

ENGLISH - CLASS XI
INTERNAL ASSESSMENT ON LISTENING SKILLS

ENGLISH LISTENING SKILLS

Guidelines for Teachers

Material:

1. The Teacher's copy comprising Guidelines for Teachers and the Passage for Oral Reading.
2. The Question Paper comprising questions and answers in multiple choice.

Instructions for the conduct of the assessment:

1. Candidates are seated as for a written examination.
2. The recommended number of candidates at a sitting is *thirty*.
3. The question Paper and a sheet of rough paper are to be distributed to the students before the reading of the passage takes place. At this stage students enter their name, class, roll number on the question paper and read the 'Note for Students'.
4. **The passage is read aloud clearly by the teacher twice, the first time at normal speed (about 110 words a minute) and the second time at a slower speed. *Between the two readings the teacher may give a pause for about three minutes to allow the students to read the questions.***
5. Students may make brief notes on the rough paper given to them, during the readings.
6. At the end of the second oral reading the teacher directs the candidates to answer the objective type questions given in the question paper.
7. Candidates will enter their answers in ink.
8. The duration of the assessment is 30 minutes, which includes the time taken for the two readings and answering the questions on the question paper.

The passage is overleaf.

SAMPLE PASSAGE FOR LISTENING SKILLS:

No one, it seems, is very fond of a rat. Except another rat perhaps, and as the rat population of the world exceeds the human one, we are told, there is a problem. City dwellers or villagers alike, we are never more than thirty metres from a rat; well that's what they say. It's a sobering thought if you remember that rats spread diseases, sometimes terrible diseases like bubonic plague for example.

All of which makes it doubly unfortunate that while we don't like rats, rats evidently do like us; they like our houses, our barns, our warehouses and granaries; they like the warmth and shelter we provide; above all, they like sharing, i.e., stealing, the food we eat. I know that in India there are some temples where the rat is welcome, indeed revered, but its devotees are well outnumbered by those who think it a pest.

How do we get rid of them if they become so numerous as to constitute a real menace, even to life and limb? It isn't easy, for though we may exterminate a few, their powers of rapid reproduction are legendary, and they say the female rat makes the best mother in the world. Poison them? Gas them? Well you can try but the modern rat has become virtually immune to these methods and, in any case, the disposal of dead carcasses, down rat runs or under floorboards is itself a difficult business which, if neglected, leads to thoroughly unpleasant odours and yet more fear of disease.

Over the centuries and in different lands throughout the world, many different remedies have been tried, and usually found wanting. Morocco for instance dealt with its plague of rats by importing thousands of domestic cats mainly from England. But though cats and certain dogs, like terriers, might keep numbers down, they will never totally rid a place of what so many regard as vermin.

One old gentleman resorted to rat psychology. The rat, he said, is a wonderfully clean animal and if it can, will preserve itself and its surroundings in as clean a state as possible. So, he argued, why not make it impossible for a rat to stay clean? the answer, he thought, was tar, for rats dislike it more perhaps than anything else, for once it gets on to their fur, they find it most difficult to remove.

Adapted from 'Rats' by PJO Taylor.

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CLASS XI

ENGLISH LISTENING SKILLS SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

Name: _____

Class: _____ Roll No.: _____

Note for Students

A passage will be read aloud by the teacher twice. During the readings you may make brief notes on the rough paper you have been provided.

At the end of the second reading, you will answer the questions in ink on the question paper.

The duration of 30 minutes includes the time taken for the two readings and answering the questions on the paper.

The question paper begins on the next page.

Listen to the paragraph which will be read out for you twice and then answer the questions on this paper:

1x10=10

Choose the most appropriate option and write (a), (b), (c) or (d) in the circle.

1. The population of rats in the world is
 - (a) more than that of humans
 - (b) the same as that of humans
 - (c) much the same as that of other pests
 - (d) none of the above

2. Rats pose a danger to human beings:
 - (a) because they contaminate food
 - (b) because they dirty their homes
 - (c) because they spread dangerous diseases
 - (d) because they multiply rapidly

3. Rats like our homes because:
 - (a) they feel safe there
 - (b) our homes are an easy source of food
 - (c) they like the warmth and shelter that we provide
 - (d) all of the above

4. In India there are some _____ where rats are welcome.
 - (a) homes
 - (b) institutions
 - (c) districts
 - (d) temples

5. The fact that rats are found close to habitation is proved by the statement.
 - (a) Rats like our homes and barns.
 - (b) Rats can spread terrible diseases among humans.
 - (c) Human beings are never further than 30 metres from a rat.
 - (d) Rat population of the world exceeds the human one.

6. Ways of eliminating rats are_____.
- (a) many
 - (b) easy
 - (c) difficult
 - (d) inconvenient.
7. The problem of rats was dealt with by importing cats from England by the country _____.
- (a) Spain
 - (b) United States of America
 - (c) Morocco
 - (d) India
8. An old gentleman used _____ to eliminate rats.
- (a) hypnosis
 - (b) scientific methods
 - (c) the Pied Piper
 - (d) rat psychology.
9. He discovered that rats hated _____.
- (a) acid
 - (b) pesticides
 - (c) tar
 - (d) powder
10. According to rat psychology, the rat is a wonderfully _____ animal.
- (a) dirty
 - (b) harmful
 - (c) clean
 - (d) auspicious