

# St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2024-2025 - Worksheet

**Class:XI Subject: English Topic: Reading Comprehension W/S:4**

## **Q1. Read the passage given below.**

1. White House security entrance at 2:15 PM on Tuesday, October 17: There are six Indians in immaculate sherwanis that the secret service is trying to clear through by matching their passports or drivers' licences to the information they have on their computers. Four clear and two have problems. One of them is me. The problem is my passport has no last name. Even though I have met with candidate Trump, President-Elect Trump, and then President Trump, at least a dozen times, it's never been at the White House.

2. Diwali at the White House was scheduled to begin at 3:15 pm. For 30 minutes four different White House officials tried to get me cleared, but these secret service guys refused to break the protocol no matter who the visitor. It is 3:00 PM now. Finally, seeing no solution in sight, the Secret Service offer a way out - I could go in as long as I am escorted by an official all the time. Three members of our group of six had already gone in, and finally the rest of us dash to the Roosevelt room, right next to the Oval Office. Just in time at 3:30 pm.

3. There were a total of 26 guests, most of them currently working for the Trump administration such as Nikki Haley, Seema Verma, Ajit Pai, Raj Shah, Vanilla Singh, along with six members of the Republican Hindu Coalition (RHC) that had played a major role in the election of President Trump. I am the RHC India Ambassador.

4. After a 10-minute wait in the Roosevelt room, all 26 of us line up in the Oval Office. President Trump walks in, and comes over to us, the Kumar family which includes my dad Shalabh "Shalli" Kumar, his son Vikram Aditya Kumar and of course me.

5. The President then proceeded to read his statement and light the diya with Nikki Haley and Seema Verma to his right and Shalabh Kumar and me to his left.

*(The writer is the RHC India Ambassador and winner of the Times of India Femina Miss India contest in 2010.)*



1.1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best of the given choices.

(a) The crisis the author describes in the opening paragraph is that the author and five other Indians \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) do not have valid passports.

(ii) are not suitably dressed.

(iii) the information on their documents does not match with the information US security officials have

(iv) they are late for the function

(b) Finally, the white House security officials allowed the author to enter the White House if \_\_\_\_\_

(i) she could prove that she had met President Trump several times earlier.

(ii) she went in without a camera or a microphone.

(iii) a security officer remained with her all the time.

(iv) her father Shalabh Kumar took guarantee of her behavior.

(c) The author was part of the 26 member team that celebrated Diwali with President Trump because she \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) belonged to the Kumar family

(ii) was the Ambassador of RHC

(iii) Neither of these

(iv) both of these

(d) The Diwali celebrations were held \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) on the lawns of the White House

(ii) in the Roosevelt Room

(iii) in the Oval Office

(iv) in President Trump's drawing-room

(e) 'Scheduled' in para 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) arranged

(ii) decided

(iii) looked after

(iv) stationary

(f) 'Dash' in para 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) reach on time

(ii) rush

(iii) play colour

(iv) wait



1.2. Answer the following.

(a) After a 10-minute wait in the \_\_\_\_\_ Room, all 26 of the guests lined up in the Oval Office.

(b) Six members of the Republican Hindu Coalition played a major role in the election of President Trump.

1.3. Find words that have meanings similar to these:

(a) extremely clean and tidy (paragraph 1)

(b) accompanied (paragraph 2)

Q2. Read the passage given below.

1. In a reflection of the changing socio-economic dynamics, the report on "Women and Men In India 2020" shows that while share of male and female workers in nichow agriculture has shown a steady decline from 1987-88 till 2018-19, there is an increasing trend for both in trade, hotel and restaurant sectors.

2. The report released by the ministry of statistics and programme implementation draws upon available nationally representative data sources to give an insight into the gender dynamics and shifts across sectors ranging from employment, education, health and decision-making.

3. The report also dedicates a chapter to the impediments in the way of empowerment.

4. In the chapter on education, data from NSS 75th enrolled persons in the age group 3-35 years, round (2017-18) shows that among ev 30.2% of females were not pursuing educati due to domestic activities. In case of men, 36.9% of ever enrolled males in the 3-35 years' a group were not attending education due to engagement in economic activities.

5. Among the never enrolled persons of 3-35 years age group, 13.6% females and 14.9% ma were never enrolled in education due to financial constraints, whereas 11.7% females and 1. males were never enrolled due to their engagement in domestic activities.

6. As far as employment goes, in the chapter on employment a data sheet on the broadbased industry-wise classification of workers presents data from NSS 43rd round in 1987-88 to Periodic Labour Force Participation 2018-19 to indicate the trends. In agriculture in rural India, it turns out that in 1987-88 share of women workers was 84.7% which as per PLF survey 2018-19

CHANGING TRENDS			
Workers in agriculture in rural areas			
1987-88		2018-19	
84.7%	Women	73.2%	
74.5%	Men	55%	
Workers in trade, hotels and restaurants in urban areas			
1987-88		2018-19	
9.8%	Women	13%	
21.5%	Men	24.5%	



is 73.2%. The share of male workers in agriculture was 74.5% in 1987-88 and was recorded at 55% in 2018-19. On the other hand, the percentage of men in trade, hotels and restaurants grew from 5.1% in 1987-88 to 9.2% in rural areas in 2018-19. In urban areas the percentage rose from 21.5% to 24.5%.

7. In case of women workers too there is an increase from 2.1% to 4% in rural and 9.8% to 13% in urban areas.

8. The labour force survey 2018-19 data is cited in the report to highlight that on the whole results indicate that in the rural sector, the worker-population ratio (WPR) was 19.0 for females and 52.1 for males. In urban sector, the ratio is 14.5 for females and 52.7 for males. As per PLF survey (2018-19), 59.6% female and 57.4% male workers were self-employed in rural areas. In urban sector, 54.7% females and 47.2% males were regular wage/salaried employees.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the best of the given choices.

(a) The report mentioned in the passage covers information about \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) population migration and work
- (ii) education and work in rural and urban areas
- (iii) industry and agriculture
- (iv) impediments in education

(b) Look at the chart in the report. The trend that is clearly visible is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) that men and women in 2018-19 work in cities in larger numbers than in 1987
- (ii) that women have given up agriculture and have taken up more glamorous jobs like working in restaurants and hotels in 2020
- (iii) men like to work in cities
- (iv) women have become educated and do not wish to live in villages in 2020

(c) The movement of men and women towards urban areas is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) good for economy
- (ii) bad for villages
- (iii) a change brought about by changing circumstances
- (iv) not likely to affect the village economy



- (d) That 59% of women and 57.4% of men are self employed in rural areas can mean
- (i) that the village economy is strong enough to support its population
  - (ii) that village crafts and products are doing well in the market
  - (iii) a sign of backwardness
  - (iv) a sign of lack of education
- (e) In the villages men and women of 3 to 35 years of age did not even get enrolled in school because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) of social dictates
  - (ii) of family circumstances
  - (iii) of laziness
  - (iv) they have to work at home or in fields to earn money
- (f) For preparing this report data for employment has been collected from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) NSS 75 round (2017-18)
  - (ii) NSS 43 round (1987-88)
  - (iii) Periodic labour force participation (2018-19)
  - (iv) (i) and (ii) above
- (g) The changing trends in the work force could mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) that agriculture cannot support the rural population
  - (ii) that rural men and women are seeking better life for themselves in the cities
  - (iii) that social taboos and restriction are easing
  - (iv) that in time the cities will have a sizeable rural population
- (h) 'Decline' in para 1 does not mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) increase
  - (ii) flourish
  - (iii) both (i) and (ii)
  - (iv) ebb



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

1. Everyone needs a holiday, both to relax and to have a change of environment. The holiday makers feel relaxed and refreshed at the end of the holiday and look forward to the resumption of their duties, be it at school, office or factories, with renewed vigour. This is the reason why all establishments grant their employees annual leave. With the end of the academic year the schools and universities grant their pupils a long holiday during mid-summer. This lasts until early September when the new school term starts. Of course the parents will like to take advantage of this and take their leave to coincide with the children's vacations. This has become a traditional holiday season in most European countries, particularly in England.

2. With the coming of August, the traditional holiday season in Britain reaches its peak point and most of the holiday resorts are packed to capacity. In order to avoid the crowd, some prefer to take their holiday a little earlier if facilities so warrant. Those who have already taken their holidays can console themselves not only with reflections on the happy days spent in the country, at the seaside or abroad, but also with the thought that holiday expenses are over for the year and that by taking an earlier holiday they have missed the August rush.

3. The main thing, of course, is the weather and that would be hazardous to prophesy. But whatever the weather is like, the essence of a holiday for most is the carefree atmosphere in which it can be enjoyed. "Take all you need but leave your worries behind" is the sound advice for the holiday maker. Private worries are not always easy to escape from. However, even the pessimist would admit that for the moment things appear brighter than they have been.

4. Holiday time is surely a time for shedding serious pre-occupations and seeking the pleasures that appeal to us. It is true that we may not always succeed in finding them, indeed there are people who maintain that the great thing about holiday is that it gives you an ampler appreciation of home comforts - a view no doubt more widely held among the elderly than you.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and subheadings. Use recognisable abbreviations and a format you consider suitable. Also supply a title to it.

(b) Write a summary of the passage in not more than 50 words using the notes made.

