



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु  
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## READING COMPREHENSION

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## FACTUAL PASSAGES

### Passage 1

Nothing better sums up the outdoors than the centuries-old human endeavour to scale mighty peaks. Mountaineering involves hiking, climbing, or simply walking on the hilly or mountainous ground with the help of technical equipment and support. In mountaineering, you come across different types of terrain - mainly snow, glaciers, ice or just naked rocks. The feats, like that of Edmund Hilary and George Mallory to mention just two legendary mountaineers, have contributed to make this activity a popular one worldwide, one that has also been known to build a person's character. One has to be physically robust, very fit and display a decent level of athleticism and suppleness of body to climb mountains; training, conditioning and preparation are essential if you are looking to attempt an ascent on a particularly challenging peak. In addition, the mountaineer, often having to withstand extreme climatic conditions, has to display a good degree of mental fortitude to survive and succeed. But in the end, all of this is worth your while - there is no better feeling than being out in the open, in high nature's playground, breathing in the pristine mountain air, as close to the sky as it's humanly possible to be. Mountaineering is as old as the earth, as old as human life. In the 19th century, many people would climb just for pleasure, for the sheer thrill of conquering peaks near and far. But over time, the sport has split into separate disciplines, each of them calling for varying degrees of skills and preparation. Today, climbers have the comfort of having the most

advanced equipment and gear at their disposal. In contrast, men in the ancient times had to rely on their feet, legs, arms, and hands-and wits - to climb mountains. These old climbing techniques are still relevant today (as well as being utterly reliable and safe), but the 21st-century mountaineer has the added advantage of depending on hi-tech safety equipment. Closer home, the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute has played a big part in conquering the Greater Himalayas. Many of the planet's mountaineering greats have tested their skills and earned their name in the Himalayan Theatre of Dreams, considered the ultimate arena for climbing enthusiasts. Mountaineering demands a lot of physical fitness, and attempts at the highest peaks can push your body to the limit. Before attempting any climb, make sure you are fit enough to endure everything that nature and the elements may throw at you. Remember that mountaineering may be an exhilarating activity, and it is far from an easy sport! At high altitudes, it is important to give enough time for acclimatisation and make sure you get a clean bill of health from your doctor before embarking on an expedition.

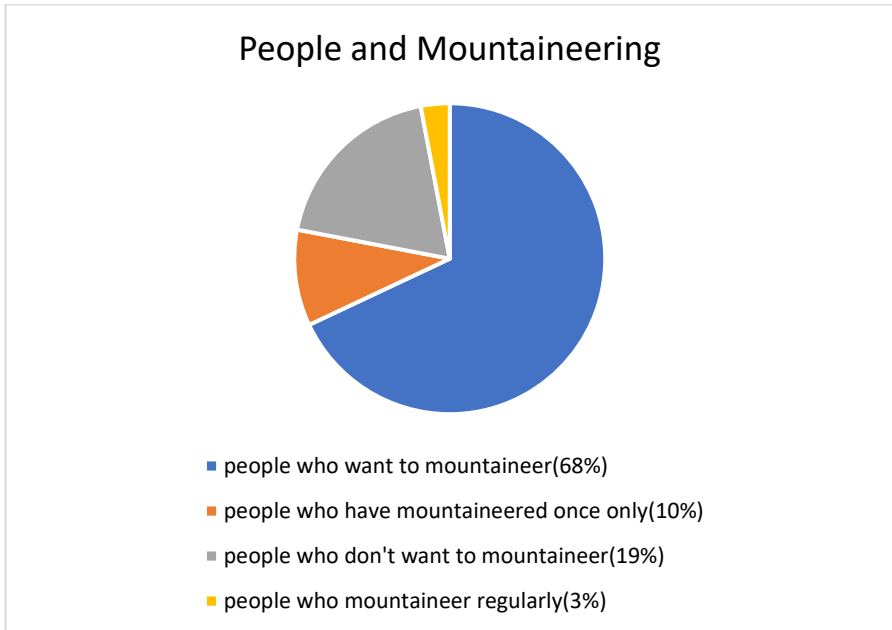
**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

1. Mountaineering involves-
  - a. Hiking
  - b. Climbing
  - c. Just simply walking on hilly or mountainous ground

- d. All of the above
2. These old climbing techniques are-
    - a. Obsolete
    - b. Of no use
    - c. Not safe
    - d. Still very much relevant today
  3. The 21st-century mountaineer has the added advantage of-
    - a. Hi-tech safety equipment
    - b. More opportunities
    - c. More funds
    - d. Training
  4. One of the leading institutes for climbing enthusiasts is-
    - a. Mountaineering Institute
    - b. Himalayan Mountaineering Institute
    - c. Himalayan Theatre of Dreams
    - d. Himalayan Institute
  5. Mountaineering demands-
    - a. Resources for life
    - b. Modern gadgets
    - c. Lot of physical fitness
    - d. Money
  6. At high altitudes, it is important to give enough time for-
    - a. Fun
    - b. money

- c. acclimatisation
- d. Resources

**II. Given below is a pie chart related to the passage.**



**Based on your understanding of the pie chart, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

7. How many people like mountaineering?
- a. 68%
  - b. 13%
  - c. 81%
  - d. 54%

8. How many people have experience in mountaineering?
- a. 78%
  - b. 13%
  - c. 81%
  - d. 69%
9. How many people haven't mountaineered?
- a. 84%
  - b. 85%
  - c. 86%
  - d. 87%
10. How many people would be certainly strong?
- a. 68%
  - b. 10%
  - c. 19%
  - d. 3%
11. How many people don't mountaineer regularly?
- a. 3%
  - b. 27%
  - c. 13%
  - d. 97%
12. How many people have mountaineered at least once?
- a. 13%
  - b. 31%
  - c. 67%



d. 49%

## Passage 2

### Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat



India is a unique nation whose fabric has been woven by diverse linguistic, cultural and religious threads, held together into a composite national identity by a rich history of a cultural revolution, coupled with a rousing freedom struggle built around the tenets of non-violence and justice. The spirit of mutual understanding amidst a shared history has enabled a special unity in diversity, which stands out as a tall flame of nationhood that needs to be nourished and cherished into the future.

Time and technology have narrowed down distances in terms of connection and communication. In an era that facilitates mobility and

outreach, it is important to establish cultural exchanges between people of different regions to further human bonding and a common approach to nation-building. Mutual understanding and trust are the foundations of India's strength, and all citizens should feel culturally integrated into all corners of India. Students from the northeast, for example, should not feel like 'strangers in a strange land' when they arrive in Delhi.

The idea of a sustained and structured cultural connection between denizens of different regions was mooted by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi during the Rashtriya Ekta Divas held on 31st October 2015 to commemorate the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Hon'ble Prime Minister propounded that cultural diversity is a joy that ought to be celebrated through mutual interaction & reciprocity between people of different States and UTs so that a shared spirit of understanding resonates throughout the country. Every State and UT in the country would be paired with another State/UT for a year, during which they would carry out a structured engagement with one another in the spheres of language, literature, cuisine, festivals, cultural events, tourism etc. For example, Andhra Pradesh is paired with Punjab for the year 2017. During the year, Punjabis would attempt to learn keywords in Telugu, and a few Telugu books would be translated into Punjabi & vice-versa. Andhraites would hold food festivals offering Punjabi dishes, Punjabis would perform Andhra folk dances, while Andhraites would perform Bhangra at staged events etc. This pattern of cultural adoption of the partner State/UT would be followed by all States and UTs. States/UTs in India were paired

till March 2019. The paired States/UTs signed MoUs with each other, delineating a set of activities that they would carry out. An activity calendar for each pair was prepared through mutual consultation, paving the way for a yearlong process of mutual engagement.

Such interaction between different segments of the population of each team of States /UTs at the cultural level generated the vibrance of understanding and appreciation amongst the people and forge mutual bonding, thus securing an enriched value system of unity in the nation. The same pairing of States/ UTs will continue till June 2020. After creating UT of Ladakh, it has been paired along with Jammu & Kashmir with Tamil Nadu. The pairing of States/ UTs is available on the website. The new pairing of States/UTs may come into force from 01.07.2020.

**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

1. India's uniqueness lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. diversity of languages
- b. composite identity
- c. cultural revolution
- d. singular identity

2. India is a united country because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. its shared history

- b. diversity of religions
  - c. spirit of mutual understanding
  - d. diversity of languages
3. According to the passage, which feelings should be nourished and cherished?
- a. Fanaticism
  - b. Casteism
  - c. Nationalism
  - d. Communalism
4. Which programme among the following intends to enhance optimum bonding among the citizens of our country?
- a. Religious exchange programme
  - b. Cultural exchange programme
  - c. Language exchange programme
  - d. Academic exchange programme
5. The Rashtriya Ekta Divas is not celebrated to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Give an opportunity to the people of India to have the joy of living together.
  - b. Make people acquainted with India's cultural, social, linguistic and religious diversity.
  - c. Arouse the feeling of language chauvinism among the native speakers.
  - d. To promote national integration.

6. By pairing a state/UT with another state /UT, we learn about the\_\_\_\_\_ of that state/UT.
- language, literature
  - cultural events, tourism
  - cuisine, festivals
  - all of the above
7. India's prosperity rests in its \_\_\_\_\_.
- Economic Development
  - National Integration
  - Sectarian development
  - None of the above
8. Which of the following (other than the ones given in the passage) can enhance the bond of National Integration among the country's people-
- Celebration of festivals of other religions
  - Visiting places of worship of other religion
  - Only a
  - Both a and b
9. Who mooted the concept of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - Sh.Narendra Modi
  - Dr Manmohan Singh

10. Which of the following is not the objective of the Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat programme?

- a. To nourish the feeling of nationalism
- b. To promote the sense of mutual understanding
- c. To connect the people culturally
- d. To celebrate the differences of Indians

11. Find words from the options given below which mean the same as

**Propound**

- a. Nominate
- b. Theorise
- c. Insinuate
- d. Propose

12. Which word of the following means the same as **Denizens**

- a. Reluctant
- b. Independent
- c. Abetment
- d. Residents



For millions of people in India, the river Ganga is the most sacred river. It is considered as mother and goddess. It is also a lifeline of millions of Indians who live on the banks of its course and depend on it for their daily needs. River Ganga is the third largest river globally by the amount of water that flows through it. It is the longest river in India. The river water of Ganga is used for irrigation, transportation and fishing. The Gangetic plain formed by the river Ganga is one of the most fertile lands on earth. This is why almost 10% of the world population lives here and earns its livelihood. The Ganga in India is the most worshipped body of water. The irony here is that despite being the most revered river, it is also the dirtiest one. It carries metals thrown out by tanneries, waste produced by industries and urban waste from different cities. All this has made river Ganga the fifth most polluted river in the world.

Another major reason that adds to the Ganga River pollution is the coal-based power plants on its banks which burn tons of coal every year and produce a lot of fly ash. This ash mixed with domestic wastewater is released into the river. This bad situation calls for an urgent need to make efforts to reduce pollution and revive river Ganga. To achieve these objectives, the government of India has started a programme named 'Namami Gange Programme'.

The main pillars of this programme are sewage treatment, river surface cleaning, afforestation, riverfront development and public awareness. The



importance of the success of the "Namami Gange Programme" depends on the commitment and dedication of the people and administration.

**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ river is a lifeline for millions of Indians.
  - a. Krishna
  - b. Ganga
  - c. Narmada
  - d. Yamuna
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of world population lives near river Ganga.
  - a. 15%
  - b. 20%
  - c. 30%
  - d. 10%
3. Ganga is the \_\_\_\_\_ most polluted river in the world.
  - a. Second
  - b. Third
  - c. First
  - d. Fifth
4. What are the parameters in deciding Ganga as the third largest river in the world?

- a. Millions of people live on its bank.
  - b. The amount of water that flows through it.
  - c. Millions of people depend on it for their livelihood.
  - d. All of the above.
5. What is the feature of the river Ganga that makes it so unique?
- a. It is the longest river in the world.
  - b. Its water is used for irrigation.
  - c. Gangetic plain is one of the most fertile lands on earth.
  - d. Millions of people live on its bank.
6. If we talk about Ganga, the irony with Ganga is\_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. Despite being the most worshipped body of water, it is also the dirtiest one.
  - b. It is considered as mother and goddess.
  - c. People throw waste in it.
  - d. Its water is used for irrigation.
7. What makes river Ganga polluted?
- a. Metals thrown by tanneries.
  - b. Waste produced by industries.
  - c. Urban waste (sewage)
  - d. All the above
8. Which programme has been initiated to ensure the revival of clean Ganga?
- a. Cleaning The River

- b. Namami Gange
  - c. Mission Gangotri
  - d. Purify Ganga
9. The main pillars of this programme are\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. River surface cleaning and afforestation
  - b. Sewage treatment and public awareness
  - c. Riverfront development
  - d. All the above
10. Another significant threat to Ganga is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Development
  - b. Careless attitude of people
  - c. Dumping all kinds of waste in it.
  - d. Coal-based power plants.
11. Find a synonym for '**bring together parts or establish**'.
- a. Fertile
  - b. Form
  - c. Fishing
  - d. Course
12. Find an antonym for '**inessential**'.
- a. Urban
  - b. Urgent

- c. Achieve
- d. Earn

#### **Passage 4**

The story of people and pathogens is that of a problematic evolutionary marriage. Pathogens want to live and prosper. Killing off humans — the hosts — would become a self-defeating exercise. Both parties, therefore, try to work towards mutual survival. After a certain point in time, the two declare an uneasy truce and humans start to live with the pathogen. We have done so many times before, and we will do so with the novel coronavirus. The biological coexistence that emerges out of a pandemic is in stark contrast to its social effects. Diseases don't have a social preference, and pathogens don't distinguish victims by race, class, religion, gender or other identities. However, history shows that deep-rooted social prejudice resurfaces each time there is a pandemic, often with horrifying results.

During the Great Bubonic Plague in Europe in 1348, the Catholic Church was convinced that the Black Death was a Jewish conspiracy to undermine Christianity. Accused of poisoning wells to spread the disease, Jews were subjected to horrific torture and forced to make false confessions. Soon, the mephitic smell of the burning flesh of thousands of Jews lingered in the air of Strasbourg, Cologne, Basel and Mainz. The Roma of Europe faced similar persecution.

In his book *Storia Degli Zingari in Italia* (1997), Giorgio Viaggio has documented 121 laws framed in Italy between 1493 and 1785, restricting the movement of Zingaris (a pejorative term for Roma's). Such laws were driven partly by the prejudiced view that the Roma people caused and spread epidemics. In medieval Europe, outbreaks of plague were blamed on people who practised traditional medicine. They were branded 'witches' and persecuted. Historian Brian Levack (2006) estimated that 90,000 people were punished for witchcraft in Europe. Though we don't have exact figures, its brunt seems to have been borne by women.



**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

1. The passage mentioned above speaks about how

\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. pandemics and deep-rooted social prejudices are unrelated.

- b. pandemics help resurface social prejudices.
  - c. pandemics help to overcome social prejudices.
  - d. pandemics help to promote social integration.
2. Pathogens have very strong social preferences for \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Jews
  - b. Zingaris
  - c. Christians
  - d. None
3. A community was wrongly accused of poisoning well and spreading bubonic plague. The social group being targeted is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Christians
  - b. Parsis
  - c. Zoroastrians
  - d. Jews
4. In Italy, 121 laws were framed between 1493 and 1785, restricting the movement of one particular group. The group we are referring to is-
- a. Pindaris
  - b. Zingaris
  - c. Pandaras
  - d. Zombies

5. In medieval Europe, people became so suspicious that they blamed other marginalised groups for all unexplained problems. One such group of people were branded 'witches'. Who were they?
- a. People practising traditional medicine
  - b. People practising black magic.
  - c. People practising hypnotherapy.
  - d. People practising modern medicine.
6. In the overall social system, we can assume, women did not occupy any significant status. This statement is strengthened by which of the following observations?
- a. Illiterate women were sent for skill training.
  - b. Vagabonds were provided free support from the government.
  - c. Gypsy women were given kiosks to carry trade.
  - d. Women were persecuted most for witchcraft.
7. Pathogens tend to kill people. But after some time, they stop killing people, as they need them to survive. Which state do they reach then?
- a. State of biological coexistence
  - b. State of dormancy
  - c. State of hyperactivity
  - d. None of these

8. The Catholic Church developed a hypothesis regarding the spread of bubonic plague. The theory they believed was \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. It was a German conspiracy.
  - b. It was a punishment from God.
  - c. It was a Jewish conspiracy.
  - d. It was an Islamic conspiracy.
9. From the given passage, it can be understood that it is a human tendency to blame others for our sufferings when we don't understand the real cause behind it. Generally, we blame those people who are associated with \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Disliked social communities.
  - b. Non-Europeans.
  - c. Illiterate people.
  - d. Poor indigenous people.
10. It is scientifically proven that the pathogens \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Don't distinguish victims by race, class, religion, gender or other identities.
  - b. Only certain groups of people have immunity.
  - c. Witchcraft is one of the potent sources of spreading diseases.



- d. New research establishes the conspiracy theory behind the bubonic plague.
11. Find the word which is similar in meaning to the word 'conspiracy'.
- a. machination
  - b. Ignorance
  - c. Loyal
  - d. faithful
12. Find the word from the passage which means 'threaten or sabotage.'
- a. Novel
  - b. Undermine
  - c. Pathogen
  - d. mephitic

### **Passage 5**

The Sahara sets a standard for dry land. It's the world's largest desert. Relative humidity can drop into the low single digits. There are places where it rains only about once a century. There are people who reach the end of their lives without ever seeing water come from the sky. Yet beneath the Sahara are vast aquifers of fresh water, enough liquid to fill a small sea. It is fossil water, a treasure laid down in pre-historic times, some of it possibly a million years old. Just 6,000 years ago, the Sahara

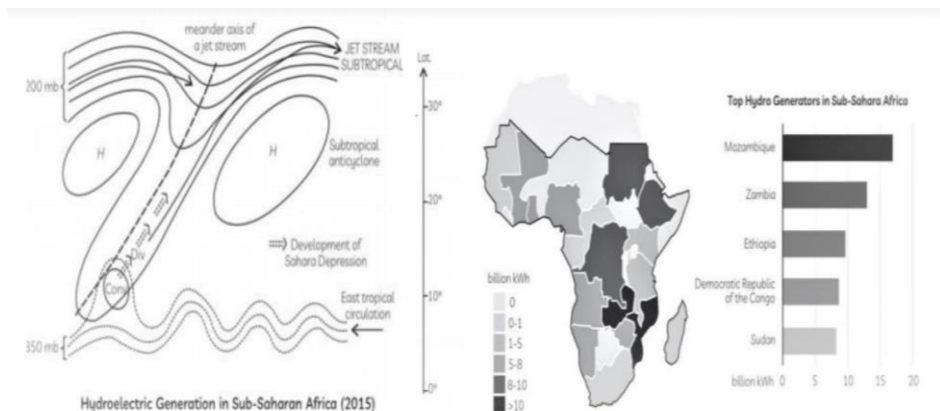
was quite a different place. It was green. Pre-historic rock art in the Sahara shows something surprising: hippopotamuses, who need water year-round.

We don't have much evidence of a tropical paradise out there, but we had something perfectly liveable, says Jennifer Smith, a Geologist at Washington University in St. Louis. At times when the Northern Hemisphere tilts sharply towards the sun and the planet makes its closest approach, the increased blast of sunlight during the North's summer months can cause the African monsoon (which currently occurs between the Equator and roughly 17°N latitude) to shift to the North as it did 10,000 years ago, inundating North Africa

Around 5,000 years ago, the monsoon shifted dramatically southward again. The pre-historic inhabitants of the Sahara discovered that their relatively green surroundings were undergoing something worse than a drought (and perhaps they migrated towards the Nile Valley, where Egyptian culture began to flourish at around the same time).

As the land dried out and vegetation decreased, the soil lost its ability to hold water when it rained. Fewer clouds formed from evaporation. When it rained, the water washed away and evaporated quickly. There was a kind of runaway drying effect. Around 4,000 years ago, the Sahara became what it is today. No one knows how human-driven climate change may alter the Sahara in the future. It's something scientists can ponder while sipping bottled fossil water pumped from the

underground. It's the best water in Egypt, 'Robert Giegengack', a University of Pennsylvania geologist, said — clean, refreshing mineral water. If you want to drink something good, try the ancient buried treasure of the Sahara.



**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

- In the line 'Pre-historic rock art in the Sahara' the word "pre-historic" **does not** mean:
  - primitive
  - modern
  - ancient
  - pristine
- Which of the following statements about the Sahara Desert is not correct?
  - the inability of the soil to hold water.
  - the washing away and the fast evaporation of water

- (c) the tendency of soil absorbing all the water
  - (d) strong sunlight in the desert
3. The world's largest desert is:
- (a) the Gobi
  - (b) Thar
  - (c) Sahara
  - (d) Kalahari
4. The monsoon shifted dramatically southward again. When did this happen?
- (a) 4000 years ago
  - (b) 5000 years ago
  - (c) 6000 years ago
  - (d) 10000 years ago
5. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that best defines the 'runaway drying effect'?
- (a) The inability of the soil to hold water.
  - (b) The washing away and the fast evaporation of water.
  - (c) The tendency of soil absorbing all the water.
  - (d) Strong sunlight in the desert
6. Despite the dry land, Sahara has a vast amount of water:
- (a) in dams
  - (b) in aquifers
  - (c) in reservoirs
  - (d) all of these

7. The shortage of water is evident from the fact that:
- (a) it never rains.
  - (b) some people spend their entire life without experiencing rain.
  - (c) people cannot recognise rain.
  - (d) people do not know when will it rain.
8. Look at the given map of Africa and choose the country which has the lowest hydro generators in Sub-Sahara Africa
- (a) Sudan
  - (b) Zambia
  - (c) Mozambique
  - (d) Ethiopia
9. The monsoon shift coincided with:
- (a) greenery flourishing
  - (b) new civilisations flourishing elsewhere
  - (c) storms becoming prevalent
  - (d) more areas turning into deserts
10. Which of the following statements about how the rich underground reserves help Sub Saharan Africa is incorrect?
- (a) They help by providing rainfall.
  - (b) They help in generating electricity.
  - (c) They help by using hydropower to generate electricity.
  - (d) They help by boosting its economy.

11. What played an essential role in the formation of Sahara as we know it today?
- (a) less cloud formation
  - (b) runway drying effect
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) none of these
12. Fossil water comes from heavy rains.
- (a) The statement is partially true.
  - (b) The statement is completely false.
  - (c) The statement is partially false.
  - (d) The statement is completely true.

### **DISCURSIVE PASSAGES**

#### **Passage 1**

The seasonal problem of water taps running dry is plaguing most of our major cities. With the bigger rivers flowing in trickles and ponds and wells reduced to clay pits, village women in remote areas have to fetch every drop of water for drinking, cooking, washing and so on, across large distances. This has only worsened a perennial problem of widespread water pollution, rendering it unfit for human consumption. The monsoons and the attendant floods will not solve this problem.

The Delhi Administration is seriously worried about the threat to civic health posed by the polluted waters of the Yamuna. Two main tanks are to be set up to treat sewage. At present, only 60 per cent of the 200

million gallons of the city's sewage receives any kind of treatment before it is dumped into the river, which supplies water not only to this city but to innumerable towns and villages downstream. The Ganga, the Yamuna, the Kaveri, all our important rivers serving many urban conglomerations, are fast becoming a major source of diseases.

A comprehensive bill introduced in the Parliament recently envisages the setting up of central and state boards to prevent and control water pollution. But it will take some time before legislation is passed and effectively implemented. Meanwhile, the problem continues to swell. According to a survey of eight dwelling countries conducted a couple of years ago, 90 per cent of all child deaths were due to water-borne diseases. It is the same unchanged story today.

In a country like India, a burgeoning population continuing to use the open countryside as a lavatory means that with every dust storm and rain, human excreta laden with germs and parasites find their way to ponds, shallow wells and even the streams and rivers. Only 18 per cent of the rural folk have access to potable water.

A new threat that has already assumed alarming proportions is industrial waste, generally dumped untreated into the nearest river. For instance, 30-40 litres of foul-smelling wastewater have to be disposed of for every kilogram of process hide. There are at least 900 licensed tanneries in the organised sector. Putrefied paper and jute waste, metallic salts and corrosive acids all find their way to the rivers of India.

It is essential to make new laws to ensure water purity and realise the urgency of implementing them ruthlessly to avoid a national health disaster cutting across the barrier between towns and the countryside.

**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

1. Which problem is highlighted in the given passage?
  - a. Reduction of groundwater
  - b. Droughts
  - c. Water pollution
  - d. All of the above
2. According to the passage, women in rural areas
  - a. try to obtain as much usable water
  - b. have to travel long distances to get water
  - c. cause water pollution
  - d. die due to thirst
3. Which of the following is a threat to the residents of Delhi?
  - a. Zero groundwater level, untreated open water and lack of the treatment of sewage.
  - b. The Yamuna is over-polluted and lack of treatment of sewage.
  - c. Zero groundwater level and lack of potable water
  - d. The Yamuna is over-polluted and open untreated water
4. The Delhi Administration is worried about



- a. Threat to civic health posed by polluted waters of Yamuna.
  - b. The rivers becoming a major source of diseases.
  - c. Lack of water treatment facilities.
  - d. Both (a) and (b)
5. What is the purpose of the bill mentioned in the passage?
- a. It creates financial scope for water treatment facilities
  - b. It creates a Central and State Boards for control of water pollution
  - c. It looks into the effective implementation of legislation
  - d. It looks into the proper treatment of water bodies
6. According to the passage, what can cut through the barrier between the towns and villages?
- a. Number of child deaths
  - b. Water pollution
  - c. Decreasing potable water
  - d. Civic health problems
7. Why are most child deaths in India due to water-borne diseases?
- a. Due to the lack of potable water
  - b. Due to the open lavatory system
  - c. Lack of proper sanitation and hygiene
  - d. Chemicals found in water
8. The industrial waste dumped in the river is/are
- a. Putrefied paper

- b. Metallic waste
  - c. Corrosive acids
  - d. All of these
9. Which of the following will be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- a. The Inevitable Evil of Pollution
  - b. Water Scarcity
  - c. Water Pollutions
  - d. Tackling Water Pollution
10. The phrase "is passed and effectively implemented" refers to the implementation of
- a. Amendment laws
  - b. Legislations
  - c. Legal punishments
  - d. All of these
11. Select the option that makes the correct use of 'Plaguing' as used in the passage, to fill in the space.
- a. You're sure you don't have a child \_\_\_\_\_ you?
  - b. Xander was there for a reason, and Damian was \_\_\_\_\_ it?
  - c. It's now likely that he'll need plastic surgery to prevent further cuts \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of his career.

- d. Birds are the biggest culprit \_\_\_\_\_ grape vines.

12. Choose the option that correctly states the meaning of 'dumped', as used in the passage

- a. Garbage and Waste
- b. Leave and sell
- c. Waste and sell
- d. Throw and leave

## **Passage 2**

Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing on your mind?

If your answer is yes, then you should understand that you are not a robot. Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow despite our circumstances and limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true feels great when life goes our way. But what happens when it does not? What happens when you fail despite all your hard work? Do you stay down and accept defeat, or do you get up again? If you tend to persevere and keep going, you have what experts call 'grit'.

Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scary human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven

qualities that has been described as the key to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is an example of grit for trying more than 1,000 times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you will realise the importance of his success. When asked why he kept going despite hundreds of failures, he merely stated that they had not been failures; they were hundreds of attempts towards creating the light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side.

Grit can be learnt to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that help is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that makes individuals stay at the moment by bringing awareness of their experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quieten the noise of fears and doubts. Through this simple mindfulness practice, individuals can stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration.

What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of Failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today.

**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

1. The reason why you are not a robot is that:
  - a. You fail miserably at tasks
  - b. Failure and success can affect your emotions
  - c. You work hard
  - d. You have limitations
2. Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes.
  - a. "What is the point of being alive if you don't at least try to do something remarkable?"- John Green
  - b. "Mistakes are the portals of discovery."-James Joyce
  - c. "Failure should be our teacher, not our undertaker. Failure is a delay, not defeat. It is a temporary detour, not a dead end."- Denis Waitley
  - d. "A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new." -Albert Einstein
3. What is the tone of the following context: "Falling or failing is one of the most... educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life."?
  - a. Humorous
  - b. Optimistic
  - c. Horrifying
  - d. Solemn
4. Which of the following is relevant for the title of the passage?
  - a. Dreams Always Come True

- b. Failure And Grit Go Hand in Hand
  - c. Humans vs Robots
  - d. Falling Down and Getting Up
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was created after many attempts.
- a. Electricity
  - b. Light bulb
  - c. Current
  - d. Tube light
6. Which of the following sentences makes the correct use of "grit", as used in the passage?
- a. Get rid of that grit in your shoes.
  - b. She had a bit of grit in her eye.
  - c. The road had been covered with grit.
  - d. Her grit never made her give up.
7. To develop perseverance, one must:
- a. become more aware
  - b. work hard
  - c. be in the moment and be aware without judgement
  - d. seek guidance
8. How does mindfulness help?
- a. It creates awareness
  - b. It quietens the noise of fears and doubts
  - c. It helps one become successful
  - d. It helps develop focus

9. What do you understand from this line, "Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scary human experiences."?
- a. Falling down makes us angry.
  - b. Failure can deeply affect our emotions
  - c. Stay positive and be optimistic
  - d. Self-control is empowering
10. Choose the option that correctly states the meaning of 'social intelligence' as implied in the passage:
- a. Knowing others
  - b. Knowing oneself and others
  - c. Knowing oneself
  - d. Knowing one's surroundings
11. The importance of perseverance and optimism for a successful and fulfilling life is explained using the example of?
- a. Thomas Edison
  - b. Flourishing
  - c. Grit
  - d. Limitations
12. What is the message conveyed in the last paragraph of the passage?
- a. Always aim for the best
  - b. Live life king size

- c. Through mindfulness, we can overcome the negative impact of Failure
- d. Social intelligence is crucial for a successful life

### **Passage 3**

The choices we make daily—wearing a seatbelt, lifting heavy objects correctly or purposely staying out of any dangerous situation—can either ensure our safety or bring about potentially harmful circumstances. You and I need to make a decision that we are going to get our lives in order. Exercising self-control, self-discipline and establishing boundaries and borders in our lives are some of the most important things we can do. A life without discipline is one that's filled with carelessness. We can think it's kind of exciting to live life on the edge. We like the image of "Yeah! That's me! Living on the edge! Woo-hoo!" It's become a popular way to look at life. But if you see, even highways have lines, which provide margins for our safety while we're driving. If we go over one side, we'll go into the ditch. If we cross over the line in the middle, we could get killed. And we like those lines because they help to keep us safe.

Sometimes we don't even realise how lines help to keep us safe. I'm not proud of this, but I ignored my limits for the first 20 years of my life at work. I felt horrible, physically, most of the time. I used to tell myself, "I know I have limits and that I've reached them, but I'm going to



ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it." I ran to doctors, trying to make myself feel better through pills, vitamins, natural stuff and anything I could get my hands on. Some of the doctors would tell me, "It's just stress." That just made me mad. I thought stress meant you don't like what you do or can't handle life, and I love what I do. But I kept pushing myself, travelling, doing speaking engagements and so on— simply exhausting myself.

Finally, I understood I was living an unsustainable life and needed to change my outlook and lifestyle. You and I don't have to be like everyone else or keep up with anyone else. Each of us needs to be exactly the way we are, and we don't have to apologise for it. We're not all alike, and we need to find a comfort zone where we can enjoy our lives instead of making ourselves sick with an overload of stress and pressure.

**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.**

1. The reason why living on the edge has become popular is because of the
  - a. Constant need for something different.
  - b. Population being much younger.
  - c. Exhausting effort to make changes.
  - d. Strong tendency to stay within our limits

2. Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes.

It's all about quality of life and finding a happy balance between work and friends. --Philip Green	To go beyond is as wrong as to fall short. --Confucius	Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance you must keep moving. --Albert Einstein	Balance is not something you find, it's something you create. --Jana Kingsford
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

- a. Option (1)
- b. Option (2)
- c. Option (3)
- d. Option (4)
3. Which of the characteristics are apt about the writer in the following context: "I know I have limits and that I've reached them, but I'm going to ignore them and see if or how long I can get by with it."?
- a. indecisive and purposeless
- b. spontaneous and patient
- c. negligent and reckless
- d. indecisive and spontaneous
4. Which of the following will be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- a. Much too soon
- b. Enough is enough

- c. How much is too much?
  - d. Have enough to do?
- 5. The phrase "potentially harmful circumstances" refers to circumstances that can
  - a. Certainly be dangerous
  - b. Be fairly dangerous
  - c. Be possibly dangerous
  - d. Seldom be dangerous
- 6. Select the option that makes the correct use of "unsustainable", as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
  - a. In the long run, the \_\_\_\_\_ officials followed emergency procedures.
  - b. Emergency procedures were \_\_\_\_\_ by the officials.
  - c. Officials reported an \_\_\_\_\_ set of events during the emergency.
  - d. Officials admit that the emergency system is \_\_\_\_\_ in the longer run.
- 7. The author attempts to \_\_\_\_\_ the readers through this write-up.
  - a. rebuke
  - b. question
  - c. offer aid to
  - d. offer advice to

8. The author uses colloquial words such as "yeah" and "Woo-hoo!". Which of the following is NOT a colloquial word?
- hooked
  - guy
  - stuff
  - stress
9. What does the author mean when he says, "to get our lives in order"?
- To resume our lives.
  - To organise our lives.
  - To rebuild our lives
  - To control our lives
10. Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'outlook', as used in the passage.
- A person's evaluation and regrets in life
  - A person's experiences and point of view towards life
  - A person's point of view and general attitude towards life
  - A person's regrets and general attitude towards life
11. The author explains the importance of discipline and boundaries in our lives using the example of:
- road accidents.
  - traffic rules.
  - Lines on the highway
  - Safe driving

12. What is the message conveyed in the last paragraph of the passage?

- a. Love what you do.
- b. Love yourself to love others.
- c. Be the best version of yourself
- d. Be yourself

#### **Passage 4**

Happiness is not something far away and unattainable. Happiness does not depend on circumstances or objects. It is an inseparable part of our consciousness, of our essence, but hidden and covered from sight by our thoughts, desires and worries. We all seek happiness, but few, very few, indeed, get it. We are unhappy partly because we desire much more than what we can hope to attain. Our countless desires are hard to be satisfied. And that is what makes us so sad in life. The secret of happiness lies in the simplification of life. Simple living encourages high thinking. It leads to contentment. Contentment gives us inner wealth, the wealth of the mind and the soul.

A contented man devotes himself to virtues; a man can feel true happiness. I do not mean that for simplification of life, a man should become an ascetic. The happiness of a sadhu is of a negative kind. I want a positive kind of happiness. For this, I must live in the midst of life and faithfully carry out my responsibilities to my home and country. But all this should be done in the spirit of selfless service.

A man, who wants to lead a happy life, should also make others happy. In making others happy, he will taste real and lasting happiness. There is a kind of joy in serving others with virtuous motives, in sacrificing what one has for the good of others. An act of goodness is, of itself, an act of happiness. The secret of perfect happiness lies in renunciation.

Wealth may give us joy for a while, and fame may provide us with fleeting excitement. But they cannot give us permanent happiness. Kings have everything to make them happy, and yet they feel unhappy. It is because they do not practise renunciation. There is a sense of joy in doing one's work honestly and efficiently. A research worker feels joy in research and a journalist in writing. In doing one's duty sincerely, one feels peace of mind, an important essence of happiness. It is only by cultivating the spirit of renunciation, self-sacrifice, contentment and science work that one can be happy. The strings of misfortune spare none, but they will not cow such a person.

Happiness is like the sun; it is often hidden by the clouds of thoughts, worries and desires. We have to scatter and dissolve them to experience happiness. You don't have to create happiness. All you have to do is calm your mind because there is happiness when there is a quiet mind and inner peace.

**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions: -**

1. We are unhappy partly because we have \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. No inner strength
  - b. Lost moral and spiritual values
  - c. Countless, unfulfilled desires
  - d. Extremely complicated lives
2. According to the passage, the essence of happiness lies in\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Worldly desires
  - b. Doing one's duty sincerely
  - c. Avoiding all unfortunate events
  - d. Adopting a simple lifestyle
3. Which of the following is the correct chain of things, as mentioned in the passage, leading to happiness?
- a. contentment, high thinking, simple living, inner wealth
  - b. simple living, high thinking, inner wealth, contentment
  - c. high thinking, simple living, inner wealth, contentment
  - d. simple living, high thinking, contentment, inner wealth
4. What does a contented man do?
- a. He assimilates the basic virtues of life
  - b. He faces boldly the adversities of life
  - c. He encounters the strings of misfortunes
  - d. He gives up bad habits effortlessly
5. What according to the passage is a positive kind of happiness?
- a. Keeping one's motives and feelings under control
  - b. Love for life and a country

- c. Leading a simple life of an ascetic
  - d. Carrying out all worldly activities in the spirit of selfless service
6. A man who wants to live a happy life should \_\_\_\_\_
- a. make others happy
  - b. master the art of renunciation
  - c. pursue wealth and fame
  - d. inculcate the virtues of life
7. Which of the following is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'fleeting' as used in the passage?
- a. permanent
  - b. passing
  - c. fast
  - d. momentary
8. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
- a. One feels peace of mind in doing one's duty sincerely
  - b. Renunciation is the result of perfect happiness.
  - c. The multiplicity of desires makes us unhappy.
  - d. Making others happy makes one happy.
9. The phrase "cow a person" refers to get someone:
- a. spare
  - b. conquer



- c. scare
- d. provoke

10. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- a. Human beings seldom seek happiness
- b. Doing one's work sincerely hardly makes one happy
- c. Peace of mind is tangent to happiness
- d. Simple life is like a life of an ascetic

11. Select the option that makes the correct use of "unattainable", as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ development implies a long-term perspective.
- b. Keep goals small so they are more easily \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Diabetes is \_\_\_\_\_ but not curable.
- d. Some economists think that 100% employment in India is an \_\_\_\_\_ goal.

12. Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes.

"Life is about creating and living experiences that are worth sharing."  
- Steve Jobs

(1)

"Imagination is more important than knowledge." - Albert Einstein

(2)

"Happiness is not something readymade; it comes from your own actions."  
- Dalai Lama

(3)

"When you want something, all the universe conspires in helping you to achieve it."  
- Paulo Coelho

(4)

- a. Option (1)
- b. Option (2)
- c. Option (3)
- d. Option (4)

## Passage 5

A youngster quit Facebook in December after spending over three years on the social networking site. With that one act, he bid a silent adieu to more than 300 contacts that he had added to his account during the period. Like almost everyone from his "friends' circle," the 20-year-old was a regular on the service, visiting it every day to post photos and status updates. But last week, a new feature on Facebook called timeline forced him to reconsider the pros and cons of being on the networking site.

'Everyone has some skeletons in their closet, and I am just not comfortable with Facebook digging up and displaying all the facets of my life on a bulletin board,' says this youngster who joined the network in July 2007 while he was in Class 11.

Facebook, you see, had compressed the time he spent on the site and arranged it in chronological order. And while he initially liked the new, neatly organised scrapbook-like feature, he wasn't happy to reveal posts from the past, those that, until recently, were hidden under layers and layers of recent updates. Just clicking on a date on the timeline could transport his friends back in time and enable them to view every embarrassing comment, link or photo he had posted on his profile.

"I think it's a recipe for disaster," he says. "In 2007, I had some wall posts, which seemed appropriate at the time, but now after a lapse of four years, I have moved on and don't want them to be openly displayed for all to see."

And he is not alone. Many users, worried about how the Facebook activity could affect their offline lives, choose to commit 'Facebook suicide'. While some have privacy concerns, others feel that the site meant to bring them closer to their friends does the opposite – it reduces their friendship to something superficial.

"Poking and liking are not enough to keep a friendship going," says a business analyst. Having quit Facebook three years ago, she prefers meeting her 'real' friends' face-to-face instead of reading their trite posts online.

"On Facebook, people hype everyday issues including what they ate and where they went on a daily basis," says this analyst who continues to use Twitter.

Similarly, an engineering student quit Facebook last December, four years after joining it. He exported all the data from his account into a little zip file and hit the delete button one fine day.

"I realised that when it came to my friends who mattered, I could keep in touch with them over the phone or by meeting them in real life," he wrote on his blog.

**I. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions.**

1. The feature of Facebook where one can see the posts, the embarrassing comments and thoughts, photos and links that a person has put on his profile in the past is:
  - a. Create a story
  - b. Facebook live
  - c. Timeline
  - d. Messenger
2. According to the passage, the social media:
  - a. Causes more harm than good.
  - b. Is just a waste of time.
  - c. Connects one to real life.
  - d. Provides an opportunity to meet people face to face.
3. The feature 'Timeline' on Facebook, according to the passage, forces the youngster to reconsider:
  - a. Meeting friends face to face.
  - b. Increasing use of social media.
  - c. Saving time on social media.
  - d. The advantages and disadvantages of being on Facebook
4. Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage from the given quotes-

- a. "What is interesting is the power and the impact of social media. So we must try to use social media in a good way." - Malala Yousafzai
  - b. "The great thing about social media was how it gave a voice to voiceless people." -Jon Ronson
  - c. "Facebook is not your friend. It is a surveillance engine." - Richard Stallman
  - d. "Social media is awesome because I can somewhere paint myself the way I want people to see me." -Kevin Abstract
5. Many people are getting out of Facebook as they feel:
- a. Addicted to it
  - b. That their Facebook activity could affect their real life
  - c. They should join Instagram, WhatsApp or Twitter
  - d. Poking and liking is not enough
6. The meaning of the word 'share' in para 3 is-
- a. liked
  - b. timeline
  - c. hidden
  - d. reveal
7. Which of the following is the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'retained' as used in the passage?
- a. Exported
  - b. delete
  - c. Account

- d. quit
8. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
- a. People love being poked and liked on Facebook.
  - b. People visit social media every day to post photos and for status updates.
  - c. No one prefers meeting 'real' friends face-to-face instead of reading their trite posts online.
  - d. Few think that social media reduces their friendship to something superficial.
9. The phrase "Facebook suicide" refers to get someone:
- a. Poking and liking
  - b. Quitting Facebook as it could affect their real life.
  - c. clicking on a date on the timeline
  - d. using Twitter
10. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?
- a. Time spent on social media is better than meeting face-to-face.
  - b. Social media use could increase the time teens spend together in person.
  - c. Stalking, personal attacks, and misuse of information are some of the threats faced by social media users.
  - d. Facebook activity does not affect real life.

11. Select the option that makes the correct use of "trite", as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
- a. At that moment, his words sounded \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
  - b. It was either a \_\_\_\_\_ or an excellent copy.
  - c. Her \_\_\_\_\_ powers give life and colour to her paintings.
  - d. A little \_\_\_\_\_ air might clear some of the cobwebs.
12. Which of the following can be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- a. social media: a powerful tool
  - b. your privacy & Facebook
  - c. virtual life
  - d. Facebook friends

## ANSWERS FACTUAL PASSAGES

### Passage 1

- 1. **d.** All of the above
- 2. **d.** Still very much relevant today
- 3. **a.** Hi tech safety equipment
- 4. **b.** Himalayan Mountaineering Institute
- 5. **c.** Lots of physical fitness
- 6. **c.** Acclimatisation
- 7. **c.** 81%
- 8. **b.** 13%

9. **d.** 87%
10. **a.** 68%
11. **d.** 97%
12. **a.** 13%

## **Passage 2**

1. **b.** Composite identity
2. **c.** spirit of mutual understanding
3. **c.** Nationalism
4. **b.** Cultural exchange program
5. **c.** Arouse the feeling of language chauvinism among the native speakers.
6. **d.** All of the above
7. **b.** National Integration
8. **d.** Both a and b
9. **c.** Narendra Modi
10. **d.** To celebrate the differences of Indians
11. **d.** Propose
12. **d.** Residents

## **Passage 3**

1. **b.** Ganga
2. **d.** 10%
3. **d.** Fifth
4. **b.** The amount of water that flows through it.



5. c. Gangetic plain is one of the most fertile lands on earth.
6. In spite of being the most worshipped body of water, it is also the dirtiest one.
7. d. All the above
8. b. Nanami Ganga
9. d. All the above
10. d. Coal based power plants.
11. b. Form
12. b. Urgent

#### **Passage 4**

1. b. How pandemics, help resurface social prejudices.
2. d. None
3. d. Jews
4. b. Zingaris
5. a. people practicing traditional medicine
6. d. Women were persecuted most for witchcraft.
7. a. state of biological coexistence
8. c. it was a Jewish conspiracy
9. a. associated with disliked social communities
10. a. don't distinguish victims by race, class, religion, gender or other identities.
11. a. machination
12. b. undermine

## **Passage 5**

1. b. Modern
2. a. The inability of soil to hold water
3. c. Sahara
4. b. 5000 years ago
5. b. The washing away and the fast evaporation of water.
6. b. in aquifers
7. b. Some people spend their entire life without experiencing rain
8. a. Sudan
9. b. New civilisation flourishing elsewhere
10. a. they help by providing rainfall
11. b. runaway drying effect
12. d. the statement is completely false

## **DISCURSIVE PASSAGES**

### **Passage 1**

1. c. Water pollution
2. a. Try to obtain as much usable water
3. b. The Yamuna is over-polluted and lack of treatment of sewage.
4. a. Threat to civic health posed by polluted waters of Yamuna.
5. b. It creates a Central and State Boards for control of water pollution
6. b. Water pollution
7. a. Due to the lack of potable water

8. d. All of these
9. d. Tackling Water Pollution
10. b. Legislations
11. d. Birds are the biggest culprit ..... grape vines.
12. d. throw and leave

## **Passage 2**

1. b. Failure and success can affect your emotions
2. c. "Failure should be our teacher, not our undertaker. Failure is a delay, not defeat. It is a temporary detour, not a dead end."-  
Denis Waitley
3. b. Optimistic
4. d. Falling Down and Getting Up
5. b. light bulb
6. d. Her grit never made her give up.
7. c. be in the moment and be aware without judgement
8. b. It quietens the noise of fears and doubts
9. b. Failure can deeply affect our emotions
10. b. Knowing oneself and others
11. a. Thomas Edison
12. c. Through mindfulness we can overcome the negative impact of

## **Passage 3**

1. a. constant need for something different
2. d. Option (4)

3. c. negligent and reckless
4. c. How much is too much?
5. c. Be possibly dangerous
6. d. Officials admit that the emergency system is \_\_\_\_\_ in the longer run.
7. d. Offer advice to
8. d. Stress
9. b. To organise our lives.
10. c. A person's point of view and general attitude towards life
11. c. Lines on the highway.
12. d. Be yourself.

#### **Passage 4**

1. c. Countless, unfulfilled desires
2. b. Doing one's duty sincerely
3. d. Simple living, high thinking, contentment, inner wealth
4. a. He assimilates the basic virtues of life
5. d. Carrying out all worldly activities in the spirit of selfless service
6. a. Make others happy
7. a. Permanent
8. b. Renunciation is the result of perfect happiness.
9. c. scare
10. c. Peace of mind is tangent to happiness

11. d. Some economists think that 100% employment in India is an \_\_\_\_\_ goal.

12. c. Option (3)

### **Passage 5**

1. c. timeline

2. a. can cause more harm than good.

3. d. the advantages and disadvantages of being on Facebook

4. c. "Facebook is not your friend. It is a surveillance engine." -  
Richard Stallman

5. b. that their Facebook activity could affect their real life

6. d. reveal

7. a. exported

8. c. No one prefers meeting 'real' friends face-to-face, instead of  
reading their trite posts online.

9. b. quitting Facebook as it could affect their real life.

10. c. Stalking, personal attacks, and misuse of information are some  
of the threats faced by the users of social media.

11. a. At that moment, his words sounded \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

12. b. your privacy & Facebook

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## WRITING SECTION

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# **LETTER OF COMPLAINT**

## **FORMAT**

**5 Marks**

Sender's Address

Date:

Receiver's Address

Salutations (Dear/Mr./Ms.)

Subject: (Mention the reason for complaint)

Body of the letter:

- Introduction
- Main reason to write the letter
- Conclusion

Closing of letter (Yours sincerely/faithfully)

Signature with Name

## **SAMPLE LETTER OF COMPLAINT**

**You are T.K Pramod Kumar /P.V Pramodini,  
22 Church Road, Chennai. Last week you  
placed an order for the supply of a few items  
of furniture. On receiving the furniture you  
found that some items were damaged and  
some not according to specifications.  
Describing the shortcomings, write a letter  
(100-150 words) of complaint to the supplier,  
Sri Rama Furniture Mart, Mint Road,  
Chennai asking for an immediate  
replacement.**

22, Church Road  
Chennai

February 26, 2020

The Manager  
M/S Sri Rama Furniture Mart  
Mint Road, Chennai

Sub: Complaint about damaged and improper  
items.



Dear Sir

I am writing this letter to notify you concerning the damaged furniture that I received on February 19, 2020 against order no. KT253562.

I was assured that the furniture would be delivered in good condition as yours is an esteemed company. But I got disappointed on receiving the items sent by you. Chairs had scratches all over and there were dents here and there. Table's glass top was cracked at the right corner. Apart from this, the study table was not the one I had ordered. I ordered a maroon coloured table with two drawers; instead you sent a white one with a single drawer.

I request you to look into this matter and replace the damaged items immediately. Send me the study table that I had ordered. Please find enclosed the photocopy of the bill and photo of damaged items.

Yours faithfully

T.K. Pramod Kumar

Enclosures:

i.Photo of the damaged items

ii. copy of the bill

**ADDITIONAL QUESTION OF LETTERS  
OF COMPLAINT**

- Q.1      The unsanitary conditions in your colony are      5 Marks**  
causing multiple diseases. Write a letter to the  
Municipal Commissioner bringing the  
problem to his notice and requesting him to  
take urgent action in the matter. You are  
Sumita/ Sumit of C 2/8, Ankur  
Enclave, Chandigarh.
- Q.2      You are Amit Sethi / Amrita Sethi, the      5 Marks**  
Physical Education Instructor at KV NO 4  
Pathankot. You had placed an order for  
sports goods with Student Sports Enterprises.  
When the items arrived you found that some  
of them were defective. Write a letter to the  
Manager, Student Sports Enterprises, asking  
him to replace the defective items.

- Q.3** You had bought a mobile phone from a reputed showroom in Mumbai but after a month it developed a serious fault. Write a complaint letter to the manager asking for immediate repair or replacement of the same. You are Sadiq/Razia, 123, TT Nagar, Bhopal. **5 Marks**
- Q.4** Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner of New Town, North East District, about the dilapidated condition of a public monument, requesting him to take urgent steps for the preservation of this valuable heritage. You are Anuj/Anju, 40, Civil Lines, New Town. **5 Marks**
- Q.5** You are Reena/Raju of 85, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi. Write a letter to the General Manager, DTC, complaining about inadequate bus service in your area and urging him to take urgent steps in this matter. **5 Marks**

### **LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

Purpose of the letter:

- To express one's opinion on a wide range of issues

- To express and share one's observations and views in public forum, for example a magazine or a newspaper

Language of the letter:

- Formal language must be used
- Repetition of ideas must be avoided
- Sub paragraphs should be used in an organized way
- Personal outlook must be included but biased language should be avoided
- Word limit must be kept in mind.

### **SAMPLE LETTER**

**You are Chandani Sharma, 55, Brindavan Lane, Bengaluru. Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper expressing concern at the misbehavior of the auto rickshaw drivers in the city.**

55, Brindavan Lane  
Bengaluru

12 March 20XX

The Editor  
The Daily Mirror  
Shivaji Nagar  
Bengaluru

Sir

Subject: Misbehaviour of the auto rickshaw drivers in the city.

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper I would like to draw the attention of the authorities concerned towards the above mentioned problem.

The growing misdemeanor among auto drivers is a common concern of every citizen of the state. Not only do they charge fare in excess of the metered rate, but also misbehave with the passengers. They promise to drop the passenger at the doorstep but stop midway and ask the passenger to get down claiming that the distance agreed upon was shorter than the distance being

asked to cover and ask for more money for the same.

In order to make extra money they take extra passengers; mid-way who may be some antisocial element and put the life of passengers at risk. Moreover, they talk incessantly on the phone putting the life of the passenger in danger. You are requested to give an appropriate space to my letter in your newspaper.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Chandani

- Q.1      Write a letter to the newspaper editor    5 Marks**  
**highlighting the condition of the roads in our**  
**area and suggest suitable measures. (BAD**  
**CONDITION OF ROADS DURING RAINS**  
**LEADS TO MISHAPS).**
- Q.2      You recently visited an important historical    5 Marks**  
**monument. You were shocked to find it in a**  
**state of utter neglect. Taking help from the**

clues given below and with your own ideas write a letter to the editor of a leading newspaper highlighting the poor condition of important archaeological and heritage ‘ sites. Point out the lack of essential services, the poor state of maintenance and its misuse by people. Give suggestions for improving the situation.

- Q.3** Write a letter in about 120 words to the Editor of ‘National Herald’, New Delhi, about the scarcity of water in your locality suggesting ways to improve the position of water supply. You are Kunal/Karuna of Ghaziabad. **5. Marks**
- Q.4** You are Amit/ Amita. You happened to take part in a medical camp organized by Health Club of your school in a remote village near Delhi. You are surprised to find that most of the people there have no awareness of basic health and hygiene. As a concerned citizen you decide to take up their cause and organize camps to make the villagers aware of the importance of hygiene. Taking ideas from the given notes and the unit on ‘Health and Medicine’ alongwith your own ideas, write a **5 Marks**

letter to the editor of a newspaper, in about 120 words, expressing your concern and encouraging youngsters to take part in such campaigns.

- Q.5** You are Dipti/ Deepak, C-4C Janakpuri, New Delhi. Write a letter to the editor of a local daily complaining against the school-bus drivers for rash-driving and overcrowding of buses causing risk to the lives of innocent school children. **5Marks**

### **ANSWER OF LETTER OF COMPLAINT**

Ans: 1 C 2/8, Ankur Enclave  
Chandigarh  
20 August 20XX  
The Municipal Commissioner  
  
New Duplex Building  
  
Chandigarh  
  
Sir  
Subject: Insanitary conditions in the colony



I have been a resident of Ankur Enclave for the past eleven years. I would like to bring to your notice the insanitary conditions in our colony. Rubbish and garbage lie in heaps. Lack of drainage system raises a persistent foul smell in the area.

During rainy season water stagnates in pits on the street which makes the whole condition even worse. These become the breeding ground for mosquitoes, which expose the residents to multiple diseases like dengue, malaria, etc. Our colony has become an unhealthy and disease-prone area. Every day, someone or the other is succumbing to deadly diseases. Some of the families have also shifted lock, stock, and barrel to better localities.

You are requested to take an immediate remedial action to set things right.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Sumit

Ans:2      Physical Education Dept.  
KV NO 4 Mamun Cantt  
Pathankot 1400501

01 March 20XX

The Manager  
Student Sports Enterprises  
Sadar Bazar,  
Ludhiana

Sir

Subject: Replacement of damaged goods  
Please refer to our order number 965/94/XX dated  
19 December 20XX for some sports goods. The  
above consignment was delivered to us on 15  
February 20XX.

I regret to inform you that some of the items have  
been found defective and are not as per  
specification. It seems that this particular  
consignment has not undergone any inspection as  
not a single sports equipment is in good condition.

You are, therefore, requested to replace the defective items immediately. Please do ensure the quality of the items as also the specifications this time. An early response will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Amit Sethi

**Ans:3**

123, T.T. Nagar

Bhopal

30 September 20XX

The Manager

Shiv Ram & Sons

Mumbai

Dear Sir

Subject: Complaint against a defective mobile phone

I bought an LG Nexus 5 from your show-room vide receipt number 123 dated 15 September 20XX. The phone has a warranty of three years vide Guarantee Card number 123 valid upto 30th August 2021.

I regret to inform you that the phone has developed a technical snag and stopped working. In fact, just

a few days after its purchase, it had started giving me trouble off and on but I related it to the connectivity issue or some minor fault that I thought would settle with time.

Since it is still in warranty period, you are requested to replace it immediately. Needless to say those mobile phones are not a luxury but a necessity these days. An early and appropriate action will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Razia

Ans:4      40, Civil Lines  
New Town  
Delhi 1100XX  
11 December 20XX  
The Municipal Chairman  
New Town  
North East District  
Delhi 1100XX

Dear Sir

Subject: Preservation of public monuments

I would like to draw your attention to the deteriorating state of historical monuments in the city. Despite several complaints; no action has been taken till date. Most of the monuments are in a pitiable state. There is no proper maintenance of these monuments. These have not been cleaned properly for years and there are heaps of garbage lying here and there. People spit on the walls and relieve themselves unchecked. Graffiti is seen everywhere bringing to light the scant regard people have for the historical monuments of their country.

These monuments are part and parcel of our cultural heritage and need to be preserved and taken care of. Proper maintenance of these monuments should be our prime concern. I hope speedy remedial action will be taken to preserve these monuments.

Yours faithfully  
Anuj

**Ans:5**      85, Ramesh Nagar  
New Delhi

14 April 20XX

The General Manager  
DTC  
New Delhi

Dear Sir

Subject: Inadequate bus services in Raj Nagar  
area

I would like to draw your attention to the irregular bus service in our area. The buses never come on time and commuters experience a lot of inconvenience while waiting at the bus stop for hours.

The matter gets compounded when the drivers and conductors do not stop the bus at the bus stop or speed away before one gets in or out of it.

Many a time it leads to serious injuries to commuters. Sometimes we see a number of buses plying on the same route while as others there are no buses for hours.

I, therefore request you to look into matter and take urgent remedial action. More buses should be put on the road. The useless ones should be taken off to ensure speedy and regular trouble-free traffic.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Raju

### **LETTERS TO EDITOR**

**Ans. 1** 42, SN Gupta Lane,  
Morabadi, Ranchi-21

21st July 2020

The Editor  
The Times of India  
Ranchi

Respected Sir/Madam

Subject-Bad condition of roads during rains leads to mishaps

I, Riya, a resident of Madhur Tej Colony, Ranchi, want to highlight the issue of the poor condition of roads in the city of Ranchi during the rainy season. Since the onset of monsoon in the city in the month of May, the people of Ranchi are facing the menace of broken roads and potholes.

The Municipal Corporation had not taken the initiative of repairing the roads that were slightly in poor condition during the dry weather, due to which the conditions of the roads worsened with the rainfall and water logging in some areas. On a daily basis, so many mishaps are occurring on the roads. In a recent incident near my locality, the wheels of a car suddenly got stuck in a pothole while moving through the road, and as a result, the cars behind also collided due to the sudden brake. This caused the death of five people and injury to ten more people. However, despite such incidents being reported, the municipal authorities have not



taken cognizance of the situation and have not taken any action to make the roads safe for travel.

I request you to highlight this issue in your esteemed newspaper in order to draw the attention of the authorities to this grave situation and look for suitable solutions to end this problem.

Thank you

Yours sincerely,  
Madhur Tej

**Ans:2** 136, New Kamla Nagar  
Agra

May, 20xx

The Editor  
The Times of India  
New Delhi

Subject: Poor Condition of Heritage Sites

Sir

Last Sunday I went to visit Taj Mahal along with my parents. I was quite excited but all the excitement was only short-lived as the place was not as beautiful as it should have been. The Taj no doubt, is an epitome of beauty. But the place outside was littered with plastic plates, broken bottles, leftover food, etc.

Many tourists come to Agra to view Taj but the mess around the monument leaves a bad impression on the tourists. People must acquire some good civic habits. Dustbins should be provided at short distances and people should use them. They should throw the wastes and leftovers in the dustbins There is a dire need to check all this and to take preventive steps.

Through this letter of mine, I want to create awareness among general public that we must not neglect our archaeological and heritage sites. We must take good care of them by following good

civic habits and following the code of conduct ethically.

Thanking you.

Yours truly

Archit Mahajan

**Ans:3** 522, Railway Colony  
Ghaziabad

27th April, 20xx

The Editor

National Herald

New Delhi

Subject: Poor Water Supply

Sir

Through the columns of your reputed newspaper,  
I, Satish Sharma, a resident of Railway colony  
wish to draw your attention towards the water

supply in our colony. There is a great scarcity of water in our colony.

We're supplied water for only 3-4 hours in the whole day. The pressure at that time is so low that it is very difficult to finish the chores in time. Moreover, sometimes the water supplied is dirty and unclean. Most of the times, there is a power-cut also at the same hours when water is supplied which affects us a lot.

So, I request the concerned authorities to improve the quality of water supplied in our area and increase the hours of supply so that the residents of our area do not face the problem.

Thanking you.

Yours truly

Kanina

**Ans:4** 47, COD colony  
Jaipur

18th February, 20 xx

The Editor

The Hindu

New Delhi \_

Subject: Creating Awareness towards Health and Hygiene

Sir

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I wish to draw the attention of the youngsters towards the negligent attitude of people towards basic health and hygiene.

The villagers are not paying any attention to sanitation and personal hygiene which is leading them towards ill health. This hurdle can be overcome by organizing Health Camps in these areas where we can make these villagers aware of the importance of a healthy lifestyle by means of discussions or health checkups by specialists. A small dispensary can also be set up there for their

regular routine checkup. They must be taught that cleanliness is next to godliness.

I invite youngsters through this letter of mine to volunteer their names so that we can put our plan into action. A little effort on our part will save these villagers from contracting serious diseases.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely

Amita

**Ans:5**

C-4C Janakpuri

New Delhi

July 19, 2021

The Editor

The Tribune

Mahatma Gandhi Marg

New Delhi

Subject – regarding reckless driving of school bus drivers.

Sir/Madam

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I wish to draw the attention of the concerned authorities towards the grave issue of rash driving being done by school bus drivers that pose a threat to the lives of innocent school children and trespassers.

Driving in a zigzag manner on packed roads, crossing speed-limits, not following traffic lights has become very common. Despite such strict regulations regarding speed, none of these drivers seem to follow them. This shows that there is a lack of implementation. This is an menace to other road users as the bus drivers that drive at high speed might crush downwhoever comes in their way.

By addressing this issue, it is hoped that public awareness of the dangers of reckless driving can be raised. It is also time for the traffic authorities to take Stronger measures against reckless drivers, which include levying heavy fines and forfeiting

their licenses if they are found guilty of breaching the traffic rules.

Yours Sincerely

Dipti/Deepak



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## GRAMMAR

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## TENSES

Fill in the blanks with the correct use of tenses.

1 Mark each

Question 1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ up early in the morning.

- a) get
- b) gets
- c) will be
- d) shall be

Question 2. The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the field now.

- a) has played
- b) are playing
- c) plays
- d) will had played

Question 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ her for several years.

- a) has known
- b) have known
- c) knows
- d) knew

Question 4. It \_\_\_\_\_ raining since morning.

- a) have been
- b) has been

- c) is
- d) was

Question 5. He \_\_\_\_\_ his house seven days ago.

- a) left
- b) leave
- c) leaves
- d) is leaving

Question 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter when he came to my house.

- a) am writing
- b) was writing
- c) will write
- d) wrote

Question 7. The train \_\_\_\_\_ before he reached the station.

- a) has left
- b) was left
- c) had left
- d) is left

Question 8. It \_\_\_\_\_ raining since morning when you rang me up.

- a) had been
- b) has been

- c) have been
- d) was

Question 9. If he works hard he \_\_\_\_\_ pass.

- a) will
- b) shall
- c) will be
- d) shall be

Question 10. The cook \_\_\_\_\_ cooking food at this time tomorrow.

- a) shall be
- b) will be
- c) shall
- d) will

Question 11. You \_\_\_\_\_ got ready before we visit your house.

- a) will have
- b) shall have
- c) are
- d) were

Question 12. By next Monday he \_\_\_\_\_ staying at my uncle's house for three weeks.

- a) will have
- b) shall have
- c) will have been
- d) shall have been

Question 13. This road \_\_\_\_\_ to the post office.

- a) is leading
- b) leads
- c) has lead
- d) lead

Question 14. He \_\_\_\_\_ very hard these days.

- a) had been working
- b) is working
- c) have been working
- d) have worked

Question 15. Gambling \_\_\_\_\_ ruined many careers.

- a) is
- b) was
- c) has
- d) have

Question 16. I \_\_\_\_\_ white washing my house since morning,  
so I am feeling tired.

- a) have been
- b) has been
- c) will be
- d) will have been

Question 17. Our servant\_\_\_\_\_ us two week ago.

- a) leave
- b) leaves
- c) is leaving
- d) left

Question 18. When I saw him, he \_\_\_\_\_ playing chess.

- a) is
- b) was
- c) will
- d) shall

Question 19. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ started when I reached the cinema hall.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) had
- d) had been

Question 20. The candidate \_\_\_\_\_ speaking for ten minutes.

- a) had
- b) had been
- c) was
- d) is

Question 21. I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ lend him money.

- a) will
- b) shall
- c) will be
- d) shall be

Question 22. He \_\_\_\_\_ writing an essay at this time the next week.

- a) will
- b) shall
- c) will have
- d) will be

Question 23. If you study hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ get a first class.

- a) are
- b) will be
- c) will

d) had

Question 24. He \_\_\_\_\_ prepared well for the exams.

a) is

b) was

c) will

d) has

Question 25. I never \_\_\_\_\_ what you have told me.

a) forget

b) forgot

c) forgets

d) forgotten

### ANSWER KEY

1 B

2 B

3 B

4 B

5 A

6. B

7. C

8. A

14. C

15. C

16. A

17. D

18. B

19. C

20. B

21. A



9. A

22. D

10. B

23. C

11. A

24. D

12. C

25. B

13. B

## **MODALS**

Fill in the blanks with correct form of modals.

Question 1. I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ reach here soon. (Desire)

- a) Should
- b) Would
- c) Will
- d) Shall

Question 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ accompany you without fail. (Commitment)

- a) Shall
- b) Will
- c) Would
- d) Can

Question 3. Walk steadily lest you \_\_\_\_\_ stumble. ( Advice)

- a) Would
- b) Should

- c) Could
- d) Ought to

Question 4. The sky is clear, it \_\_\_\_\_ rain today. (Less Possibility)

- a) May
- b) Might
- c) Could
- d) Should

Question 5. You \_\_\_\_\_ respect your elders. (Moral Obligation)

- a) Should
- b) Could
- c) Would
- d) Ought to

Question 6. You \_\_\_\_\_ not stay here. (Necessity)

- a) Need
- b) Can
- c) Will
- d) Would

Question 7. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ go for a walk every morning. (Habit in Past)

- a) Must
- b) Should

- c) Would
- d) Used to

Question 8. You have fever so you \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor. (Emphatic Advice)

- a) Must
- b) Should
- c) Can
- d) Will

Question 9. She \_\_\_\_\_ be seventy now. ( Certainty of belief)

- a) Would
- b) Need
- c) Must
- d) Could

Question 10. The clouds are dark it \_\_\_\_\_ rain. (Possibility)

- a) Will
- b) Can
- c) May
- d) Might

Question 11. \_\_\_\_\_ God bless you with a son!. (Wish or Prayer)

- a) Might
- b) May

- c) Can
- d) Could

Question 12. \_\_\_\_\_ I use your telephone? (Polite Request)

- a) Can
- b) Could
- c) Would
- d) Should

Question 13. She \_\_\_\_\_ be very silly at times. (Nature)

- a) Can
- b) Could
- c) Must
- d) Ought to

Question 14. We \_\_\_\_\_ help the needy. (Duty or Obligation)

- a) Can
- b) Could
- c) Should
- d) Might

Question 15. How \_\_\_\_\_ you declare so? (Threat)

- a) Need
- b) Can
- c) Could

d) Dare

Question 16. It may rain. You \_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella. (Logical Necessity)

a) Can

b) Would

c) Shall

d) Must

Question 17. If you are going to the market, you \_\_\_\_\_ bring me a shawl. (Request)

a) May

b) Might

c) Will

d) Shall

Question 18. A man \_\_\_\_\_ travel in a ladies compartment. (Prohibition)

a) Cannot

b) Could not

c) Shall not

d) Will not

Question 19. If he had money, he \_\_\_\_\_ buy a car. (Possibility in Past)

- a) Would
- b) Could
- c) Can
- d) May

Question 20. You earn so that you \_\_\_\_\_ eat well. (Purpose)

- a) Might
- b) May
- c) Need
- d) Must

Question 21. You \_\_\_\_\_ obey the laws of the land. (Compulsion)

- a) Ought to
- b) Must
- c) Can
- d) Will

Question 22. How \_\_\_\_\_ you go against me? (Threat)

- a) Ought to
- b) Dare
- c) Would
- d) Need

Question 23. I \_\_\_\_\_ find out the truth at all costs. (Determination)

- a) Can

- b) Will
- c) Could
- d) Might

Question 24. \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the market, bring some fruit for me.

(Supposition)

- a) Would
- b) Should
- c) Must
- d) Might

Question 25. Dinner \_\_\_\_\_ be ready by now. (Logical necessity)

- a) Could
- b) Can
- c) Should
- d) May

## ANSWER KEY

<b>1 B</b>	<b>14 C</b>
<b>2 B</b>	<b>15 D</b>
<b>3 B</b>	<b>16 D</b>
<b>4 B</b>	<b>17 B</b>
<b>5 D</b>	<b>18 A</b>
<b>6 A</b>	<b>19 B</b>
<b>7 D</b>	<b>20 B</b>
<b>8 A</b>	<b>21 B</b>
<b>9 C</b>	<b>22 B</b>
<b>10 C</b>	<b>23 B</b>
<b>11 B</b>	<b>24 B</b>
<b>12 B</b>	<b>25 C</b>
<b>13 A</b>	

## REPORTED SPEECH

### (Statements, Commands, Requests, and Questions)

The words spoken by a person can be reported in two ways—  
Direct and Indirect. When we quote the exact words spoken by  
a person, we call it Direct Speech.



- Sohan said to Mohan, “I am going to school.”

The exact words spoken by Sohan are put within inverted commas. But when we give the substance of what Sohan said, it is called the Indirect Speech.

### **1. Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech:**

- In the Indirect speech, no inverted commas are used.
- The conjunctions that, if, whether, are generally used after the reporting verb.
- The first word of the reported speech begins with a capital letter.
- The tense of the reporting verb is never changed.
- The reporting verb changes according to sense: it may be told, asked, inquired

### **2. Rules for the Change of Pronouns:**

- The first person pronouns (I, me, my, we, us, our) in the reported speech change according to the subject of the reporting verb.
- The pronouns of the second person (you, your, yourself) in the reported speech change according to the object of the reporting verb.
- The pronouns of the third person do not change.

**For example:**

- He said, “I like the book.”  
He said that he liked the book.

### **3.Changes in words expressing nearness, time, auxiliaries, etc.**

This	changes into	That
These	changes into	Those
Now	changes into	Then
Here	changes into	There
Today	changes into	That day
Tomorrow	changes into	the next day
Yesterday	changes into	the previous day
Last night	changes into	the previous night
Can	changes into	Could
May	changes into	Might
Shall	changes into	Should/ Would
Will	changes into	Would
Ago	changes into	Before
Just	changes into	Then

Come                      changes into                      Go

Thus                      changes into                      So

#### 4. Change in Tenses:

- If the reporting verb is in the present or the future tense, the tense of the reported speech is not changed:  
Satish says, “I am flying a kite.”  
Satish says that he is flying a kite.
- If the reporting verb is in the past tense, then the tense of the reported speech will change as follows:

<b>Direct</b>		<b>Indirect</b>
<b>Simple Present</b> <i>write</i>	changes into	<b>Simple Past</b> <i>wrote</i>
<b>Present Progressive</b> <i>am/is/are writing</i>	changes into	<b>Past Progressive</b> <i>was/were writing</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b> <i>has written</i>	changes into	<b>Past Perfect</b> <i>had written</i>
<b>Simple Past</b> <i>wrote</i>	changes into	<b>Past Perfect</b> <i>had written</i>
<b>Past Progressive</b> <i>was/were writing</i>	changes into	<b>Past Perfect Progressive</b> <i>had been writing</i>

**5.If the direct speech expresses a historical fact, universal truth, or a habitual fact, then the tense of the direct speech will not change:**

Direct: He said, “Honesty is the best policy.”

Indirect: He said that honesty is the best policy.

#### 6. Changing Statements into Indirect Speech:

- The reporting verb ‘said to’ is changed-to ‘told’, ‘replied’, ‘remarked’,
- When reporting verb is not followed by an object, it is not changed.

- The inverted commas are removed. The conjunction is used to connect the reporting clause with the reported speech.

## 7. The rules for the change of pronouns, tenses, etc. are followed.

Person	Subjective Case		Objective Case		Possessive Case	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ist	I	we	me	us	my	our
IInd	You	you	you	you	your	your
IIIrd	He / She / It	they	him / her / it	them	his / her / its	their

Ex. Direct: Ramu said, “I saw a lion in the forest.”

Indirect: Ramu said that he had seen a lion in the forest.

## 8. Rules for the Change of Interrogative (Questions) sentences:

The reporting verb “say” is changed into ask, inquire,

The interrogative sentence is changed into a statement by placing the subject before the verb and the full stop is put at the end of the sentence.

If the interrogative sentence has a wh-word (who, when, where, how, why, etc) the wh-word is repeated in the sentence. It serves as conjunction.

If the interrogative sentence is a yes-no answer type sentence (with auxiliary verbs am, are, was, were, do, did, have, shall, etc), then ‘if or ‘whether’ is used as a conjunction.

The auxiliaries do, does, did in a positive question in the reported speech are dropped.

The conjunction is not used after the reporting clause.

- Direct: I said to him, “Where are you going?”  
Indirect: I asked him where he was going.

## **9. Changing Commands and Requests into Indirect Speech:**

- In imperative sentences having commands, the reporting verb is changed into command, order, tell, allow, request, etc.
- The imperative mood is changed into the infinitive mood by putting ‘to’, before the verb. In case of negative sentences, the auxiliary ‘do’ is dropped and ‘to’ is placed after ‘not’:
- Direct: She said to me, “Open the window.”  
Indirect: She ordered me to open the window.

## **10. Sentences with ‘Let’.**

- ‘Let’ is used in various meanings.

(i) ‘Let’ is used to make a proposal.

- First change the reporting verb into ‘proposed’ or ‘suggested’.
- Use ‘should’ instead of ‘let’.

Example:

Direct: He said to me, “Let us go home.”

Indirect: He suggested to me that we should go home.

(ii) ‘Let’ is used as ‘to allow’.

- In Indirect Speech, we change the reporting verb to ‘requested’ or ‘ordered’.
- We start Reported Speech with ‘to’.

Direct: Ram said to Mohan, “Let him do it.”

Indirect: Ram ordered Mohan to let him do that.

Or

Ram told Mohan that he might be allowed to do that.

## 11. Sentences with Question Tags

(i) In the indirect speech the question-tag is usually left.

(ii) In indirect speech these words are removed and the word ‘respectfully’ is used in the reporting clause.

Ex. Direct: Mahesh said, “Sir, may I go home?”

Indirect: Mahesh respectfully asked his sir if he might go home.

## 12. Sentences with ‘have to’ or ‘had to’

(i) Change ‘have to’ according to the rules.

(ii) But change 'had to' into 'had had to' in the indirect speech.

Ex.

Direct : Hari said, "I have to work a lot."

Indirect: Hari said that he had to work a lot.

### **13. Exclamations and Wishes**

Sometimes Exclamatory sentences contain exclamations like Hurrah!, Alas!, Oh!, Heavens!, Bravo, etc. Such exclamatory words are removed in the indirect speech and we use 'exclaimed with sorrow', exclaimed with joy, exclaimed with surprise, etc. instead of 'said'.

Ex. Direct : Rohan said, "Hurrah! We won the match."

Indirect: Rohan exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

Read the following sentences and choose the correct option to transform into Reported Speech:-

1. Sonia said, "You help my sister". 1 Mark
  - a. Sonia said that I helps her sister.
  - b. Sonia said to me that I helped her sister.
  - c. Sonia said that I helped her sister.
  - d. Sonia says that I helped her sister.

2. They said, "We cannot live without oxygen". 1  
Mark
- a. They said that we cannot live without oxygen.  
b. They said that they cannot live without oxygen.  
c. They said that they would not live without oxygen.  
d. They says that they cannot live without oxygen.
3. John says, "I shall go there". 1  
Mark
- a. John said that he went there.  
b. John says that he will go there.  
c. John says that he went there.  
d. John said that I will go there.
4. He said, "Honesty is the best policy." 1  
Mark
- a. He said that Honesty is the best policy.  
b. He said that Honesty was the best policy.



- c. He said that Honesty would be the best policy.
- d. He said that Honesty will be the best policy.

5. Deepak said to me, "I had finished the coffee."

1

Mark

- a. Deepak told me that he had finished the coffee.
- b. Deepak told me that he had been finished the coffee.
- c. Deepak told me that he had finish the coffee.
- d. Deepak told me that he finished the coffee.

6. . He said to us, "Are you going to market today?"

1

Mark

- a. He asked us if we were going to market that day.
- b. He asked us if you are going to market that day.
- c. He asked us if we went to market that day.
- d. He asked us if we had gone to market that day

7. He said to me, "You are rich, aren't you ?" 1  
Mark
- a. He asked me if I had rich.
- b. He asked me if I had been rich.
- c. He asked me if I was rich.
- d. He asked me if I was rich, wasn't me.
- 
8. He said to me, "Do read the holy Gita daily." 1  
Mark
- a. He asked to me to read the holy Gita daily.
- b. He asked me to do read the holy Gita daily.
- c. He asked me to read the holy Gita daily.
- d. He requested me to read the holy Gita daily.
- 
9. Sahil said to his friends, "Lets go to the park." 1  
Mark
- a. Sahil suggested to his friends that we should go to the park.
- b. Sahil requested to his friends that we should go to the park.

- c. Sahil suggested to his friends that we would go to the park.
- d. Sahil suggested to his friends that we have to go to the park.

10. She said, "Madam, I have done homework."

1

Mark

- a. She said respectfully that she had been done homework.
- b. She said respectfully that she has done homework.
- c. She said respectfully that she had done homework.
- d. She said respectfully to her teacher that she had done homework.

11. Captain said, "Bravo ! We have won the match."

1

Mark

- a. Captain exclaimed with joy that they have won the match.
- b. Captain exclaimed that they had won the match.
- c. Captain exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
- d. Captain exclaimed with surprise that they had won the match.

12. Shakshi said, "How clever I am!" 1  
Mark
- a. Shakshi exclaimed that she was very clever.  
b. Shakshi exclaimed with joy that she was very clever.  
c. Shakshi exclaimed that she is very clever.  
d. Shakshi said that she was very clever.
13. Bhaskar said to Kapil, "Please do come some time." 1  
Mark
- a. Bhaskar requested Kapil to do come sometime.  
b. Bhaskar requested Kapil to come sometime.  
c. Bhaskar asked Kapil to come sometime.  
d. Bhaskar requested Kapil to please come sometime.
14. Kiran asked me, "Did you see the Cricket match on television last night?" 1  
Mark
- a. Kiran asked me whether I saw the Cricket match on television the earlier night

- b. Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
- c. Kiran asked me did I see the Cricket match on television the last night.
- d. Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the last night.

15. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow." 1  
Mark

- a. David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
- b. David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day
- c. David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
- d. David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.

16. He said to her, "What a cold day!" 1  
Mark

- a. He told her that it is a cold day.
- b. He said that it is a cold day.

- c. He exclaimed that it is a cold day.
- d. He exclaimed that it was a cold day.

17. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?" 1  
Mark

- a. The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening.
- b. The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening.
- c. The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.
- d. The tailor asked him if he will like to the suit ready by the next evening.

18. Sushant said to him, "I have been helping your son for years". 1  
Mark

- a. Sushant told him that he has helped his son for years.
- b. Sushant told him that he have been helping his son for years.
- c. Sushant told him that he had been helping his son for years.
- d. Sushant told him that he has been helping his son for years.

19. Rahul said to me, " I had gone through it." 1  
Mark

- a. Rahul told me that he have went through it.
- b. Rahul told me that he have gone through it.
- c. Rahul told me that he had went through it.
- d. Rahul told me that he had gone through it.

20. Sheela said, "I must go." 1  
Mark

- a. Sheela said that she had to go.
- b. Sheela said that I must go.
- c. Sheela said that she need to go.
- d. Sheela said that she must went.

21. The children said, "Let us complete homework together." 1  
Mark

- a. The children told that let them complete homework together.

- b. The children told that they should complete homework together.
- c. The children suggested that they should complete homework together.
- d. The children asked that they should complete homework together.

22. They said to me, "May you live long."

1

Mark

- a. They prayed for me that I might live long.
- b. They blessed me that I might live long.
- c. They blessed me that I may live long.
- d. They blessed me that may I live long.

23. He said, "May God bless you."

1

Mark

- a. He prayed that God bless him.
- b. He prayed that may God bless him.
- c. He told that may God bless him.
- d. He prayed that might God bless him.



24. She said, " Ugh! I have hated him."

1

Mark

- a. She exclaimed with disgust that she had been hated him.
- b. She exclaimed with disgust that she had hated him.
- c. She exclaimed with sorrow that she had hated him.
- d. She exclaimed with disgust that I had hated him.

25. I said her, "Could you please help me ?"

1

Mark

- a. I requested her to help me.
- b. I asked her to help me.
- c. I told her if she can help me.
- d. I asked her if she can help me.

### ANSWER KEY

1. C

14. B

2. A

15. D

3. B

16. D

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 4. A  | 17. C |
| 5. A  | 18. C |
| 6. A  | 19. D |
| 7. C  | 20. A |
| 8. C  | 21. C |
| 9. A  | 22. B |
| 10. C | 23. D |
| 11. C | 24. B |
| 12. A | 25. A |
| 13. B |       |

## **DETERMINERS**

A determiner is a word placed in front of a noun to specify quantity (e.g., "one dog," "many dogs") or to clarify what the noun refers to (e.g., "my dog," "that dog," "the dog"). All determiners can be classified as one of the following:

An article (a/an, the)

A demonstrative (this, that, these, those)

A possessive (my, your, his, her, its, our, their)

A quantifier (common examples include many, much, more, most, some)

A number – (one, two, three, twenty, forty ...)

An ordinal – (first, second, 1st 2nd, 3rd, last, next, etc.)

Choose the correct response to complete each sentence:

Q1. \_\_\_\_\_ sisters are married.

- A. Each
- B. Every
- C. Both
- D. Any

Q2. \_\_\_\_\_ students should attend the conference.

- A. Both
- B. Each
- C. Every
- D. None of These

Q3. We should inform \_\_\_\_\_ customers about this scheme.

- A. little
- B. every
- C. an
- D. all

Q4. They have spent \_\_\_\_\_ money for their son's wedding.

- A. many
- B. enough
- C. few
- D the few

Q5. Nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ candidates pass the exams.

- A. a little
- B. neither
- C. either
- D. most

Q6. \_\_\_\_\_ deadline is met.

- A. Neither
- B. Most
- C. Many
- D. Much

Q7. Can I borrow \_\_\_\_\_ sugar?

- A. much
- B. some
- C. the few
- D. a few

Q8. With this, you have lost \_\_\_\_\_ chance that you had.

- A. a little
- B. little
- C. the little
- D. slight

Q9. \_\_\_\_\_ participants left the meeting in between.

- A. Several
- B. Much
- C. The few
- D. Little

Q10. It seems that they would need \_\_\_\_\_ workers for the construction.

- A. little
- B. either
- C. more
- D. some

Q11. \_\_\_\_\_ man that we saw turned out to be a thief.

- A. A
- B. The
- C. That
- D. This

Q12. \_\_\_\_\_ people in India know about Cricket.

- A. Little
- B. Either
- C. Neither
- D. Many

Q13. He does \_\_\_\_\_ work in the company.

- A. less
- B. the few
- C. fewer
- D. all of these

Q14. He told me that \_\_\_\_\_ blue was her favourite colour.

- A. a
- B. the
- C. this
- D. None of the above

Q15. You can pick \_\_\_\_\_ dress.

- A. much
- B. more
- C. either
- D. some

Q16. \_\_\_\_\_ students were punished.

- A. All
- B. Much
- C. little
- D. Every

Q17. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ cash left with us.

- A. some
- B. many
- C. more
- D. much

Q18. He does not have \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

- A. much
- B. more
- C. many
- D. all

Q19. \_\_\_\_\_ relative has been invited.

- A. Every
- B. Few
- C. Many
- D. Much

Q20. \_\_\_\_\_ sun is about to set.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. A little

Q21. \_\_\_\_\_ people who came have left.

- A. Most
- B. Much
- C. Every
- D. Each

Q22. We need to do \_\_\_\_\_ lot of work before the event starts.

- A. much
- B. a
- C. more
- D. some

Q23. There are \_\_\_\_\_ messages for you.

- A. none
- B. no

- C. much
- D. little

Q24. \_\_\_\_\_ people who migrated here died in the floods.

- A. A few
- B. Few
- C. The few
- D. Many

Q25. \_\_\_\_\_ information is not known about these legends.

- A. Fewer
- B. Few
- C. Many
- D. All

**Answer Key for Determiners MCQs**

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	C	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	D
6	A	7	B	8	C	9	A	10	C
11	B	12	D	13	A	14	D	15	C
16	A	17	D	18	C	19	A	20	C
21	A	22	B	23	B	24	A	25	D



## SUBJECT VERB CONCORD

Subjects and verbs must AGREE with one another in number (singular or plural). Thus, if a subject is singular, its verb must be singular; if a subject is plural, its verb must be plural.

### Basic rules of subject-verb concord

#### Rule 1

**The verb and the subject must agree in number (singular or plural)**

Examples:

1. He plays basketball. (Singular subject and Singular Verb)
2. They play basketball. (Plural Subject and Plural Verb)

#### Rule 2

**The number of the subject (singular or plural) will not change due to words/phrases in between the subject and the verb.**

Examples:

1. One of the glasses is empty. (Here, since the subject is ‘one’, the verb should be ‘is’).
2. The bouquet of red roses smells so sweet. (Here, since ‘bouquet’ is the subject and not ‘roses’, the verb should be ‘smells’ and not ‘smell’)

#### Rule 3

Two or more singular nouns or pronouns connected by ‘either... or’, ‘neither ...nor’ require a singular verb.

Examples

1. Either Stephan or Rocky has broken the vase.

2. Neither she nor I was in London.
3. Neither praise nor blame affects him.

#### Rule 4

‘Either’ and ‘neither’ must be followed by singular verbs.

#### Examples

- Tell me if either of the applicants is suitable.

#### Rule 5

**The verb in a sentence containing ‘or’, ‘either/or’, ‘neither/nor’ agrees with the noun or pronoun closest to it.**

#### Examples:

1. Neither the shoes nor the bag matches the dress. (Here, ‘bag’ is closest to the verb, hence ‘matches’)
2. Neither the bag nor the shoes match the dress. (Here, ‘shoes’ is closest to the verb, hence ‘match’)

#### Rule 6

**When the subject is followed by words such as ‘as well as’, ‘along with’, ‘besides’, ‘not’ etc. ignore them and use a singular verb if the subject is singular.**

#### Examples:

1. The house with all its furniture and fittings is for sale.
2. The gold as well as silver is loved by we Indians.
3. Milk besides butter is supplied by the dairy.

#### Rule 7

**In sentences that begin with ‘here’, ‘there’, the true subject usually follows the verb.**

Examples:

1. Here are the chocolates.
2. There is a big puddle on the road.

Rule 8

**Any noun qualified by ‘each’ and ‘every’ must be followed by a singular verb.**

Examples

1. Every one of the students carries a badge.
2. Each one of these mangoes is rotten.
3. Every man and every woman has the right to vote.

Rule 9

**When a plural noun denotes a period of time, an amount, a quantity considered as a whole, the verb is singular.**

Examples

1. Ten rupees is not a large sum.
2. Three-quarters of the earth is water.
3. Six miles is a long distance.

Rule 10

**When a collective noun is used as a common noun, showing division, the verb is plural.**

Examples

1. The Ministry are divided in their opinion.

2. A number of beautiful toys were displayed.
3. The crew of the aircraft were hijacked.
4. The majority of the members have resigned.

#### Rule 11

**When a collective noun acts as one unit, the verb is singular.**

#### Examples

1. The crowd moves forward.
2. The audience was restless.
3. The committee has issued its report.

#### Rule 12

**When the nouns are singular in meaning and seem plural, the verb is singular.**

#### Examples

1. The news is very encouraging.
2. Mathematics is a tough subject.
3. Billiards is an expensive game.
4. Measles is a dangerous disease.

#### Rule 13

**When two nouns or pronouns are joined by ‘not only... but also’ the verb agrees with the second noun or pronoun.**

#### Examples

1. Not only the officer but also the soldiers are enjoying.
2. Not only the soldiers but also the officer was enjoying.

Choose the correct response to complete each sentence:

**Q1. This part of the book \_\_\_\_\_ boring.**

- A. is
- B. are
- C. has
- D. have

**Q2. Either of the two candidates \_\_\_\_\_ eligible.**

- A. is
- B. have
- C. are
- D. has been

**Q3. Most of the workers \_\_\_\_\_ on the strike.**

- A. is
- B. have
- C. has
- D. are

**Q4. My neighbourhood \_\_\_\_\_ very popular.**

- A. are
- B. is
- C. were
- D. has

**Q5. Neither you nor your sister should \_\_\_\_\_ to them.**

- A. talk
- B. talks

C. talked

D. talking

**Q6.** Twenty years \_\_\_\_\_ the minimum age to fill this form.

A. are

B. is

C. has

D. have

**Q7** The teacher and the students \_\_\_\_\_ just arrived.

A. has

B. have

C. will

D. are

**Q8.** Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ been informed about the incident.

A. have

B. are

C. were

D. has

**Q9** Neither the principal nor the teachers \_\_\_\_\_ convinced.

A. has

B. were

C. was

D. have

**Q10.** According to the news, the shower \_\_\_\_\_ to take place.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. were
- D. has

**Q11.** A number of cases \_\_\_\_\_ reported in the area.

- A. is
- B. have been
- C. was
- D. has

**Q12.** Politics \_\_\_\_\_ been one of the debatable topics.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. have
- D. has

**Q13.** These \_\_\_\_\_ religious rituals.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. have
- D. has

**Q14** Deepak with his friends \_\_\_\_\_ signed the petition.

- A. has
- B. have
- C. are
- D. is

**Q15.** The panel of judges \_\_\_\_\_ sentenced him to death.

- A. have
- B. were
- C. has
- D. is

**Q16.** The dog and the cat \_\_\_\_\_ been fed.

- A. has
- B. are
- C. were
- D. have

**Q17.** His works \_\_\_\_\_ appreciable.

- A. are
- B. is
- C. has
- D. have

**Q18.** Many a man \_\_\_\_\_ suffered during partition.

- A. have
- B. has
- C. were
- D. is

**Q19.** The chief along with his family \_\_\_\_\_ involved.

- A. are
- B. has



C. is

D. have

**Q20** She along with her friends \_\_\_\_\_ taking the exam.

A. are

B. were

C. have

D. is

**Q21. Measles \_\_\_\_\_ a common disease among children.**

A. are

B. is

C. were

D. has

**Q22. The directors \_\_\_\_\_ anxious.**

A. is

B. are

C. will

D. did

**Q23. Few applicants \_\_\_\_\_ backed out.**

A. have

B. has

C. were

D. are

**Q24. Some of the rice \_\_\_\_\_ still left.**

- A. is
- B. are
- C. has
- D. have

**Q25. Public speaking \_\_\_\_\_ a skill.**

- A. are
- B. have
- C. has
- D. is

**Answer Key for Subject Verb Concord MCQs**

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	A	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	A
6	B	7	B	8	D	9	B	10	B
11	B	12	D	13	A	14	A	15	C
16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	D
21	B	22	B	23	A	24	A	25	D

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English Language

And

Literature

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PROSE (First Flight)  
POETRY (First Flight)  
Supplementary Reader (Footprints without Feet)

**PROSE (First Flight)**  
**A LETTER TO GOD**

- Q.1. Where was Lencho's house situated? 1  
Mark
- (a) Bottom of the hill
- (b) Top of a hill
- (c) Top of a plateau
- (d) In a city
- Q.2. What was the only thing that the Earth needed according to Lencho? 1  
Mark
- (a) A shower
- (b) A snowfall
- (c) Strong winds
- (d) Sunlight
- Q.3. Where did Lencho expect the downpour to come from? 1  
Mark
- (a) North
- (b) North-east

(c) North-west

(d) South-east

Q.4. What did Lencho compare the large raindrops with? 1  
Mark

(a) Silver coins

(b) Pearls

(c) Diamonds

(d) New coins

Q.5. Which crop was growing on Lencho's fields? 1  
Mark

(a) Corn

(b) Barley

(c) Rice

(d) None of the above

Q.6. What destroyed Lencho's fields? 1  
Mark

(a) Heavy rain

(b) Hailstorm

(c) Landslide

(d) Flood

- Q.7. The field looked as if it were covered in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1  
Mark
- (a) Salt
  - (b) Locusts
  - (c) Sugar
  - (d) Ice
- Q.8. Lencho compared the quantum of damage with \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1  
Mark
- (a) Attack by rats
  - (b) Attack by crows
  - (c) Plague of locusts
  - (d) None of the above
- Q.9. What was the only hope left in the hearts of Lencho's family?
- 1  
Mark
- (a) Compensation from government
  - (b) Help from farmer's association
  - (c) Help from God
  - (d) There was no hope left

- Q.10. How did Lencho decide to contact his last reason? 1  
Mark
- (a) By visiting them personally
  - (b) Through a letter
  - (c) Through e-mail
  - (d) Through fax
- Q.11. How much money did Lencho ask for? 1  
Mark
- (a) 100 pesos
  - (b) 1000 pesos
  - (c) 10 pesos
  - (d) 500 pesos
- Q.12. What was the immediate reaction of the postman on seeing the letter? 1  
Mark
- (a) laughed whole-heartedly
  - (b) cried
  - (c) felt sad about what happened
  - (d) felt empathetic

Q.13. The postmaster was a fat, amiable man. What is the meaning of amiable? 1 Mark

- (a) rude
- (b) helpful
- (c) friendly
- (d) enthusiastic

Q.14. On seeing the letter, the postmaster was moved by Lencho's \_\_\_\_\_. 1 Mark

- (a) unwavering faith
- (b) handwriting
- (c) love of God
- (d) determination

Q.15. Why did the postmaster decide to reply to Lencho's letter? 1 Mark

- (a) he was a good man
- (b) he felt empathetic
- (c) to preserve Lencho's faith in God
- (d) all of the above



- Q.16. What else did the reply demanded apart from goodwill, ink and paper? 1 Mark
- (a) lost crop
  - (b) money
  - (c) God's signature
  - (d) new seeds
- Q.17. How much money was the postmaster able to arrange? 1 Mark
- (a) 100 pesos
  - (b) nil
  - (c) 100 pesos
  - (d) 70 pesos
- Q.18. What did the postmaster feel on experiencing Lencho receive the letter? 1 Mark
- (a) contended
  - (b) proud
  - (c) overwhelmed
  - (d) all of the above

Q.19. Why was Lencho not surprised on seeing the money in the envelope? 1 Mark

(a) he was too sad to acknowledge it

(b) he had unwavering faith in God

(c) he was an ungrateful man

(d) none of the above

Q.20. How did he feel when he counted the money? 1 Mark

(a) grateful

(b) joyful

(c) relieved

(d) angry

Q.21. What did Lencho think of the post-office employees? 1 Mark

(a) bunch of crooks

(b) rude

(c) unhelpful

(d) proud

Q.22. What did Lencho ask for in his second letter? 1 Mark

- (a) more money
- (b) remaining amount and not send it by mail
- (c) remaining amount and send it by mail only
- (d) he didn't ask for anything

Q.23. What is the irony in this lesson?

1  
Mark

- (a) Lencho was sad after the hail storm even though he was the one waiting for a shower
- (b) Postmaster laughed at Lencho but still helped arrange money for him
- ( c) Lencho blamed the post office employees who in fact helped him
- (d) there is no irony

Q.24. What type of conflict does the chapter highlight?

1  
Mark

- (a) conflict between nature and humans
- (b) conflict among humans
- ( c) conflict among God and nature
- (d) both a and b

- Q.25. Who is the author of the lesson “ A Letter to God”? 1  
Mark
- (a) G.L. Fuentes
- (b) J.K. Rowling
- ( c) William Shakespeare
- (d) Roald Dahl
- Q.26. Why was Lencho satisfied? 1  
Mark
- (a) on seeing a new tractor in his field
- (b) on seeing a new buffalo
- (c) on seeing the field of ripe corn with flowers
- (d) on seeing the field of rice
- Q.27. The field of corn dotted with flowers means that---- 1  
Mark
- (a) not a single flower was bigger than a dot
- (b) the flowers were scattered across
- (c) the flowers were in shaped like dots
- (d)The flowers had shrunk in size
- Q.28. The strange address written on Lencho’s envelope 1  
was---- Mark

- (a) To God
- (b) To Post-office master
- (c) To head of the village
- (d) To railway master

Q.29. What is a valley? 1  
Mark

- (a) an area of low land between hills or mountains
- (b) a road between two mountains
- (c) a space dividing two lands
- (d) a high land area

Q.30. One word for “made a forecast is” 1  
Mark

- (a) assumed
- (b) predicted
- (c) presumed
- (d) declared

Q.31. The adverse impact of the hailstones on Lencho’s crops was---- 1  
Mark

- (a) that the quality of the crops improved

- (b) that the field liked beautiful
- (c) that the crops grew in abundance
- (d) that the crops were totally destroyed

Q.32. Lencho was an ox of a man's because----

1  
Mark

- (a) he was a male
- (b) he looked like an ox
- (c) he worked in the fields
- (d) he was very hard working

Q.33. Lencho, the protagonist of the story was---by profession.

1  
Mark

- (a) farmer
- (b) monk
- (c) peon in post-office
- (d) trader

Q.34. The story sets in\_\_\_\_\_

1  
Mark

- (a) Latin America
- (b) Africa

(c)Europe

(d) Australia

Q.35. “Now we ‘re going to get some water”—Lencho told this to----- 1 Mark

(a) wife

(b) elder son

(c) daughter

(d) another farmer

Q.36. Large droplets were equivalent to---- 1 Mark

(a) five cents coin

(b) two cents coin

(c) ten cents coin

(d) three cents coin

Q.37. For----the hail rained. 1 Mark

(a) an hour

(b) five hours

(c) two hours

(d) half an hour

Q.38. Lencho's letter addressed to God was \_\_\_\_\_

1  
Mark

- (a) strange
- (b) wise
- (c) funny
- (d) thought provoking

Q.39 Extract based comprehension questions:-

So, in order not to shake the writer's faith in God, the postmaster came up with an idea: answer the letter. But when he opened it, it was evident that to answer it he needed something more than goodwill, ink and paper. But he stuck to his resolution: he asked for money from his employees, he himself gave part of his salary, and several friends of his were obliged to give something for 'an act of charity'. It was impossible for him to gather together the hundred pesos, so he was able to send the farmer only a little more than half. He put the money in an envelope addressed to Lencho and with it a letter containing only a single word as a signature: God

- i. The narrator said that the Postmaster needed something more than goodwill, ink and paper. What was that?
- a. sympathy
  - b. empathy

1  
Mark



- c. money
- d. physical work

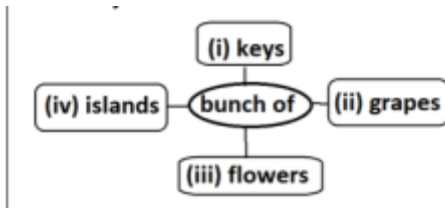
- ii. Which resolution is being talked about in the passage? 1  
Mark
- a. Postmaster's resolution to not let Lencho's faith in God shaken.
  - b. Lencho's resolution to grow his field again.
  - c. God's resolution to punish Lencho.
  - d. Postmaster's resolution to collect money from his friends in the name of Lencho.
- iii. What was the act of Charity that is referred to in the passage? 1  
Mark
- a. to donate 10% of total income.
  - b. to donate food and clothes for the homeless people.
  - c. to pay income tax.
  - d. to contribute money to help a needy farmer.
- iv. Who contributed money to help Lencho? 1  
Mark
- a. the postmaster
  - b. his employees
  - c. postmaster's friends
  - d. all of above

- v. Why did the postmaster sign the letter in the name of God? 1 Mark
- a. to keep Lencho's faith intact.
  - b. to play the role of God.
  - c. he considered himself God.
  - d. God had ordered him to do so.

Q.40. Extract based comprehension Questions: -

Immediately, Lencho went up to the window to ask for paper and ink. On the public writing table, he started to write, with much wrinkling of his brow, caused by the effort he had to make to express his ideas. When he finished, he went to the window to buy a stamp which he licked and then affixed to the envelope with a blow of his fist. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said: "God: Of the money that I asked for, only seventy pesos reached me. Send me the rest, since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks. Lencho."

- i. What does the phrase – 'much wrinkling of his brow' – suggest here about Lencho? 1 Mark
- a. he was very irritated and angry.
  - b. he was elated with happiness.
  - c. he had deformed eyebrows.
  - d. he was trying to look funny
- ii. I '...bunch of crooks.' Pick the option that DOES NOT collate with 'bunch of', correctly. 1 Mark



- a) option (i)
- b) option (ii)
- c) option (iii)
- d) option (iv)

- iii. Pick the most suitable quote for this extract. 1  
Mark
- a) “It is easier to fool people than to convince them that they have been fooled.” – Mark Twain
  - b) “Real knowledge is to know the extent of one’s ignorance.”- Confucius
  - c) “You see a person’s true colours when you are no longer beneficial to their life.”- anonymous
  - d) “True generosity means accepting ingratitude.” – Coco Chanel
- iv. Pick the option that does not list the correct usage of—’with a blow of his fist.’ 1  
Mark
- a. he broke his teeth with the blow of his fist.
  - b. I can complete my exam with the blow of my fist.
  - c. I tried to affix the picture with the blow of my fist.
  - d. The gangster believed in getting everything done with the blow of his fist.
- v. From the passage given above find the word similar to – ‘offender’. 1  
Mark
- (a) honest
  - (b) law abiding

(c) straight

(d) crooks

Q.41. Extract based comprehension Questions: -

“Don’t be so upset, even though this seems like a total loss. Remember, no one dies of hunger.”  
“That’s what they say: no one dies of hunger.” All though the night, Lencho thought only of his one hope: the help God, whose eyes, as he had been instructed, see everything, even what is deep in one’s conscience. Lencho was an ox of a man, working like an animal in the fields, but still he knew how to write. The following Sunday, at daybreak, he began to write a letter which he himself would carry to town and place in the mail. It was nothing less than a letter to God.

i. Who is speaking these lines? 1 Mark

(a) the author of the lesson

(b) G.L. Fuentes

(c) Postmaster

(d) Lencho

ii. As a farmer, Lencho was \_\_\_\_\_. 1 Mark

(a) weak

(b) strong and active like an ox.

- (c) pale and fragile
- (d) All of the above
- iii. Had the postman even known the address written on the envelope? 1 Mark
- (a) yes, the postman knew the address
- (b) no
- (c) the postman was doubtful
- (d) the postman was sure
- iv. There were wrinkles on Lencho's brow because \_\_\_\_\_ 1 Mark
- (a) he was not much educated and had to put pressure on his mind to express his ideas on the letter
- (b) there was less money in the envelope
- (c) God had deceived him
- (d) all of the above
- v. What was Lencho thinking while writing the letter? 1 Mark

- (a) God would have made a mistake by giving less money
- (b) Lencho had not mentioned the amount clearly
- (c) post officer employees had stolen a part of his money sent by God
- (d) all of the above

Q.42. Extract based comprehension Questions: -

With a satisfied expression, he regarded the field of ripe corn with its flowers, draped in a curtain of rain. But suddenly a strong wind began to blow and along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall. These truly did resemble new silver coins. The boys, exposing themselves to the rain, ran out to collect the frozen pearls. "It's really getting bad now," exclaimed the man. "I hope it passes quickly. It did not pass quickly. For an hour the hail rained on the house, the garden, the hillside, the cornfield, on the whole valley. The field was white as if covered with salt.

- i. Why did Lencho have a satisfied expression? 1 Mark  
Because.  
  - (a) he just enjoyed a tasty meal
  - (b) he had won an argument with his wife

- (c) rain had begun as per his expectations  
(d) his field was full of ripe corn
- ii. Which of the following sentences has been used in the same sense as Lencho said, “I hope it passes quickly”?  
1 Mark
- (a) last week my grandmother passed away due to a covid infection  
(b) I have got free passes for the cricket match  
(c) the pass mark is 50% for this diploma course  
(d) the street was crowded and the two buses could not pass
- iii. Find the literary device used in those truly did resemble new silver coins.  
1 Mark
- (a) metaphor  
(b) assonance  
(c) synecdoche  
(d) satirical hyperbole
- iv. How would you define hailstones?  
1 Mark
- (a) light rain falling in fine drops.  
(b) large balls of ice that fall like rain  
(c) strong wind, rain, and thunder  
(d) a cloudburst

- v. “It made everything look so white that it seemed as if it was covered with salt”. Why are the snow pellets compared to salt? 1 Mark
- (a) it was white in colour
  - (b) it spread throughout the field
  - (c) it had spoiled the cornfields
  - (d) all of the above



- Q.43. "A plague of locusts would have left more than this. The hail has left nothing....." 1 Mark

What is the speaker's state of mind at this time?

- (a) He is extremely happy and satisfied.
- (b) He is extremely worried at this time.
- (c) He is excited.
- (d) He is overjoyed.

- Q.44. "On the public writing-table, he started to write, with much wrinkling of his brow, caused by the effort he had to make to express his ideas". 1 Mark

What is 'he' writing?

- (a) Another letter to his friend.
- (b) Another letter to the postmaster.
- (c) Another letter to God.
- (d) Another letter to his family.

- Q.45. " But in the hearts of all who lived in that solitary house in the middle of the valley, there was a single hope: 1 Mark

Who all lived in that 'solitary house'?

- (a) Lencho and his brothers.
- (b) Lencho and his wife.

(c) Lencho, his wife and their sons.

(d) Lencho and his friends.

Q.46. **Assertion:** Lencho wrote a letter to God, assuming that the postmaster would open it and help him. 1 Mark

**Reason:** The postmaster did not want to shake the writer's faith in God and decided to help Lencho.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

(e) Both A and R are false.

Q.47. **Assertion:** Lencho called the post office employees a bunch of crooks. 1 Mark

**Reason:** Lencho asked God not to send him the rest of the money by post.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.
- (e) Both A and R are false

Q.48. **Assertion:**Lencho had an immense faith in God. 1 Mark

**Reason:**Lencho wrote a letter to God asking God to send him one hundred pesos.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.
- (e) Both A and R are false.

Q.49. **Assertion:** When Lencho counted the money, he became angry. 1 Mark

**Reason:** God had made the mistake of sending only 70 Pesos.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

(e) Both A and R are false.

Q.50. **Assertion:**Lencho was surprised to receive more money than what he had asked God for. 1 Mark

**Reason:**Lencho wondered if ever his wishes would be granted by God.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

(e) Both A and R are false.

## **ANSWER KEY**

<b>Question No.</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1.	B. Top of a hill	1
2.	A. A shower	1
3.	B. North-east	1
4.	D. New coins	1
5.	A. Corn	1
6.	B. Hailstorm	1
7.	A. Salt	1
8.	C. Plague of locusts	1
9.	C. Help from God	1
10.	B. Through a letter	1
11.	A. 100 pesos	1
12.	A. Laughed whole-heartedly	1
13.	C. Friendly	1
14.	A. Unwavering faith	1
15.	C. To preserve Lencho's faith in God	1

16.	B. Money	1
17.	D. 70 pesos	1
18.	A. Contented	1
19.	B. He had unwavering faith in God	1
20.	D. Angry	1
21.	A. Bunch of crooks	1
22.	B. Remaining amount and not send it by mail	1
23.	C. Lencho blamed the post office employees who in fact helped him	1
24.	D. Both a and b	1
25.	A. G.L. Fuentes	1
26.	C. On seeing the field of ripped corn with flowers	1
27.	B. The flowers were scattered across	1
28.	A. To God	1
29.	A. An area of low land between hills or mountains	1
30.	B. Predicted	1
31.	D. That the crops were totally destroyed	1

- |                 |  |   |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 32.             | D. He was very hard working  | 1 |
| 33.             | A. Farmer  | 1 |
| 34.             | A. Latin America   | 1 |
| 35.             | A. Wife  | 1 |
| 36.             | C. Ten cents coin  | 1 |
| 37.             | A. An hour   | 1 |
| 38.             | A. Strange   | 1 |
| 39. (PASSAGE 1) |  |   |
| i.              | C. Money   | 1 |
| ii.             | A. Postmaster's resolution to not let Lencho's faith in God shaken | 1 |
| iii.            | D. To contribute money to help a needy farmer                      | 1 |
| iv.             | D. All of above  | 1 |
| v.              | A. To keep Lencho's intact   | 1 |
| 40. (PASSAGE 2) |  |   |
| i.              | A. He was irritated and angry                                      | 1 |



ii.	D. Option (iv)	1
iii.	D. “True generosity means accepting in gratitude” – Coco Chanel	1
iv.	B. I can complete my exam with the blow of my fist	1
v.	A. Crooks	1

#### 41. (PASSAGE 3)

i.	D. Lencho	1
ii.	B. Strong and active like ox	1
iii.	B. No	1
iv.	A. He was not much educated and had to put pressure on his mind to express his ideas on the letter	1
v.	C. Post office employees had stolen a part of his money sent by God	1

#### 42. (PASSAGE 4)

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| i.   | C. Rain had begun as per his expectations                          | 1 |
| ii.  | D. The street was crowded and the two buses could not pass         | 1 |
| iii. | D. Synecdoche  | 1 |
| iv.  | B. Large balls of ice that fall like rain                          | 1 |
| v.   | D. All of the above  | 1 |
| 43.  | B. He is extremely worried at this time.                           | 1 |
| 44.  | C. Another letter to God.  | 1 |
| 45.  | C. Lencho, his wife and their sons.                                | 1 |
| 46.  | D. A is false but R is true  | 1 |
| 47.  | B. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A | 1 |
| 48.  | A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A     | 1 |
| 49.  | C. A is true but R is false  | 1 |

50.

E. Both A and R are false 1

**NELSON MANDELA: LONG WALK TO  
FREEDOM**

**Extract based questions: Read the extracts  
given below and choose the most  
appropriate answer for the questions:**

PAS 10th May dawned bright and clear. For the past few Ma  
SAG days I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries rks  
E 1 and world leaders who were coming to pay their  
respects before the inauguration. The inauguration  
would be the largest gathering ever of international  
leaders on South African soil. The ceremonies took  
place in the lovely sandstone amphitheater formed by  
the Union Buildings in Pretoria. For decades this had  
been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the  
site of a rainbow gathering of different colors and  
nations for the installation of South Africa's first  
democratic, non-racial government.

1 When was the inauguration day in the story?

1

- a. 20 March
  - b. 10 May
  - c. 10 March
  - d. 20 May
- 2      It was a celebration of South Africa's first \_\_\_\_\_      1  
government.
- a. democratic and racial
  - b. autocratic and racial
  - c. monarch and non-racial
  - d. democratic and non-racial
- 3      Where did the ceremonies take place?      1
- a. London
  - b. Pretoria
  - c. New York
  - d. New Delhi
- 4      For decades South Africa had been the seat for:      1
- a. White Supremacy

b. Power of Politicians

c. Equality

d. Justice

5. What does “rainbow gathering” refer to : 1

a. People of all races, caste, color, national and international had come together to celebrate the glory of democratic elections.

b. People of all colors

c. Seven rainbow colors

d. People of all communities and nations

PAS We, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today  
SAG been given the rare privilege to be host to the  
E 2 nations of the world on our own soil.  
We thank all of our distinguished international  
guests for having come to take possession with the  
people of our country of what is after all a common  
victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.  
We have, at last, achieved our political  
emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all

our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

1. Why does the speaker say that it is a 'rare privilege'? He says this as they have 1
  - a. been deprived of this honour.
  - b. seldom been given this honour.
  - c. experienced it for the first time.
  - d. been chosen over other countries, for this honour.
2. "We have achieved our political emancipation." 1  
What is the meaning of emancipation?
  - a. freedom from restriction
  - b. enslavement and slavery both
  - c. enslavement
  - d. slavery
- 3 "We thank all of our distinguished international 1  
guests for having come to take possession with the

people of our country of what is, after all, a  
common victory for \_\_\_\_."

- a. peace
- b. justice
- c. human dignity
- d. all of these

- 4      The guests at the spectacular ceremony are being      1  
called distinguished because

.....  
.....

- a. they have been invited as guests to attend it.
- b. they are eminent world leaders witnessing it.
- c. they are visiting the country for this purpose.
- d. they have resumed diplomatic relations with  
the country.

- 5      It is a victory for 'human dignity'. Pick the option      1  
that lists the correct answer for what 'human  
dignity' would include.

- a. i) equality ii) liberty iii) indecency
- b. i) liberty ii) indecency iii) self-respect

- c. i) immorality ii) self-respect iii) equality
- d. i) equality ii) liberty iii) self-respect

PAS “It was only when I began to learn that my boyhood

SAG freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a

E 3 young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. At first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself, the transitory freedoms of being able to stay out at night, read what I pleased and go where I chose. Later, as a young man in Johannesburg, I yearned for the basic and honourable freedoms...”

1 What realizations did Mandela have of his boyhood freedom? 1

- a. he was born free
- b. it was just an illusion
- c. he had no realizations
- d. freedom was meant for kids

2 Why do you think the speaker mentions some freedoms as ‘transitory’? 1



- a. The freedoms are momentary and keep changing with time.
- b. The definition of freedom is constant but perspectives differ.
- c. Freedom means different things to different people.
- d. Freedom is not that important after a certain age.

3      What began Mandela's hunger for freedom?      1

- a. the fact that it had already been taken away from him
- b. his obligation towards family
- c. he was born to fight
- d. his obligation towards people

4      The speaker says, 'at first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself.' Why do you think he only thought about himself?      1

- a. He didn't want to think about the freedom denied to others.

b. He was being selfish and was only bothered about himself.

c. He didn't think that freedom denied to him was important for others.

d. He was too young to realise that freedom was denied to others as well.

5 What is the meaning of the word 'transitory'? 1

a. Momentary

b. Transforming

c. Transferring

d. Moderating

PAS The day was symbolised for me by the playing of

SAG our two national anthems, and the vision of whites

E 4 singing 'Nkosi Sikelel -iAfrika' and blacks singing

'Die Stem', the old anthem of the Republic.

Although that day neither group knew the lyrics of the anthem they once despised, they would soon know the words by heart.

1. "The day" here refers to: 1

- a. Republic Day of South Africa
- b. Constitution Day of South Africa
- c. Inauguration Day Ceremony after Independence
- d. Annual Election Day

- 2      Why were two national anthems sung at the installation ceremony?      1
- a. to symbolise the equality of blacks and whites and the termination of apartheid.
  - b. to impress the world with two national anthems.
  - c. to please the people of all races and colours.
  - d. the new government believed that two anthems would help in double the growth of the country.
- 3      Why did they despise the lyrics of the anthems?      1
- a. the lyrics contained sensitive words.
  - b. both the groups hated each other due to the policy of apartheid and oppression of blacks.
  - c. they were demanding to keep one anthem for South Africa.
  - d. the lyrics of the anthems were not relevant for them.

4 Assertion: Two National anthems were sung on the Inauguration Day. 1

Reason: Because the Whites and the Blacks wanted to sing their own anthem only and despised the other one.

a. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

b. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

c. A is false but R is true.

d. A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

5 What is the Title of Nelson Mandela's biography? 1

a. Freedom from Racism

b. Long walk to Justice

c. Long Walk to Freedom

d. Long Walk to Love and Freedom

PAS "I learned that courage was not the absence of fear,

SAG but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who

E 5 does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

No one is born hating another person because of the

colour of his skin or his background or his religion. People must learn to hate and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite. Even in the grimmest times in prison, when my comrades and I were pushed to our limits, I would see a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards, – perhaps just for a second, but it was enough to reassure me and keep me going. Man’s goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished.”

- 1      What did Mandela learn about courage?      1
  - a.   it is the triumph over fear
  - b.   absence of fear and triumph over it
  - c.   it is absence of fear
  - d.   none of these
  
- 2      What comes more naturally to heart according to      1  
Mandela?
  - a.   love
  - b.   racial discrimination
  - c.   unity
  - d.   hatred

3 Which flame can be hidden but never extinguished? 1

- a. Man's love
- b. Man's natural way
- c. Man's goodness
- d. None of the Above

4. The meaning of the phrase "pushed to our limits" 1  
here is.....

- a. Were being put upon utmost physical pressure.
- b. They were treated badly.
- c. Were pushed towards the wall.
- d. All limits were crossed.

5 Assertion: Bravery is not absence of fear. A brave man is not necessarily fearless.

Reason: A brave man becomes fearless after facing with the difficulties. He is brave because he has conquered his fears.

- a. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

- b. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is false but R is true.
- d. Both A and R are false.

#### OTHER MCQs

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | What does the narrator mean by – “that long and noble line ended and now begin again with me”.                                 | 1 |
|   | a. he broke the line and stood himself in the first place.   |   |
|   | b. all the old noblemen of South Africa died and a new leader was born.  |   |
|   | c. the fellow patriots of Mandela sacrificed their lives but now South Africa had got freedom in Mandela’s leadership.         |   |
|   | d. Mandela will become the world leader now.   |   |
|   |  |   |
| 2 | What does Nelson Mandela mean when he says “Perhaps it requires such depth of oppression to create such heights of character.” | 1 |
|   | a. People must undergo oppression to become great.   |   |

- b. Oppression turns people violent.
  - c. Oppression creates a strong character in those affected.
  - d. Oppression creates rivalry among people.
- 3      How many Deputy Presidents were elected?      1
- a. three
  - b. one
  - c. two
  - d. none of these
- 4      Why did other countries break off diplomatic relations with South Africa?      1
- a. Other countries are racial
  - b. Due to Apartheid policy
  - c. It is a poor country
  - d. Due to its White rulers
- 5      What has Nelson Mandela achieved?      1
- a. Political emancipation
  - b. Political love



- c. Political goodness
  - d. None of the Above
- 6      What was it, that the nation needed to be liberated from?      1
- a. gender discrimination
  - b. deprivation
  - c. poverty
  - d. all of these
- 7      The spectacular array of South African jets was a display of -\_\_\_\_\_ .      1
- a. military's loyalty to democracy
  - b. military precision and loyalty
  - c. military's precision
  - d. none of these
- 8      What colours does the new South African flag possess?      1
- a. orange, black, yellow, blue and silver
  - b. black, red, green, blue and gold
  - c. black, red, yellow, blue and gold

d.black, blue, violet, saffron and green

9 "The structure they created formed the basis of one 1  
of the harshest, most inhumane, societies the world  
has ever known." What structure is Mandela talking  
about?

- a. Discrimination against the poor
- b. Racial domination against the black  
skinned
- c. Poverty and suffering
- d. oppression of women

10 Whom did Mandela want to thank but couldn't? 1

- a. Military
- b. his family
- c. African patriots who no longer existed
- d. white rulers

11 What unintended effect did the decades of 1  
oppression and brutality have?

- a. boycott from foreign nations
- b. Poverty and suffering

- c. poverty, suffering and boycott of foreign nations
  - d. created men of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity
- 12 According to Mandela, what is the greatest wealth of a nation? 1
  - a. people
  - b. minerals
  - c. gems
  - d. diamonds
- 13 In the article, who have the people been compared to? 1
  - a. Utensils
  - b. Minerals and Gems
  - c. Technology
  - d. None of the Above
- 14 What is the dream of Nelson Mandela for the future of South Africa? 1
  - a. Free from all selfishness

- b. Free from all love and emotions
  - c. Free from poverty and discrimination
  - d. None of the Above
- 15      What are a man's obligations in life?      1
- a. Obligation to people and family both
  - b. Obligation to people
  - c. Obligation to God
  - d. Obligation to family
- 16      Who was appointed the president of South Africa?      1
- a. Nelson Mandela
  - b. Mr de Klerk
  - c. Thabo Mbeki
  - d. Oliver Tambo
- 17      Which party did Mandela join?      1
- a. National African Party
  - b. African National Congress
  - c. he did not join any party
  - d. Indian National Congress
- 18      How did Mandela's hunger for freedom change his life?      1

- a. turned from law-abiding attorney to a criminal
  - b. turned a life-loving man to live like a monk
  - c. turned from frightened to bold
  - d. all of these
- 19      A man who takes away another man's freedom is      1  
\_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. rude
  - b. criminal
  - c. White
  - d. a prisoner of hatred
- 20      Who, according to Mandela is not free?      1
- a. oppressor
  - b. oppressor and oppressed both
  - c. oppressed
  - none of these
- 21      What does depths of oppression create?      1
- a. poverty
  - b. heights of character

- c. oppressed
- e. d. lack of freedom

- 22 Why is it easy to learn to love? 1
- a. Because it comes naturally
  - b. Because they are less in number
  - c. Because you have will to do this.
  - d. None of the Above
- 23 What created a lasting wound in Nelson's country? 1
- a. The policy of fighting
  - b. The policy of economic backwardness
  - c. The policy of apartheid
  - d. None of the Above
- 24 Who was appointed the first Deputy President of South Africa ? 1
- a. Oliver Tambo
  - b. Thabo Mbeki
  - c. Mr de Klerk
  - d. Nelson Mandela

- 25 Who was appointed the second Deputy President of South Africa ? 1
- a. Oliver Tambo
  - b. Nelson Mandela
  - c. Thabo Mbeki
  - d. Mr de Klerk
- 26 The Apartheid regime of South Africa were strong believers of: 1
- a. God
  - b. Equality
  - c. Racism
  - d. All of the above.
- 27 Politicians and Dignitaries from more than ..... countries attended the ceremony. 1
- a. 240
  - b. 150
  - c. 220

d. 140

- 28 Nelson Mandela's life was animated by: 1
- a. Riches and golds of South Africa
  - b. Laughter of his people
  - c. The desire for the freedom for his people
  - d. Justice for his people
- 29 How many national anthems were sung on the occasion of inauguration? 1
- a. one
  - b. two
  - c. three
  - d. none
- 30 What change brought international leaders to South Africa? 1
- a. peace
  - b. humanity



c. trade negotiations

d. End of Apartheid

31      How do you think the speaker feels? Choose the      1  
option that best fits his state of mind.

- a. i) emotional ii) elated iii) unmindful
- b. i) elated ii) unmindful iii) overwhelmed
- c. i) overwhelmed ii) elated iii) honoured
- d. i) elated ii) honoured iii) unmindful

32      Of the following who fought against 'Apartheid'?      1

- a. Oliver Tambo
- b. Walter Sisulu
- c. Chief Luthuli
- d. All of these

**ANSWER KEY:**

**Nelson Mandela :Long Walk to Freedom (MCQ)**

Question No.	Answers	Marks
-----------------	---------	-------

### **PASSAGE**

**1**

1	b. 10 May	1
2	d. democratic and non-racial	1
3	b Pretoria	1
4	a White Supremacy	1
5	a. People of all races, caste, colour, national and international had come together to celebrate the glory of democratic elections.	1

### **PASSAGE**

**2**

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | c. experienced it for the first time.            | 1 |
| 2. | a. freedom from restriction                      | 1 |
| 3  | d. all of these                                  | 1 |
| 4  | b. they are eminent world leaders witnessing it. | 1 |
| 5  | d. i) equality ii) liberty iii) self-respect     | 1 |

### **PASSAGE**

**3**

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | b.it is just an illusion                                   | 1 |
| 2 | a. the freedoms are momentary and keep changing with time. | 1 |
| 3 | a. the fact that it had already been taken away from him   | 1 |

4 d. He was too young to 1  
realize that freedom was  
denied to others as well.

5 a. Momentary 1

### **PASSAGE**

**4**

1. c. Inauguration Day 1  
Ceremony after  
Independence

2 a. to symbolise the equality 1  
of blacks and whites and  
the termination of  
apartheid.

3 b. both the groups hated 1  
each other due to the policy  
of apartheid and oppression  
of blacks.

4 d. A is true but R is not the 1  
correct explanation of A.

5 c Long Walk to Freedom 1

## **PASSAGE**

**5**

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | b. absence of fear and triumph over it                          | 1 |
| 2  | a. love   | 1 |
| 3  | c. Man's goodness   | 1 |
| 4. | a. Were being put upon the utmost physical pressure.            | 1 |
| 5. | b. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | 1 |

## **OTHER MCQs**

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | c. the fellow patriots of Mandela sacrificed their lives but now South Africa had got freedom in Mandela's leadership. | 1 |
|---|--|---|

2	c. Oppression creates a strong character in those affected.	1
3	c. two	1
4	b. Due to Apartheid policy	1
5	a. Political emancipation	1
6	d. all of these	1
7	b. military precision and loyalty	1
8	b. black, red, green, blue and gold	1
9	b. Racial domination against the black skinned	1
10	c. African patriots who no longer existed	1
11	d. created men of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity	1
12	a. people	1

13	b. Minerals and Gems	1
14	c. Free from poverty and discrimination	1
15	a. Obligation to people and family both	1
16	a. Nelson Mandela	1
17	<b>b. African National Congress</b>	1
18	d. all of these	1
19	d. a prisoner of hatred	1
20	b. oppressor and oppressed both	1
21	b. heights of character	1
22	a. because it comes naturally.	1
23	c. The policy of apartheid	1
24	b. Thabo Mbeki	1

25	d. Mr de Klerk	1
26	c. Racialism	1
27	d. 140	1
28	c. The desire for the freedom for his people	1
29	b. two	1
30	d. End of Apartheid	1
31	c. i) overwhelmed ii) elated iii) honoured	1
32	d. All of these	1

## **TWO STORIES ABOUT FLYING**

### **HIS FIRST FLIGHT - PART 1**

### **THE BLACK AEROPLANE - PART 2**



**Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The moon was coming up in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside. I was flying my old Dakota aeroplane over France back to England. I was dreaming of my holiday and looking forward to being with my family. I looked at my watch: one thirty in the morning.

**Passage 1**

1. **'I' here refers to:** 1
  - (a) a passenger
  - (b) plane's assistant
  - (c) plane's pilot
  - (d) an engineer
2. **He was flying his old Dakota aeroplane:** 1
  - (a) over England to France
  - (b) over France to England
  - (c) from New York to England

- (d) from France to New York
3. **He thought of his holiday and looked forward to:** 1
- (a) being with his officer
  - (b) being with his colleagues
  - (c) being with his family
  - (d) being with his spouse
4. **The phrase 'looking forward to' mean:** 1
- (a) expecting
  - (b) excepting
  - (c) accepting
  - (d) existing
5. **The 'sleeping countryside' refers to all the people who:** 1
- (a) lay asleep on hot day
  - (b) lay asleep during day
  - (c) lay asleep during hot noon
  - (d) lay asleep at night in the countryside

**Passage 2** 'I'll be in time for breakfast, "I thought. A good big English breakfast! Everything was

going well - it was an easy flight. Paris was about 150 kilometers behind me when I saw the clouds. Storm clouds. They were huge. They looked like black mountains standing in front of me across clouds. They were huge. They looked like black mountains standing in front of me across the sky. I knew I could not fly up and over them, and I did not have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south. "I ought to go back to Paris," I thought, but I wanted to get home. I wanted that breakfast.

6. **He expected to reach England in the morning:** 1

- (a) at tea time
- (b) at brunch
- (c) at lunch
- (d) at breakfast time

7. **He saw the storm clouds when:** 1

- (a) Paris was 150 km

- (b) Paris was 75 km
  - (c) Paris was 50 km
  - (d) Paris was 200 km
8.           **The narrator compares the clouds with:**           1
- (a) black mountains
  - (b) black diamonds
  - (c) black stones
  - (d) black soil
9.           **'I' here refers to"**           1
- (a) clerk
  - (b) commander
  - (c) plane's pilot
  - (d) assistant
10.           **The pilot could not go back to Paris and:**           1
- (a) headed towards France
  - (b) headed towards England
  - (c) headed towards New York
  - (d) headed towards Canada

**Passage 3** Suddenly, I came out of the clouds and saw two long straight lines of lights in front of me. It was a runway! An airport! An airport! Was safe! I turned to look for my friend in black aeroplane, but the sky was empty. There was nothing there. The black aeroplane was gone. I could not see it anywhere. I landed and was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota near the, control tower. I went and asked a woman in the control centre where I was and who the other pilot was. I wanted to say.' Thank you.'

11. **As the pilot came out of the clouds he saw:** 1

- (a) Two straight lines of lights
- (b) Two curved lines of stones
- (c) Two straight lines of stones
- (d) Two curved lines of lights.

12. **The woman at the control tower was confident that:** 1

- (a) He could not land

- (b) There was no facility
  - (c) There was no other aeroplane
  - (d) There was no signal.
13. **He wanted to thank the other pilot for:** 1
- (a) His tea
  - (b) His help
  - (c) His notice
  - (d) His plans.
14. The pilot of old Dakota inquired about the 1  
other pilot as:
- (a) He wanted to slap him
  - (b) He wanted to Thank him
  - (c) He wanted to curse him
  - (d) He wanted to invite him.
15. The antonym of 'straight' is: 1
- (a) Simple
  - (b) Curved

(c) Common

(d) Lined.

**Passage 4** Inside the clouds, everything was suddenly black. It was impossible to see anything outside the aeroplane. The old aeroplane jumped and twisted in the air. I looked at the compass. I couldn't believe my eyes : the compass was turning round and round and round. It was dead. It would not work! The other instruments were suddenly dead, too. I tried the radio, 'Paris control? Paris Control? Can you hear me?' There was no answer. The radio was dead too. I had no radio, no compass, and I could not see where I was. I was lost in the storm.

16.

**It was a total blackness:**

1

(a) Outside the clouds

(b) Inside the clouds

(c) Inside the room

(d) On the runway.

17.           **The plane was jumping and twisting:**           1
- (a) In water
  - (b) On runway
  - (c) In storm
  - (d) In the air.
18.           **The compass was not working and:**           1
- (a) The radio was dead
  - (b) He lost his patience
  - (c) He lost his grip
  - (d) The steering was upset.
19.           **The pilot could not make a contact with:**           1
- (a) His colleagues
  - (b) Paris control
  - (c) His commander
  - (d) His boss.
20.           **The word 'twisted' means:**           1
- (a) fell



- (b) dropped
- (c) turned
- (d) stopped

**Passage 5** But when she was just opposite to him, she halted her wings motionless, the piece of fish in her beak almost within reach of his beak. He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come over and then maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a minute.

21. Who was she?

1

- (a) The seagull's sister
- (b) The seagull's mother
- (c) A female seagull
- (d) An eagle

22. The piece of the fish was within the reach 1  
of.....
- (a) His beak
  - (b) His hand
  - (c) His paw
  - (d) Wings
23. Maddened by hunger the 1  
seagull.....the fish.
- (a) Moved to
  - (b) Tore
  - (c) Fell at
  - (d) Pouched upon
24. In which state of mind was the seagull as it 1  
flew at first?
- (a) Happy
  - (b) Ecstatic
  - (c) Sad
  - (d) Panicky

25. The word 'seized' corresponds to

1

- (a) Held tightly
- (b) Touched
- (c) Devoured
- (d) Released

**Passage 6** He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him screaming. He saw his two brothers and his sister flying around him curveting and banking and soaring and diving.

Then he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly and commended himself to dive and soar and curve, shrieking shrilly.

He was near the sea now, flying straight over it facing straight out over the ocean. He saw a vast green sea beneath him with little ridges moving over it and he turned his beak sideways and cawed amusedly.

26. **‘He’ in the first line stands for.....** 1
- (a) the young seagull
  - (b) the seagull’s sister
  - (c) his father
  - (d) His mother.
27. **The seagull forgot that he had not been able to.....** 1
- (a) Dive
  - (b) Tear seagull’s sister
  - (c) His father
  - (d) His mother
28. **The seagull’s whole family had come seemingly to** 1
- (a) Ridicule him
  - (b) Support him
  - (c) Avoid him
  - (d) Laugh at
29. **As the seagull dive, soar and curve he** 1
- (a) Was panicky
  - (b) Become more and more confident

- (c) Felt happy
- (d) Lost confidence.

30. **Finally, the seagull began to.....his 1**  
**fight.**

- (a) Understand
- (b) Be fearful of
- (c) Enjoy
- (d) Repeat

**Passage 7** He saw his two brothers and sisters lying on the plateau dozing with their heads sunk into their necks. His father was preening the feathers on his white back. Only his mother was looking at him. She was standing on a little high hump on the plateau, her white breast thrust forward. Now and again, she tore at a piece of fish that lay at her feet and then scrapped each side of her beak on the rock. The sight of the food maddened him.

31. **‘He’ here refers to: 1**

- (a) Young brother
  - (b) Elder father
  - (c) Young seagull
  - (d) Lovely neighbor
32. **Young seagull's mother was standing on:** 1
- (a) A little plant
  - (b) A high mountain
  - (c) A tree
  - (d) A little mound
33. **The sight of the food maddened him because:** 1
- (a) He was extremely hungry
  - (b) He was tired of it
  - (c) He was full of appetite
  - (d) He was interested to get
34. **The word 'hump' here means:** 1
- (a) Coat
  - (b) Mound
  - (c) High
  - (d) Low

35. **His father was smoothing his feathers on:** 1

- (a) His black back
- (b) His silver back
- (c) His white back
- (d) His blue back

**Passage 8** With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a minute. The next moment he felt his wings spread outwards. The wind rushed against his breast feathers, then under his stomach, and against his wings. He could feel the tips of his wings cutting through the air, he was not falling headlong now. He was soaring gradually downwards and outwards. He was no longer afraid.

36. **The young seagull felt terror because:** 1

- (a) He was being chased
- (b) He was still scared of flying

- (c) He was attacked  
(d) He had nothing to do
37. **The young seagull uttered a loud scream 1**  
**because:**
- (a) He fell downwards into the space  
(b) He fell upwards  
(c) He fell with tied wings  
(d) None of the above
38. **He was no longer afraid. 'He' here refers 1**  
**to:**
- (a) Father seagull  
(b) Brother seagull  
(c) A cousin  
(d) Young seagull
39. **He could feel the tips of his wings: 1**
- (a) Cutting through the air  
(b) Dipping in the water  
(c) Burning in sunlight  
(d) Wetting in rain



40.           **The word ‘monstrous’ means:**

1

- (a) Pleasant
- (b) Monster-like
- (c) Joyful
- (d) Horrible

**Passage 9** His parents and his brothers and sister had landed on this green flooring ahead him. They were beckoning to him, calling shrilly. He dropped his legs to stand on the green sea. His legs sank into it. fly screamed with fright and attempted to rise again flapping his wings. But he was tired and weak with hunger and he could not rise, exhausted by the strange exercise. His feet sank into the green sea, and then his belly touched it and he sank no Farther. He was floating on it, and around him his family was screaming, praising him and

their beaks were offering him scraps of dog-fish.

41. **Here ‘green flooring’ refers to:** 1

- (a) the green sea
- (b) the green grass
- (c) the green carpet
- (d) the green plateau

42. **The seagull got over his fear of water only:** 1

- (a) when he fell downwards
- (b) when his belly touched it
- (c) when he was pushed ahead
- (d) when he was slapped

43. **His whole family was around him:** 1

- (a) cursing him
- (b) torturing him
- (c) praising him
- (d) taunting him

44. **The word ‘scraps’ means:** 1

- (a) logs

- (b) prints
- (c) bundles
- (d) pieces

45. **‘He’ here refers to:**

1

- (a) young seagull
- (b) his father
- (c) his brother
- (d) none

**Passage**

**10**

“Ga, ga, ga” he cried begging her to bring him some food .” Gaw-col-ah,” she screamed back derisively. But he kept calling plaintively, and after a minute or so he uttered a joyful scream. His mother had picked up a piece of the fish and was flying across to him with it. He leaned out eagerly, tapping the rock with his feet, trying to get nearer to her as she flew across. But when she was just opposite to him, she halted, her wings motionless, the piece of fish in her beak almost within reach of his beak. He waited a moment in surprise,

wondering why she did not come nearer, and then madden by hunger, he dived at the fish.

46. **‘He’ here refers to:** 1

- (a) young seagull
- (b) the narrator
- (c) the neighbour
- (d) his brother

47. **When young seagull saw his mother, he cried because:** 1

- (a) he was alone
- (b) he understood his mistake
- (c) he was being punished
- (d) he begged her to bring some food

48. **The young seagull uttered a joyful scream as:** 1

- (a) he saw his father approaching him
- (b) he saw his brother made signs
- (c) he saw his mother was flying to him with fish
- (d) he saw his sister was flying to him

49. **The young seagull dived at the fish 1**  
**because:**

- (a) he liked it very much
- (b) he could not tolerate hunger any more
- (c) he could grasp it
- (d) he could use it

50. **The word ‘plaintively’ means: 1**

- (a) in a way of complaint
- (b) in a way of praise
- (c) in a way of approval
- (d) in a way of regard

51. **His First Flight**

1. Assertion: Then a monstrous terror seized for the young seagull’s heart and his heart stood still.

Reason: Because it was night and he was all alone.

**Options:-**

1

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are false
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

52.

**THE BLACK AEROPLANE**

2. Assertion: it was impossible to see anything outside the aeroplane.

Reason: I did not have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south.

**Options:-**

1

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) Both A and R are false.
- (d) A is true but R is false.

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1.  | C | 27. | C |
| 2.  | B | 28. | B |
| 3.  | C | 29. | B |
| 4.  | A | 30. | C |
| 5.  | D | 31. | C |
| 6.  | D | 32. | D |
| 7.  | A | 33. | a |
| 8.  | B | 34. | B |
| 9.  | C | 35. | C |
| 10. | B | 36. | B |
| 11. | A | 37. | A |
| 12. | C | 38. | D |
| 13. | B | 39. | A |
| 14. | B | 40. | D |
| 15. | B | 41. | A |
| 16. | B | 42. | b |
| 17. | D | 43. | C |
| 18. | A | 44. | D |

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 19. | B | 45. | A |
| 20. | C | 46. | A |
| 21. | B | 47. | D |
| 22. | A | 48. | C |
| 23. | C | 49. | B |
| 24. | D | 50. | A |
| 25. | A | 51. | C |
| 26. | A | 52. | B |

### **FROM THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK**

**Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

#### **Passage: 1**

Writing in a diary is a really strange experience for someone like me. Not only because I have never written anything before, but also because it seems to me that later on neither I nor anyone else will be interested in the musing of a thirteen year old school girl. Oh well, it doesn't matter. I feel like writing and I have an even greater need to get all kind of things off my chest.



‘Paper has more patience than people.’ I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out.

- (A) To whom do ‘I’ refer in the given passage? 1  
MARK
- (i) Margot
  - (ii) Anne Frank
  - (iii) Kitty
  - (iv) Otto Frank
- (B) ‘Paper has more patience than people’ – 1  
Why did Anne Frank say that? MARK
- (i) Anne thought that one could rely on paper.
  - (ii) She thinks that that paper is her best friend
  - (iii) paper is quite handy
  - (iv) Paper is easily available
- (C) Find a word in the passage that means ‘deep thought’. 1  
MARK
- (i) depressed
  - (ii) bored

(iii) chin

(iv) musing

(D) Which word in the passage is a synonym of lethargic? 1  
MARK

(i) feeling

(ii) listless

(iii) bored

(iv) patience

(E) “Anne could easily rely on paper” this thought is mentioned in which phrase? 1  
MARK

(i) Do good have good.

(ii) a bird in hand is better than two in the bush.

(iii) Paper has more patience than people.

(iv) Hard work is the key to success.

#### PASSAGE 2

Let me put it more clearly, since no one will believe that a thirteen-year-old girl is completely alone in the world. And I’m not. I have loving parents and a sixteen-year-old

sister, and there are about thirty people I can call friends. I have a family, loving aunts and a good home. No, on the surface I seem to have everything, except my one true friend. All I think about when I'm with friends is having a good time. I can't bring myself to talk about anything but ordinary everyday things. We don't seem to be able to get any closer, and that's the problem. Maybe it's my fault that we don't confide in each other. In any case, that's just how things are, and unfortunately they're not liable to change. This is why I've started the diary.

- (A) Why was Anne Frank disturbed even when she had loving parents, relatives and friends? 1  
MARK

(a) she did not have anyone with whom she could share her feelings.

(b) she did not have any true friend

(c) she was literally all alone in the world.

(d) (i) and (ii) both

(B) Why did Anne decide to write a diary? 1  
MARK

(a) she was all alone in the world.

(b) she did not have any relative.

(c) she could not confide in anyone and felt lonely.

(d) she had a loving family.

(C) Find the word that means the same as 1  
'unluckily'. MARK

(a) unhappy

(b) sad

(c) unfortunately

(d) lonely

(D) To confide in somebody is to ..... 1  
MARK

(a) hide something

(b) to display something

(c) to borrow from another person

(d) It means tell somebody your secrets or personal information.

(E) How old is Anne and her sister as mentioned in the passage? 1  
MARK

- (a) 13 years, 16years
- (b) 10 years and 13 years
- (c) 12 years and 15 years
- (d) 15 years and 18 years

**PASSAGE 3**

To enhance the image of this long awaited friend in my imagination, I don't want to jot down the facts in this diary the way most people would do, but I want the diary to be my friend, and I'm going to call this friend 'Kitty'. Since no one would understand a word of my stories to Kitty if I were to plunge right in, I'd better provide a brief sketch of my life, much as I dislike doing so.

(A) Who was the long awaited friend of Anne? 1  
MARK

- (a) Her diary "Kitty".
- (b) Margot Frank.
- (c) her mother.

- (d) Her grandmother.
- (B) What did she provide in her diary? 1  
MARK  
(a) her short biography  
(b) fables  
(c) ballads  
(d) myths
- (C) Find a word from the extract which means 1  
the same as 'submerge'. MARK  
(a) note down  
(b) clear the text  
(c) to highlight  
(d) jot
- (D) Find a word from the extract which means 1  
the same as "To write down the idea as and MARK  
when it occurs in mind".  
(a) to jump in  
(b) to jump out  
(c) to pick  
(d) to plunge in
- (E) What did Anne dislike to do? 1  
MARK  
(a) to talk

- (b) to play with friends
- (c) to have a great time with family
- (d) to give a brief sketch of her life.

PASSAGE 4

My father the most adorable father I've ever seen didn't marry my mother until he was 36 and she was 25. My sister Margot was born in Frankfurt in Germany in 1926. I was born on 12th June, 1929. I lived in Frankfurt until I was four. My father emigrated to Holland in 1933. My mother, Edith Hollander Frank, went with him to Holland in September, while Margot and I were sent to Aachen to stay with our grandmother.

- |     |  |           |
|-----|--|-----------|
| (A) | (i) The narrator is.....                       | 1<br>MARK |
|     | (a) Anne Frank                                 |           |
|     | (b) Margot                                     |           |
|     | (c) Anne's father                              |           |
|     | (d) Anne's brother                             |           |
| (B) | Margot and the narrator stayed with their..... | 1<br>MARK |

- (a) maternal uncle
- (b) paternal uncle
- (c) grandfather
- (d) grandmother

(C) The narrator's sister was born in..... 1  
MARK

- (a) 1936
- (b) 1914
- (c) 1926
- (d) 1920

(D) Anne has \_\_\_\_\_ for her father 1  
MARK

- (a) dislike
- (b) love
- (c) respect
- (d) love and respect

(E) The word 'emigrated' corresponds to 1  
MARK

- (a) left one's country
- (b) left one's country to settle abroad
- (c) travelled to a foreign
- (d) stayed in a foreign country

temporarily.

PASSAGE 5



That evening, after I'd finished the rest of my homework, the note about the essay caught my eye. I began thinking about the subject while chewing the tip of my fountain pen. Anyone could ramble on and leave big spaces between the words, but the trick was to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. I thought and thought, and suddenly I had an idea,: I wrote the three pages Mr. Keesing had assigned me and was satisfied. I argued that talking is a student's trait and that I would do my best to keep it under control, but that I would never be able to cure myself of the habit since my mother talked as much as I did if not more, and that there's not much you can do about inherited traits.

- (A) Anne's argument about her being too much talkative was that..... 1  
MARK
- (a)her father talked too much

- (b) her sister talked too much  
 (c) it was an inherited quality  
 (d) she was helpless
- (B) What shows that Anne was quite intelligent? 1  
 MARK
- (a) She could argue well  
 (b) She could write three pages independently  
 (c) she did not talk trash  
 (d) all of the above
- (C) Who was Mr. Keesing? 1  
 MARK
- (a) Anne's friend  
 (b) Anne's teacher  
 (c) Anne's Maths teacher  
 (d) Anne's father
- (D) Anne in her essay was 1  
 MARK
- (a) self-defensive  
 (b) aggressive  
 (c) argumentative  
 (d) confused
- (E) The word 'trait' corresponds to 1  
 MARK

- (a) one's nature
- (b) one's temperament
- (c) a Particular quality that forms part of your character
- (d) a sign

#### PASSAGE 6

However, during the third lesson he'd finally had enough. 'Anne Frank, as punishment for talking in class write an essay entitled 'Quack, Quack, Quack, Said Mistress Chatterbox'.' The class roared. I had to laugh too, though I'd nearly exhausted my ingenuity on the topic of Chatterboxes. It was time to come up with something else, something original. My friend, Sanne, who's good at poetry, offered to help me write the essay from beginning to end in verse and I jumped for joy. Mr Keesing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I'd make sure the joke was on him.

- (A) Why did Mr Keesing her teacher asks her to write another essay? 1  
MARK
- (a) she was an expert in writing essays.
  - (b) she was a good girl
  - (c) She did not stop talking in the class.
  - (d) this was a reward of her hard work.
- (B) Why did Anne want to write the essay with the help of her friend Sanne? 1  
MARK
- (a) She did not know how to write
  - (b) She was talkative.
  - (c) Wanted to write the essay with something original.
  - (d) she want to finish her work as soon as possible.
- (C) Find out the word which means ‘deserving or inviting mockery’. 1  
MARK
- (a) clever
  - (b) subject
  - (c) chatterbox
  - (d) Ridiculous

(D) The word ..... means the ability to invent things and solve problems in a clever and new way. 1 MARK

(a) Ridiculous

(b) ingenuity

(c) Sanne

(d) original

(E) What was the title of the third essay given by Mr. Keesing? 1 MARK

(a) Mrs. Chatterbox

(b) Anne the chatterbox

(c) Entitled ‘Quack, Quack, Quack, Said Mistress Chatterbox’.”

(d) A good chatterbox

#### PASSAGE 7

I finished my poem, and it was beautiful! It was about a mother duck and a father swan with three baby ducklings that were bitten to death by the father because they quacked too much. Luckily, Mr Keesing took the joke the right way. He read the poem to the

class, adding his own comments, and to several other classes as well. Since then I've been allowed to talk and haven't been assigned any extra homework. On the contrary, Mr Keesing's always making jokes these days.

- (A) What did the father Anne's poem signify? 1  
MARK  
(a) Cruelty  
(b) sympathy  
(c) arrogance  
(d) dominance
- (B) What tells you that Mr. Keesing was not "an old fogey" as Anne would describe him? 1  
MARK  
(a) took the joke rightly  
(b) gave his own commentary  
(c) read the essay out to other classes  
(d) none of these
- (C) Mr. Keesing's response was 1  
MARK  
(a) unexpected  
(b) negative  
(c) harsh

- (d) unexpectedly positive
- (D) Anne has compared Mr. Keesing in her poem to 1  
MARK
- (a) the baby duck
- (b) a duck
- (c) the father duck
- (d) the mother duck
- (E) Who is I in the above passage? 1  
MARK
- (a) Anne
- (b) Mr. Keesing
- (c) Father swan
- (d) ducklings

#### PASSAGE 8

Anneliese Marie ‘Anne’ Frank (12 June 1929 – February/March 1945) was a German – born Jewish girl who wrote while in hiding with her family and four friends in Amsterdam during the German occupation of the Netherlands in World War II. Her family had moved to Amsterdam after the Nazis gained power in Germany but were

trapped when the Nazi occupation extended into the Netherlands. As persecutions against the Jewish population increased, the family went into hiding in July 1942 in hidden rooms in her father Otto Frank's office building.

- |     |                                    |           |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----------|
| (A) | Where was Anne born?               | 1<br>MARK |
|     | (a) Berlin                         |           |
|     | (b) Germany                        |           |
|     | (c) Amsterdam                      |           |
|     | (d) Netherlands                    |           |
| (B) | What is the name of Anne's father? | 1<br>MARK |
|     | (a) Otto Frank                     |           |
|     | (b) Margot Frank                   |           |
|     | (c) Edith Frank                    |           |
|     | (d) Mr. Keesing                    |           |
| (C) | When did her family go in hiding?  | 1<br>MARK |
|     | (a) In June 1942                   |           |
|     | (b) in July 1942                   |           |
|     | (c) In May 1942                    |           |
|     | (d) In September 942               |           |



- (D) Where did the family hide? 1  
MARK  
(a) In the bunkers  
(b) underground room of their house  
(c) in the hidden rooms of Otto Frank's  
office building  
(d) In the cottage
- (E) Meaning of the word 'persecution' is 1  
MARK  
(a) unfair or cruel treatment because of  
religion, race or political views  
(b) to welcome  
(c) to give away prizes  
(d) to give fair judgment

#### PASSAGE 9

The diary was given to Anne Frank for her thirteenth birthday and chronicles the events of her life from 12 June 1942 until its final entry of 1 August 1944. It was eventually translated from its original Dutch into many languages and became one of the world's most widely read books. There have also been several films, television and theatrical

productions, and even an opera, based on the diary. Described as the work of a mature and insightful mind, the diary provides an intimate examination of daily life under Nazi occupation. Anne Frank has become one of the most renowned and discussed of the Holocaust victims.

- (A) When was the diary given to Anne Frank? 1  
MARK  
(a) on her fifteenth birthday  
(b) On her 13<sup>th</sup> Birthday  
(c) on her sixteenth birthday  
(d) on her 20<sup>th</sup> birthday
- (B) What language was the diary originally written in ? 1  
MARK  
(a) German  
(b) Dutch  
(c) American  
(d) English
- (C) When did she make the final entry in her diary? 1  
MARK  
(a) on 1 August 1944

- (b) on 3 March 1943
- (c) on April 12
- (d) on 5 June 1942
- (D) When did she make first entry in her diary? 1  
MARK
- (a) 13 July 1942
- (b) 14 June 1945
- (c) 12 June 1942
- (d) 16 August 1941
- (E) Choose the word from below that means: a 1  
situation where destruction is done on a MARK  
large scale
- (a) Nazi
- (b) victims
- (c) holocaust
- (d) insight

### **GENERAL MCQs**

#### **(CCT based)**

1. 1  
MARK
- Assertion: Anne decided to write a diary, as she has no true friend with whom she could share her secrets.

Reason: She was not literally alone in this world but she could not confide in with any of her friend.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

2. Assertion: "Paper has more patience than people" Anne thinks so when she was feeling little depressed. 1  
MARK

Reason: Paper cannot expose any body's feelings.

- a) Both A and R are true.
- b) A is true but R is False.
- c) A is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) Both A and R are false.

3. Assertion: As persecutions against the Jewish population increased, the family 1  
MARK

went into hiding in July 1942 in hidden rooms in her father Otto Frank's office building.

Reason: Nazis gained power in Germany and then they started persecuting the Jewish people who were living in Germany that is why Anne's family went into hiding.

- a) Both A and R are false.
- b) A is true but R is false.
- c) R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) R is true but A is false.

4. Assertion: Described as the work of a mature and insightful mind, the diary provides an intimate examination of daily life under Nazi occupation. Anne Frank has become one of the most renowned and discussed of the Holocaust victims.

1  
MARK

Reason: Anne Frank's diary provided an account of the conditions of the people under Nazi occupation.

- a) A is true but R is false

b) R is the correct explanation of A.

c) Both A and R are false.

d) R is true but A is false.

5. Assertion: It was eventually translated from its original Dutch into many languages and became one of the world's most widely read books. 1 MARK

Reason: Anne Frank's diary published under the name of "from the diary of a young Girl" is one of the best sellers of the world.

a) A is true but R is false.

b) Both A and R are true.

c) A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A

d) R is true but A is false.

6. Assertion: I don't want to jot down the facts in this diary the way most people would do, but I want the diary to be my friend, and I'm going to call this friend 'Kitty'. 1 MARK

Reason: Anne did not want to write the diary on her own.

- a) Both A and R are true.
- b) A is true but R is false.
- c) A is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- d) Both A and R are false.

7. Assertion: Since no one would understand a word of my stories to Kitty if I were to plunge right in, I'd better provide a brief sketch of my life, much as I dislike doing so. 1  
MARK

Reason: Anne wanted to give a short introduction of her life so that the readers could clearly understand her writings.

- a) A is true but R is false.
- b) A is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- c) Both A and R are false.
- d) A is false and R is not the correct explanation of A.

8. Assertion: Grandma died in January 1942. 1  
No one knows how often I think of her and MARK  
still love her. This birthday celebration in  
1942 was intended to make up for the other,  
and Grandma's candle was lit along with  
the rest.  
Reason: Anne did not love her grandmother  
and this is evident from the above  
statement.  
a) A is true but R is false.  
b) Both A and R are true.  
c) A is true and R is the correct explanation  
of A.  
d) A is false but R is the correct explanation  
of A.
9. Assertion: Our entire class is quaking in its 1  
boots. The reason, of course, is the MARK  
forthcoming meeting in which the teachers  
decide who'll move up to the next form and  
who'll be kept back.



Reason: Whole of the class was worried about the results that the teachers are going to decide.

- a) A is false and R is true.
- b) Both A and R are false.
- c) Both A and R are true.
- d) A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

10. Assertion: Mr Keesing, the old fogey who teaches maths, was annoyed with me for ages because I talked so much.

1  
MARK

Reason: Anne's Mathematics teacher was annoyed with her because she talked too much.

- a) A is true but R is false.
- b) Both A and R are true.
- c) A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- d) Both A and R are false.

**Answer key**

**PASSAGE 1**

(A) b

(B) a

(C) d

(D) b

(E) c

**PASSAGE 2**

A) d

B) c

C) c

D) d

E) a

**PASSAGE 3**

A) a

B) a

C) d

D) d

E) d

**PASSAGE 4**

A) a

B) d

C) c

D) d

E) b

**PASSAGE 5**

A) c

B) d

C) c

D) a

E) c

**PASSAGE 6**

A) c

B) c

C) d

D) b

E) c

**PASSAGE 7**

A) a

B) a

C) d

D) c

E) a

**PASSAGE 8**

A) b

B) a

C) b

D) c

E) a

### **PASSAGE 9**

A) b

B) b

C) a

D) a

E) c

### **General MCQS (CCT Based)**

1) a

2) b

3) c

4) b

5) b

6) b

7) b

8) b

9) c

10) b

**The Hundred Dresses Part-1**

**NOTE: All questions carry one mark each.**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the following question**

( 1 ) Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract

(1) She always wore a faded blue dress that didn't hang right. It was clean, but it looked as though it had never been ironed properly. She didn't have any friends, but a lot of girls talked to her.

Sometimes, they surrounded her in the school yard as she stood watching the little girls play hopscotch on the worn hard ground. "Wanda," Peggy would say in a most courteous manner, as though she were talking to Miss Mason. "Wanda,"

she'd say, giving one of her friends a nudge, "tell us. many dresses did you say you had.

I)The 'most courteous manner' here means that Peggy was – 1 mark

- a) on her best behaviour.
- b) teasing Wanda.
- c) trying to impress Wanda.
- d) respectful to Wanda.

II) Peggy gave her friend a nudge because – 1 mark

- a) she wanted to push her away from the scene.
- b) she disliked her friend being distracted then.
- c) she was teasing Wanda and wanted her to make others pay attention.

d)She was angry.

III)iv. Why was Wanda's answer to Peggy's question always the same? -Pick the LEAST probable reason. This was so because she knew that- 1 mark

a) she was being picked on and it was probably her defence.

b) confessing the truth would probably worsen the situation.

c) she didn't know how else to get out of that situation.

d) sticking to an unexpected answer would get her the attention she needed.

IV)she was teasing Wanda and didn't want anyone her miss the 'fun'.

.Pick the option having the words that DO NOT loosely match the word, 'closet', from those given.

– 1 Mark

a) wardrobe

b) cabinet

c)porch

d) cupboard

V)

Regarding Wanda being teased, Miss Mason was

– 1 Mark

a) in denial that such behaviour was possible by her students.

b) aware, but didn't want to discuss it with the students.



c) unaware that the students were frequently teasing Wanda.

d) of the belief that such behaviour was a normal part of growing up.

2)

Today, Monday, Wanda Petronski was not in her seat. But nobody, not even Peggy and Maddie, the girls who started all the fun, noticed her absence. Usually Wanda sat in the seat next to the last seat in the last row in Room Thirteen. She sat in the corner of the room where the rough boys who did not make good marks sat, the corner of the room where there was most scuffling of feet, most roars of laughter when anything funny was said, and most mud and dirt on the floor. Wanda did not sit there because she was rough and noisy. On the contrary, she was very quiet and rarely said anything at all. And nobody had ever heard her laugh out loud. Sometimes she twisted her mouth into a crooked sort of smile, but that was all.

I) Who didn't notice Wanda's absence? – 1 Mark

- a) Girls
- b) Peggy
- c) Maddie
- d) All of them

(II) Why did Wanda Petronski sit in the last row of the class? 1 Mark

- a) She didn't get good marks.
- b) She wanted to create noise
- c) She wanted to avoid bad remarks
- d) She wanted to enjoy by herself

(III) Find out the word which means the same – 1 Mark

as 'dragging'.

- a) push
- b) twist

c) scuffling

d) crooked

(IV) What kind of a girl Wanda was? – 1 Mark

a)lively

b) chatterbox

c)happy

d)mostly silent

V)Why did the boys sit in the last row -1 Mark  
of the class?

a)To laugh

b)to create noise

c)to be inattentive

d)all of the above

3)As for Maddie, this business of asking Wanda every day how many dresses and how many hats, and how many this and that she had was bothering her. Maddie was poor herself. She usually wore somebody's hand-me-down clothes. Thank goodness, she didn't live up on Boggins Heights or have a funny name. Sometimes, when Peggy was asking Wanda those questions in that mocking polite voice, Maddie felt embarrassed and studied the marbles in the palm of her hand, rolling them round and saying nothing herself.

1)Maddie used to wear old clothes because:

- (a) she had a universal one
- (b) she never wants others
- (c) she liked them
- (d) she was poor

II) Why does Maddie stand by and not do anything? – 1Mark

a)Because she was herself victim

- b) Because she doesn't have courage
- c)) Because the same could happen to her
- d) Because she doesn't want to

III) Why was Peggy's game bothering Maddie? 1  
Mark

- a) she cared about Wanda
- b) Peggy was harsh on Wanda
- C) she feared she'd be next to get teased
- d) all of the above

IV) How is Wanda seen as different by the other girls? – 1Mark

(a) Because of her nature

b) Because of her tasks

c)Because of her origin and dress

(d)) None of the Above

V)The word which means the same as embarrassed is -1Mark

a)awkward

b)uncomfortable

C)both of these

d)None of these

4)Thinking about Wanda and her hundred dresses all lined up in the closet, Maddiel began to wonder who was going to win the drawing and colouring contest. For girls, this contest consisted of designing dresses and for boys, of designing motorboats. Probably Peggy would win the girls' medal. Peggy drew better than anyone else in the room. At least, that's what everybody thought. She could copy a picture in a magazine or some film star's head so that you could almost tell who it was. Oh, Maddiel was sure Peggy would win. Well, tomorrow the teacher was going to announce the winners. Then they'd know.

I).For girls, this contest consisted of:-1 Mark

- (a) designing motorboats
- (b) designing dresses
- (c) designing sceneries
- (d) designing forests

II)According to the class, the girl who would win -

1Mark

it was:

(a) Maddie

(b) Peggy

(c) Wanda

(d) C.N.

III)Maddie thought Peggy was sure to win it

because: 1 Mark

(a) she had setting with teacher

(b) she was teacher's relative

(c) she drew worse than others

(d) she drew better than others

IV)Names of the classmates of Wanda are: 1Mark

(a) Jacques, John

(b) Peggy, C.M.



(c) Maddie,Peggy

(d) Maddie ,Jerk

V)The noun form of 'win' is: 1 Mark

(a) winable

(c) winning

(b) winably

(d) winner

5 .Wanda Patronski Most of the children in Room Thirteen didn't have names like They had names to say, like Thomas, Smith or Allen. There was one boy Bounce, Willie Bounce, and people thought that was funny, but not funny in the same that Petronski was. Wanda didn't have any friends. She came to school alone and home alone. She always wore a faded blue dress that didn't hang right. It was clean, looked as though it had never been ironed properly. She did not have any friends, but of girls talked to her.

I)Wanda had a peculiar and uncommon name which:1Mark

- (a) her classmates found it beautiful.
- (b) her classmates found it funny
- (c) was not found actually
- (d) was unnatural

II)Wanda always used to wear:-1 Mark

- (a) a faded white dress
- (b) a faded yellow dress
- (c) a faded red dress
- (d) a faded blue dress

III)The noun form of 'funny' is: 1 Mark

- (a) funnier
- (b) fantastic
- (c) fun
- (d) funnily

IV)The peculiarity about Wanda's dress was that:

1Mark

- (a) it could not suit her
- (b) it was faded
- (c) it was dark coloured
- (d) it cost too much

V)

The dress Wanda used to wear looked as though:-

1 mark

- (a) it was from generation back
- (b) it was discarded one
- (c) it had never been washed
- (d) it had never been ironed properly

6)"As for the girls", she said, "although just one or two sketches were submitted by most, one girl - and Room Thirteen should be proud of her - this one girl actually drew one hundred designs - all

different and all beautiful. In the opinion of the judges, any one of the drawings is worthy of winning the prize. I am very happy to say that Warida Petronski is the winner of the girls' medal. Unfortunately, Wanda has been absent from school for some days and is not here to receive the applause that is due to her. Let us hope she will be back tomorrow. Now class, you may file around the room quietly and look at her exquisite drawings."

1)'She' here refers.-1 mark

- (a) class teacher
- (b) Wanda
- (c) Peggy
- (d) Maddie

2)Among girls the winner of the contest was:-1 Mark

- (a) Rozy

(b) Maddie

(c) Peggy

(d) Wanda

III) Wanda Patronski had drawn: 1 Mark

(a) one hundred fifty designs

(b) one hundred twenty designs

(c) one hundred designs

(d) one hundred ten designs

IV) The word 'exquisite' means:- 1 Mark

(a) extremely ugly

(b) extremely beautiful and well-made

(c) extremely foolish

(d) extremely innocent

V) Wanda was being taught In: 1 Mark

(a) Room Twelve

(b) Room Fourteen.

(c) Room Thirteen

(d) Room Seventeenth

7) Wanda did not sit there because she was rough arid or noisy. On the contrary, she was very quiet and rarely said anything at all. And nobody had ever heard her laugh out loud. Sometimes she twisted her mouth into a crooked sort of smile, but that was all. Nobody knew exactly why Wanda sat in that seat, unless it was because she came all the way from Boggins Heights and her feet were unusually caked with dry mud. But no one really thought much about Wanda Petronski, once she sat in the corner of the room.

1) Wanda sat in that corner of the room which:-

1 Mark

(a) had a carpet on the floor

(b) had a velvety bench

(c) had a cosy corner

(d) had the most mud and dirt on the floor

II) Wanda was a very quiet girl who:- 1Mark

(a) rarely had an angry mood

(b) rarely said anything

(c) rarely laughed

(d) rarely had a gossip

III) Wanda sat among rough and noisy boys

because:

1Mark

(a) her feet were awkward

(b) her feet were full of wet mud

(c) her feet were caked with the dry mud

(d) her feet had no socks

4) The word 'unusually' means: 1Mark

- (a) strangely
- (b) clearly
- (c) definitely
- (d) sparsely

V)Wanda twisted her mouth sometimes into:-

1Mark

- (a) a childish tone
- (b) a crooked sort of impatience
- (c) a crooked sort of anger
- (d) a crooked sort of smile

8.But on Wednesday, Peggy and Maddie, who sat down front with other children who got good marks and who didn't track in a whole lot of mud, did notice that Wanda wasn't there. Peggy was the most popular girl in school. She was pretty, she had many pretty clothes and her hair was curly. Maddie was her closest friend. The reason Peggy and Maddie noticed Wanda's absence was because



Wanda had made them late to school. They had waited and waited for Wanda, to have some fun with her, and she just hadn't come. They often waited for Wanda Petronski - to have fun with her. The Petronski - to have fun with her.

I)The names of Wanda's classmates are-1Mark

- (a) Peggy and Klerk
- (b) Maddie and John
- (c) John and Kierk
- (d) Peggy and Maddie

II)Peggy and Maddie sat in front seats with - children who:

- (a) got less marks
- (b) got a few marks
- (c) got good marks
- (d) got negatives

III) Maddie was her closest friend. 'Her' here -

refers to:

(a) Klerk

(b) Peggy

(c) C.N.

(d) Jacques

4) Peggy and Maddie got late to the school

because: 1Mark

(a) they had been waiting for Wanda

(b) they had been loitering

(c) they had been talking on road

(d) they had been late

V) The antonym of 'pretty' is: - 1Mark

(a) beautiful

(b) gentle

(c) smart

(d) ugly

9) In the opinion of the judges, any one of the drawings is worthy of winning the prize. I am very happy to say that Wanda Petronski is the winner of the girls' medal. Unfortunately,

Wanda has been absent from school for some days and is not here to receive the applause that is due to her. Let us hope she will be back tomorrow. Now class, you may file around the room quietly and look at her exquisite drawings."

I) Pick the statement that is TRUE, according to the information given in the extract.- 1Mark

**a) Wanda won the prize because she had submitted a variety of entries.**

**b) Wanda would have still won the prize even if she had submitted just one entry.**

**c) Wanda won the prize because the majority of judges were women.**

**d) Wanda would have still won the prize if she had drawn something else.**

**II). Miss Mason says, "I am very happy to ...". Which phrase DOES NOT replace the underlined phrase correctly from those given below? -1Mark**

**a) It gives me great pleasure to...**

**b) I am sure you'll be surprised to...**

**c) I am delighted to...**

**d) It fills me with joy to.....**

**III) When the teacher wants them to 'file around', she wants the students to -1Mark**

**a) put the files in their proper places.**

**b) gather around her table to discuss the designs.**

**c) file the designs properly in their folders.**

**d) walk in a line to admire the designs.**

**IV) Pick the sentence that DOES NOT use 'due to' in the same sense as in the given extract.-**

**1Mark**

**a) She was disappointed due to their rude behaviour.**

**b) We must give our colleagues the vacation due to them.**

**c) I have some extra money due to me this month from my friend.**

**d) You have an apology due to your parents.**

**V) The teacher refers to Wanda's designs as 'exquisite' because -1Mark**

**a) each one of the hundred designs was different.**

**b) each one of them was very beautiful.**

**c) each of them was a copy of the latest fashion trend.**

**d) each one had the same colour theme as the other.**

### **GENERAL MCQs**

**Q1- Who is the author of "The Hundred Dresses"? 1Mark**

**A) Liam O' Flaherty**

**B) Frederick Forsyth**

**C) Roal Dahl**

**D) El Bsor Ester**

**Q2- Who were the two best friends? -1 Mark**

**A) Peggy, Maddie**

**B) Wanda, Peggy**

**C) Maddie, Wanda**

**D) Willie, Wanda**

**Q3- Where in the classroom does Wanda sit?**

**1Mark**

**A) end corner**

**B) middle**

**C) front**

**D) rotational**

**Q4- Why did Wanda used to sit there? -1Mark**

**A) she didn't score very good marks**

**B) her feet were filled with dirt and mud**

**C) her friends sat there**

**D) no one really knows**

**Q5-What tells you that Peggy wasn't cruel?-**

**1Mark**

**A) protected small children from bullies**

**B) couldn't stand animals getting mistreated**

**C) did not make Wanda cry**

**D) all of the above**

**Q6-Why was Peggy's game bothering Maddie?**

**-1Mark**

**A) she cared about Wanda**

**B) Peggy was harsh on Wanda**

**C) she feared she'd be next to get teased**

**D) all of the above-mentioned**

**Q7- How many shoes did Wanda say she had?**

**1Mark**

**A) 50**

**B) 100**

**C) 10**

**D) 60**

**Q8- Why did Maddie not write to Peggy in the first place? 1Mark**

**A) She was afraid she'd be next to get teased**



**B) She thought Peggy was right in teasing Wanda**

**C) She did not really care**

**D) She realised Wanda deserved it**

**Q9-What did the drawing and colouring contest mean for the girls and boys?- 1Mark**

**A) designing dresses and motorboats**

**B) designing interiors and bikes**

**C) designing dresses and bikes**

**D) designing interiors and motorboats**

**Q10- Where did they used to wait for Wanda?  
1Mark**

**A) Bakers street**

**B) Boggins Heights**

**C) Boggins street**

**D) Oliver street**

## **Answer key**

### **PASSAGE 1**

I)b

II) c

III) d

IV)c

V)c

### **PASSAGE 2**

I)d

II)c

III)c

IV)d

V)d

### **PASSAGE 3**

i) d

II)c

III)c

IV)c

V)c

#### **PASSAGE 4**

i)b

II)b

III)d

IV)c

V) d

#### **PASSAGE 5**

i)b

II)d

III)c

IV)b

V)b

**PASSAGE 6**

i) a

II)b

III)c

IV)d

V)c

**PASSAGE 7**

i) d

ii) b

iii) c

iv) a

v) d

**PASSAGE 8**

i) d

ii) c

iii) b

iv) a

v) d

### **PASSAGE 9**

i) b

ii) a

iii) d

iv) a

v) b

### **General MCQS**

1) d

2) a

3) a

4) b

5) b

6) c

7) d

8) b

9) a

10) d

### **THE HUNDRED DRESSES – II**

1. My Wanda will not come to your school anymore. (1)  
Jake also. Now we move away to big city. No  
more holler ‘Pollack’. No more ask why funny  
name. Plenty of funny names in the city.

Yours truly  
Jan Petronski

Jan’s tone in the writing of the letter is NOT  
a) distressing.

b) spiteful.

c) hurt.

d) painful.

2. What, according to the letter, was the primary reason that prompted Mr Petronski to take the decision to move to a big city? (1)

a) His wish to achieve success in the big city.

b) His urge to join his relatives who mostly lived in the big city.

c) His anxiety over their poverty in the small city.

d) His agony about his children being viewed as 'outsiders' by their schoolmates.

3. The dictionary says the following about migration. (1)

Migration involves the movement of people (birds, fish etc.) from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location (geographic region).

Which of the following options INCORRECTLY uses 'migration'?

a) After gold was found in the uninhabited region, there was a migration to that area.

b) Bears sleep through winters. This migration helps bears to use their stored energy much more slowly.

c) There was a mass migration of youngsters to the tagged locale, to assist the cause for charity.

d) Scientists have studied the migration of fish over long distances in the river

4. The phrase 'Pollack' reveals a discrimination on the basis of (1)

a) race.

b) gender.

c) religion.

d) wealth.

5. The line-- Plenty of funny names in the city— suggests that the city (1)

a) is a melting pot of people from different parts of the world.



b) has foreign people willing to give opportunities to the poor.

c) is a safe haven for immigrants if they have funny names.

d) has a special status for all who are willing to be funny.

6. Which of the following is most likely to be a part of Maddie's speech? (1)

a) Stop! I think it's about time we asked her a new question. This is not fun anymore. How about her faded dress?

b) Stop! Don't you know that I'm the one who had to lead in Peggy's absence? This is unacceptable.

c) Stop! How dare you all join in without Peggy's permission? Don't you know she'd be angry?

d) Stop! Aren't you all ashamed of yourself? Why do you trouble her? She means no harm to anyone.

7. Pick the option with a cause-effect relation, with reference to the given extract. (1)

a) Wanda's absence— Peggy missing Wanda

b) Maddie's need to make amends – Confessing publicly

c) Wanda's absence – Maddie's need to make amends

d) Peggy teasing Wanda— Maddie's stand against it

8. Wanda didn't reply to the letter for weeks. Pick the option that DOES NOT supply a possible reason for this, from those given below. (1)

a) The letter took more than a couple of weeks reaching her as it didn't have an address and needed to be forwarded.

b) She needed time to forgive Maddie and Peggy and think her reply through.

c) Peggy had second thoughts after mailing the letter and reclaimed it from the post office, to mail weeks later.

d) She was occupied with settling in at the new school in the city.

9. How did the girls know that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her? (1)

- (a) She offered them all the hundred dresses
  - (b) She offered them tea.
  - (c) She offered them a house
  - (d) None of the Above
10. **What was Miss Mason reaction when she came to know that the class had been making fun of Wanda?** (1)
- (a) she started laughing
  - (b) she started crying
  - (c) she was unhappy and upset
  - (d) None of the Above
11. **The grass along the pathway to Wanda's house looked like \_\_\_\_** (1)
- (a) puppies
  - (b) snakes
  - (c) kittens
  - (d) monkeys
12. **What did Peggy infer from the drawing?** (1)
- (a) Wanda was a good artist
  - (b) Wanda liked them
  - (c) Wanda hated them
  - (d) All the above

13. **What do you mean by “picking on someone”?** (1)
- (a) Unfairly criticising them
  - (b) Taking something from them
  - (c) Taking them somewhere
  - (d) None of the above
14. **What excuses does Peggy think of for her behaviour?** (1)
- (a) Wanda didn't know she was being made fun of
  - (b) she got the idea of hundred drawings only when Peggy asked her
  - (c) None of the above
  - (d) Both of the above
15. **“So Peggy had the same idea! Maddie glowed” What was the idea?** (1)
- (a) To tease Wanda one more time
  - (b) To go and look for Wanda at Boggins Height
  - (c) To apologise to Wanda
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
16. **What was just as bad as what Peggy had done?** (1)
- (a) Maddie staying silent while Peggy teased Wanda
  - (b) Maddie not stopping Peggy

- (c) Maddie teasing Wanda
- (d) None of the above

17. **How did the girls know that Wanda liked them even though they had teased her?** (1)
- (a) She offered them all the hundred dresses
  - (b) She offered them tea.
  - (c) She offered them a house
  - (d) None of the Above
18. **What did the girls write to Wanda?** (1)
- (a) about her rude behaviour
  - (b) about the contest
  - (c) about a new dress
  - (d) about new teacher
19. **What was Miss Mason reaction when she came to know that the class had been making fun of Wanda?** (1)
- (a) she started laughing
  - (b) she started crying
  - (c) she was unhappy and upset
  - (d) None of the Above

20. **What could Maddie not do in the first period?** (1)
- (a) Failed to complete her homework.
  - (b) Failed to concentrate on studies.
  - (c) Failed to recover her textbook.
  - (d) None of the Above
21. **Which comments hurt the feelings of Wanda?** (1)
- (a) About her nature
  - (b) About her house
  - (c) About her dress
  - (d) About her Father
22. **Maddie found that the face and head of the drawing:** (1)
- (a) just looked like teacher
  - (b) just looked like her
  - (c) just looked like Peggy
  - (d) just looked like a statue

23. \_\_\_\_\_ brought the note for Miss Mason from the Principal's office. (1)

(a) Peggy

(b) Maddie

(c) Clerk

(d) Class monitor

24. Why Wanda's family had to leave the city? (1)

(a) because both the children were not doing well in their studies

(b) because the father got transferred

(c) because the mother was not well

(d) because their names were being mocked by others

25. It was the month of \_\_\_\_\_ when the Petronski family decided to leave the city. (1)
- (a) November
  - (b) December
  - (c) January
  - (d) February
26. Who suggested to visit the house of Wanda? (1)
- (a) Maddie
  - (b) Miss mason
  - (c) Peggy
  - (d) Smith
27. The colour of the house of wanda was.... (1)
- (a) White
  - (b) Yellow
  - (c) Blue
  - (d) Green



28. On \_\_\_\_\_ Maddie and Peggy decided to write a letter to Wanda Petronski. (1)

(a) Saturday

(b) Sunday

(c) Monday

(d) Tuesday

29. The class teacher got the letter before \_\_\_\_\_ holidays. (1)

(a) Durga Puja

(b) Christmas

(c) Summer

(d) Winter

30. **Wanda wanted to give \_\_\_\_\_ colour dress to Peggy. (1)**

**(a) Blue**

**(b) Red**

**(c) Green**

**(d) White**

31. **Wanda requested Maddie to take the \_\_\_\_\_ colour dress for Christmas. (1)**

**(a) Blue**

**(b) Green**

**(c) Red**

**(d) White**

32. **Maddie pinned her drawing over a torn place in the \_\_\_\_\_flowered wallpaper in the bedroom.** (1)

(a) **White**

(b) **Yellow**

(c) **Pink**

(d) **Red**

33. **Who was ‘Jake’ in the story The Hundred Dresses.** (1)

(a) **Jake was Wanda’s father**

(b) **Jake was Wanda’s friend**

(c) **Jake was Wanda’s sibling**

(d) **Jake was Wanda’s neighbor**

34. **Extract based question:** (1)

**The two girls hurried out of the building, up the street towards Boggins Heights, the part of town that wore such a forbidding air on this kind of a November afternoon, drizzly, damp and dismal.**

**Here, damp & dismal means:**

- (a) Low & throaty
- (b) Wet & sad
- (c) Feeling sorry
- (d) Scattered

35. **Below are given adjectives describing human qualities. Find out the adjective indicating a negative quality.** (1)

- (a) courteous
- (b) compassionate
- (c) sensitive
- (d) insipid

36. Colours are used to describe feelings, moods, and emotions. (1)

**Match the colour expression ‘the Monday morning blues’ with the phrases given below:**

- (a) feel embarrassed/angry/ashamed
- (b) feel very sick, as if about to vomit
- (c) sadness or depression after a weekend of fun
- (d) a noble birth in a royal family

37. Match the phrase ‘a subject or a situation where matters are not very clear, with the following colour expressions: (1)

- (a) a grey area
- (b) a blackguard
- (c) a white flag
- (d) a blueprint

38. **Who wrote the first & second latter to the teacher?** (1)

**(a) Peggy & Maddie**

**(b) Jan & Jake**

**(c) Jan & Wanda**

**(d) Wanda & Jan**

39. **Extract based question:** (2)

39A **Miss Mason stood there a moment and the silence in the room grew tense and expectant. The teacher adjusted her glasses slowly and deliberately. Her manner indicated that what was coming – this letter from Wanda’s father – was a matter of great importance. Everybody listened closely as Miss Mason read the brief note.**

**What did Miss Mason’s manners indicate?**

- (a) The letter was of great importance.
- (b) The letter was from Wanda’s father.
- 39B (c) There was an important message in the letter.
- (d) There was something unpleasant in the letter.

**How did the students behave in the class when the letter was read to them by Miss Mason?**

- (a) The students did not pay any heed to the letter

- (b) The students listened closely and attentively to the letter**
- (c) The students felt very sad and gloomy**
- (d) The students were excited to listen to what was written in the letter**



40. **Extract based question:**

(1)

**“Well, anyway,” said Peggy, “she’s gone now, so what can we do? Besides, when I was asking her about all her dresses, she probably was getting good ideas for her drawings. She might not even have won the contest, otherwise.”**

**How was Peggy different from Maddie?**

- (a) Peggy was not much agitated as Maddie was, at Wanda’s going away to a new town.**
- (b) Peggy was more agitated than Maddie, at Wanda’s going away to a new town.**
- (c) Peggy and Maddie were equally agitated, at Wanda’s going away to a new town.**
- (d) Peggy and Maddie hardly bothered, at Wanda’s going away to a new town.**

41. **Extract Based question:**

(1)

**She was never going to stand by and say nothing again. If she ever heard anybody picking on someone because they were funny looking or because they had strange names, she'd speak up.**

**After Wanda left the school, Maddie reached an important conclusion, what was that?**

- (a) She would never think about Wanda anymore**
- (b) She would never speak up against injustice.**
- (c) She would never mind if she ever heard anybody picking on someone.**
- (d) She would not standby and speak up against injustice.**

42. **What was Miss Mason's opinion of the boys & girls of Room Thirteen?** (1)

- (a) **None of the boys & girls in Room Thirteen would purposely & deliberately hurt anyone's feelings.**
- (b) **The boys & girls in Room Thirteen would purposely & deliberately hurt anyone's feelings.**
- (c) **The boys in Room Thirteen would purposely & deliberately hurt anyone's feelings but not the girls.**
- (d) **The girls in Room Thirteen would purposely & deliberately hurt anyone's feelings but not the boys**

43. **Wanda's feelings were hurt because of the following reasons?** (1)

- (a) **She had to sit at the back because she used to come from Boggins Heights.**
- (b) **She had the same faded blue dress.**
- (c) **She was an immigrant and she looked differently**
- (d) **She was embarrassed by uncomfortable questions about her dresses being asked by her classmates**

44. **What made Maddie visit Boggins heights?** (1)

- (a) **She wanted to apologize Wanda**
- (b) **She wanted to tell Wanda that she hadn't mean to hurt Wanda**
- (c) **She wanted to tell Wanda that she had won the contest**
- (d) **Both (b) and (c) above**

45. **What did Peggy think about Wanda Petronski?** (1)

- (a) **Peggy thought that she had never made fun of Wanda**
- (b) **Peggy thought that Wanda herself was responsible for her making of fun**
- (c) **Peggy thought that Wanda had no sense of knowing that they were making fun of her**
- (d) **Peggy thought that Wanda was well aware that they were making fun of her**

46. **Why was Maddie sad in the end?** (1)

- (a) **She thought of the time when she along with Peggy used to make fun of Wanda**
- (b) **She could not make the hundred dresses as beautiful as made by Wanda**
- (c) **She thought she would never see the little Polish girl again**
- (d) **Options (a) & (b)**

47. **At the end, who remembered Wanda as a little tight-lipped Polish girl.** (1)

**(a) Maddie**

**(b) Peggy**

**(c) Miss mason**

**(d) Jan**

48. **Wanda didn't reply to the letter for weeks.** (1)

**Pick the option that DOES NOT supply a possible reason for this, from those given below.**

**a) The letter took more than a couple of weeks reaching her as it didn't have an address and needed to be forwarded.**

**b) She needed time to forgive Maddie and Peggy and think her reply through.**

**c) Peggy had second thoughts after mailing the letter and reclaimed it from the post office, to mail weeks later.**

**d) She was occupied with settling in at the new school in the city.**

49. **Peggy's cowardly act was to:** (1)
- (a) read by silently**
  - (b) pay attention to**
  - (c) stand by silently**
  - (d) none of the above**
50. **Eleanor Estes was:** (1)
- (a) an American children's author**
  - (b) a British children's author**
  - (c) a Scottish children's author**
  - (d) a Polish children's author**

**Answer key:**

1. (b) – spiteful

2. (d) His agony about his children being viewed as 'outsiders' by their schoolmates.
3. (b) Bears sleep through winters. This migration helps bears to use their stored energy much more slowly.
4. (a) race.
5. (a) is a melting pot of people from different parts of the world.
6. (a) Stop! I think it's about time we asked her a new question. This is not fun anymore. How about her faded dress?
7. (c) Wanda's absence – Maddie's need to make amends
8. (c) Peggy had second thoughts after mailing the letter and reclaimed it from the post office, to mail weeks later.
9. (a) She offered them all the hundred dresses
10. (c) she was unhappy and upset
11. (c) kittens
12. (b) Wanda liked them
13. (a) Unfairly criticising them
14. (d) Both of the above
15. (d) Both (a) and (b)
16. (a) Maddie staying silent while Peggy teased Wanda



- 17. (a) She offered them all the hundred dresses
- 18. (b) about the contest
- 19. (c) she was unhappy and upset
- 20. (b) Failed to concentrate on studies.
- 21. (c) About her dress
- 22. (b) just looked like her
- 23. (d) Class monitor
- 24. (d) because their names were being mocked  
by others
- 25. (a) November
- 26. (c) Peggy
- 27. (a) white
- 28. (a) Saturday
- 29. (b) Christmas
- 30. (c) Green
- 31. (a) blue
- 32. (c) pink
- 33. (c) Jake was Wanda's sibling
- 34. (b) wet & sad
- 35. (d) insipid
- 36. (c) sadness and depression after a weekend  
of fun
- 37. (a) a grey area

38. (c) Jan & Wanda
39. A. (d) There was something unpleasant in the letter.
- 39.B. (b) The students listened closely and attentively to the letter**
- 40. (a) Peggy was not much agitated as Maddie was, at Wanda's going away to a new town.**
41. (d) She would not standby and speak up against injustice.
- 42. (a) None of the boys & girls in Room Thirteen would purposely & deliberately hurt anyone's feelings.**
43. (d) She was embarrassed by uncomfortable questions about her dresses being asked by her classmates
44. (d) Both (b) and (c) above
- 45. (c) Peggy thought that Wanda had no sense of knowing that they were making fun of her**
- 46. (c) She thought she would never see the little Polish girl again**
47. (a) Maddie

48. (c) Peggy had second thoughts after mailing the letter and reclaimed it from the post office, to mail weeks later.

49. (c) stand by silently

50. (a) an American children's author

### **POETRY (First Flight)**

#### **DUST OF SNOW**

Q1- Who is the poet of the poem "Dust of Snow"?

- a) Leslie Norris
- b) Robert Frost
- c) Carolyn Wells
- d) Robin Klein

Q2- Why does the poet call it "Dust of Snow"?

- a) Snow particles were too tiny
- b) they came over him like dust
- c) they felt like dust
- d) they looked like dust

Q3- The poet says, "Of a day I had rued". What is the meaning of 'rued'?

- a) ruined
- b) held in regret
- c) ruled
- d) conquered

Q4- Name the poetic device used in the line ‘Has given my heart’

- a) alliteration
- b) metaphor
- c) oxymoron
- d) simile

Q 5- Name the poetic device used in the line ‘and saved some part’?

- a) alliteration
- b) metaphor
- c) oxymoron
- d) simile

Q 6-What does ‘Dust of Snow’represent?

- a) healing power of nature
- b) particles of snow
- c) cool weather
- d) none of the above

Q 7- What are the two negative creatures that Frost used as carriers of positivity?

- a) Snow,dust
- b) Hemlock tree,snow
- c) Snow,crow
- d) Hemlock tree, crow

Q8-The crow and Hemlock tree symbolize?

- a) Sorrow
- b) Happiness
- c) Celebration

d) Death

Q9- Who shook down the Hemlock tree?

- a) Crow
- b) Cuckoo
- c) Parrot
- d) Mynah

Q10- What was the impact of the crow's action on the poet?

- a) He had a change of mood
- b) He became sad
- c) He contracted a cold
- d) He died

Q11- 'The way a crow shook down on me' In the above line, 'Me' refers to the poet .....

- a) Robert Frost
- b) Robert Snow
- c) John Donne
- d) John Keats

Q12-The ongoing season, mentioned in the poem is?

- a) Summer
- b) Extreme summer
- c) Winter
- d) Autumn

Q13-The similar word to 'ICE' is?

- a) Ice cream
- b) Frozen pearls
- c) Snow

d) Frozen water

Q14- Which is a similar word to 'regret'?

- a) Lost
- b) Rued
- c) Cruel
- d) Vengeance

Q15- Where do you think was the poet then?

- a) Behind the hemlock tree
- b) Under the hemlock tree
- c) Under the oak tree
- d) Behind the oak tree

Q16- What had the poet thought of that day?

- a) The poet felt sad about the day
- b) The poet felt happy about the day
- c) The poet did not think of the day
- d) The poet was confused about the day

Q17- How was some part of the day saved for the poet?

- a) He stopped ruining the day and his mood changed
- b) The crow shook its dust of snow
- c) The poet decided to see a movie
- d) Both a and b

Q18- Why do you think 'Dust of Snow' is a highly symbolic poem?

- a) Option b and c
- b) It highlights that crows are a symbol of ill omen

- c) It highlights very simple moments that turn into significant ones
- d) It compels you to think whether simple things can turn into great deeds

Q19- What does 'Dust of Snow' represent'?

- a) Healing power of nature
- b) Cool weather
- c) Particles of snow
- d) None of the above

Q20- The poet describes the hemlock tree as a

.....

- a) Long tree
- b) Small tree
- c) Fruitless tree
- d) Poisonous tree

Q21- What was saved for the poet in the poem 'Dust of Snow'?

- a) Crow
- b) Tree
- c) Some part of the day
- d) Snow

Q22- What does the word 'rued' not mean?

- a) Regret
- b) Lament
- c) Contentment
- d) Repent

Q23- "Has given my heart

A change of mood  
And saved some part  
Of a day I had rued”

What is the rhyme scheme of the above stanza?

- a) abba
- b) abab
- c) abcb
- d) aabb

Q24- How has the poet observed nature in the poem ‘Dust of Snow’?

- a) Pessimistic medium of change for him
- b) Negative medium of change for him
- c) Positive medium of change for him
- d) Gloomy medium of change for him

Q25- The poet conveys through the poem ‘Dust of Snow’ .....

- a) Smaller moments have no significance
- b) Crow and hemlock tree are sign of negativity
- c) Smaller moments have larger significance
- d) It is good to repent sometime.

### **ANSWER KEY**

- 1. b
- 2. a
- 3. b
- 4. a
- 5. a
- 6. a



- 7. d
- 8. a
- 9. a
- 10. a
- 11. a
- 12. c
- 13. c
- 14. b
- 15. b
- 16. a
- 17. d
- 18. a
- 19. a
- 20. d
- 21. c
- 22. c
- 23. b
- 24. c
- 25. c

### **FIRE AND ICE**

Questions with Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. Who wrote the poem 'Fire and Ice'?
- a. John Keats
  - b. P B Shelly

- c. Robert Frost
- d. W Wordsworth

Q 2. The world would end in how many ways according to the poet?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Q 3. What is the rhyming scheme of the poem?

- a. Abababaca
- b. Abaabcbcb
- c. Abcabcbc
- d. acbabcacb

Q 4. What according to the poet will cause the end of the world in the second stanza?

- a. water
- b. fire
- c. ice
- d. heat

Q 5. What according to the poet will cause the end of the world in the first stanza?

- a. water
- b. fire
- c. ice
- d. heat

Q 6. What can the second stanza be termed as?

- a. Couplet
- b. Quintain
- c. Quatrain
- d. Tarcet

Q 7. What can the first stanza be termed as?

- a. Couplet
- b. Quintain
- c. Quatrain
- d. Tarcet

Q 8. Which literary device has been used in 'world will'?

- a. Assonance
- b. Alliteration
- c. Anaphora
- d. imagery

Q 9. Which literary device has been used in 'some say'?

- a. Assonance

- b. Alliteration
- c. Anaphora
- d. imagery

Q 10. The lines “From what I’ve tasted of desire  
I hold with those who favour fire” - are an example  
of:

- a. consonance
- b. enjambment
- c. personification
- d. alliteration

Q 11. The long sound of ‘o’ in “I hold with those who  
favour fire” is an example of:

- a. Assonance
- b. Alliteration
- c. consonance
- d. imagery

Q 12. “‘Some’ say the world will end in fire”- What is  
implicit in this line

- a. fire
- b. ice
- c. poet

d. people

Q 13. What is the meaning of 'perish' in the poem

a. enjoy

b. sad

c. live

d. die

Q 14. "From what I've tasted of desire"

Which form of verb taste has been used in the above line?

a. Present

b. Past

c. Past Participle

d. Future

Q 15. "The world will end in fire"- is an example of:

a. Present Indefinite

b. Past Perfect

c. Future Continuous

d. Future Indefinite

Q 16. What does the 'fire' stand for?

a. Hate

b. Love

c. Sacrifice

d. Desire

Q 18. What is word 'suffice' in the last line?

a. Noun

b. Adjective

c. Verb

d. Adverb

Q 19. What does the 'ice' stand for?

a. Hate

b. Love

c. Sacrifice

d. Desire

Q 20. What is 'ion' in the word 'destruction'?

a. Suffix

b. In-fix

c. Prefix

d. None of the above

Q 21. 'I've' is an example of:

a. Abbreviation

b. Contraction

c. Subscription

d. salutation

Q 22. 'Favour' and 'Favor' are two spelling variants of the same word. They are:

- a. American and British respectively
- b. Only British
- c. British and American respectively
- d. Only American

Q 23. What is conditional word in the sentence- "But if I had to cherish twice"

- a. But
- b. If
- c. I
- d. had

Q 24. Locate 'adverb' in the sentence – "if I had to cherish twice"

- a. had
- b. to
- c. cherish
- d. twice

Q 25. What is 'I'?

- a. reflexive pronoun

- b. demonstrative pronoun
- c. personal pronoun
- d. relative pronoun

Q 1. c. Robert Frost

Q 2. b. 2

Q 3. b. abaabcbcb

Q 4. c. ice

Q 5. b. fire

Q 6. b. quintain

Q 7. c. quatrain

Q 8. b. alliteration

Q 9. c. anaphora

Q 10. b. enjambment

Q 11. a. Assonance

Q 12. d. people

Q 13. d. die

Q 14. c. Past Participle

Q 15. d. Future Indefinite

Q 16. d. Desire



- Q 17. c. Destruction
- Q 18. c. Verb
- Q 19. a. Hate
- Q 20. a. Suffix
- Q 21. b. contraction
- Q 22. c. British and American respectively
- Q 23. b. if
- Q 24. d. Twice
- Q 25. c. Personal pronoun

### **A TIGER IN THE ZOO**

**Q1- The poem draws a contrast between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A) animals, human beings**
- B) tiger in a zoo, tiger in a forest**
- C) tiger in a zoo, humans**
- D) humans, tiger in forest**

**Q2- What has been personified in the poem?**

- A) tiger**
- B) forest**

- C) zoo**
- D) all of the above**

**Q3- Name the poetic device used in the line "In his quiet rage".**

- A) metaphor**
- B) assonance**
- C) Oxymoron**
- D) Consonance**

**Q4- Name the poetic device used in the line "He stalks in his vivid stripes".**

- A) metaphor**
- B) assonance**
- C) Oxymoron**
- D) Consonance**

**Q5- Name the poetic device used in the line "On pads of velvet quiet".**

- A) metaphor**
- B) assonance**
- C) Oxymoron**
- D) Consonance**

**Q6- Name the poetic device used in the line "Baring his white fangs,his claws".**

- A) metaphor**
- B) assonance**
- C) Oxymoron**
- D) Consonance**

**Q7- Why should he be lurking in shadow?**

- A) out of fear**
- B) out of anger**
- C) to catch the deer**
- D) both 1 and 2**

**Q8- By "ignoring visitors", what is the poet trying to say?**

- A) tiger knows his power is restricted**
- B) there is no use of showing rage**
- C) he is less terrorising because of the cage**
- D) all of the above**

**Q9- What describes "tiger in a cell"?**

- A) Locked in concrete cell**
- B) snarling around houses**
- C) shadow, long grass**
- D) baring his white fangs**

**Q10- What described "tiger in a jungle"?**

- A) Locked in concrete cell**
- B) his strength behind bars**
- C) ignoring visitors**
- D) baring his white fangs**

**Q11.At what does the tiger look at night?**

- A) Patrolling cars**
- B) His house**
- C) Stars**
- D) All of the above**

**Q12.How do the eyes of the tiger look?**

- A) sad**
- B) brilliant**
- C) dark**
- D) light**

**Q13.How does the caged tiger react to the visitors?**

- A) he ignores them**
- B) with happy face**
- C) with the sad face**
- D) proudly**

**Q14.Who passes near the water hole?**

- A) fat pig**
- B) fat buffalo**
- C) fat deer**
- D) all of the above**

**Q15- Where should the tiger hide himself?**

- A) behind the trees**
- B) in the shadow**
- C) in the house**
- D) in the jungle**

**Q16. What describes “tiger in the jungle”?**

- A) locked in concrete cell**
- B) his strength behind bars**
- C) ignoring visitors**
- D) baring his white fangs**

**He should be lurking in shadow,  
Sliding through long grass,  
Near the water hole,  
Where plump deer pass.**

**Q17-Where should he be sliding?**

- A) forest**
- B) bushes**
- C) cage**
- D) long grass**

**He hears the last voice at night,  
The patrolling cars,  
And stares With his brilliant eyes  
At the brilliant stars.**

**Q18- What kind of voices does the tiger hear?**

- A) patrolling cars**
- B) buses**
- C) train**
- D) sound of dear**

**Q19- The tiger should take few step as the cage is too-**

- A) big**
- B) small**
- C) moving**
- D) all of the above**

**Q20-The tiger has velvet like -**

- A) paws**
- B) nose**
- C) body**
- D) hair**

**Q21- The free tiger would hide its self behind the-**

- A) banyan tree**
- B) long grass**
- C) cage**
- D) big stone**



**Q22-Which of the following places Royal Bengal Tiger found?**

- A) Mahanadi delta**
- B) Kaveri delta**
- C) Godawari delta**
- D) Sunderban delta**

**Q23.In which of the following state is the simplipal bio - reserve located?**

- A) Punjab**
- B) Delhi**
- C) Orissa**
- D) West -Bengal**

**Q24- Which of the following Bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network bio- reserve?**

- A) Manas**
- B) Sunderbans**
- C) Gulf of Mannar**
- D) Nanda Devi**

**Q25-Which is the natural habitat of the Indian lion?**

- A) Sunderban delta in Bengal**
- B) Gir forest in Gujarat**

- C) Thorn forest in Rajasthan**  
**D) Deciduous forest in Madhya Pradesh**

**ANSWER KEY**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| <b>1. B</b>  | <b>12. B</b> |
| <b>23. C</b> |              |
| <b>2. A</b>  | <b>13. A</b> |
| <b>24. A</b> |              |
| <b>3. C</b>  | <b>14. C</b> |
| <b>25. B</b> |              |
| <b>4. D</b>  | <b>15. B</b> |
| <b>5. A</b>  | <b>16. D</b> |
| <b>6. D</b>  | <b>17. D</b> |
| <b>7. C</b>  | <b>18. A</b> |
| <b>8. D</b>  | <b>19. B</b> |
| <b>9. A</b>  | <b>20. A</b> |
| <b>10. D</b> | <b>21. B</b> |
| <b>11. C</b> | <b>22. D</b> |

## THE BALL POEM

A. What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,

What, what is he to do? I saw it go  
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and  
then

**Merrily over – there it is in the water!**

## No use to say ‘O there are other balls’:

Q1. Who is the poet according to the extract? 1M

- a. an onlooker observing.
- b. a parent recounting the incident.
- c. the boy talking about himself.
- d. imagining the incident.

Q2. The poet seems to have indicated the merry bouncing of the ball to-

- create a sense of rhythm in these lines.
- support the happiness of the experience of playing.
- contrast with the dejected feeling of the boy.

- d. indicate the cheerful mood of the boy.

Q3. The poet has started the poem with a question because - 1M

- a. He wants the boy to answer the question.
- b. He wants people to answer him.
- c. He is looking for an answer.
- d. He is thinking to himself.

Q4. Why does the poet say, No use to say 'O there are other balls'? 1M

- a. He would never be able to buy another ball.
- b. The memories associated with the ball are lost forever.
- c. He can never buy the same ball again.
- d. All of the above.

Q5. Which literary device has been used in 'Merrily bouncing'? 1M

- a. Oxymoron
- b. Alliteration
- c. Assonance

d. Personification

- B. An ultimate shaking grief fixes the boy  
As he stands rigid, trembling, staring down  
All his young days into the harbour where  
His ball went. I would not intrude on him;

Q1. The poet says, 'An ultimate shaking grief 1M  
fixes the boy'. Which poetic device has  
been used here?

- a. Personification
- b. Oxymoron
- c. Repetition
- d. Transferred epithet

Q2. Why is the boy in grief? 1M

- a. Because his ball is stolen.
- b. Because he has misplaced his ball.
- c. Because he has broken his favourite toy.
- d. Because his ball went into the water.

Q3. Why does the speaker choose not to 1M  
intrude?

This is so because the poet –

- a. knows that it would embarrass the boy in his moment of grief.
- b. feels that it's important that the boy learn an important life lesson, undisturbed.
- c. doesn't have money to buy a new ball for the boy.
- a. experiences a sense of distress himself, by looking at the boy's condition.

**Q4. What does the ball represent in 'The Ball Poem'?** **1M**

- a. **Lost childhood**
- b. **Lost possessions**
- c. **Lost time**
- b. **All of these**

**Q5. Which of the following is not the meaning of 'intrude'?** **1M**

- a. **To enter with permission.**
- b. **To enter without permission**
- c. **To encroach**
- d. **To trespass**

C. A dime, another ball, is worthless. Now

**He senses first responsibility**

**In a world of possessions. People will  
take**

**Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.**

d. **And no one buys a ball back.**

**Money is external.**

Q1. The poet says that money is external 1M  
because it cannot –

a. **teach the boy any lesson.**

b. **buy back the lost ball.**

c. **buy a new ball.**

**make the boy responsible.**

Q2. What according to the poet is the world 1M  
made of?

a. **Possessions**

b. **Happiness**

c. **Joys**

d. **Troubles**

Q3. Name the literary device used in ‘And no 1M  
one buys a ball back.’

- a. **Metaphor**
- b. **Simile**
- c. **Alliteration**
- d. **Anaphora**

**Q4. What does ‘in the world of possessions’ mean? 1M**

- a. **Love**
- b. **Lust**
- c. **Materialistic things**
- e. **None of the above**

**Q5. What does a ball cost? 1M**

- a. **5 dimes**
- b. **10 dimes**
- c. **1 dime**
- d. **4 dimes**

**D. He is learning, well behind his desperate  
eyes,  
The epistemology of loss, how to stand  
up  
Knowing what every man must one day  
know**



**And most know many days, how  
to stand up.**

- Q1. According to the poet, what is the child learning? 1M**
- a. To bear loss
  - b. To take care of things
  - c. To be responsible
  - d. To be careful
- Q2. The boy's eyes are desperate. What does desperate mean? 1M**
- a. Angry
  - b. Revengeful
  - c. Remorseful
  - e. hopeless
- Q3. What message does the poet convey in this poem? 1M**
- a. No use crying over loss.
  - b. Must learn to live with loss
  - c. Money can buy everything
  - d. Both (a) and (b)
- Q4. What is epistemology? 1M**

- a. The philosophical theory of knowledge.
- b. The philosophical theory of work.
- c. The philosophical theory of behaviours.
- d. None of these

### **GENERAL MCQs**

**Q1.** Who is the poet of the poem 'The ball Poem'? **1M**

- a. **John Berryman**
- b. **Robert Frost**
- c. **Carolyn wells**

**Leslie Norris**

**Q2.** Why are the boy's eyes desperate? **1M**

- a. As he is elated to see the ball gone forever.
- b. As he is uninterested to see the ball gone.
- c. As he is happy to see the ball gone.
- d. As he is sad to see the ball gone.

Q3. What does every man need to know one day? 1M

- a. Losses will happen.
- b. We have to cope up with the losses.
- c. One day we will lose our closed ones.
- d. All of the above.

Q4. How does the boy feel when he loses the ball? 1M

- a. Confused
- b. Shaken
- c. Trembling
- d. All of the above

Q5. When the boy grows up, what will he think of his reaction of 'Ultimate shaking grief' to be? 1M

- 1. disproportionate to the loss.
- 2. pretension to procure a new toy.
- 3. according to his exposure and experience then.

4. a reaction to the failure of retrieving the boy.

5. justified and similar to what it would be currently.

a. 5&2

b. 1&3

c. 2&4

d. 3&5

Q6. Why does the poet decide not to condole the boy?

a. He is busy

b. He is indifferent

c. It will be of no use

d. He is happy

### ANSWER KEY

Question No.	Answers	Marks
A.	1.a) an onlooker observing.	1M
	2.d) indicate the cheerful mood of the boy.	1M
	3.c) He is looking for an answer.	1M

- |    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
|    | 4.c) He can never buy the same ball again.   | 1M |
|    | 5.d) Personification   |    |
| B. | 1.d) Transferred epithet   | 1M |
|    | 2.d) Because his ball went into the water  | 1M |
|    | 3.b) feels that it's important that the boy learn an important life lesson, undisturbed. | 1M |
|    | 4.d) <b>All of these</b>   | 1M |
|    | 5.a) to enter with permission  |    |
| C. | 1.b) <b>buy back the lost ball.</b>  | 1M |
|    | 2.a) possessions   | 1M |
|    | 3.c) alliteration  | 1M |
|    | 4.c) materialistic things  | 1M |
|    | 5.c) 1 dime  | 1M |
| D. | 1.a) to bear loss  | 1M |
|    | 2.d) hopeless  | 1M |
|    | 3.d) <b>Both (a) and (b)</b>   | 1M |
|    | 4.a) <b>The philosophical theory of knowledge.</b>                                       | 1M |

### GENERAL MCQs

Q1.	a) <b>John Berryman</b>	1M
Q2.	d) As he is sad to see the ball	1M
Q3.	gone.	1M
Q4.	d) All of the above.	1M
Q5.	d) All of the above.	1M
Q6.	d) 3&5	1M
	c) It will be of no use	

## SUPPLEMENTARY READER (FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET)

### A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY

S.NO.

QUESTIONS

MARKS

Question 1

*Observe the picture carefully and answer the questions that follow:*



(i) Who was Tricky? 1

(a) A monkey

(b) A tortoise

(c) A dog

(d) A parrot

(ii) How was Tricky acting? 1

(a) refusing to eat his favourite food

(b) didn't go for walks

(c) vomiting

(d) all of the above



(iii) Who is the lady in the picture? 1

(a) Mrs. Mason

(b) Mrs. Maddison

(c) Mrs. Pumphery

(d) Mrs. Peggy

(iv) What was peculiar about Tricki's appearance? 1

(a) He was dirty and muddy.

(b) Tricki had grown very fat.

(c) He got his hair coloured.

(d) Tricki had grown weak

(v) Why was it a matter of shock? 1

(a) Tricki's condition was very bad.

(b) Tricki's condition had worsen.

(c) Tricki's condition was a matter of concern.

(d) All the above

(vi) Who is the author of the story "A Triumph of Surgery"? 1

(a) James Herriot

(b) Ruskin Bond

(c) Robert Arthur

(d) Victor Canning

(vii) What is the name of the veterinary surgeon? 1

(a) Tricki

(b) Mrs. Pumphrey

(c) Hodgkin

(d) Mr. Herriot

## Question 2

***Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :***

The entire staff was roused and maids rushed in and out bringing his day bed, his night bed, favourite cushions, toys and rubber rings, breakfast bowl, lunch bowl, supper bowl. Realising that my car would never hold all the stuff, I started to drive away. As I moved off, Mrs Pumphrey, with a despairing cry, threw an armful of the little coats through the window. I looked in the mirror before I turned the corner of the drive; everybody was in tears. Out on the road, I glanced down at the pathetic little animal gasping on the seat by my side. I patted the head and Tricki made a brave effort to wag his tail. "Poor old lad," I said. "You haven't a kick in you but I think I know a cure for you." At the surgery, the household dogs surged round me. Tricki looked down at the noisy pack with dull eyes and, when put down, lay motionless on the carpet. The other dogs,

after sniffing round him for a few seconds, decided he was an uninteresting object and ignored him.

(i) What might the atmosphere of the household in the above extract signify? 1

(a) Mrs Pumphrey's status in society reflected in Tricki's lifestyle.

(b) The staff's love for Tricki, which matched that of Mrs. Pumphrey

(c) The grand life of comforts and luxuries that Tricki enjoyed.

(d) Mrs. Pumphrey's indulgence and anxiety acted upon by the staff.

(ii) Given below are emotions reflecting various expressions and reactions. Choose the option that correctly describes the narrator's mindset in the given extract.



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



(v)

(a) Options (i) and (iii)

(b) Options (ii) and (iv)

(c) Options (iii) and (v)

(d) Options (ii) and (v)

(iii) Given below are some well-known quotes shared by the staff to console Mrs. Pumphrey, after Tricki's departure.

Choose the option that correctly identifies the quote that IS NOT appropriate to the consolation offered.



- (a) Option (i)
- (b) Option (ii)
- (c) Option (iii)
- (d) Option (iv)

(iv) As the extract indicates, Mrs. Pumphrey indulged Tricki and bought him many things. 1

Choose the option that best describes the kinds of advertisement/s that seem likely to persuade Mrs. Pumphrey to buy something for Tricki.

(i) Statistics Appeal – Such advertisements use facts and data to convince consumers to buy products.

(ii) Scarcity Appeal – Such advertisements create a feeling of exclusivity and are often used to convince people to take advantage of a sale or limited period offer.

(iii) Personal Appeal – Such advertisements focus on evoking emotions to convince consumers and often relate to family or other inter-personal interactions.

(iv) Fear Appeal – Such advertisements focus on inspiring some kind of fear to convince consumers to take action in order to avoid certain negative or undesirable consequences.



Choose the correct option from the following:

- (a) Options (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (b) Options (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Options (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) Option (ii) only

(v) The narrator describes Tricki as a “pathetic little animal”. The use of the word ‘pathetic’ indicates that the narrator 1

(a) was very fond of Tricki.

(b) thought Tricki was contemptible.

(c) pitied Tricki’s condition.

(d) believed Tricki’s health was deteriorating

(vi) Who is ‘I’ in the above sentences? 1

(a) Tricki.

(b) Tricki’s master.

(c) The veterinary surgeon.

(d) The cab driver

(vii) Was the narrator waiting for a call from Mrs Pumphrey? 1

(a) no

(b) yes

(c) maybe

(d) maybe not

(viii) What was best according to the vet? 1

(a) to take him to the hospital

(b) to take him for a walk

(c) to let him have sugar

(d) both b and c

(ix) Who do you blame for Tricki's illness? 1

(a) Mrs. Pumphrey

(b) Tricki

(c) Herriot

(d) Vet

(x) 'Glanced' in the above sentences means 1

(a) To look.

(b) To stare.

(c) To share.

(d) To halt

(xi) Who is/are referred to as the ‘noisy pack’ in the above passage? 1

(a) a pack of dogs at the centenary surgeon’s place

(b) a musical set up

(c) a pack of wolves

(d) a pack of cards

(xii) What did the ‘noisy pack’ consider Tricki? 1

(a) a soft toy

(b) something edible

(c) an opponent

(d) an uninteresting object

### Question 3

***Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :***

Mrs. Pumphrey was distraught. Tricki would eat nothing. Refused even his favourite dishes; and besides, he had bouts of vomiting. He spent all his time lying on a rug, panting. Didn't want to go for walks, didn't want to do anything.

(i) What problem does Mrs Pumphrey think Tricki has? 1

(a) diarrhoea

(b) malnutrition

(c) allergies

(d) all of the above

(ii) Did Mrs Pumphrey cut down on sweets as was advised? 1

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) only for a while

(d) she was not advised anything like that

(iii) According to the exact, how was Tricki behaving? 1

(a) He was relishing his favourite dishes only

(b) He was refusing to eat anything

(c) He only wanted meat

(d) none of the above

(iv) How did Tricki spend his day? 1

(a) feeding himself

(b) lying on the rug

(c) panting

(d) both b and c

(v) What is the meaning of 'distraught'? 1

(a) bend

(b) worried

(c) upset

(d) both b and c



(vi) Select the option that means the same as 'Refused' 1  
used in the above passage.

- (a) denied
- (b) reject
- (c) none
- (d) both a and b

#### Question 4

***Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :***

Later that day, I was present at feeding time. I watched while Tristan slopped the food into the bowls. There was the usual headlong rush followed by the sounds of high-speed eating ; every dog knew that if he fell behind the others he was liable to have some competition for the last part of his meal.

(i) Why did the other dogs ignore Tricki? 1

(a) he was an uninteresting object

(b) he was ill

(c) he was furious

(d) all of the above

(ii) What do you understand by the word 'Liable' used in the extract ? 1

(a) digestible

(b) responsible

(c) both a and b

(d) none

(iii) Who was Tristan? 1

(a) nurse

(b) gardener

(c) servant

(d) cat

(iv) What did the dogs know about food? 1

(a) last ones will be liable to have competition for the  
leftover food

(b) there was no competition

(c) it wasn't good

(d) it was the best part of the day

(v) How would you describe the vet?

1

(a) tactful

(b) over-doing

(c) careless

(d) irrational

#### Question 5

***Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :***

He discovered the joys of being bowled over, tramped on and squashed every few minutes. He became an accepted member of the gang, an unlikely, silky little object among the shaggy crew, fighting like a tiger for his share at mealtimes and hunting rats in the old henhouse at night. He had never had such a time in his life. All the while, Mrs Pumphrey hovered anxiously in the background, ringing a dozen times a day for the latest bulletins.

(i) What does the narrator refer to Tricki as, in the group of other dogs?

(a) silky little object

(b) shaggy little object

(c) he didn't say anything

(d) none of the above

(ii) What does the reference to Tricki as a “silky little object” signify?

(a) Tricki was a very small and rather pampered dog.

(b) Tricki was comfortably attired in fine silks and warm coats.

(c) Unlike the other dogs, Tricki had lived in the lap of luxury with care and grooming.

(d) The narrator's mockery of Tricki's life and treatment with Mrs. Pumphrey.

(iii) Read the following statements, each of which describes the gist of the given extract. Select the option that captures the essence of the extract correctly.

Statement I – It highlights the kind of comforts and luxuries that Tricki was used to at home.

Statement II – It brings out a contrast between Tricki and Mrs. Pumphrey's state of being.

Statement III – It reflects that Tricki was happier at the surgery, and loved being with other dogs.

Statement IV – It shows Tricki's journey with his peers at the surgery and documents his recovery.

- (a) Statements I and II
- (b) Statements III and IV
- (c) Statements I and III
- (d) Statements II and IV

(iv) “All the while, Mrs Pumphrey hovered anxiously in the background”. Given below are different types of pet parenting styles described in Country Living, an e-magazine. Choose the option that best reflects the kind of pet owner Mrs. Pumphrey was. 1

(i) Traffic Light pet owners have a healthy balance of rules and freedom and give clear and consistent signals for ‘yes’ and ‘no’.

(ii) Entranced pet owners have the best intentions, but as soon as their pet looks eyes with them and gives their command, they are at their pet's beck and call.

(iii) The Goose pet owners go all-out in protecting their pet. They often limit their time away from their pet, especially puppies.

(iv) The Baggage Handler pet owners love being close to their pets and going on adventures together. They are always mindful of the pet's comfort and security.

Choose the correct option among the following:

- (a) Option (i)
- (b) Option (ii)
- (c) Option (iii)
- (d) Option (iv)



(v) Why does the narrator describe being “tramped on and 1  
squashed” as joys?

(a) To suggest the irony about the strange ways of dogs.

(b) To mention the simple pleasures of canine life.

(c) To compare it to Tricki’s earlier play-time at the house.

(d) To direct attention towards Tricki’s successful  
recovery.

(vi) Pick the option that reveals Tricki's characteristics in the context of 'fighting like a tiger for his share at mealtimes and hunting rats in the old henhouse at night.' 1

- 1) selfish
- 2) happy
- 3) greedy
- 4) confident
- 5) sturdy
- 6) cruel

Choose the correct option among the following:

- (a) 2,4 and 5
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 5
- (d) 3,4 and 6

### Question 6

***Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :***

They were days of deep content, starting well with the extra egg in the morning, improved and sustained by the midday wine and finishing luxuriously round the fire. It was a temptation to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest, but I knew Mrs Pumphrey was suffering and after a fortnight, felt compelled to phone and tell her that the little dog had recovered and was awaiting collection.

(i) Why is the narrator tempted to keep Tricki as a permanent guest? 1

- (a) because he loved Tricki
- (b) he thought Mrs. Pumphrey wouldn't take good care of Tricki
- (c) they would lose all benefits like eggs, wine and brandy
- (d) none of the above

(ii) How would you describe Mrs. Pumphrey? 1

(a) loving

(b) over-doing

(c) intelligent

(d) rational

(iii) What did Mrs Pumphrey bring first? 1

(a) Eggs

(b) Brandy

(c) Wine

(d) None of these

(iv) Was Tricki happy to see Mrs. Pumphrey? 1

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) maybe

(d) she showed no emotions

(v) Which “days” is the narrator referring to in the above passage? 1

(a) Summer days

(b) Days when he took care of Tricki

(c) Days when he was on vacation

(d) All of the above

(vi) How did the staff benefit from Mrs Pumphrey's 1  
overdoing?

(a) breakfast with eggs

(b) lunch with wine

(c) dinner with brandy

(d) all of the above

(vii) What feeling /feelings does the narrator refer to in the 1  
above lines?

(a) repentance

(b) grief

(c) both a and b

(d) happily satisfied

(viii) What made the narrator call Mrs Pumphrey after a 1  
fortnight?

- (a) Tricki got recovered
- (b) Tricki got unwell
- (c) he knew she was suffering
- (d) both a and c

Question 7

***Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :***

The poor lady almost swooned. She was sure he would pine and die if he did not see her every day. But I took a firm line. Tricki was very ill and this was the only way to save him; in fact, I thought it best to take him without delay and, followed by Mrs. Pumphrey's wailings, I marched out to the car carrying the little dog wrapped in a blanket.

(i) Who marched out to the car? 1

- (a) Tricki
- (b) Mrs. Pumphrey
- (c) Hodgkin
- (d) Mr. Herriot

(ii) What do you understand by the word 'Pine' in the above sentences? 1

- (a) Eat a lot
- (b) Leave eating due to illness
- (c) Feel sad on not seeing Mrs. Pumphery
- (d) Feel over-excited

(iii) What was Mrs. Pumphery's reaction when the veteran surgeon took Tricki with him? 1

- (a) She fainted
- (b) She left with Tricki
- (c) She started wailing
- (d) All of the above



(iv) What does “swooned” in the above sentences mean? 1

- (a) Feverish
- (b) Emotional
- (c) Lethargic
- (d) Excited

(v) What was Tricki wrapped in? 1

- (a) In a quilt
- (b) In a blanket
- (c) In a towel
- (d) None of the above

(vi) What is the antonym of ‘Firm’? 1

- (a) Soft
- (b) Yielding
- (c) Both
- (d) None

### ANSWER KEY

Q1 (i)	C	(iv)	B	(ii)	C	Q5	A	(v)	B
					(i)				
(ii)	D	(v)	C	(iii)	B	(ii)	C	(vi)	D
(iii)	C	(vi)	C	(iv)	D	(iii)	D	(vii)	D
(iv)	B	(vii)	B	(v)	D	(iv)	B	(viii)	D
(v)	D	(viii)	A	(vi)	D	(v)	B	Q7 (i)	D
(vi)	A	(ix)	A	Q4(i)	A	(vi)	A	(ii)	C
(vii)	D	(x)	A	(ii)	B	Q6	C	(iii)	C
					(i)				
Q2 (i)	D	(xi)	A	(iii)	C	(ii)	B	(iv)	B
(ii)	B	(xii)	D	(iv)	A	(iii)	A	(v)	B
(iii)	D	Q3	B	(v)	A	(iv)	A	(vi)	C
		(i)							

### **THE THIEF'S STORY**

1. What could be the reason for Hari Singh for not catching the Lucknow express? 1MARK
  - a) He felt guilty and bad
  - b) he felt sad and was worried about how Anil would feel.
  - c) He lost the chance to get away because he was late
  - d) None of the above
2. Why Hari does not have any friend? 1MARK
  - a) He believes that friends were more trouble than help
  - b) He hesitates to make friends
  - c) He was a thief
  - d) none of the above
3. How, according to Hari, would Anil feel upon finding out about the theft? 1MARK
  - a) angry
  - b) acceptance
  - c) fear
  - d) sad

5. "I knew that Anil's face, when he discovered the theft, would show only a touch of sadness."  
Why did Hari feel so?  
a) because he robbed Anil and betrayed him  
b) because he stole a rupee from the money for buying the day's supplies.  
c) because he changed his name frequently  
d) because he told him lie
6. Why did Hari Singh never buy a ticket?  
a) He was illiterate  
b) He did not have enough money  
c) He was a young boy  
d) None of the above
7. What could bring Hari more money?  
a) Education  
b) Robbery  
c) cooking  
d) all of the above

8. " A clever and respected man, was something else. "Why did Hari say so? 1MARK
- a) There are more opportunities of work for a clever and respected man
  - b) A clever and respected man has more skills and knowledge about theft
  - c) A clever and respected man can cook good food
  - d) none of the above
9. Why did Anil not hand over the thief to the police? 1MARK
- a) He understood his mistake
  - b) He wanted to educate him for the better
  - c) He was happy to see a change in him
  - d) all of the above
10. Who was the only person Hari knew? 1MARK
- a) Anil
  - b) his former employer
  - c) police officer
  - d) His friend



11. Why was Hari feeling very nervous while going back to the room? 1MARK
- a) He was worried that Anil might have discovered the theft
  - b) He was feeling bad for stealing the money
  - c) He was reluctant to return the money
  - d) All of the above
12. Why did Hari return the money to him? 1MARK
- a) he understood the importance of Education
  - b) he wanted to serve Anil
  - c) All of the above
  - d) None of the above
13. Why did Hari not stay at the small hotels? 1MARK
- a) he didn't want to make anyone curious
  - b) He didn't want the police to know about his location
  - c) he was afraid that Anil could catch him

there

d) none of the above

14. How Hari Singh realised that Anil knew about his theft? 1MARK
- a) Anil had already made the tea
  - b) Anil gave him a fifty rupee note and it was still wet
  - c) Anil told him that he would teach him to write full sentences
  - d) none of the above
15. "I smiled at Anil in my most appealing way. 1MARK
- “What does appealing mean here? How was Hari able to produce the smile?
- a) interesting; by great effort
  - b) attractive; by itself and without any effort
  - c) pathetic; by itself
  - d) none of the above



16. What is the theme of the story? 1MARK
- a) revenge and guilt
  - b) honesty and loyalty
  - c) trust and betrayal
  - d) friendship and connection
17. What message do we get from this story? 1MARK
- a) true values and kindness win everyone's heart, even a thief's heart
  - b) Once the trust of person is lost, everything is lost
  - c) relationships are important in the life
  - d) All of the above
18. "Circumstances can make or mar a person" 1MARK
- What could be the circumstances that turned Hari Singh into a thief?
- a) poverty
  - b) lack of formal education

- c) both a and b
- d) he liked to rob people

19. Anil made money 'by fits and starts' mean 1MARK  
that he
- a) deemed it fit to start investing money
  - b) started earning money in the recent past
  - c) received money intermittently
  - d) put his money to use frequently
20. When does Anil lend money after borrowing 1MARK  
it?
- a) next week
  - b) that day
  - c) after a month
  - d) after two days

23. 'One evening, Anil came home with small bundle of notes.' How did he earn that money? 1MARK
- a) by fits and starts
  - b) by selling his book
  - c) by selling his typewriter
24. 'I saw him tuck the money under the mattress', here 'I' refers to whom? 1MARK
- a) Anil
  - b) Hari Singh
  - c) Anil's friend
  - d) Hari Singh's friend
25. How much money did he steal? 1MARK
- a) 500
  - b) 600
  - c) 700
  - d) 800



26. What had Anil given to Hari Singh? 1MARK
- a) some money
  - b) a book
  - c) a key
  - d) all his money
27. Who was the most trusting person Hari Singh had ever met? 1MARK
- a) publisher
  - b) Anil
  - c) Inspector
  - d) train attendant
28. Why it is difficult to rob Anil? 1MARK
- a) because he will call police if he get caught
  - b) he will kill him if he robbed him
  - c) because Anil is greedy
  - d) because Anil is careless man
29. Who is easier to rob? 1MARK
- a)careless man
  - b) a greedy man

c) a trusting man

d) Anil

30. Who stepped over the balcony and fell on bed? 1MARK

a) Anil

b) a beam of sunlight

c) a beam of torchlight

d) a beam of moonlight

31. How did Hari Singh decide to run from there? 1MARK

a) by express to Lucknow

b) by express to Delhi

- c) by express to Jharkhand
- d) to hide in a safe place for some days

32. How was Anil sleeping? 1MARK

- a) He was asleep
- b) He was sleeping peacefully
- c) His face was cleared and unlined
- d) Anil sighed and turned towards Hari Singh

33. Where did Hari Singh look for notes? 1MARK

- a) above the mattress
- b) under the mattress
- c) above the cupboard
- d) under the cupboard

34. How did Hari Singh drew out the money? 1MARK

- a) with slid hand
- b) without doing sound
- c) with his foot
- d) with his nails

35. When did he begin to run? 1MARK

- a) when he was on road
- b) when he saw Anil awakening
- c) when he saw police
- d) when he saw dog

36. Where did Hari Singh keep the money? 1MARK

- a) at the string of the pyjamas
- b) at his waist
- c) in his pocket
- d) in his wallet



37. How much money did he have? 1MARK
- a) ₹1030
  - b) ₹650
  - c) ₹601
  - d) ₹600
38. Mention the denomination of the stolen money. 1MARK
- a) in 100
  - b) in 50
  - c) in 500
  - d) in 10
39. How did he imagine to live with the money he had stolen? 1MARK
- a) like Anil
  - b) like oil rich Arab
  - c) like prime minister
  - d) like a billionaire

### Reference to the context questions

40. “You look a bit of a wrestler yourself”, I said a little flattery helps in making friends.” 1MARK

40.A.

Who is the speaker trying to flatter?

- a) Hari Singh
- b) Anil
- c) The author
- d) The Wrestler

- 40.B. What is the age of the Speaker? 1MARK

- a) 27 years
- b) 25 years
- c) 14 years
- d) 15 years

- 40.C. Which quality does not describe the person being flattered here? 1MARK
- a) Relaxed
  - b) Easy Going
  - c) Lean
  - d) Insensitive
- 40.D. Which is not a synonym of word **flattery**? 1MARK
- a) Praise
  - b) Admiration
  - c) Blandishment
  - d) criticism
41. “But the meal I cooked that night must have been terrible because Anil gave it to a stray dog and told me to be off. But I just hung around, smiling in my most appealing way, and
- 41.A he couldn’t help laughing.”

Why did the speaker just hung  
around?

- a) He didn't have much to say
- b) Anil walked away
- c) Both a and b
- d) He cooked a terrible meal and  
was asked to leave

41.B. Who smiled in the most                      1MARK  
appealing way?

- a) Anil
- b) Hari Singh
- c) The cook
- d) None of these

41.C. What was the result of the narrator's appealing smile? 1MARK

- a) Anil started laughing
- b) Anil was convinced
- c) Anil patted him
- d) All of these

42. "I gave him my most appealing smile. "I want to work for you," I said. "But I can't pay you. 1MARK

**I thought that over a minute.**

42.A. **Perhaps I had misjudged my man."**

Who was been misjudged here?

- a) Anil
- b) Hari Singh
- c) The Wrestler
- d) The Cook

42.B. Why does the author say so? 1MARK

- a) The man didn't know how to cook

b) Man was thin but was called a wrestler

c) Man said he couldn't pay him

d) Man used to steal money from profit

42.C. Choose the close meaning of                      1MARK  
`thought that over`.

a) Started to imagine

b) Began to create a story

c) Became confused

d) Started thinking about lie

42.D. What did the author do to see if                      1MARK  
his doubt was right?

a) Asked if he really knew how to cook

b) Asked if he was a wrestler

c) Asked if he could feed him

d) None of these

43. **"Money cannot make a man as much as education ". Which reason support this statement?** 1MARK

a) He stole the "money from Anil's mattress

b) He did not catch the Lucknow express

c)'He returned the money to Anil and went back to his room to be educated

d) He stole a rupee from the money for buying the day's supplie

44. **" And that is why it was so difficult to rob him. It is difficult to rob a careless ma'- sometimes he doesn't even notice he's been robbed and that takes all the 'pleasure out of 'he work."** 1MARK  
**How Anil was a careless man?**  
**Choose the correct option with**

**respect to this statement.**

- a) As soon as he received his cheque, he would go out and celebrate
- b) Anil had given Hari a key to the door
- c) Anil did not notice the theft
- d) Anil made money by fits and starts

45. **Anil looked easy-going, kind and simple to the narrator. Which of the given character?** 1MARK

**would not fit in** with his description?

- a) compassionate
- b) charming and confident
- c) uncomplicated
- d) carefree



46. "Anil was sleeping peacefully, his face clear and unlined." What does unlined mean here? 1MARK
- a) no sign of worry or anxiety
  - b) clear face with no scars or marks
  - c) Face with no expression
  - d) All of the above

1MARK

### **CRITICAL AND CREATIVE THINKING**

The Thief's Story by Ruskin Bond, "is based on the theme" of **friendship, betrayal, aspirations, connection, trust, guilt, change, kindness, loyalty, revenge and honesty**. The story is based on the fact that how love

47. and kindness can transform even the most destructive minds of

criminals and thief in this cruel world.

What would you do in the following situations?

**If you were travelling by bus and you saw someone pick another passenger's pocket.**

- a) Alert the passenger and everyone on the bus.
- b) Ask the conductor to stop the bus.
- c) Ask the other passengers to help you nab the pickpocket.

- d) If you manage to nab him, ask the driver to divert the bus to the nearest police station and hand him over to the police.

**48. If you found a wallet on the road.** **1MARK**

- a) Pick it up and check if there is any information in it that could lead you to the owner.
  
- b) If there is an address book or telephone book, call the numbers and inform someone that you have found it.
  
- c) If you manage to contact the owner, ask

him or her to meet you  
in some place where  
you can hand the wallet  
over.

**49. If you were in a shop and you saw a well-dressed lady shoplifting.** 1MARK

- a) Ascertain whether the lady is actually stealing.
- b) If she is, inform her that it is not the right thing to do.
- c) If she ignores your advice and is rude to you, inform the owner of the shop about what you have seen.

**50. If your best friend is getting involved with an undesirable set of friends.** 1MARK

- a) You should call him/her aside and advise him/her about the consequences and disadvantages of this type of friendship.
- b) If he/she does not listen, you should ask a few of his/her genuine friends to talk to him/her out of keeping such a company.
- c) You could speak to his/her parents or

caretakers and ask them  
to advise him/her.

**51. If you were in school and you                      1MARK**  
**saw one of your class-mates steal**  
**another child's pen. 1MARK**

- a) Go up to the child  
quietly and ask him/her  
to return it.
- b) Inform the child the  
reason why he/she  
should not steal; Tell  
him/her how it could  
lead to bigger crimes.
- c) If the child refuses to  
return the pen, inform  
the teacher as someone  
else in the class may be

wrongly blamed for the  
missing pen.

Norman McKinnell s The Bishop's Candlesticks 'is  
a very popular play based on a similar theme that  
love and kindness can change a man rather than  
violence. 10 MARKS

Complete the following paragraph about the theme  
of the play :

The play deals with a 52) ..... and 53)  
..... Bishop who is  
always ready to lend a 54)  
..... hand to anyone in distress.  
A 55) ..... breaks into the Bishop's  
house and is 56) ..... and warmed.

The benevolence of the Bishop somewhat 57)  
..... the convict, but, when he  
sees the silver  
candlesticks, he, 58) ..... them, and  
runs away.

However, he is 59) ..... and  
brought back. He expects to go back to jail, but the  
Bishop informs the police they are a...60)  
.....

The convict is 61) ..... by this kindness  
of the Bishop and before he leaves he seeks  
the priest's blessing.

## Answers

1. a
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. b



- 7. a
- 8. a
- 9. c
- 10. a
- 11. a
- 12. a
- 13. a
- 14. b
- 15. b
- 16. c
- 17. a
- 18. c
- 19. c
- 20. a
- 21. b
- 22. d
- 23. b
- 24. b
- 25. b
- 26. c
- 27. b
- 28. d

- 29. b
- 30. d
- 31. a
- 32. b
- 33. b
- 34. b
- 35. a
- 36. a
- 37. a
- 38. b
- 39. b
- 40. A. b)
  - B. d)
  - C. d)
  - D. d)
- 41. A.d)
  - B. b)
  - C. d)
- 42. A. a)
  - B. c)
  - C. c)
  - D. c)

- 43. c
- 44. b
- 45. b
- 46. a
- 47. d
- 48.c
- 49.c
- 50.c
- 51.b
- 52. convict
- 53. a
- 54. helping
- 55. convict/thief
- 56. given food
- 57. changes the heart of
- 58. steals
- 59. caught.
- 60. gift given to him
- 61. converted/impressed

## **FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET**

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.**

**They naturally gave chase. In the end he was able to escape only by quickly taking off his newly found clothes. So once more he found himself invisible but naked in the chill January air.**

**1x5=5  
marks**

**(i) Who are 'they' referred to in the above extract?**

- (a) the two boys**
- (b) the shop assistants**
- (c) The clergyman and his wife**
- (d) The constable and Mrs Hall**

**(ii) Where did this incident happen?**

- (a) the inn**
- (b) the theatre shop**
- (c) the clergyman's house**
- (d) a big London store**

**(iii) What all things did he wear in the store?**

**(a) shoes**

**(b) overcoat**

**(c) warm clothes**

**(d) all the above**

**(iv) Find a word from the extract that means the same as 'run away'.**

**(a) escape**

**(b) chase**

**(c) take off**

**(d) chill**

**(v) What is the opposite of 'invisible'?**

**(a) naked**

**(b) visible**

**(c) naturally**

**(d) quickly**

**ANSWER KEY**

- i.      Option b
- ii.     Option d
- iii.    Option d
- iv.     Option a
- v.      Option b

Q.2

**Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.**

**As she and her husband turned away in terror, the extraordinary chair pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them. Mrs Hall almost fell down the stairs in hysterics. She was convinced that the room was haunted by spirits, and that the stranger had somehow caused these to enter into her furniture.**

1x5=5  
marks

**“My poor mother used to sit in that chair,” she moaned! To think it should rise up against me now!**

**The feeling among the neighbours was that the trouble was caused by witchcraft.”**

**i. Mrs Hall felt that the room was haunted by spirits because**

- a) she could see evil spirits.
- b) she heard strange noise.
- c) uncanny things happened there.
- d) the door slammed shut.

**ii. Pick out the option that best describes how Mrs Hall must be feeling at the moment described in the extract.**



- a) stunned and furious
- b) shocked and outraged
- c) outraged and nervous
- d) stunned and agitated

**iii. Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'hysterics' as used in the extract.**

- a) My friend and I were in splits when we saw the clown's antics.
- b) I don't know why I suddenly felt worried about flying home.
- c) The sight of blood put the old man in a frenzy.
- d) The people who had witnessed the accident were spellbound.

**iv. Pick out the option that displays a cause -> effect relationship.**

Pick the correct option among the following:

- a) pushed and locked out -> hysterical
- b) rising of the chair -> slammed
- c) troubled neighbours -> witchcraft
- d) stranger -> haunted spirits

**v. The neighbours thought it was ‘witchcraft’.  
This tells us that neighbours were**

- a) suspicious.
- b) superstitious.
- c) nervous wrecks.
- d) gossip-mongers.

vi. Look at the different meanings of ‘haunt’.

Pick the option that DOES NOT correspond to its meaning

- a) to be conscious of a strange phenomenon.
- b) be persistently and disturbingly present in (the mind).
- c) (of something unpleasant) continue to affect or cause problems for
- d) a place frequented by a specified person.

## ANSWER KEY

1. c) uncanny things happened there.
2. d) stunned and agitated
3. c) The sight of blood put the old man in a frenzy.
4. a) pushed and locked out -> hysterical
5. b) superstitious
6. a) to be conscious of a strange phenomenon.

**Q.3 Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.**

As they gazed, a remarkable sight met their eyes. A fresh footmark appeared from nowhere! Further footprints followed, one after another, descending the steps and progressing down the street.

1x5=5  
marks

(i) Who are 'they' in the above extract?

- (a) Boys of the Iping village
- (b) two boys on a street in London
- (c) people of village
- (d) landlords

(ii) Who is making these footprints?

- (a) Griffen's landlord
- (b) The scientist Griffin
- (c) Clergyman
- (d) Mr.Hall

(iii) "THE two boys started in surprise at the fresh muddy imprints of a pair of \_\_\_\_\_"

- (a) bare feet
- (b) shoes
- (c) Tyres
- (d) none of the above

(iv) Who is the author of the story "Footprints without feet"?

- (a) HG Wells
- (b) James Herriot
- (c) John Keats
- (d) WB Butler

(v) What is the opposite of 'remarkable'?

- (a) **Useful**
- (b) **Ordinary**
- (c) **Special#**
- (d) **funny**

Answer:

i option (b) 'They' in the above extract are two boys on a street in London.

ii option (b) The scientist Griffin, who has become invisible, is making these footprints.

iii option (a) bare feet

iv option (a) HG Wells

v option (b) Its opposite is 'ordinary'.

**Q.4 Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.**

The air was bitterly cold and he could not do without clothes. Instead of walking about the streets he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

1x5=5  
marks

i. Who is 'he' in the above extract?

- (a) The invisible scientist
- (b) The boy
- (c) The constable
- (d) The storekeeper

(ii) Why was the air bitterly cold?

- (a) Because he did not wear any cloth
- (b) Because he was not inside the house
- (c) Because of mid-winter
- (d) Because he was old

(iii) He decided to enter into-----

- (a) An Inn
- (b) A house

(c) A big London store

(d) Cottage

(iv) Find a word from the extract that means the same as ‘quietly enter’

(a) Slip

(b) Bitterly

(c) Inside

(d) none

(v) What is the opposite of ‘warmth’?

(a) Comfort

(b) Chill

(c) Hot

(d) Warm

ANSWER KEY

i option (a) He’ in the above extract is Griffin, the invisible scientist.

ii option (c) The air was bitterly cold because the season was mid-winter.



- iii option (c) Big London store
- iv option (a) The word is 'slip'.
- v option (b) Its opposite is 'chill'.

**Q.5 Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.**

1x5=5  
marks

Suspicion grew even stronger when he suddenly produced some ready cash, though he had admitted not long before that he had no money.

(i) Where did he steal cash from?

- (a) He stole money from his landlord's house
- (b) He stole money from a clergyman's desk.
- (c) He stole money from London store
- (d) none of above

(ii) What was 'he' suspected for?

- (a) A role in the burglary at Mrs Hall's home.
- (b) A role in the burglary at the clergyman's home.
- (c) A role in the burglary at London big store.
- (d) All the above

(iii) Find a word / phrase from the extract that means the same as 'money'.

- (a) Ready cash
- (b) Burglary
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None

(iv) Give a synonym of ‘suddenly’

- (a) Quickly
- (b) Immediately
- (c) Swiftly
- (d) None

#### ANSWER KEY

- (i) Option (b) He stole money from a clergyman’s desk.
- (ii) Option (b) A role in the burglary at the clergyman’s home.
- (iii) Option (a) The phrase is ‘ready cash’.
- (iv) Option (b) Its synonym is ‘immediately’.

## Multiple Choice Questions based on Text

1x20=20  
marks

- Q.1 Why was it a bad time to wander in London?
- a) it was mid-winter
  - b) he was without clothes
  - c) both 1 and 2
  - d) none of the above
- Q.2 Where did he find comfort in London?
- a) at the inn
  - b) a big store
  - c) theatre store
  - d) none of the above
- Q.3 Where did he go next?
- a) at the inn
  - b) a big store
  - c) theatre store
  - d) none of the above
- Q.4 What did he take from there?
- a) food
  - b) wine
  - c) bandages
  - d) all of the above

Q.5

How did Griffin finally escape?

- a) by hitting them
- b) by taking off all his clothes
- c) by running away as fast as he could
- d) by hiding

Q.6

Where did he go next?

- a) Piping
- b) Iping
- c) Snowland
- d) none of the above

Q.7

What was an unusual event?

- a) a guest at the inn during winters
- b) a guest at the inn during summers
- c) a guest at the inn during spring
- d) nothing was unusual there

Q.8

How did he justify his disinterest in having a conversation with Mrs Hall?

- a) desired solitude
- b) didn't want to be disturbed during work
- c) both 1 and 2
- d) none of the above

Q.9

What do you mean by the word "eccentric"?

- a) uncommon
- b) extra
- c) catchy
- d) none of the above

Why does Mrs Hall find the scientist eccentric?

Q.10

- a) he visited during off season
- b) his intention was only to work
- c) he looked weird
- d) all of the above

Q.11

Why was Mrs Hall prepared and ready to tolerate strange habits and irritable temper?

- a) he had paid in advance
- b) he was a scientist
- c) both 1 and 2
- d) none of the above

Q.12

What does the first encounter tell us about Mrs Hall?

- a) She is not friendly
- b) She is money-minded
- c) she is disinterested in her guests
- d) all of the above

Q.13

What is being referred to as the "strange incident" that happened in the study?

- a) Griffin stealing money while being invisible
- b) Griffin arriving at the inn during off season
- c) Griffin pretending to be waiting for a cheque
- d) none of the above

Q.14

Who called the incident "an extraordinary affair"?

- a) clergyman
- b) clergyman's wife
- c) Mrs Hall
- d) all of the above

Q.15

What did she think had happened to her furniture?

Q.16

- a) nothing
- b) the scientist had put spirits in them
- c) the scientist was playing with them
- d) the furniture had gone mad

Q.17

What do you mean by the word "hysterics"?

- a) an exaggerated reaction
- b) a normal reaction
- c) no reaction
- d) none of the above

Q.18

What caused the villagers to suspect the scientist?

- a) the robbery
- b) the furniture incident
- c) unexpected availability of cash on him
- d) all of the above

"The scientist was always \_\_\_\_; now he became furious."

- a) patient
- b) quick-tempered
- c) calm
- d) none of the above

Q.19

What was easier said than done?



- Q.20
- a) to see him
  - b) to talk to him
  - c) to hold him
  - d) none of the above

Where was the theatrical company shop situated?

- a) Dury lane
- b) Drury lane
- c) Druy lane
- d) Druri Lane

### ANSWER KEY

1	C	11	A
2	B	12	B
3	C	13	A
4	C	14	A
5	B	15	B

6	B	16	A
7	A	17	A
8	C	18	B
9	A	19	C
10	D	20	B