 x 2 = 6M**

- i) What is Einstein's view about education? How far do you agree with it?  
ii) Why was Einstein not happy with his lodging?