

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XI EXAMINATION

APRIL/ MAY 2017

English Compulsory Paper I

Time: 55 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 circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

Correct Way					Incorrect Ways				
1	(A)	(B)	●	(D)	1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
					2	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
					3	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
					4	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

Candidate's Signature

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

Listening Comprehension Section

In this section, you will hear two passages. Each one will be played two times.

Listen carefully to the first passage and then read questions 1 to 10. You will have two minutes' reading time.

The passage will then be played again. You can make notes on your question paper.

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

Follow the instructions on the front page of Paper I to show which of the options, A, B, C or D, you have selected for each question.

Listening Passage I

This recording describes some clues which may help us spot liars.

Source: Adapted from *How to Spot a Liar* from Reader's Digest

Now listen to the passage.

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

1. The speaker begins her speech by saying that
 - A. some people are expert liars.
 - B. people behave more politely when they are lying.
 - C. we can spot liars if we pay adequate attention.
 - D. people do not want others to know when they are lying.
2. Which of the following is heard FIRST?
 - A. A change in voice can be the tip-off to spot a liar.
 - B. A smile can sometimes mask a person's true feelings.
 - C. You can spot a liar by their shifty gaze and hesitant manner.
 - D. An expert has revealed other subtler signs you should watch out for.
3. According to a professor at Harvard Business School, which clue is helpful while detecting a liar?
 - A. Liars are hesitant in their action.
 - B. Liars have altered speech patterns.
 - C. Liars say something and do something else.
 - D. Liars are consistent in what they do and say.

4. According to a new research mentioned by the speaker, if a person is confident, makes eye contact and gives well-articulated responses, there is a high probability that the person is
- A. lying.
 - B. scared.
 - C. hesitant.
 - D. confused.
5. According to the speaker, we can detect if a person is smiling genuinely and is being truthful, if that person
- A. reveals some emotion.
 - B. looks away at some point.
 - C. makes continuous eye contact.
 - D. makes excessive hand gestures.
6. A person's breathing pattern changes when he/ she is lying. Which information is given immediately after this?
- A. Voice quality changes if a person is lying.
 - B. Excessive hand gestures indicate nervousness.
 - C. Excessive eye contact is made to show confidence.
 - D. Eye movement may change with breathing to indicate a lie.
7. According to the speaker, liars do not fidget because
- A. of their hesitance while making up lies.
 - B. they pay close attention to details.
 - C. of making excessive eye contact.
 - D. their upper body freezes.
8. The major focus of the passage is to describe
- A. research-based findings about how liars behave.
 - B. habits of those who lie occasionally.
 - C. how to lie without getting caught.
 - D. how to lie in stressful situations.
9. The speaker mentions all of the following emotions EXCEPT
- A. fear.
 - B. anger.
 - C. disgust.
 - D. happiness.
10. The LAST message of the speaker is that
- A. liars are confident and make eye contact.
 - B. we should look for a cluster of signals to spot liars.
 - C. we should label others as liars based on any one sign.
 - D. a person's breathing pattern indicates if they are lying.

Now, we will play the second passage. It will also be played two times.

Listen carefully to the second passage, and then read questions 11 to 20. You will have two minutes' reading time. The passage will then be played again.

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

Listening Passage II

In this recording, the speaker describes what makes Jahangir Khan a legend.

Source: Adapted from The Express Tribune and incorporates information from The Guardian

Now listen to the passage.

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

11. 'Squash is a tough sport.' This sentence is used as the opening sentence of the speech in order to
- A. deny the difficulties players face in this game.
 - B. highlight that achieving excellence in this game is not easy.
 - C. describe that all games of squash are thrilling to watch.
 - D. explain that Pakistanis have a flare to supersede in this game.
12. The PRIMARY focus of the speaker in the beginning is to
- A. introduce Pakistan's squash legends.
 - B. criticise the lack of facilities for sports in Pakistan.
 - C. introduce the game of squash and its history.
 - D. highlight the contribution of sports stars in the 1980s.
13. Jahangir Khan was born in 1953. Which information is given immediately after this?
- A. He had many victories throughout his career.
 - B. His victories were undisputable and consistent.
 - C. He is the greatest player the world has ever seen.
 - D. His hard work and dedication redefined the game of squash.
14. Which squash player has NOT been mentioned in this speech?
- A. Rehmat Khan
 - B. Janshair Khan
 - C. Azam Khan
 - D. Hashim Khan

15. Which squash player from Pakistan became the youngest world champion?
- A. Azam Khan
 - B. Janshair Khan
 - C. Jahangir Khan
 - D. Hashim Khan
16. Which words have been used by the speaker to describe the victories of the Khan family?
- A. Undisputable and consistent
 - B. Supremacy and magnificence
 - C. Dramatic and revolutionary
 - D. Unbeaten and serious
17. As per the speaker, Jahangir Khan has the longest winning streak in squash which is
- A. 15 consistent victories.
 - B. 555 consistent victories.
 - C. more than 6 years of consistent victories.
 - D. more than 10 years of consistent victories.
18. At the age of 15, Jahangir Khan won
- A. at the British Open Championship.
 - B. at the Patrick International Festival.
 - C. the World Amateur Championship.
 - D. the World Open Squash Championship.
19. According to the speaker, Hiddy Jahan and Gamal Awad were Jahangir Khan's
- A. friends.
 - B. enemies.
 - C. competitors.
 - D. acquaintances.
20. The speaker ends her speech by
- A. commending the final matches of Jahangir Khan.
 - B. praising the hard work and victories of Jahangir Khan.
 - C. saying that Jahangir Khan has been immortalised by his victories.
 - D. describing the hardest match between Jahangir Khan and his opponent.

Reading Comprehension Section

You have 30 minutes' time for the reading comprehension section. You are advised to spend approximately 15 minutes on each of the given passages. This section has two reading passages; each followed by 10 multiple choice questions.

Read the passage carefully and then answer the multiple choice questions which follow:

Reading Passage I

5 "I see . . ." said the vampire* thoughtfully, and slowly he walked across the room towards the window. For a long time he stood there against the dim light from the nearby street and the passing beams of traffic. The boy could see the furnishings of the room more clearly now, the round oak table, the chairs. A wash basin hung on one wall with a mirror. He set his briefcase on the table and waited.

"But how much tape do you have with you? Enough for the story of a life?" asked the vampire, turning now so the boy could see his profile. "Sure, if it's a good life. Sometimes I interview as many as three or four people a night if I'm lucky. But it has to be a good story. That's only fair, isn't it?"

10 "Admirably fair," the vampire answered. "I would like to tell you the story of my life, then. I would like to do that very much." "Great," said the boy. And quickly he removed the small tape recorder from his briefcase, making a check of the cassette and the batteries. "I'm really anxious to hear why you believe this, why you... ."

15 "No," said the vampire abruptly. "We can't begin that way. Is your equipment ready?" "Yes," said the boy. "Then sit down. I'm going to turn on the overhead light."

20 "But I thought vampires didn't like light," said the boy. "If you think the dark adds to the atmosphere." But then he stopped. The vampire was watching him with his back to the window. The boy could make out nothing of his face now and something about the still figure there distracted him. He started to say something again but he said nothing. And then he sighed with relief when the vampire moved towards the table and reached for the overhead cord. At once the room was flooded with a harsh yellow light. And the boy, staring up at the vampire, could not repress a gasp.

25 His fingers danced backwards on the table to grasp the edge. "Dear God!" he whispered and then he gazed, speechless, at the vampire. The vampire was utterly white and smooth, as if he were sculpted from bleached bone, and his face was as seemingly inanimate as a statue, except for two brilliant green eyes that looked down at the boy intently like flames in a skull. But then the vampire smiled almost wistfully and the smooth white substance of his face moved with the infinitely flexible but minimal lines of a cartoon. "Do you see?" he asked softly. The boy shuddered, lifting his hand as if to shield himself from a powerful light. His eyes moved slowly
30 over the finely tailored black coat he'd only glimpsed in the bar, the long folds of the cape, the black silk tie knotted at the throat, and the gleam of the white collar that was as white as the vampire's flesh. He stared at the vampire's full black hair, the waves that were combed back over the tips of the ears and the curls that barely touched the edge of the white collar.

35 "Now, do you still want the interview?" the vampire asked. The boy's mouth was open before the sound came out. He was nodding. Then he said, "Yes."

The vampire sat down slowly opposite him and, leaning forward, said gently, confidentially, “Don’t be afraid. Just start the tape.” And then he reached out over the length of the table.

40 The boy recoiled, sweat running down the sides of his face. The vampire clamped a hand on the boy's shoulder and said, “Believe me, I won't hurt you. I want this opportunity. It's more important to me than you can realize now. I want you to begin.” “You weren't always a vampire, were you?” the boy began.

“No,” answered the vampire. “I was a twenty-five year-old man when I became a vampire and the year was seventeen ninety-one.”

Source: Adapted from *Interview with the Vampire* by Anne Rice

Vampire*: a mythical creature that is supposed to come back to life after been dead and survives by drinking the blood of the living beings.

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

21. The words ‘thoughtfully’ and ‘slowly’ (line 1) have been used to indicate
- A. the behaviour of the vampire.
 - B. the character of the vampire.
 - C. the habits of the vampire.
 - D. the mood of the vampire.
22. The main focus of paragraph 1 is to
- A. describe the scene.
 - B. introduce the vampire.
 - C. indicate the author’s thoughts.
 - D. highlight the mood of the vampire.
23. The story presents many direct quotes from the vampire and the boy. This technique has been MOST LIKELY used to
- A. foreshadow later events.
 - B. present the author’s thoughts about the character.
 - C. present a glimpse into characters’ thoughts and feelings.
 - D. illustrate the effect of scenes on the readers’ senses and perceptions.
24. The word ‘profile’, as used in paragraph 2, indicates
- A. appearance.
 - B. a defined portrait.
 - C. an elaborate sketch.
 - D. detailed information.

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25. The boy was surprised when the vampire offered to turn on the lights because he thought that vampires
- A. do not like light.
 - B. disappear in light.
 - C. look ghastly in light.
 - D. cannot speak in light.
26. “The boy could make out nothing of his face now...” (paragraph 5). This means that the vampire’s face
- A. could not be seen.
 - B. was expressionless.
 - C. appeared to be scary.
 - D. was harsh and dramatic.
27. Which word in paragraph 5 indicates that the boy got scared of the appearance of the vampire?
- A. Gasp
 - B. Harsh
 - C. Overhead
 - D. Distracted
28. In paragraph 6, ‘bleached bone’, ‘statue’ and ‘flames in a skull’ have been used to describe the
- A. face of the vampire.
 - B. mood of the vampire.
 - C. feelings of the boy towards the vampire.
 - D. reactions of the boy towards the vampire.
29. Lines 29-33 mainly highlight that the vampire was
- A. very organised.
 - B. very scary to look at.
 - C. inanimate and wistful.
 - D. well-dressed and groomed.
30. The overall atmosphere of the story indicates
- A. irony and humour.
 - B. thrill and suspense.
 - C. tragedy and irony.
 - D. tension and tragedy.

Now read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Reading Passage II

Shuffling about his laboratory at Menlo Park, New Jersey, USA a shock of hair over one side of his forehead, sharp blue eyes sparkling, stains and chemical burns on his wrinkled clothing, Thomas Alva Edison never looked like a man whose inventions had revolutionised the world in less than his lifetime. Certainly he never acted like it. Once when a visiting dignitary asked him
5 whether he had received many medals and awards, he said, “Oh yes, Mom’s got a couple of them up at the house.” “Mom” was his wife, my mother.

Yet every day, to those of us who were close to him, he demonstrated what a giant among men he was. Great as were his contributions to mankind — he patented a record 1093 inventions in his lifetime — it is not for these I remember him, but for his matchless courage, his imagination
10 and determination, his humility and wit. At times, he was just plain mischievous.

He usually worked 18 or more hours a day. “Accomplishing something provides the only real satisfaction in life,” he told us. His widely reported ability to get by with no more than four hours’ sleep — plus an occasional catnap — was no exaggeration.

“Sleep,” he maintained, “is like a drug. Take too much at a time and it makes you dopey. You
15 lose time, vitality and opportunities.”

His successes are well known. In the phonograph, which he invented when he was 30, he captured sound on records; his incandescent bulb lighted the world. He invented the microphone, medical fluoroscope and the nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery. He made the inventions of others — the telephone, telegraph, typewriter — commercially practical. He conceived our entire
20 electrical distribution system.

It is sometimes asked, “Didn’t he ever fail?” The answer is yes. Thomas Edison knew failure frequently. His first project, when he was all but penniless, was for an electric vote recorder, but manoeuvre-minded legislators refused to buy it. But he never hesitated out of fear of failure. “Shucks,” he told a discouraged co-worker during one trying series of experiments, “we haven’t
25 failed. We now know 1000 things that won’t work, so we’re that much closer to finding what will.”

His attitude toward money (or lack of it) was similar. He considered it as a raw material, like metal, to be used rather than amassed and so he kept using his funds for new projects. Several times he was all but bankrupt.

30 Thomas Edison has sometimes been represented as uneducated. Actually he had only six months of formal schooling, but under his mother’s guidance in Port Huron, Michigan, he had read such classics as *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* at the age of eight or nine.

From childhood, this man who was to accomplish so much was almost totally deaf. He could hear only the loudest noises and shouts, but this did not bother him. “I haven’t heard a bird sing
35 since I was 12,” he once said, “but rather than a handicap, my deafness probably has been beneficial”. He believed it drove him early to reading and, enabled him to concentrate by shutting him off from small talk.

Source: Adapted from *My Most Unforgettable Character: Thomas Edison* Reader’s Digest

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

31. The description of Thomas Edison in lines 1 and 2 provides
- A. an analysis of his competence.
 - B. a contrast to his accomplishments.
 - C. a description of his luxurious lifestyle.
 - D. a description of his mid-life crisis.
32. Lines 4-6, 'Once when a visiting ... my mother', of the passage indicate that
- A. Edison had a good sense of humour.
 - B. Edison did not want any reward.
 - C. Edison had no idea about his worth.
 - D. Edison did not want to share his feelings.
33. Paragraph 2 is organised to show
- A. the great achievements of a scientist.
 - B. the working schedule of Thomas Edison.
 - C. the author's feelings about Thomas Edison.
 - D. the wit and mischievous nature of Thomas Edison.
34. Which of the following has NOT been used in paragraphs 1 and 2 to describe Edison?
- A. Matchless courage
 - B. Imagination
 - C. Determination
 - D. Dignitary
35. Edison told his son, "Accomplishing something provides the only real satisfaction in life" (lines 11-12). This sentence shows that he was
- A. ambitious.
 - B. courageous.
 - C. imaginative.
 - D. witty.
36. The most important inventions of Edison have been discussed in
- A. paragraph 1.
 - B. paragraph 2.
 - C. paragraph 5.
 - D. paragraph 6.

37. By talking about a few failures Edison faced during his life, the author is trying to
- A. criticise him.
 - B. mention his persistence.
 - C. encourage his father.
 - D. undermine all scientists.
38. “He had such a knack for motivating others.” The given sentence would BEST fit and enhance the meaning of
- A. paragraph 4.
 - B. paragraph 6.
 - C. paragraph 7.
 - D. paragraph 8.
39. Thomas Edison’s love for new discoveries in science led to
- A. stress.
 - B. bad fashion sense.
 - C. loneliness.
 - D. bankruptcy.
40. The tone of the author throughout the passage shows that the author is
- A. appreciative.
 - B. argumentative.
 - C. satirical.
 - D. angry.

Please use this page for rough work

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