

STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

CLASS-IX

ENGLISH (184)

2021-2022



CHANDIGARH REGION

STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL
FOR CLASS IX
(ENGLISH)

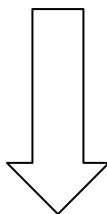
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English Language & Literature

Code No. 184

Class IX (2021-22)

Term wise Syllabus (Term – I)

SECTION	TOPIC	WEIGHTAGE OF MARKS
<u>Reading</u>	Question based on the following kinds of unseen passages to assess inference, evaluation, vocabulary, analysis and interpretation: 1. Discursive passage (400-450 words) 2. Case based Factual passage (with visual input/ statistical data/ chart etc. 200-250 words)	10
<u>Writing</u>	1. Descriptive paragraph (Person) 2. Short Story (based on beginning line, outline, cues etc.	
<u>Grammar</u>	1. Tenses 2. Subject-Verb Concord 3. Modals 4. Determiners 5. Reported Speech 6. Commands and Requests 7. Statements Questions	10
<u>Literature</u>	Questions based on extracts / texts to assess interpretation, inference, extrapolation beyond the text and across the texts. <u>Moments</u> 1. The Lost Child 2. The Adventures of Toto 3. In the Kingdom of Fools 4. The Happy Prince <u>Beehive : Prose</u> 1. The Fun They Had 2. The Sound of Music 3. The Little Girl 4. A Truly Beautiful Mind 5. My Childhood <u>Poems</u> 1. The Road Not Taken 2. Wind 3. Rain on The Roof 4. A Legend of The Northland	20

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

THE LOST CHILD (MULK RAJ ANAND)

Q1. The child was going to a _____ along with his _____

- a) temple , friends
- b) fair, parents
- c) temple, parents
- d) city, parents

Q.2.Which one of the following sweets was Child's favourite?



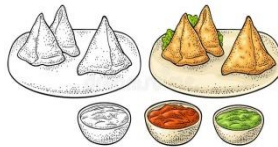
a)



b)



c)



d)

Q.3.The child was attracted by the music of the snake-charmer, yet he moved on. Why.?

- (a) His parents had forbidden him to hear such coarse music.
- (b) His parents were saying, "Come, child, come."
- (c) The child was afraid of the cobra.
- (d) The child did not want to be left behind.

Q.4 Thechild asked for a garland of flowers but then he moved on without waiting for an answer. Why?

- (a) He knew his parents would refuse to buy him those flowers.
- (b) He knew his parents would say they were cheap flowers.
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above.
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b).

Q.5 At what point in the fair did the child lose his parents?

- (a) At the sweetmeat-shop.
- (b) At the flower-shop.
- (c) At the balloon-sellers.
- (d) At the roundabout

Q6. What did the child want to have at the flower shop?

- (a) A garland of roses.
- (b) A garland of violets.
- (c) A garland of gulmohur.
- (d) A garland of lilies.

Q7. Who is the author of the lesson "The Lost child"?

- a) Sudha Murthy
- b) Mulkh Raj Anand
- c) Amrita Pritam
- d) All

Q8. Arrange the pictures of the things which the child saw on his way to the fair in a sequence in which this story develops.



i)



ii)



iii)



iv)

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

Q9. When the parents reached a shady grove they sat down on the edge of_____



a) Pond



b) river



c) ditch



d) none of the above

Q.10 What happened as the child entered the grove?

- (a) A shower of young flowers fell on him.
- (b) A dove flew above his head.
- (c) His father started shouting at him.
- (d) His mother collected some flowers for him.

Q.11 What was it that attracted the child on the footpath?

- (a) The butterflies.

- (b) The dragon-flies.
- (c) The Doves.
- (d) The little insects and worms

Q.12 What did the child do as they passed by the mustard-field?

- (a) He collected some flowers.
- (b) He ran after butterflies and caught some of them.
- (c) He would try to catch dragon-flies as one of them settled down to rest there.
- (d) He lay down to rest there

Q.13 How was the little boy feeling while going to the fair?

- (a) Nervous.
- (b) Frightened.
- (c) Sad and unhappy.
- (d) Full of life and laughter.

Q.14 How were the people going to the festival?

- (a) Going on foot.
- (b) Riding on horses.
- (c) Carried in bamboo and bullock carts.
- (d) All the above

Q.15 What does the child's refusal to all the attractive things show towards the end?

- A) child lost his interest
- B) child's obstinacy
- C) bond of love between child and parents is above everything.
- D) None

Q.16 Why did the child lose his interest in all the things he was interested earlier?

- (a) because of separation from his parents and losing his way
- (b) because of no response from his parents
- (c) because his interest was changed
- (d) can't say

Q.17 What could be the possible reasons from the following which lead to separation of the child from his parents?

- i) Child was careless
 - ii) Child was excited
 - iii) Parents did not take care of the child
 - iv) Child's temptations separated him from his parents
 - v) Parents held the finger of the child
- a) option i), ii) and v)
 - b) option i), ii), iii) and iv)
 - c) both i) and ii)
 - d) none of the above

Q.18 How the parents could have kept the child with them for all the time? Select from the following statements which you think is/are the most appropriate that could have saved the child from getting lost into the fair.

- i) By scolding him
 - ii) By fulfilling his every demand
 - iii) by punishing him
 - iv) by holding his finger for all the time
 - v) by keeping him between them while walking
- a) i), ii) and iii)
 - b) iv) and v)

c) all of the above

d) none of the above

Q.19. What did the father do when the child said, “I want that toy.”?

(a) He at once bought the toy for the child.

(b) He said, “Look, child, what is before you.

(c) He looked at the child red-eyed.

(d) He began to beat the child.

Q20. What does the story show?

(a) working of a fair

(b) working of a village

(c) village people are good

(d) working of a child’s mind

Q21. Which of the following images shows child’s condition after he was lost in the fair?



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	ANSWER	Q.NO	ANSWER
1	(b)	13	(d)
2	(c)	14	(d)
3	(a)	15	(c)
4	(b)	16	(a)
5	(d)	17	(b)
6	(c)	18	(b)
7	(b)	19	(c)
8	(d)	20	(d)
9	(d)	21	(d)
10	(a)		
11	(d)		
12	(c)		

WIND
(SUBRAMANIA BHARTI)

1. Which word has been repeated in the poem?
 - a. Steadfast
 - b. Crushes
 - c. Strong
 - d. Crumbling
2. The wind God winnows____
 - a. anything that is big and strong
 - b. any thing that is weak and crumbling
 - c. anything that is in this world
 - d. anything that is not natural
3. What is the central idea of the poem?
 - a. The God helps the weak and the needy
 - b. We should love all creatures of the God
 - c. We should make friends with the wind
 - d. If we are strong even the god will help us
4. _____has translated the poem “Wind” into English
 - a. Subramania Bharati
 - b. A.K Ramanujan
 - c. Subramania Iyer
 - d. R.K Menon.
5. What does the wind poke fun at?
 - a. any living and non-living thing that is weak and crumbling
 - b. strong hearts and bodies
 - c. strong hearts and bodies
 - d. strong people
6. What is the moral of the poem?
 - a. to pray to the wind to help in winnowing
 - b. request the wind
 - c. not to be weaken
 - d. be firm and strong and never be defeated by any obstacle
7. The poet asked the wind to come____
 - a. loudly

- b. softly
- c. forcefully
- d. strongly

8. What does the word 'prosper' mean in the poem?

- a. proper
- b. keep moving
- c. flourish
- d. keep going

9. Name the poet of this poem?

- a. Phoebe Cary
- b. Subramania Bharti
- c. W.B. Yeats
- d. Robert Frost

10. Who is clever at poking fun at weaklings?

- a. rain
- b. wind
- c. water
- d. all of these

11. What sort of houses does the poet ask us to make?

- a. luxury houses
- b. huts
- c. strong houses
- d. houses

12. What is the effect of the wind on weak fires?

- a. makes them stronger
- b. blow them out
- c. let them burn as before
- d. all the options are correct

13. We can make friends with the wind god if we are

- a. Clever
- b. honest.
- c. strong.
- d. respectful.

14. Find a word from the poem for “thrown in different directions”

- a. Scatter
- b. Thrown
- c. Blown
- d. none

15. “He won’t do what you tell him” Who is he in this line?

- a. Strong Man
- b. God
- c. Wind
- d. All

16. Who broke the doors of the window?

- a. a girl
- b. a boy
- c. a naughty boy
- d. wind

17. Name the things the wind had done?

- a. Brought rain
- b. Torn the pages
- c. Broke the shutters of the windows
- d. All of these

18. In the line – “You tore the pages of the books”, who is ‘you’ referring to?

- a. Poet
- b. The wind
- c. The books
- d. the pages of books

19. The destructive power of the wind is a symbol of _____.

- a. Adversities
- b. Problems
- c. Challenges
- d. All of these

20. According to the poet, who will be our friend if we are strong?

- a. Wind
- b. Snow
- c. Fire
- d. None of these

Answer Key

1. Crumbling
2. Anything that is weak and crumbling
- 3.If we are strong even the god will help us
4. AKRamanujan
5. Any living and non living thing that is weak and crumbling
- 6.to be firm and strong and never be defeated by alny obstacle
- 7.Softly
- 8.Flourish
- 9.Subramania Bharti
- 10.wind
- 11.Strong houses
- 12.blow them out
- 13.strong
- 14.scatter
- 15.Wind
- 16.Wind
- 17.All of these
- 18.Wind
- 19.All of these
- 20.Wind

**THE SOUND OF MUSIC
(DEBORAH COWLEY)**

Q1- Who was deaf in the lesson?

- A) Evelyn
- B) Ron Forbes
- C) Bismillah Khan
- D) Evelyn's mother

Q2- How old was Evelyn when she went to Royal Music academy?

- A) 17 years old
- B) 18 years old
- C) 19 years old
- D) Below 17

Q3- When was Evelyn's deafness noticed?

- A) when she was 18
- B) when she was 19
- C) when she was 8
- D) none

Q4- When was Evelyn's deafness confirmed?

- A) by the age of 5
- B) by the age of 6
- C) by the age of 8
- D) Ron Forbes

Q5- Who helped Evelyn to continue with her music?

- A) her mother
- B) teacher
- C) father
- D) brother

Q6- Who spotted Evelyn's potential?

- A) her father
- B) friends
- C) Mother
- D) Ron Forbes

Q7- Which places had Evelyn worked for?

- A) poor children
- B) prisons and hospitals
- C) schools
- D) none

Q8- What was life for Evelyn?

- A) dance
- B) nature
- C) music
- D) all

Q9- Where was the Royal music Academy?

- A) U..S
- B) Burmingham
- C) Paris
- D) London

Q10- What did Evelyn want to pursue?

- A) Fashion
- B) Study
- C) Music
- D) none

Q11- What did Aurangzeb ban in his palace?

- A) playing of Pungi
- B) playing Sitar
- C) playing music
- D) none

Q12- Why was playing Pungi in Aurangzeb's palace banned?

- A) it had a sharp sound
- B) it wasn't good
- C) it was unpleasant
- D) all

Q13- Who thought of improving the sound of the Pungi?

- A) a musician
- B) a singer

- C) a barber
- D) none

Q14- How is the Shehnai different from the Pungi?

- A) Shehnai has a better sound
- B) Shehnai looks more beautiful
- C) Shehnai is made of wood
- D) All

Q15- Who changed the perception of the Shehnai?

- A) Tansen
- B) Evelyn
- C) Bismillah Khan
- D) All

Read the passage and answer the Questions given at the end

But Evelyn was not going to give up. She was determined to lead a normal life and pursue her interest in music. One day she noticed a girl playing the xylophone and decided that she wanted to play it too. Most of the teachers discouraged her but percussionist Ron Forbes spotted her potential. He began by tuning two large drums to different notes. 'Don't listen through your ears,' he would say, 'try to sense it some other way.' Says Evelyn, 'Suddenly I realised I could feel the higher drum from the waist up and the lower one from the waist down.' Forbes repeated the exercise, and soon Evelyn discovered that she could sense certain notes in different parts of her body. had learnt to open my mind and body to sounds and vibrations.' The rest was sheer determination and hard work.

16. Qus:-At what age Evelyn's deafness sighted first ?

- a) at the age of Thirteen years

b) at the age of Twelve years

c)at the age of Eight years

d)at the age of Ten years

17. Qus:- For what her name was called ?

a)To eat food

b)To play the piano

c)To go to Market

d)To help her Partents

18. Qus:-Whatwas Evelyn's response when her name was called ?

a)She moved at the call of her name

b)She started running towards the gate

c)She started working inthe kitchen

d)She did not move at the call of her name

19. Qus:-When was her deafness was confirmed?

a)When she was 11 years old

b)When she was 13 years old

c)When she was 8 years old

d)When she was 10years old

20. Qus:-From whom did she try to conceal her deafness?

a)from her sister

b)from her Neighbours

c)from her teacher and friends

d)from her parent

ANSWER KEY

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

A LEGEND IN NORTHLAND

(PHOEBE CARY)

Q1 Why can't people sleep during the winter nights in Northland?

- (a) Because the nights are too short there.
- (b) Because the nights are too long there.
- (c) Because it is all the time night there.
- (d) Because there is no night there.

Q2 How do the children wearing furry clothes look?

- (a) They look like little pups.
- (b) They look like foxes.
- (c) They look like fawns.
- (d) They look like bear's cubs.

Q3 What is the rhyming scheme of the poem?

- (a) 4-lined stanzas with abcd rhyming scheme
- (b) 3 lined stanzas with aabc
- (c) 5 lined stanzas with abbcc
- (d) None

Q4 What time of the day did Saint Peter reach the little woman's cottage?

- (a) In the morning.
- (b) At noon.
- (c) At the close of the day.
- (d) At night.

Q5 How was Saint Peter feeling when he reached the little woman's cottage?

- (a) Tired and hungry.
- (b) Hale and hearty.
- (c) Happy and refreshed.
- (d) Trembling with cold and fever.

Q6 What did Saint Peter do during his travels around the world?

- (a) He looked after the poor and the rich.
- (b) He preached the people.
- (c) He met little women.
- (d) He begged for food.

Q7 What do the people of Northland harness their sledges to?

- (a) The Foxes.
- (b) The oxen.
- (c) The bullocks.

(d) The reindeer

Q8 When do people go for sledging?

(a) in summers

(b) During vacations

(c) when snow falls

(d) All

Q9 What did Saint Peter ask for from the little woman?

(a) A single cake.

(b) A dozen cakes.

(c) A loaf of bread.

(d) Something to eat

Q10 The little woman baked a cake for Saint Peter. Then why did she not give it to him?

(a) She thought it was too big to give away.

(b) She thought it was too small for the holy man.

(c) She thought the holy man won't like it.

(d) She thought the cake was not tasty.

Q11 What did Saint Peter say about the little woman?

(a) That she was too selfish to live in human form.

(b) That she was too selfish have both food and shelter.

(c) That she was too selfish have a fire to keep herself warm.

(d) All the above.

Q12 What was the selfish woman changed into?

(a) Into a fox.

(b) Into a crow.

(c) Into an eagle.

(d) Into a woodpecker.

Q13 What happened to the old woman's clothes ?

(a) They were burnt black as she went up through the chimney.

(b) They were lost in the wood.

(c) They were taken away by the thieves.

(d) They were torn by the wild animals.

Q14 What curse did Saint Peter pronounce on the selfish woman?

(a) That she shall build her shelter as birds do.

(b) That she shall bore hard, dry wood for her scanty food.

(c) That she shall keep boring all day.

(d) All the above.

Q15 What is the rhyming scheme of the poem?

(a) 4-lined stanzas with abcd rhyming scheme

(b) 3 lined stanzas with aabc

- (c) 5 lined stanzas with abbcc
- (d) None

Q16 Quote examples of Alliteration used in the poem.

- (a) tell the tales to you
- (b) faint with fasting
- (c) cakes that seem too small
- (d) all

Q17 What message does this poem convey?

- (a) be greedy
- (b) don't help the poor
- (c) don't be greedy and help the poor and hungry people
- (d) All

Q18 Look at the following picture and answer the following questions



Q18 As per the poem ,the woman is baking cakes on

- (a) Hearth
- (b) microwave
- (c) Electric Oven
- (d) Chimney

Q19 How many times did she bake cake to give to Saint Peter?

- (a)three times
- (b) one time
- ©hundred times
- (d)two times

Q20 What does the picture tell about woman?

- a) selfish
- (b) miser
- ©largehearted
- (d) helpful

Answer key

Answer1 : (b) Because the nights are too long there.

Answer2: (d) They look like bear's cubs

Answer3: (a) 4-lined stanzas with abcd rhyming scheme

Answer 4(c) At the close of the day.

Answer5(a)Tired and hungry.

Answer 6(b) He preached the people.

Answer 7(d) The reindeer

Answer 8(c) when snow falls

Answer 9(a) A single cake.

Answer 10(a) She thought it was too big to give away.

Answer 11(d) All the above.

Answer 12(d) Into a woodpecker.

Answer 13(a) They were burnt black as she went up through the chimney.

Answer 14(d) All the above.

Answer 15: (a) 4-lined stanzas with abcd rhyming scheme

Answer 16(d) all

Answer 17(c) don't be greedy and help the poor and hungry people

Answer 18(a) Hearth

Answer 19 (a)three times

Answer 20 a) selfish

MY CHILDHOOD
(A.P.J ABDUL KALAM)

S.NO.	QUESTIONS
Q.1	Who gave emotional and material security to Kalam? a. His friends b. His society people c. His teachers d. His parents
Q.2	What is the theme of the story My childhood? a. Children are precious b. Childhood is a treasure c. Society must be in harmony d. Society, environment and childhood experiences shape one's life.
Q.3	Where was Abdul kalam born? a. Mumbai b. Calcutta c. Rameswaram d. Jaipur
Q.4	What characteristics did Kalam inherit from his parents? a. Self discipline b. Deep kindness c. Honesty d. All of the above
Q.5	How old was Abdul Kalam when the second world war broke out? a. six b. five c. ten d. Eight
Q.6	Which seeds did Kalam collect during the second world war? a. Guava seeds b. Flax seeds c. Tamarind seeds d. Mango seeds
Q.7	Who was Samsuddin? a. Kalam's brother b. Kalam's friend c. Kalam's neighbor d. Kalam's cousin
Q.8	Who helped Kalam in getting his first wages? a. His teacher b. His parents c. His cousin Samsuddin d. His classmates

Q.9	<p>Why did the teacher separate Kalam from his friend in the class?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The were talking in the class. They were not doing their work They were disturbing the class Because of his own notion of social ranking, religious discrimination
Q.10	<p>Why did Kalam's father say Khali Gibran's word: Your children are not?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To boast his knowledge To be generous To ask his wife not to stop their young son from going out All of the above
Q.11	<p>What is the name of the daily newspaper mentioned in the story "My childhood".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dainik Bhaskar India Today Dina Bandu Dina Mani
Q.12	<p>Kalam inherited honesty and self -discipline from his -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Grand father Mother Father Cousin
Q.13	<p>Kalam inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness from his-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Brother in law Mother Father Grand father
Q.14	<p>Which Hindu Epic was the bed time story of Kalam and his brothers and sisters?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mahabharata Life of prophet Ramayana Geeta
Q.15	<p>What does Abdul Kalam talk about in his book "Wings of fire"?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> His childhood experiences His parents His friends All of the above
Q.16	<p>When did Kalam become India's 11th president?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2000 2003 2002 2001
Q.17	<p>How many siblings did Abdul Kalam have?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 3
Q.18	<p>Who warned the teacher not to spread communal intolerance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lakshmana Sastry b. Ramanandha Sastry c. Ramesh Sastry d. The principal of the school
Q.19	<p>As per Abdul Kalam's autobiography, he had</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Harsh childhood b. Depressing childhood c. Secured childhood d. Painful childhood
Q.20	<p>Why did Sivasubramania serve Kalam himself and set with him to eat?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To demoralize his wife b. Because he wanted to prove himself great c. To avoid any disturbance because of biased behavior of his conservative wife and to show equal respect for everybody d. All of the above
Q.21	<p>What is essential for all round growth according to the lesson "My childhood"?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tolerance b. Acceptance c. Brotherhood, happiness d. All of the above
Q.22	<p>The name of the book written by Abdul Kalam is –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. My childhood b. My autobiography c. Wings of science d. Wings of fire
Q.23	<p>"Indians will build their own India"- who said this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehre b. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam c. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose d. Mahatma Gandhi
Q.24	<p>When was Kalam's ancestral house built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In the middle of the 17th century b. In the middle of the 18th century c. In the middle of the 19th century d. In the middle of the 20th century
Q.25	<p>When was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam born?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 15 October 1931 b. 2 September 1929

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. 15 August 1923 d. 29 February 1936
Q.26	<p>Which island is named after Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Landfall island b. Bhavani island c. Sriharikota d. Wheeler island , Odisha
Q.27	<p>Which of the following book is not written by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Failure to Success: Legendary Lives b. You Are Born to Blossom c. Wings of Fire d. A House for Mr. Biswas
Q.28	<p>Which of the following award is not given to Dr.Kalam?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Padam Bhusan b. Padam Vibhushan c. Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar d. Bharat Ratna
Q.29	<p>According to Kalam FAIL means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. First attempt in learning b. First attempt in life c. Final attempt in learning d. Final attempt in life
Q.30	<p>DR. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is also known as..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Iron Man of India b. Missile Man of India c. Father of the Nation d. None of the above

ANSWER –KEY

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER
1	D	16	C
2	D	17	A
3	C	18	A
4	D	19	C
5	D	20	C
6	C	21	D
7	D	22	D
8	C	23	D
9	D	24	C
10	C	25	A
11	D	26	D
12	C	27	D
13	B	28	C
14	C	29	A
15	D	30	B

RAIN ON THE ROOF
(COATES KINNEY)

1.Rains can be a bliss but can be disadvantageous as it

- i Can lead to flooding
- ii Can lead to uprooting of trees
- iii Can be helpful for farmer
- iv Can have negative effect on economy

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

2.Choose the correct option based on the following statements

Statement 1:Rainfall is related to economic growth and generally has beneficial impacts on dry and poor areas that are mostly dependent on rainfed agriculture.

Statement 2:Rainfall always has positive effects on the economy.

- (a)Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect
- (b)Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct
- (c)Both the statements are correct
- (d)Both the statements are incorrect

Q3. Statement 1: There is an image of past in the poem, ‘Rain on the Roof’.

Statement 2:This imagery is similar to ones used in the poem, ‘The Road not Taken ’?

- (a)Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect
- (b)Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct
- (c)Both the statements are correct
- (d)Both the statements are incorrect

Q4. Assertion:The imagery of past used in the poem, ‘Rain on the Roof’ is different from the one used in the poem ‘The Road not Taken’.

Reasoning:In the poem, ‘Rain on the Roof’, past is being spoken about in terms of regret or sadness whereas in the poem ‘The Road Not Taken’ poet mentions about the memory of his family and the loved ones.

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is true, but R is false.
4. A is false, but R is true.

5.What is bliss for the poet?

- (a) bathing in the rain
- (b) getting a lot of money
- (c) going to an office in rain
- (d) lying on the bed in a joyful mood

6.What are the humid shadows doing in the sphere?

- (a) steeping
- (b) resting
- (c) floating in the air
- (d) doing nothing

7.What haunts the poet in the poem?

- (a) his friends

- (b) sounds of rainfall
- (c) his mother's memory
- (d) none

8.What is the memory that comes to the poet's mind repeatedly?

- (a) his mother
- (b) his friends
- (c) his siblings
- (d) none

9.What is the favourite activity of the poet during the rainy season?

- (a) listening to the music
- (b) eating snacks
- (c) roaming on the roof
- (d) lie on the bed and listen to the pitter-patter sound of the rain

10.Which memories of the poet are revived with the pitter patter sound of rainfall?

- (a) college days
- (b) young age

- (c) office days
- (d) childhood memories

11. What revives the sweet memories in the poet's mind?

- (a) busy schedule
- (b) daily routine
- (c) raindrops falling on the roof
- (d) none

12. What is the favourite activity of the poet during the rainy season?

- (a) listening to the music
- (b) eating snacks
- (c) roaming on the roof
- (d) lie on the bed and listen to the pitter-patter sound of the rain

Q13. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

- A) abcbdefe
- B) aabbccdd
- C) abbccdde
- D) aaabbbab

Q14. Which of these words is the use of the literary device of onomatopoeia?

- A) Bliss
- B) Shadows

- C) Shingles
- D) Patter

Q15. Which of these is NOT a sound word?

- A) Tinkle
- B) Patter
- C) None of these
- D) Both A and B

Q16. How does the mother look at the children?

- A) With hatred
- B) With sadness
- C) With pity
- D) With fondness

Q17. What does the tinkle cause an echo?

- A) Mind
- B) Heart
- C) Stomach
- D) None of these

Q18. What does the poet feel when he listens to the refrain?

- A) His mother's wise teachings
- B) His mother's affectionate smile
- C) His mother's kind heart
- D) His mother's fond look at him

Q19. What poetic device has been used in 'Starry Spheres' and 'darling dreamers'?

- A) Metaphor
- B) Alliteration
- C) Personification
- D) All of these

Q20. Who are darling dreamers in the poem?

- A) Children
- B) Mothers
- C) Family members
- D) Poet's memories

Answer key

1. **B**
2. **A**
3. **A**
4. **3**
5. **D**
6. **C**
7. **C**
8. **A**
9. **D**
10. **D**
11. **C**
12. **D**
13. **A**
14. **D**
15. **C**
16. **D**
17. **B**
18. **D**
19. **A**
20. **A**

IN THE KINGDOM OF FOOLS

(A. K. RAMANUJAN)

Q1- What does this story speak about?

- A) kings
- B) kings and their ministers
- C) a kingdom ruled by a foolish king and his silly minister
- D) all

Q2- What kind of story is this?

- A) A folktale
- B) a mocktale
- C) a humorous
- D) a serious

Q3- What does this story throw light upon?

- A) foolish people and the dangers they pose
- B) kings and their ministers
- C) always be happy
- D) wise people

Q4- What is the theme of this lesson?

- A) foolish people are unpredictable and dangerous
- B) kings are dangerous
- C) gurus are wise

D) have good friends

Q5- Why are the people in the kingdom called foolish?

A) because they follow all the ridiculous orders passed by their king

B) because they listen to their king

C) because they do silly things

D) because they are foolish

Q6- What is the message of the story?

A) be wise and stay away from foolish people

B) listen to the kings

C) kings are fools

D) none

Q7- How did the guru save the people of the kingdom?

A) by flattering the king

B) making the king believe that the new stake will bring fortune

C) by helping the kingdom getting rid of the foolish king and his silly minister

D) all

Q8- Who were the idiots?

A) king and his minister

B) people

C) gurus

D) all

Q9- What did the king and his minister decide to change?

- A) people
- B) customs
- C) night with day
- D) all

Q10- How was the night changed with day?

- A) people would work at night and sleep during day
- B) by lighting the kingdom
- C) by decorating everything
- D) none

Q11- How were the people made to obey the king's orders?

- A) by threatening to kill
- B) by speaking to them
- C) by showing them sword
- D) none

Q12- Who visited the kingdom?

- A) a guru and his disciple
- B) a king from another kingdom
- C) a merchant
- D) a princess

Q13- What did the guru and his disciple find at the grocery shop?

- A) many beautiful things
- B) same price for all the things
- C) a duddu
- D) none

Q14- Why was the guru initially happy?

- A) because of the capacity of buying all things at a nominal price
- B) because of the change systems
- C) because of the foolish people
- D) All

Q15- Why did guru decide to leave the place?

- A) because of some urgent work
- B) he had a message to leave the place
- C) king ordered to leave the place
- D) because he thought that it was not safe to be with fools for a long time

Q16- Who left the city?

- A) disciple
- B) guru
- C) silly minister
- D) king

Q17-Raman is 15 years old student. He is going to take admission in 11th class. He is in a fix which stream he must choose. Without thinking he chooses Science stream. But later on he gets failed in his final exams. What do you think is responsible for his failure?

- A) His hasty decision
- B) His presence of mind
- C) His intellectual level

Q18- Whose advice could he take before such an important decision?

- A) His parents and teachers
- B) His neighbours
- C) His classmates

Q19- Do you think his parents are equally responsible for his failure because

- A) Raman is only 15 years old
- B) They left everything on his child
- C) Both A & B

Q20- Parents sometimes don't guide their children because

- A) They think their children can take decisions themselves
- B) They are too busy
- C) They don't have time

Answer key

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	C	11	A
2	A	12	A
3	A	13	B
4	A	14	A
5	A	15	D
6	A	16	B
7	D	17	A
8	A	18	A
9	C	19	C
10	A	20	A

TENSES

<p>1. Raman _____ in the ground since morning.</p> <p>(A) has been playing</p> <p>(B) is playing</p> <p>(C) was playing</p> <p>(D) has played</p>	(1)
<p>2. The stars _____ at night.</p> <p>(A) are twinkling</p> <p>(B) twinkles</p> <p>(C) twinkle</p> <p>(D) will twinkle</p>	(1)
<p>3. We _____ the Taj Mahal last year.</p> <p>(A) had visited</p> <p>(B) have visited</p> <p>(C) visit</p> <p>(D) visited</p>	(1)
<p>4. My brother will go to watch a movie when his friend _____.</p> <p>(A) has come</p> <p>(B) comes</p> <p>(C) come</p> <p>(D) will come</p>	(1)
<p>5. And still the little dog blinked at the lights and the conductor _____ to and fro on the pavement.</p> <p>(A) walk</p> <p>(B) was walking</p> <p>(C) walked</p> <p>(D) had walked</p>	(1)

<p>6. You _____ the rule and broken its spirit.</p> <p>(A) has kept (B) kept (C) have kept (D) keep</p>	(1)
<p>7. My father had to _____ the whole thing from the beginning.</p> <p>(A) explain (B) explained (C) been explained (D) explaining</p>	(1)
<p>8. As the days passed, I _____ his shadow.</p> <p>(A) become (B) will become (C) have become (D) became</p>	(1)
<p>9. It _____ difficult to be a good parent and a good friend at the same time.</p> <p>(A) was (B) is (C) had been (D) has been</p>	(1)
<p>10. I continued _____ at that shoe store until it was time to leave for college.</p> <p>(A) for working (B) at working (C) to working (D) to work</p>	(1)
<p>11. We _____ games in the evening everyday.</p> <p>(A) plays (B) play (C) played (D) had played</p>	(1)

<p>12. She usually _____ at the back of the class.</p> <p>(A) is sitting (B) was sitting (C) sit (D) sits</p>	(1)
<p>13. The sun rises in the east and _____ in the west.</p> <p>(A) is setting (B) set (C) sets (D) has set</p>	(1)
<p>14. The students _____ cricket match on every Sunday.</p> <p>(A) plays (B) play (C) will play (D) have played</p>	(1)
<p>15. An honest person usually _____ the truth.</p> <p>(A) will speak (B) spoke (C) has spoken (D) speaks</p>	(1)
<p>16. I _____ my lunch before my friend comes to my house.</p> <p>(A) will take (B) would have taken (C) will have taken (D) took</p>	(1)
<p>17. That fool always _____ a mistake.</p> <p>(A) made (B) make (C) makes</p>	(1)

(D) has made	
18. The baby _____ hungry since morning. (A) is (B) had been (C) was (D) has been	(1)
19. I _____ in London for six years. (A) live (B) have been living (C) had lived (D) lived	(1)
20. Chris _____ to attend the programme. (A) did not wanted (B) did not want (C) do not wanted (D) does not wanted	(1)

(B) Each sentence is given in five different forms. Only one of these is correct grammatically. Choose the correct option.	
1. (A) I didn't knew this would happen. (B) I hadn't knew this would happen. (C) I didn't knows this would happen. (D) I did knew this would happen. (E) I didn't know this would happen.	(1)
2. (A) On Saturday, we will be living in this house for a year.	(1)

<p>(B) On Saturday, we will have been living in this house for a year.</p> <p>(C) On Saturday, we will live in this house for a year.</p> <p>(D) On Saturday, we will have lived living in this house for a year.</p> <p>(E) On Saturday, we had lived in this house for a year.</p>	
<p>3.</p> <p>(A) The clients stopped in front of each design, studied each one, and then will take notes.</p> <p>(B) The clients stopped in front of each design, studied each one, and then will have been taking notes.</p> <p>(C) The clients had stopped in front of each design, studied each one, and then will take notes.</p> <p>(D) The clients stopped in front of each design, studied each one, and then took notes.</p> <p>(E) The clients will stop in front of each design, studied each one, and then took notes.</p>	(1)
<p>4.</p> <p>(A) Then, something incredible happened; she and her sister had fainted from the shock.</p> <p>(B) Then, something incredible will happen; she and her sister had fainted from the shock.</p> <p>(C) Then, something incredible happened; she and her sister will faint from the shock.</p> <p>(D) Then, something incredible have happened; she and her sister had fainted from the shock.</p> <p>(E) Then, something incredible happened; she and her sister fainted from the shock.</p>	(1)
<p>5.</p> <p>(A) If you had called him, he would come</p> <p>(B) If you would called him, he would come</p> <p>(C) If you had called him he would have come</p> <p>(D) If you will be calling him, he will have come</p> <p>(E) If you have called him he would have come</p>	(1)

Answer Key

- 1. (A) has been playing**
- 2.(C) twinkle**
- 3.(D) visited**
- 4. (B) comes**
- 5.(C) walked**
- 6.(C) have kept**
- 7.(A) explain**
- 8.(D) became**
- 9.(B) is**
- 10.(D) to work**
- 11. (B) play**
- 12.(D) sits**
- 13. (C) sets**
- 14.(B) play**
- 15.(D) speaks**
- 16.(C) will have taken**
- 17.(C) makes**
- 18. (D) has been**
- 19.(B) have been living**
- 20. (B) did not want**

(B) Each sentence is given in five different forms. Only one of these is correct grammatically. Choose the correct option.

- 1. (E) I didn't know this would happen.**
- 2. (B) On Saturday, we will have been living in this house for a year.**
- 3. (D) The clients stopped in front of each design, studied each one, and then took notes.**
- 4. (E) Then, something incredible happened; she and her sister fainted from the shock.**
- 5. (C) If you had called him he would have come**

THE FUN THEY HAD

(ISAAC ASIMOV)

1. On which date did Margie make an entry in her diary?

- a) 17 May 2156
- b) 17 May 2157
- c) 17May 2158
- d) 17 May 2159

2. Where was the book found from?

- a) attic
- b) school
- 3. shop
- 4. library

3. Who found a real book?

- a) Tommy
- b) Margie
- c) Tommy's Teacher
- d) The Mechanical Teacher

4. What did Margie write about in her diary?

- a) Tommy and his Grandfather
- b) a real teacher
- c) a real book

- d) a real school

5. Who had told Margie about ‘the real books’ earlier?

- a) Margie’s father
- b) Tommy
- c) Margie’s grand father
- d) the mechanical teacher

6. Why were the pages of book Margie found appearing yellow and crinkly?

- a) it was a very old book
- b) its colour was yellow
- c) they were yellow because words were written in yellow ink
- d) the pages were wrinkled and twisted

7. How were the words in ‘the book’ appearing to Margie?

- a) moving
- b) still
- c) disappearing after reading
- d) jumbled up

8. How old was Margie at the time of this incident?

- a) ten years
- b) eleven years
- c) thirteen years
- d) nine years

9.What was the age of Tommy at the time of this incident?

- a) five years
- b) ten years
- c) twelve years
- d) thirteen years

10.What was Margie scornful about?

- a) the printed book
- b) the school
- c) Tommy
- d) e-mail books

11.What assignments did the mechanical teacher give to Margie?

- a) test in Mathematics
- b) test in Geography
- c) to prepare a project
- d) test in History

12.Why did Margie's mother called the Country Inspector?

- a) to set the mechanical teacher right
- b) to give her good marks
- c) to take her to other school
- d) to teach Margie

13.How long did it take the Country Inspector to set the Mechanical Teacher right?

- a) one month
- b) thirty minutes
- c) two hours
- d) one hour

14. In which subjects did Margie perform badly?

- a) Maths
- b) Geography
- c) Physics
- d) Biology

15. What did Tommy and Margie mean by a regular teacher?

- a) a male teacher
- b) a female teacher
- c) a good teacher
- d) a mechanical teacher

16. What is this lesson 'The Fun They Had' about?

- a) About the future sports of our children
- b) about the future education of our children
- c) about the do's and don'ts of the children
- d) about the study habits of the children.

17. What is the opinion of Margie's mother about a teacher?

- a) a teacher has to adjust as per the mental level of each student

- b) a teacher has to maintain strict discipline in the class
- c) a teacher has to admire the background of a student
- d) a teacher has to promote harmony amongst students

18. The screen was lip up. It was the screen of a _____

- a) mobile
- b) laptop
- c) I-Pad
- d) Computer

19. What kind of school did grandfather's grandfather attend?

- a) a school which had special buses
- b) a school which was in the main city
- c) a school which was in another city
- d) a school which had a special building

20. Match the Following words given in Column A with Column B

(i)Screen	a) Qualcomm Snapdragon 768 G
(ii)Processor	b) Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
(iii)Social media	c)Amoled
(iv)HTTP	d)Facebook, Instagram

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

ANSWERS:

1 b

2 a

3 a

4 c

5 c

6 a

7 b

8 b

9 d

10 b

11 b

12 a

13 d

14 b

15 d

16 b

17 a

18 d

19 d

20 d

UNSEEN PASSAGES

Q1) Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet:

The musical instruments for folk music are often different from those found in classical music. Although instruments like the tabla may sometimes be found, it is more likely that cruder drums such as daf, dholak, or nal are used. The sitar and sarod which are so common in the classical genre are absent in the folk music, instead, one often finds instruments such as the ektar, dotar, rabab and santur. Quite often they are not called by these names, but may be named according to their local dialect. There are also instruments which are used only in particular folk styles in particular regions. These instruments are innumerable. As opposed to the crafting of musical instruments for classical music, where in special artisans create them, the folk instruments are commonly crafted by the musicians themselves. It is very common to find folk instruments that have been fabricated from commonly available materials like bamboo, coconut shells and pots. Each region of India has its own beautiful and lyrical folk music that is significant. For example, in the Garhwal region, young women of mountains have to go into far off forests to get grass for their cattle. They go to the forest singing in groups. This is GhasiyariGeet where emphasis is laid on the importance of labour. On the other hand, the Bhakha form of folk music is popular in the Jammu region. Bhakha is sung by the villagers when harvesting is done. It is considered to be the regional music with most melodic and harmonious elements. In Tamil Nadu's VilluPattu or the 'Bow Song', the lead singer handles the dominating instrument which is bow shaped and the songs revolve around themes that emphasise the conquest of good over evil. Folk music is closely associated with farming and other such professions and has evolved to alleviate the hardship and break the monotony of routine life. Even though the popularity of folk music has dropped with the advent of contemporary music, no traditional festival or celebration is complete without folk music in India.

. (1) Select the option that correctly lists the characteristics of musical instruments for folk music

. (A)

uncommon and limited in number

different names for same type of instrument materials

(C)

(B)

created by special artisans

crafted from locally available

(D)

created by special artisans
instruments

different names for same type of

uncommon and limited in number

crafted from locally available materials

(2) Bhaka is sung to mark a

A. celebration

B. artisan

C. region

D. profession

(3) The 'bow song' is so named because

.....
.....

(4) According to the text, the GhasiyariGeet has a _____ significance for the women.

A. religious

B. educational

C. motivational

D. customary

(5) Select the option that correctly substitutes the underlined word in the given sentence. Folk music evolved to alleviate the hardships in people's lives.

A. support

B. lessen

C. highlight

D. share

Q2. Rani Jha is a famous Madhubani painter. She was a regular woman living in the village of Mithila but is now a well-known artist known for her contemporary experiments with the art form of Madhubani. Given below is an excerpt from her interview. Read it carefully and on the basis of your reading answer the questions that follow:. (5 marks)

How did you learn to paint?

In the beginning, I used to paint at home as these paintings are made on every religious and social occasion in our community. Fortunately, my grandmother was a great painter and even though I never actually saw her, there was beautiful kohbar art made by her in our home. One of my aunts used to paint on the floor, which is called alpana, I used to sit by her while she painted and also tried my hand at it.

Which specific rituals are these paintings connected with?

In Mithila, we make paintings for each and every ritual, from birth to shradh (rites performed after death). Apart from rituals it is also made during festivals and weddings and each time a deity is welcomed into the house. Making a perfect alpana is a work of art. You start by drawing three lines with three fingers using the rice powder paste. According to our belief these three lines signify Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. The alpana is incomplete without some vermilion as it is considered a symbol of power. Most of the traditional art depicts natural objects like sun, moon and nature, deities from mythological epics, royal courts and weddings.

You are famous for the way you have given a contemporary touch to Mithila Paintings. Could you please tell us about that?

I have lived and grown in a community where women and their opinions were never taken seriously. But it was just not acceptable to me. Initially I would also paint traditional themes and motifs but then I decided to use my art to express my feelings against the gender-based discrimination witnessed by me on a daily basis. Since then, I started echoing contemporary scenarios in my artwork.

Can you tell us which contemporary Madhubani painting is your favorite?

I like all of them but I am attached to the one called Female Infanticide. The painting depicts the many opportunities and blessings that a boy receives — shown standing on a ladder, while the girls face hurdles — a snake coiled beneath the earth she stands on — even as they are left to live lives they did not choose

(1) Pick the quote that best describes Rani Jha's favorite painting.

- A. Free her from the fire of dowry.
- B. Educate a girl and you educate a whole community.
- C. Don't clip her wings while letting him fly.
- D. She is not weak or helpless.

(2) Read the two sentences given below and select the option that holds TRUE to both.

1: As a child, Rani had the opportunity to learn the painting style.

2: Rani's childhood creations were displayed along with her grandmother's.

- A. Sentence 1 is the effect of sentence 2.
- B. Sentence 2 is the reason for sentence 1.
- C. Sentence 1 can be inferred from the text but sentence 2 cannot.
- D. Both sentences 1 and 2 can be inferred from the text.

(3) Pick the option with the correct set of differences between the works of art

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. | Mithila | Alpana |
| | mythological painting | ritualistic painting |
| | | |
| B. | Mithila | Alpana |
| | ritualistic painting | adding vermilion is necessary |
| | | |
| C. | Madhubani | Mithila |
| | floor painting | religious painting |

D. MadhubaniAlpana

made with three fingers

made on special occasions

(4) Rani Jha's paintings echoed contemporary issues. Select the option that lists Rani's intention for doing this.

A. Financial gain

B. Publicity

C. International recognition

D. Social awareness

(5) When Rani Jha shared that she began echoing contemporary scenarios in her paintings, she meant that she

A. painted about mythological figures.

B. used chemicals to brighten her paintings.

C. painted with new colours and types of paints

. D. drew inspiration from present-day occurrences.

Q3. Read the given passage carefully and choose the best answer from the given alternatives: (5 Marks)

Nepal lies between India and Tibet, among the Himalayan Mountains. The tallest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is in Nepal, and there are several mountains nearly as high. When mountaineers try to climb Mount Everest, they take the help of the Sherpas, the strong and hardy people who live in these mountains, to carry heavy loads and to act as guides.

A long time ago, the Sherpas crossed over the mountains from Tibet and made their homes along the southern slopes of the Himalayas in Nepal.

Some Sherpa families have three houses, one house in the lower hills, one a little higher, and one further up. The houses are in small village groups of about forty or fifty. Round each group of houses there are cultivated fields, usually built in the shape of terraces right up the hillsides. In the highest fields the Sherpas grow potatoes; in the lower fields they grow barley; and turnips, garlic and other vegetables in the lower ones. They also graze their yaks on the higher mountain slopes in the summer and on the lower slopes in the winter. Yaks are very hardy, large cattle with thick, hairy blackish-brown coats and long horns. The Sherpas use them for almost everything they need. They ride them, plough with them, and use them to carry their goods. The hairy wool of these animals is made into cloth and their skins into leather boots and tents. The yaks also provide milk, fat and meat. Their dung is dried and used as fuel instead of wood or coal.

Answer the questions by choosing the best alternatives:

Q (i). What is the situation in Nepal?

- (a) Between Mount Everest and Tibet
- (b) Between Tibet and India
- (c) Between Tibet and Himalaya
- (d) Between Tibet and Mount Everest

Q (ii). Sherpas are not known for :

- (a) their strength and hardness
- (b) for cunningness

- (c) their carrying heavy loads
- (d) acting as guides.

Q (iii). Where do the Sherpas have their houses ?

- (a) on the lower hills
- (b) on a little higher
- (c) another a little higher up
- (d) all the three above.

Q (iv). These things Sherpas do not grow on the lower fields :

- (a) potatoes
- (b) turnip and garlic
- (c) other vegetables
- (d) barley.

Q (v). What are the things for which yaks are not used ?

- (a) for sports
- (b) wool of these animals is made into cloth
- (c) their skins into leather boots and tents
- (d) to carry their goods.

Q4. Read the following passage and answer the following questions (5 marks)

Giant Pandas are known as ‘charismatic megafauna’ for a reason. These endangered animals ooze star power, a factor that conservationists have capitalized on, in order to fund projects to protect them (and, often by default, the other organisms that share their complex ecosystems). People are far more likely to donate money to save an adorable panda or a magnificent tiger than they are to, on preserving creatures like the Gerlach’s cockroach. However, roaches are integral participants in the ecosystems, and just as deserving of assistance as their flashier compatriots. And if the concept of trickle down conservation troubles you, get to work on that ‘Save the Gerlach cockroach’ campaign. I’d donate, may be. You might then consider the animals on the list, ‘charismatic megafauna’ as the A-listers whose box office draw, finances the continued existence of the lesser-known character actors who inhabit the same environments. Everyone loves a panda. They might be the most artsy animals humanity has driven to the brink of extinction. From stuffed animals to martial arts-trained CGI creation, we just can’t seem to get enough of the bi-colored beasts. Though their ‘aww factor’ may be excessively sweet, it hasn’t been without effect. China, which is home to the remaining wild population of fewer than 2,500 individuals, has since the late 1980s instituted more stringent habitat protections and poaching has all but ceased. Their status is still shaky, though. Their range is fragmented and they are still subject to disease, occasional predation, and starvation when large areas of the bamboo on which they feed completes its life cycle and dies.

(1) Giant Pandas have ‘star power’ because

- A. they are great actors.
- B. they are adorable to look at.
- C. movie stars donate for their conservation.
- D. they are named after a star.

(2) When the writer says ‘I’d donate. Maybe.’ he is trying to

- A. encourage others to donate money for saving the Gerlach’s cockroach.

- B. decide whether he wants to donate to a campaign to save the Gerlach's cockroach.
- C. make a point about how raising funds to save pandas will always win over saving cockroaches.
- D. support the cause of saving the Pandas by perhaps donating money.

(3) The pandas are still on the endangered list because

- A. the Chinese government has not done enough to save them.
- B. not enough funds are collected for their conservation.
- C. they are killed in large numbers by the poachers.
- D. they often starve to death with the destruction of bamboo forests.

(4) Which option lists a sentence using 'ooze' the same way as in paragraph 1 of the text?

- A. I picked a fruit and watched the ooze drip out from the stem.
- B. Everyone who meets the elderly counsellor agrees that she just oozes charm.
- C. The abandoned construction site was partially covered in garbage and ooze.
- D. The doctor warned that the insect bites would ooze if left unattended. 25

(5) CGI creations can be seen in

- A. in books.
- B. on posters.
- C. in movies.
- D. on labels.

Q5. Read the online debate given below and answer the questions that follow. (5 marks)

Most of us believe that tourism is highly advantageous to any region. However, many fail to realise that tourism isn't just a bed of roses. It can be harmful too. If a region has a popular tourist spot, people are bound to flock there in large numbers. This would lead to pollution of these places due to several factors. You see, tourist spots cater to the needs and whims of the tourists by building malls, markets, restaurants etc. Trees are cut to create these spaces for the construction of structures. This also impacts rainfall, resulting in loss of vegetation and crops. The tourists often litter by irresponsibly throwing waste like packets, wrappers, plastic anywhere. The burning of these substances, in an attempt to clean the area, causes pollution which harms the environment. Traffic congestion, crowds, burden on the resources of the region with tourist spots are serious issues too. The local businesses might experience a temporary boom during tourist season but the economy struggles for the larger part of the year if the dependence on revenue via tourism is high. Moreover, large companies have high stakes in these profits and sustainable tourism is rare. It has also been observed that when tourists frequent a region, it quite often brings changes to their traditional lifestyle and culture. As a consequence, charming unique towns become just another tourist hub, which all look exactly the same. I'm sure we have no doubts that the quality of the environment, both natural and man-made, is essential to tourism. However, we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that the relationship of tourism with the environment is complex. It can have adverse environmental effects if we aren't careful and responsible.

(1) Circle the correct option according to the text.

- A. The motion states that travel and tourism IS/IS NOT advantageous for a region.
- B. Tourism COMPROMISES/ SURPRISES/ ADVERTISES the natural beauty of a place.

(2) The purpose of the given debate is to make a case against tourism due to the

- A. slow pace of garbage burning.
- B. struggling economy of traditional towns.

- C. negligent practices damaging the environment.
- D. lack of infrastructure like malls, in tourist places.

(3) Select the option that is the opposing point for the given argument in the text.

- A. Results in commercialization of culture.
- B. Builds bridges of understanding between cultures.
- C. Helps preserve a region's culture.
- D. Forces people to follow specific culture

(4) Deforestation in tourist spots is due to the

- A. demand for urban structures.
- B. need for new vegetation.
- C. availability of land.
- D. cultural traditions of the region.

(5) Read the facts and opinions given below. Select the option that identifies them correctly.

- (i) Cutting down trees impact rainfall.
- (ii) Tourists often litter tourist spots.
- (iii) Travel and tourism are harmful for a region.
- (iv) Tourists prefer visiting regions that boast of rich culture.

- A. Facts – (i) , (iv); Opinions – (ii), (iii)
- B. Fact – (ii); Opinions – (i), (iii), (iv)
- C. Facts – (i), (ii); Opinion – (iii), (iv);
- D. Facts – (iii), (iv); Opinions – (i), (ii), (iii)

Answers

Passage 1

1 D.

2 A. celebration

3 the main musical instrument is bow shaped

4 C. motivational

5 B. Lessen

Passage 2

1 C. Don't clip her wings while letting him fly

. 2 C. Statement 1 can be inferred from the text but statement 2 cannot.

3 B. Mithila Alpana ritualistic painting adding vermillion is necessary

4 D. Social awareness

5 D. drew inspiration from present-day occurrence

Passage 3

1. (b) between Tibet and India

2.(b)for cunningness

3. (d) all the three above.

4.(a) potatoes

5. (a) for sports

Passage 4

1 B. they are adorable to look at.

2 C. make a point about how raising funds to save pandas will always win over saving cockroaches

. 3 D. they often starve to death with the destruction of bamboo forests 107

4 B. Everyone who meets the elderly counsellor agrees that she just oozes charm.

5 C. in movies

Passage 5

1 A. IS NOT

B. COMPROMISES

2 C. as an example

3 B. Builds bridges of understanding between cultures

4 A. demand for urban structures.

5 C. F – (i), (ii); & O- (iii), (iv)

A TRULY BEAUTIFUL MIND

(ALBERT EINSTEIN)

Q1- Whose genius still reigns after 50 years of his death?

- A) M.K. Gandhi
- B) Nehru
- C) Stephen
- D) Einstein

Q2- Whose name has become synonymous with genius?

- A) Einstein's name
- B) Gandhi's name
- C) Wright Brothers
- D) All

Q3- When was Einstein born?

- A) on 14 March, 1879
- B) on 10 March 1878
- C) on 14 March 1877
- D) on 14 March, 1875

Q4- Where was Einstein born?

- A) Bulgaria
- B) Ulm
- C) Georgia
- D) None

Q5- What did Albert's mother think of him?

- A) He was a born genius
- B) He is intelligent

- C) He will rule the world
- D) Albert was a freak

Q6- What did Albert's classmates call him?

- A) A genius
- B) Dull
- C) Brother Boring
- D) Stupid

Q7- By what age did Einstein not learn to speak?

- A) Three and half years
- B) Four and half years
- C) Five and half years
- D) Two and half years

Q8- How many times did Einstein utter a word when he learnt to speak?

- A) Thrice
- B) Four times
- C) Once
- D) Twice

Q9- What did Einstein love to play with?

- A) Plastic Toys
- B) Mechanical toys
- C) Friends
- D) None

Q10- What did the school headmaster say about Einstein?

- A) He would be a genius
- B) He is great
- C) He can't be a success at anything

D) None

Q11- When did Einstein begin to learn playing the violin?

- A) At the age of seven
- B) At the age of eight
- C) At the age of nine
- D) At the age of six

Q12- Where did Einstein score good marks in all the subjects?

- A) at Munich in a school
- B) At Switzerland
- C) At Italy
- D) None

Q13- Why did Einstein leave the school?

- A) For good
- B) He had clash with the teachers
- C) He didn't like discipline and order in the school
- D) All

Q14- When did Einstein's family move to Munich?

- A) When he was 15 months old
- B) When he was 12 months old
- C) When he was 14 months old
- D) When he was 16 months old

Q15- Where did Einstein wish to continue his study?

- A) German
- B) Munich
- C) Switzerland

D) None

Q16- Why did Einstein decide to continue his study in Switzerland?

- A) It was good city
- B) It was more liberal than Munich
- C) He liked the place
- D) All

Q17- In which subjects was Einstein gifted and interested?

- A) English and History
- B) Mathematics and Physics
- C) Mathematics and Biology
- D) Physics and English

Q18- Where did Einstein go after school?

- A) To a university in Zurich
- B) To a university in Munich
- C) To a university in German
- D) To a university in Switzerland

Q19- What did Einstein call Mileva Maric?

- A) Clever Creature
- B) Silly
- C) a dumbo
- D) a good lady

Q20- Why did Mileva Maric come to the University at Zurich?

- A) It was the only university which gave degrees to women
- B) It was a good university
- C) It was near her city

D) She liked the place

Q21- With whom did Einstein fall in love?

- A) A girl from Munich
- B) MilevaMaric
- C) A girl from Germany
- D) None

Q22- When did Einstein complete his graduation?

- A) 1912
- B) 1900
- C) 1901
- D) 1978

Q23- At what age did Einstein do his graduation?

- A) at 21 years of age
- B) at 22 years of age
- C) at 23 years of age
- D) at 24 years of age

Q24- When did Einstein secure a job?

- A) 1901
- B) 1903
- C) 1902
- D) 1904

Q25- Before securing a job what did Einstein do and which theory did he give to the world?

- A) Worked as a mechanic, he gave the theory of light
- B) Worked as a teaching assistant and gave private lessons .He gave the theory of mass and energy.
- C) Played violin, he invented the phone
- D) None

Q26- What does this lesson “A Truly Beautiful Mind” speak about?

- A) Beauty of the mind
- B) Beauty of the world
- C) The life of Einstein
- D) None

Q27- When was Einstein awarded with the Nobel prize?

- A) 1938
- B) 1956
- C) 1945
- D) In 1921 for his contributions to Physics

Q28- What is the message of this lesson?

- A) A beautiful mind not only creates beautiful ideas but also to use them for the welfare of the humanity
- B) Always think big
- C) Be like Einstein
- D) Win a Nobel Prize

Q29- Which destruction is referred to in the lesson?

- A) Destruction of inventions
- B) Destruction by authoritarians
- C) Destruction caused by the atom bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- D) None

Q30- Why has the author referred to the late speaking age of Einstein?

- A) To show that apparently his growth rate was slower than the children of his age
- B) To show that he was a slow learner
- C) To show his disability
- D) None

Read the passage and answer the questions.(CCT based questions)

The sage of science, Einstein, was sitting in a depressive and pensive mood one evening. His eyes were brimming with tears. The pain was evident on his face. He peeped out of the window

of his room. The sun had set a few minutes back. The sky was filled with a reddish glow. At this sunset, he felt that it was humanity that had sunk into devilish darkness and the reddish glow in the sky was the blood of humanity spilling all over the sky from earth. With tired steps, he walked back to his chair and settled down. It was the 9th of August 1945. Three days back, he had felt the same agony as if someone had torn him apart. He was deeply hurt and depressed when he heard on the radio that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima. Today, within three days another bomb was dropped on another city, Nagasaki and lakhs of people had been killed.

He had heard that the blast released so much energy that it had paled all past destructions in comparison and death had played out a pitiable dance of destruction. The flames that broke out of the bomb were burning, melting and exploding buildings. Scared of the heat of the bomb, people had jumped into lakes and rivers, but the water was boiling and the people too were burnt and killed. The animals in the water were already boiled to death. Animals, trees, herbs, fragrant flowering plants were all turned into ashes. The atomic energy destruction had just not stopped there. It had entered the atmosphere there and had spread radiation that would affect people for generations to come and would also bring about destructive irreversible biological change in animals and plants.

As the news of the atomic attack reached Einstein, and he became aware of the glaring horror of the abuse of atomic energy, his distress and restlessness knew no bounds. He could not control himself and picked up his violin to turn his mind on to other things. While playing the violin, he tried to dissolve his distress in its sad notes, but couldn't. He was burning on the embers of destruction; his heart was filled with an ocean of agony and tears just continued streaming uncontrollably out of his eyes. Night had fallen. His daughter came up and asked him to eat something as he had not taken anything for the last four days. His voice was restrained and he said, "I don't feel like eating."

He could not sleep that night. Lying down, he was thinking how he had drawn the attention of the then American President Roosevelt towards the destructive powers of an atomic bomb. He had thought that this would be used to scare Hitler and put an end to the barbarism that Hitler was up to. However, Roosevelt kept him in the dark and made false promises. Eventually, he had abused Einstein's equation of $E = mc^2$ that resulted in the destructive experiments. His actions had made science and scientists as murderers. Einstein kept on thinking for a long time. Eventually, he slipped into sleep. When he woke up at dawn, there was a new dawn in him too. The atomic threat had transformed his heart.

The next day, he decided to disassociate himself from the scientific policy of the government and all governmental institutions. He decided to open educational institutions for children, adolescents and youth—institutions where along with science, spirituality will be compulsorily taught.

To inaugurate this institution, he had invited two great philosophers, Bertrand Russell and Albert Schweitzer. Ten other great scientists who had own Nobel Prizes in different fields were also invited. They all saw a different Einstein, not a great scientist but a sage in him. The institution was opened by garlanding a photo of Mahatma Gandhi. While garlanding the Mahatma, he became emotional and said with a lump in his throat, “I bow down to the great man who fought for the independence of his country through non-violence. He could do so because he was a truthful man and true spiritualist.”

Those who teach science should be taught, spirituality too. Without harmony between science and spirituality, the destruction would continue unabated. A few years after this institution was built, a Japanese delegation came to meet him. Einstein broke down in the meeting and said. “You can give me any punishment and I will accept it. Anyway, I have decided to lead my life in penitence.” The Japanese were moved by this sincerity and forgot their grief.

Q. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Besides two great philosophers how many other scientists were invited by Einstein to inaugurate the institution where spirituality would be compulsorily taught?

1. Five
2. Ten
3. Eight
4. Fifteen

2. Which musical instrument did Einstein play when he was in grief?

1. Harmonium
2. Guitar
3. Violin
4. Flute

3. Einstein came to know that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima through

1. television
2. newspaper
3. radio

4. a telephonic message
4. **Which American President was told about the destructive power of an atomic bomb?**
 1. Kennedy
 2. Bill Clinton
 3. Lincoln
 4. Roosevelt
5. **Einstein said to the Japanese delegation,**
 1. “You can give me any punishment and I will accept it.”
 2. “I am not at fault.”
 3. “What could I do?”
 4. “The President didn’t agree to my advice.”

ANSWER KEY

1	D	11	D	21	B
2	A	12	A	22	B
3	A	13	D	23	A
4	B	14	A	24	C
5	D	15	C	25	B
6	C	16	B	26	C
7	D	17	B	27	D
8	D	18	A	28	A
9	B	19	A	29	C
10	C	20	A	30	A

Answer

1. Ten
2. Violin
3. Radio
4. Roosevelt
5. “You can give me any punishment and I will accept it.”

REPORTED SPEECH

(Statements, Commands, Requests, and Questions)

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

1. Sonia said, "You help my sister".
 - 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".*
 - 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".*
 - 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."*
 - 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."*
- 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?"*
- 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 ?"*
- 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."
- 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."*
- 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."*
- 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."*
- 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!"*
- 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."*
- 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?"
- 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."
- 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!"
- a. He told her that it was a cold day.
 - b. He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
 - c. He exclaimed that it is a cold day.
 - d. He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
17. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?"
- 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".*
- 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."*
- 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."*
- 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."*
- 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."*
- 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."*
- 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."*
- 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 ?"*

- 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	

STORY WRITING

This is the outlines of a story. The story has developed below and left some blanks in the story. Choose suitable words and fill in the blanks

An old lady becomes blind calls in a doctor agrees to pay large fees if cured doctor comes daily..... Starts stealing one piece of furniture daily delays the cure at last cures her demands his fees..... lady refuses to pay, saying cure is not complete..... doctor objects lady says sight not restored as she cannot see all her furniture moral.

The title - The Missing Furniture

There ___1___ once an old lady. She meets with an accident and loses her eyesight. She becomes very upset and calls in the most qualified surgeon in town to treat her. She promises to pay a large amount of fees to the surgeon if he is able to restore ___2___ eyesight. ___3___ surgeon visits the old lady every day and gives her some medicines. He ___4___ advantage of the fact that she is blind and can't see anything. He starts stealing pieces of expensive furniture ___5___ the house.

He ___6___ away one piece every day. For this purpose he delays the cure. When he takes away all the furniture from the house he restores the eyesight of the lady.

When he asks for the fees, the old lady refuses to pay him. ___7___ says that her eyesight is not yet fully restored. The surgeon disagrees. The lady plainly replies that she ___8___ not able to see the furniture in the house, which means that her eyesight ___9___ not been restored. ___10___ doctor feels ashamed and quietly leaves the house.

1. 1(a) was (b)were (c) is (d)are
2. (a) his (b) her (c) your (d) their
3. (a) a (b) An (c) the (d) No requirement
4. (a) take (b) taking (c) takes (d) taken
5. (a) from (b) of (c) to (d) with
6. (a) takes (b) taken (c) take (d)has taken
7. (a) he (b)She (c) they (d)we
8. (a) was (b) is (c) has (d) were
9. (a) have (b)has (c) is (d) are
10. (a) a (b) the (c) an (d) no requirement

This is the outlines of a story. The story has developed below and left some blanks in the story. Choose suitable words and fill in the blanks

Humayun was the king of India. Sher Shah, an Afghan chief and his bitter enemy gave...
Outline: attacked by Sher Shah at night..... escaped..... horse fell into river.....
 struggling for life..... a water carrier jumped with water-bag..... put Humayun on water
 bag..... saved him..... Humayun asked what he could do for him..... "... make me king for
 3 hours," said water carrier..... reached Delhi..... made him king for 3 hours leather
 coins made water carrier's name on them.

The King for Three Hours

Humayun was the king ___1___ India. Sher Shah, ___2___ Afghan chief and his bitter enemy, gave him no peace. Sher Shah's army ___3___ the Mughal soldiers at night. Humayun escaped. He ___4___ to cross the river on horse back. He ___5___ into the river and struggled for life. A water-carrier was on the bank. He ___6___ that Humayun's life was in danger. He jumped into the river with his water bag. The bag ___7___ full of air and floated on the water. He put Humayun on the water bag and brought him safely out of the river. Humayun was grateful. The water-carrier had saved his life. "Tell me, what ___8___ I do for you?" asked the king. "Your Majesty, make me king for three hours," said the water-carrier. "Let it be so," said Humayun. The king reached Delhi. "Tomorrow, for three hours, you ___9___ be the king," said the king. The water-carrier sat on Humayun's throne. He ordered the courtiers, "Make coins from my water-bag." They cut small round pieces of leather from the water-bag. The name of the water-carrier was stamped on it. And the people ___10___ those leather coins for three hours!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. Of | b. with | c. to | d.in |
| 2. a . a | b. an | c. the | d. no requirement |
| 3. a. attacked | b. attack | c. has attacked | d. have attacked |
| 4.a.decidedb.decide | c. deciding | d.has decided | |
| 5.a .fell | b. fall | c. falls | d. falling |
| 6. a. realised | b. realise | c. has realised | d. realising |
| 7.a. was | b. is | c.hasd.were | |
| 8. a.can | b. may | c. could | d. would |
| 9.a. shall | b. will | c. can | d. may |
| 10.a.use | b. using | c. used | d. has used |

Answer key story no.1

1. Was
2. Her
3. The
4. Takes
5. From
6. Takes
7. She
8. Is
9. Has
10. The

Answer key story no.2

1. Of
2. An
3. Attacked
4. Decided
5. Fell
6. Realised
7. Was
8. Can
9. Will
10. used

THE HAPPY PRINCE

(OSCAR WILDE)

1. Why was the Prince called happy?

- (a) because he never cried
- (b) because he was very lucky
- (c) because he had everything
- (d) because he always smiled and was living in palace of happiness

2. What was done after the Prince's death?

- (a) His statue was made
- (b) he was forgotten
- (c) people cried
- (d) people became corrupt

3. Whom did the Happy Prince send the Ruby to?

- (a) Seamstress- a poor woman
- (b) a man
- (c) a beggar
- (d) Swallow

4. What made the Seamstress's child relaxed?

- (a) Ruby
- (b) Happy Prince
- (c) Swallow
- (d) Fanning by the Swallow

5. What did the Happy Prince ask the swallow to do with the gold on his body?

- (a) To take it off leaf by leaf and give it to the poor.
- (b) To take it off and keep it for himself.
- (c) To take it off and give it to the match-girl.
- (d) To take it off and give it to the poor seamstress.

6. What did the Happy Prince think was the greatest mystery?

- (a) Death.
- (b) Misery.
- (c) Life.
- (d) God.

7. Why did the swallow decide to stay with the Happy Prince always?

- (a) Because the Happy Prince had a lot of gold.

- (b) Because the Happy Prince had given away his sapphires for the poor.
- (c) Because the Happy Prince looked very sad now.
- (d) Because the Happy Prince had now become blind.

8. What did the young playwright think when he found a beautiful sapphire on his withered violets?

- (a) He thought it was from a great admirer of his plays.
- (b) He thought it was a gift from the Happy Prince.
- (c) He thought someone had put it there by mistake.
- (d) He thought the sapphire was a reward from his Director.

9. What did the Happy Prince send for the young playwright?

- (a) A ruby from his sword-hilt.
- (b) A sapphire from his eyes.
- (c) A ruby from his eyes.
- (d) A leaf of gold from his face.

10. When the little swallow returned to the Happy Prince after giving a ruby to the seamstress how was he feeling?

- (a) cold
- (b) painful
- (c) dissatisfied and tired
- (d) warm and happy

11. Where were the white marble angles sculptured?

- (a) in the palace
- (b) near the palace
- (c) in the cathedral tower
- (d) in the seamstress's house

12. Which country does the river Nile belong to?

- (a) England
- (b) India
- (c) South Africa
- (d) Egypt

13. What was the seamstress's ailing son asking for?

- (a) bread
- (b) medicines
- (c) oranges
- (d) drinking water

14. When the Happy Prince was alive; he did not know what_____ was.
- (a) joys
 - (b) amusements
 - (c) tears
 - (d) blessings
15. How many drops of water fell on the little swallow from the eyes of the Happy Prince?
- (a) one
 - (b) two
 - (c) three
 - (d) four
16. Why did Happy Prince send the sapphire to a young writer and the matchgirl?
- (a) to send hope and make them happy
 - (b) to show them power
 - (c) to surprise them
 - (d) to help them
17. Name the most precious things in the story that the angel took to give to God.
- (a) leaden heart of Happy Prince and the dead Swallow
 - (b) Prince and his assets
 - (c) Ruby,sword and sapphire
 - (d) All
18. What did the swallow do before he fell down dead?
- (a) he kissed the Happy Prince on his lips.
 - (b) he told the Happy Prince that he was going to the House of Death.
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) neither a nor b
- 19.What were two little boys doing under the archway of a bridge?
- (a) They were lying in each other's arms to keep themselves warm.
 - (b) They were waiting for the swallow to bring them some gold.
 - (c) They were hungry and were begging for food.
 - (d) They were trying to hide from the watchman
20. Where did the little swallow take the ruby to?
- (a) to the palace
 - (b) to the seamstress' house

- (C) to Egypt
- (d) nowhere

21. What was the profession of the woman who was sitting in her cottage with prickled hands?

- (a) seamstress
- (b) cake-making
- (c) charwoman
- (d) none of these

22. Where did the Swallow die?

- (a) in the city
- (b) under the fountain
- (c) at the feet of the Statue
- (d) in a house

23. Why were Prince and the Swallow so precious?

- (a) because of their kindness and selflessness
- (b) because of their services
- (c) because they had many possessions
- (d) they were rich

24. Why was the Swallow not ready to move to Egypt?

- (a) Because Happy Prince became blind
- (b) because of kindness of Happy Prince
- (c) Because Happy Prince would be alone
- (d) None

25. What did the swallow notice while flying over the city?

- (a) plight of the poor and greed of the rich
- (b) many people and their plight
- (c) many poor people
- (d) many waste things

26. Who is the writer of the Happy Prince story?

- (a) Khushwant Singh
- (b) R.K. Laxman
- (c) Oscar Wilde
- (d) Ruskin Bond

27. Why did Happy Prince give away all his assets?

- (a) to eradicate misery and sorrow from his city
- (b) to show his power

- (c) to show his richness
- (d) None

28. Why did Swallow die?

- (a) Because of Prince
- (b) Because of people's behaviour
- (c) because of growing cold
- (d) All

29. What did Swallow become to help the Prince?

- (a) His messenger
- (b) His friend
- (c) His Minister
- (d) His Assistant

30. What did the Prince do to make the people of his city happy?

- (a) told them stories
- (b) gave away all his precious gems and stones
- (c) talked to people
- (d) made Swallow fly here and there

Answer key

1. (d) because he always smiled and was living in palace of happiness
2. (a) His statue was made
3. (a) Seamstress- a poor woman
4. (d) Fanning by the Swallow
5. (a) To take it off leaf by leaf and give it to the poor.
6. (b) Misery.
7. (d) Because the Happy Prince had now become blind.
8. (a) He thought it was from a great admirer of his plays.
9. (b) A sapphire from his eyes.
10. (d) warm and happy
11. (c) in the cathedral tower
12. (d) Egypt
13. (c) oranges
14. (c) tears
15. (c) three
16. (a) to send hope and make them happy
17. (a) leaden heart of Happy Prince and the dead Swallow
18. (c) both (a) and (b)
19. (a) They were lying in each other's arms to keep themselves warm.
20. (b) to the seamstress' house
21. (a) seamstress
22. (c) at the feet of the Statue
23. (a) because of their kindness and selflessness
24. (a) Because Happy Prince became blind
25. (a) plight of the poor and greed of the rich
26. C) Oscar Wilde
27. (a) to eradicate misery and sorrow from his city
28. (c) because of growing cold
29. (a) His messenger
30. (b) gave away all his precious gems and stone

THE ADVENTURES OF TOTO

(RUSKIN BOND)

Extract 1.

Read the extract and answer the questions that follow-

GRANDFATHER bought Toto from a tonga-driver for the sum of five rupees. The tonga-driver used to keep the little red monkey tied to a feeding-trough, and the monkey looked so out of place there that Grandfather decided he would add the little fellow to his private zoo

Q1. Who is the author of this lesson?

- a)Khushwant Singh
- b)Ruskin Bond
- c) Jane Austen
- d) W.B.Yeast

Q2. From where did grandfather buy the monkey?

- a)from the market
- b) from a shop
- c)from the jungle
- d)from a tonga driver

Q3. What is this story about?

- a) humor and adventures of a naughty monkey,
- b) Totolove animals
- c)about habitat as of monkeys
- d)None

Q4- What was the price that grandfather paid to buy the monkey?

- a)Rs.10/-
- b) Rs.7/-
- c)Rs.5/-
- d) Rs.6/-

Q5- Why did grandfather buy the monkey?

- a) to have a companion

- b) to help him
- c) to add to the collection of animals in zoo at his home
- d)None

Extract 2

His presence in the house still a secret, Toto was now transferred to a big cage in the servants' quarters where a number of Grandfather's pets lived very sociably together — a tortoise, a pair of rabbits, a tame squirrel and, for a while, my pet goat. But the monkey wouldn't allow any of his companions to sleep at night; so Grandfather, who had to leave Dehradun next day to collect his pension in Saharanpur, decided to take him along.

Q1. Why did grandfather take Toto along with him at Saharanpur?

- a) because he missed him
- b) no one was at home
- c) to save other animals
- d) because he was mischievous so to give relief to other animals

Q2 How was Toto taken to Saharanpur?

- (a) In a basket.
- (b) In a little cage.
- (c) In a canvas kit-bag.
- (d) In a big black plastic bag.

Q3. Before the coming of Toto, Grandfather's pets included.....

- (a) a tortoise and a pair of rabbits.
- (b) a tame squirrel and a pet goat.
- (c) a tortoise and a pet goat.
- (d) a tortoise, a pair of rabbits, a tame squirrel and the writer's pet goat.

Q4 Where did the writer's Grandfather live?

- (a) In Dehradun.
- (b) In Saharanpur.
- (c) In Delhi.
- (d) In Mumbai

Q5. How did Toto prove to other animals?

- (a) friendly
- (b) troublesome

- (c) soothing
- (d) careful

Extract 3

Grandfather was unsuccessful in explaining to the ticket collector that Toto was a monkey and not a dog. He insisted that Toto was not even an animal with four feet. But the ticket collector was firm that Toto fell in the category of dogs. Grandfather had to pay 3 rupees for Toto's ticket.

Question 1. What did the ticket-collector classify Toto as?

- (a) as a dog.
- (b) as a monkey.
- (c) as a quadruped.
- (d) as a reptile.

Question 2 Why did the ticket collector call Toto a dog?

- (a) because he was peeping out of the bag
- (b) because of his dog like looks
- (c) to fix fare
- (d) All

Question 3. How did the ticket collector fix the fare for Toto?

- (a) By calling him a dog
- (b) By asking other passengers
- (c) By giving him a seat
- (d) By following his rule book

Question 4. What did Grandfather try to convince the ticket-collector about?

- (a) That Toto was not a dog.
- (b) That Toto was not a quadruped.
- (c) Both a and b above.
- (d) Neither a nor b.

Question 5 What fare did the ticket-collector charge from Grandfather as the ticket of Toto?

- (a) two rupees
- (b) three rupees
- (c) four rupees
- (d) five rupees

Extract 4.

Grandmother always fussed when Grandfather brought home some new bird or animal. So it was decided that Toto's presence should be kept a secret from her until she was in a particularly good

mood. Grandfather and I put him away in a little closet opening into my bedroom wall, where he was tied securely — or so we thought — to a peg fastened into the wall.

Question 1 What would Grandmother do when Grandfather brought home some new bird or animal?

- (a) She always fussed.
- (b) She felt very happy.
- (c) She would start crying.
- (d) She started playing with it.

Question 2. What was Toto?

- (a) dog
- (b) bear cub
- (c) monkey
- (d) lamb

Question 3. What serves as a third hand to a monkey?

- (a) his mouth
- (b) his tail
- (c) his legs
- (d) his teeth

Question 4. What is this story about?

- (a) humour and adventure of a naughty monkey, Toto
- (b) love animals
- (c) about habitats of monkeys
- (d) None

Question 5. Why was it decided to keep Toto's presence a secret from Grandmother?

- (a) because she did not like monkeys.
- (b) because there was no space for it in the house.
- (c) because she always fussed when Grandfather brought home some new bird or animal.
- (d) because she had always a great fear of birds and animals.

Extract 5.

Toto was a pretty monkey. His bright eyes sparkled with mischief beneath deep-set eyebrows, and his teeth, which were a pearly white, were very often displayed in a smile that frightened the life out of elderly Anglo-Indian ladies. But his hands looked dried-up as though they had been pickled in the sun for many years. Yet his fingers were quick and wicked; and his tail, while adding to his good looks (Grandfather believed a tail would add to anyone's good looks), also served as a third hand.

Question 1. Grandfather believed that added to anybody's good looks.

- (a) a nose.
- (b) a tail.
- (c) a tall body.
- (d) a fair complexion.

Question 2. What serves as a third hand to a monkey?

- (a) his mouth
- (b) his tail
- (c) his legs
- (d) his teeth

Question 3. Why was Toto called pretty?

- (a) because of shining mischievous eyes
- (b) Because of red color
- (c) because of his pearly white teeth
- (d) All

Question 4. Which organ of Toto exhibited mischief ?

- (a) eyes
- (b) teeth
- (c) eye -brows
- (d) face

Question 5. Toto's _____ always exhibited a frightening smile

- a) sparkling eyes
- b) little lips
- c) red face
- d) white teeth

Extract 6.



Q1. What is scientific name of monkey?

- a) Homo sapiens
- b) Mangifera indica
- c) Rhesus macaque
- d) Crocodylinae

Q2 How much profit did the tonga driver get from grandfather?

- a) Five rupees
- b) Three rupees
- c) Two rupees
- d) Four rupees

Q3 Who is the narrator of the adventures of Toto?

- a) Grandfather
- b) Grandmother
- c) Toto
- d) Ruskin Bond

Q4- Where was Toto kept?

- a) in a cupboard
- b) in the zoo
- c) in the field
- d) in the garden

Q5- Why did grandfather sell Toto back to its first owner?

- a) because he was missing him
- b) They were not well to do and were unable to afford mischievous Toto
- c) because he didn't like him
- d) none

Answer Key

Extract 1

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. c

4. b
5. b

Extract 2

1. d
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. b

Extract 3

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. c
5. b

Extract 4

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. c

Extract 5

1. b
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. d

Extract 6

1. c
2. c
3. d

THE LITTLE GIRL
(KATHERINE MANSFIELD)

1.	Kezia was afraid of her father because (a) he used to speak rudely to her and always found faults in her (b) she thought that he was a hard hearted man (c) once he beat her for tearing his papers (d) All the above
2.	Grandmother asked the little girl to make a present for her father because (a) his birthday was approaching next week (b) he was going on a tour (c) his anniversary was coming (d) he was going to retire
3.	What did Kezia's father do before going to his office? (a) went to the temple (b) touched his mother's feet (c) took a walk (d) he used to kiss Kezia before going to office.
4.	What did Kezia's father do on Sundays? (a) he used to have sound sleep to take rest. (b) he went for movies (c) he used to visit his friends (d) gossip
5.	What did Kezia think of her father? (a) he is a very good father (b) he loves children (c) he is very harsh (d) all
6.	What was Mcdonald playing with his children? (a) rugby (b) chess (c) cricket (d) Tag
7.	Where were the two girls hanging?

	(a) on Macdonald's shoulders (b) on Macdonald's arms (c) on Macdonald's coat pockets (d) None
8.	Why did Kezia start feeling lonely? (a) because of her father (b) her father scolded her (c) because her mother fell sick (d) None
9.	What did Kezia think of her father when he used to yawn? (a) she compared him to Mr. Macdonald (b) she compared him to god (c) She compared him to a giant (d) None
10.	What would Kezia find her mother doing on Sunday afternoons in the drawing room? (a) talking to her father (b) busy in her work (c) reading (d) nothing
11.	Why did Kezia tear the papers? (a) to play (b) to fill the cushion (c) to clean the room (d) all
12.	The father who lived next door of Kezia's would (a) Water his plants (b) Speak angrily (c) Make barbeque (d) Play and laugh
13.	Why was Kezia left at home alone with her cook? (a) Her mother and grandmother went for fishing (b) Her mother and grandmother went to the hospital (c) They went to the countryside

	(d) There went to a family function
14.	<p>What nightmare did Kezia have?</p> <p>(a) A giant with a knife (b) A butcher with a knife and rope (c) An accident across the countryside (d) A dreadful smile of the Macdonalds</p>
15.	<p>Kezia snuggled her head under</p> <p>(a) The pillow (b) The blanket (c) Her father's arm (d) Her grandmother's arm</p>
16.	<p>Kezia's father could not play because</p> <p>(a) He was a giant (b) He was old (c) He was too tired after work (d) He had no holidays</p>
17.	<p>The butcher in Kezia's nightmare had a</p> <p>(a) Wide smile (b) Dreadful smile (c) Long hands (d) Big toes</p>
18.	<p>Kezia was beaten up with a ruler by her father because</p> <p>(a) She failed in her exam (b) She disagreed to sleep alone (c) She went to ice cream parlour (d) She torn down the papers of her father's speech</p>
19.	<p>In the end, Kezia felt that</p> <p>(a) her grandmother had a big heart (b) her father had a big heart (c) her mother had a beautiful smile (d) her mother had a big heart</p>
20.	<p>Given below are some emotions that Kezia felt. Match the emotions in Column A with the items in Column B.</p>

	Column A	Column B
	1. fear or terror	A. father comes into her room to give her a goodbye kiss
	2. glad sense of relief	B. father comforts her and falls asleep
	3. a 'funny' feeling, perhaps of understanding	C. father comes in
	<p>4. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B</p> <p>5. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C</p> <p>6. 1-C, 2-B, 3-A</p> <p>7. 1-C, 2-A, 3-B</p>	
	<p>21. The story conveys a beautiful message that there is a very strong bond between parents and children. This bond has the strength to survive every kind of challenge. However, in order to prepare their children for the hardships of adult life, parents resort to strict punishment and it is difficult for the children to understand the true motive behind the stern action of their parents. As a result, they develop negativity.</p> <p>Do you think the story gives message to :</p> <p>4. Children only</p> <p>5. Parents only</p> <p>6. Children and parents both</p> <p>7. Grandparents only</p>	
	<p>22. For a better relationship, the first and the foremost factor is mutual interaction and regular communication among the members of a family because—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through communication we can understand each other's aspirations, 	

	<p>expectations, strength and weaknesses in a better way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through communication children can complaint to their parents unhesitatingly and parents can resolve the issue in a better way. • through communication parents can understand their children better and can save them from any misfortune events • all the above
23.	<p>Kezia tore up the papers to give birthday surprise to her father. Sometimes children do some wrongful deeds because of their innocence only.</p> <p>Do you think it is appropriate on the part of parents to scold their children without actually knowing the reason?</p> <p>(a) Yes, children should not do the wrongful deeds to put their parents in trouble</p> <p>(b) No, parents should try to understand the purpose behind any wrongful act done by the children</p> <p>(c) Yes, parents are wiser than the children</p> <p>(d) No, children should not be scolded, it is not the right way to deal with the children</p>

Answer key:

1. (d) All the above
2. (a) his birthday was approaching next week
3. (d) he used to kiss Kezia before going to office.
4. (a) he used to have sound sleep to take rest.
5. (c) he is very harsh
6. (d) Tag
7. (c) on Macdonald's coat pockets
8. (c) because her mother fell sick
9. (c) She compared him to a giant
10. (c) reading
11. (b) to fill the cushion
12. (d) play and laugh
13. (b) Her mother and grandmother went to the hospital
14. (b) A butcher with a knife and rope
15. (c) Her father's arm
16. (c) he was too tired after work
17. (b) dreadful smile
18. (d) She torn down the papers of her father's speech
19. (b) her father had a big heart
20. 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
21. (c) children and parents both
22. (d) All the above
23. (b) No, parents should try to understand the purpose behind any wrongful act done by the children.

SUBJECT -VERB AGREEMENT

Q1. He _____ cooking in his leisure time.

- A. enjoy
- B. enjoying
- C. enjoys
- D. enjoyed

Q2 The book 'Management Principles' _____ quite insightful.

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

Q3. Two dollars _____ a small amount.

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

Q4. A lot of startups _____ started in the past few years.

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

Q5. Politics _____ been one of the debatable topics.

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

Q6. Neither Rishi nor Rhea _____ helpful.

- A. were
- B. was
- C. are
- D. have been

Q7. A series of seminars _____ conducted.

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

Q8. All means of communication _____ shut down.

- A. was
- B. has

- C. have
- D. is

Q9. My glasses _____ nowhere to be found.

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

Q10. That woman _____ vegetables.

- A. sell
- B. selling
- C. sells
- D. have sold

Q11. Q1. The team _____ made several requests.

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

Q12. The United States of America _____ going to conduct elections soon.

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

Q13. South Africa _____ all out before we knew it!

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

Q14. There _____ plenty of space for guests at the venue.

- A. was
- B. were
- C. are
- D. have been

Q15. Either you or I should _____ the lead.

- A. takes
- B. take
- C. taking
- D. took

Q16. The jury _____ been unable to decide yet.

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

Q17. A lot of students' _____ to clear this exam.

- A. failing
- B. fails
- C. fail
- D. has failed

Q18. My applications _____ not been approved.

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

Q19. The crowd _____ dispersed by the police.

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

Q20. The ruler and the minister _____ killed.

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

Q21. The government will _____ the order soon.

- A. passed
- B. passes
- C. pass
- C. has passed

Q22. The poor _____ suffered a lot due to the pandemic.

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

Q23. The teacher and the students _____ arrived.

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

Q24. The event _____ earlier than it is schedule.

- A. begin
- B. begins
- D. began
- D. begun

Q25. Many people _____ registered for the course.

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

Q26. Two-thirds of the pantry _____ full.

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

Q27. The timing _____ inappropriate.

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

Q28. The package _____ to be carried carefully.

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

Q29. Joshua, with his members, _____ really well.

- A. sing
- B. singing
- C. have sung
- D. sings

Q30. We should definitely _____ that lake.

- A. visit
- B. visits
- C. visiting
- D. visited

ANSWERS:

QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS	QUES	ANS
1	C	11	B	21	C
2	B	12	B	22	A
3	D	13	D	23	B
4	C	14	A	24	B
5	D	15	B	25	A
6	B	16	D	26	D
7	B	17	C	27	B
8	C	18	B	28	A
9	B	19	A	29	D
10	C	20	B	30	A

DESCRIPTIVE PASSAGE

Passage 1.

The following table shows details about the internet activities for six categories for different age groups. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.

Internet Activities by Age Group

Activity%	Age group						
	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70+
Get News	76	73	76	75	71	74	70
Online games	81	54	37	29	25	25	32
Downloads	52	46	27	15	13	8	6
Product research	0	79	80	83	79	74	70
Buying a product	43	68	69	68	67	65	41
Searching for people	5	31	23	23	24	29	27

The given table suggests the internet activities of seven age groups ranging from teens to those in their seventies for six different kinds of activities. The table shows that the younger generation is more interested in online games and news, while the older generation spends time on the internet to research and buy products.

It is evident from the table that teens mainly use the internet for games (as high as 81%), news and downloads and are interested in searching for people or friends or doing any product research. The middle-age group (people in 20s to 60s) is highly interested in getting news, doing product research and buying products, the percentage ranging from 70-80%. The internet activity which gets the least time is searching for people. All the age groups spend less than 30% of their internet time on the same. The amount of time spent on downloads decreases with age and gets as low as 6% (for people in 70s).

Overall, the table suggests that teenagers are most likely to spend time playing games and doing downloads. On the other side, older people are interested in researching and buying products. People spend the least amount of time searching for other people online.

Q1. The given table suggests the internet activities of

- a) 4 age groups
- b) 2 age groups
- c) old age

d)7 age groups

Q2. The table shows that the younger generation is more interested in

a)sports

b)drawing

c) online games and news

d)movies

Q3. The older generation spends time on the internet to.....

a) Watching soap operas

b) Watching movies

c) Watching youtube

d) research and buy products.

Q4. All the age groups spend less than of their internet time on the same.

a)50%

b)10%

c)70%

d)30%

Q5. The amount of time spent on downloads decreases with age and gets as low as(for people in 70s).

a)40%

b)100%

c)6%

d)1%

Q6. Overall, the table suggests thatare most likely to spend time playing games and doing downloads

a)young

b)middle age

c)old age

d)teenagers

Q7. People spend the least amount of time searching for..... online.

a)Food

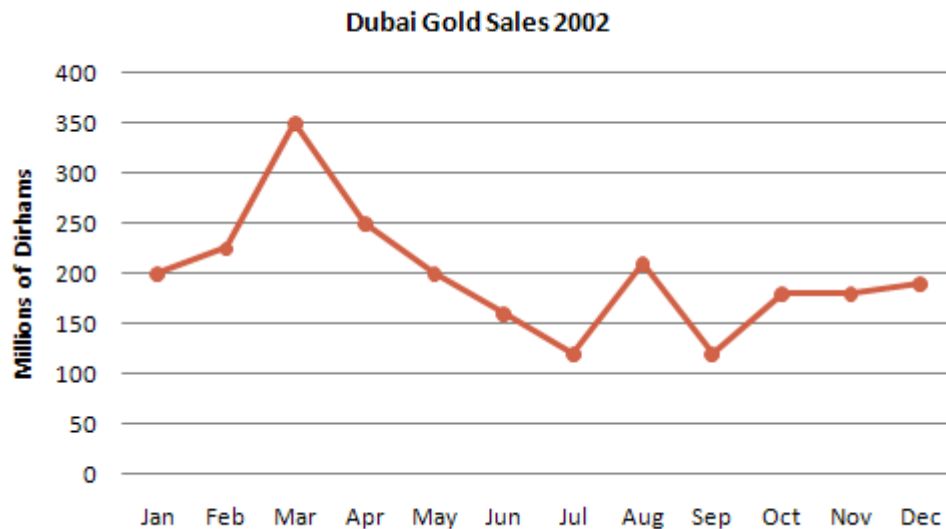
b)Fashion

c)other people

d)study

PASSAGE 2

The graph given shows estimated sales of gold in Dubai in 2002. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.



The line graph depicts the estimated sales of gold in Dubai for a period of twelve months in 2002 in millions of Dirhams.

In January 2002, the sales stood at 200 million Dirhams. It steadily increased through the next month and peaked to 350 million Dirhams in the third month of the year. However, the gold sales started to plummet over the next three months and hit 110 million Dirhams in the month of July. Unexpectedly, the sales doubled in August before coming down to the same level as in July for the month of September. For the next two months of the year, the gold sales levelled off to 180 million Dirhams and then slightly increased in December.

Overall, the estimated gold sales fluctuated in 2002. The sales were the highest in the month of March and lowest in the months of July and September. The sales at the end of the year were almost the same as they were in the beginning of the year.

Q1. The line graph depicts the estimated sales of gold in Dubai for a period of twelve months in in millions of Dirhams.

- a)2010
- b)2002
- c)1981
- d)1960

Q2.In January 2002, the sales stood atmillion Dirhams.

- a)200
- b)2000
- c)nil
- d)100

Q3. It steadily increased through the next month and peaked to 350 million Dirhams in the of the year.

- a)first month
- b)sixth month
- c)eleventh month
- d)third month

Q4. Unexpectedly, the salesin August before coming down to the same level as in July for the month of September

- a)failed
- b)tripped
- c)doubled
- d)cancelled

Q5. . For the next two months of the year, the gold sales levelled off to and then slightly increased in December.

- 9. 180 million Dirhams
- 10. 100 million Dirhams
- c)60 million Dirhams
- d)nil

Q6. The sales were the highest in the month of

- a)January
- b)March
- c)December
- d)October

Q7. The sales at the end of the year were almost as they were in the beginning of the year.

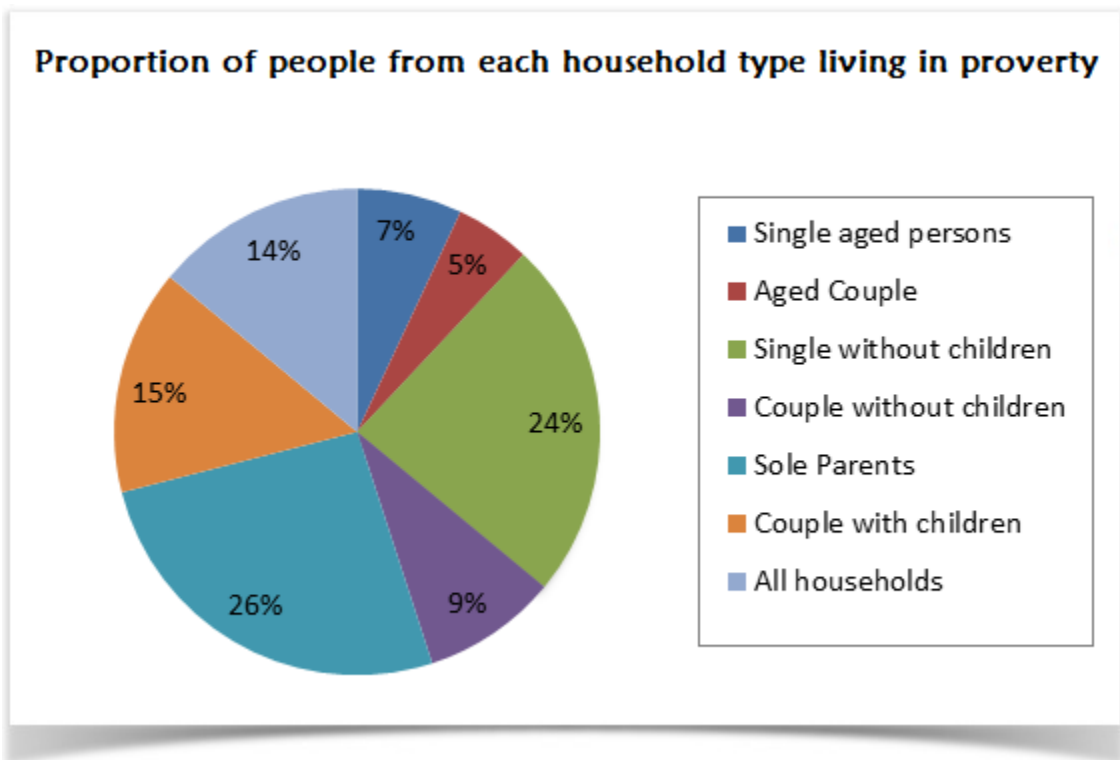
- a)satisfactory
- b)nil
- c)the same
- d)increased

Q8.The sales were the highest in the month of March and lowest in the month of

- a) July and September.
- b) February
- c) November
- d) August and December

Passage 3

The pie chart shows the proportion of people from different households living in poverty in the UK in 2002. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.



The given pie chart illustrates seven different categories of households living in poverty in the UK in 2002.

It is clearly evident from the pie chart that 26% of the total poverty-stricken households are those of sole parents. Single people without children account for the second highest proportion with 24%. In contrast to couples without children that accounts for just 9%, couples with children account for 15% of the poor households. Single aged persons and aged couples proportion for 12% together for poor households.

Overall, 14% of all households in the UK were living under poverty. The younger generation had a greater poor percentage than their aged counterparts. Couples without children had better economic conditions than those with children.

Q1 The given pie chart illustrates seven different categories of households living in poverty in the..... in 2002.

- a) USA
- b) UK
- c) India
- d) Japan

Q2. It is clearly evident from the pie chart thatof the total poverty-stricken households are those of sole parents.

- a) 30%
- b) 100
- c) nil
- d) 26%

Q3. In contrast to couples without children that accounts for just, couples with children account for 15% of the poor households.

- a)0%
- b)100%
- c)9%
- d)50%

Q4. Overall, how many of all households in the UK were living under poverty.

- a)80%
- b)nil
- c)14%
- d)100%

Q5.Couples without had better economic conditions than those with children.

- a)job
- b)home
- c)children
- d)happiness

ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1

- 1.Option D
- 2.option C
- 3.Option D
- 4.Option D
- 5.Option C
- 6.Option D
- 7.Option C

PASSAGE 2

- 1.Option B
- 2.Option A
- 3.Option D
- 4.Option C
- 5.Option A
- 6.Option B
- 7.Option C
- 8.Option A

PASSAGE 3

- 1.Option B
- 2.Option D
- 3.Option C
- 4 Option C
- 5.Option C

THE ROAD NOT TAKEN

(ROBERT FROST)

Q1- Who is the poet of this poem?

- A) James
- B) William James
- C) William Wordsworth
- D) Robert Frost

Q2- What does the poem speak about?

- A) about the plight of roads
- B) about the people
- C) about two roads
- D) about the choices made by people

Q3- What do the road signify in the poem?

- A) the path or choice that was left or was not chosen to tread
- B) The pathway
- C) pathway on the roadside
- D) a road with two turns

Q4- Which thing decides a person's future according to this poem?

- A) the path one chooses to walk
- B) the path one leaves behind
- C) the regrets
- D) the success

Q5- What is the message of this poem?

- A) be wise while choosing and taking decisions
- B) two roads are confusing
- C) road is nothing but a pathway
- D) all

Q6- Why is the poet asking to be wise while choosing a pathway?

<p>A) because there is no Going Back option</p> <p>B) Because it is the only one road</p> <p>C) because it is one sided road</p> <p>D) None</p>
<p>Q7- What does diverge mean?</p> <p>A) to be separated and taking a different turn</p> <p>B) to be torn</p> <p>C) to break</p> <p>D) all</p>
<p>Q8- Why was the poet able to travel one road only?</p> <p>A) because he had to walk alone</p> <p>B) because he had no vehicle</p> <p>C) because he was one person</p> <p>D) all</p>
<p>Q9- What does Yellow woods mean?</p> <p>A) falling leaves</p> <p>B) forest with yellow leaves in the autumn season</p> <p>C) wood yellow in color</p> <p>D) none</p>
<p>Q10- What do yellow woods represent?</p> <p>A) people</p> <p>B) older people</p> <p>C) poets</p> <p>D) choice</p>
<p>Q11- Why was the poet looking at the path ?</p> <p>A) to decide whether it was suitable for him</p> <p>B) to see how long it was</p> <p>C) to check the road</p> <p>D) none</p>
<p>Q12- What does Poet's long stare at the path signify?</p> <p>A) the time taken by people to decide and making a choice</p> <p>B) poet loves nature</p> <p>C) idling away of time</p>

D) relaxation hours
<p>Q13- What does grassy mean in the poem?</p> <p>A) the road which is not used by anyone</p> <p>B) the comfortable road</p> <p>C) te road with all the luxuries</p> <p>D) well-built road</p>
<p>Q14- Where does the poet find himself?</p> <p>A) on the road</p> <p>B) on a bus</p> <p>C) on a muddy road</p> <p>D) on a fork</p>
<p>Q15- What shows that the road has not been used by many people?</p> <p>A) the green and untrampelled grass on it</p> <p>B) the mud on it</p> <p>C) the broken stones on it</p> <p>D) All</p>
<p>Q16- What does the choice of road signify?</p> <p>A) too many things</p> <p>B) two paths</p> <p>C) toughness of a choice and decision in life</p> <p>D) none</p>
<p>Q17- Why did the poet choose the second road?</p> <p>A) because it was well built</p> <p>B) because it was beautiful</p> <p>C) because it was not used by many people and was appealing to the poet</p> <p>D) all</p>
<p>Q18- What does the poet's decision of taking less travelled road signify?</p> <p>A) poet's risk taking habit</p> <p>B) arrogance of the poet</p> <p>C) poet's curiosity</p> <p>D) poet's negligence</p>

Q19- What do the words 'Long I stood' mean in the poem?

- A) poet's dilemma
- B) poet was in relaxing mood
- C) poet was enjoying the nature
- D) poet was thinking

Q20- What is the dilemma of the poet?

- e) whether he will be able to come back to the second road or not
- B) whether he will get time for himself
- C) whether he will be successful
- D) whether he will be able to walk

Q21 – Ravi was in dilemma after his matriculation examination. He was not able to decide which stream he should opt for. This shows his

- e) Concern towards his future
- f) Concern towards his parents
- g) Disturbed state of mind
- h) Concern towards his country

Q 22. Suppose Ravi opts for Medical stream and in future he will not be able to become a doctor. Then whom will he hold responsible for his spoilt future

- A) his hasty actions
- B) his parents
- C) his teachers
- D) his friends

Q 23. In a hospital there was a doctor named Dr. Ram. One day a patient came in that hospital. Dr. Ram came to know that that patient was an ISI agent. He would

- a. Treat him as regular patient as it was his duty as a doctor
- f) Call the police and get him arrested
- g) Will not diagnose him at all
- h) Will let him run away from the hospital

--

ANSWER KEY

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

MODALS

Q1. This dress suits her style. She _____ definitely like it!

- A. can
- B. could
- C. will
- D. may

Q2. When Juan was two, he _____ already speak very well.

- A. might
- B. could
- C. can
- D. should

Q3. She _____ visit her grandparents' house during holidays.

- A. dare to
- B. ought to
- C. can
- D. might

Q4. _____ I talk to the manager?

- A. Might
- B. May
- C. Could
- D. Shall

Q5. During peak hours, it _____ take more than two hours.

- A. can
- B. should
- C. shall
- D. will

Q6. How _____ she do that to us!

- A. would
- B. must
- C. could
- D. shall

Q7. If I get the required assistance, I _____ pass the exam in the first attempt.

- A. shall
- B. can not
- C. might
- D. could

Q8. The audience _____ settle before the doors are closed.

- A. can
- B. shall
- C. might
- D. must

Q9. We _____ always respect our elders.

- A. can
- B. will
- C. should
- D. could

Q10. _____ we save money for the party?

- A. would
- B. need
- C. should
- D. dare

Q11. All students _____ obey the school regulations.

- A. could
- B. must
- C. are able to
- D. will

Q12. You _____ visit them, just make a phone call.

- A. can not
- B. will
- C. need not
- D. shall not

Q13. All members _____ attend the meeting as per the notice.

- A. can
- B. would
- C. might
- D. should

Q14. There _____ be a famous shop here.

- A. used to
- B. should
- C. ought to
- D. would

Q15. There has been a landslide. You _____ be careful while driving there.

- A. can
- B. must
- C. could
- D. would

Q16. I _____ have won the tournament.

- A. need to

- B. will
- C. could
- D. dare to

Q17. You _____ speak in the library.

- A. must not
- B. dare not
- C. need not
- D. could not

Q18. “We _____ definitely look into the matter”, the officer affirmed.

- A. need to
- B. would
- C. will
- D. dare to

Q19. It’s time we _____ leave.

- A. might
- B. should
- C. might have
- D. could have

Q20. We are _____ wait in the lobby until the receptionist calls again.

- A. supposed to
- B. used to
- C. obliged to
- D. able to

Answer key

Q. No.	Ans	Q. No.	Ans
1	C	11	B
2	B	12	C
3	D	13	D
4	B	14	A
5	A	15	B
6	C	16	C
7	C	17	A
8	D	18	C
9	C	19	B
10	C	20	A

DETERMINERS

Q1. _____ of the two sisters is married.

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

Q2. _____ of you should attend the conference.

- A. Both**
- B. Each**
- C. Every**
- D. Many**

Q3. We should inform _____ of them.

- A. many**
- B. every**
- C. few**
- D. all**

Q4. They have spent _____ for their son's wedding.

- A. many**
- B. enough**
- C. all**
- D the little**

Q5. _____ of the candidates pass this exam.

- A. Enough**
- B. Fewer**
- C. Either**
- D. Most**

Q6. _____ of the deadlines is met.

- A. Neither**
- B. No**
- C. None**
- D. Much**

Q7. Can I borrow _____ sugar?

- A. much**
- B. some**
- C. a little**
- 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. Can _____ help me?

- A. many
- B. nobody
- C. everybody
- D. somebody

Q13. He should work _____ and take a break.

- A. less
- B. little
- C. a little
- D. more

Q14. He told me that _____ blue was her favorite color.

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

Q15. You can pick _____ of two.

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

Q16. _____ those students were punished.

- A. All
- B. Much

- C. Enough**
- D. Some**

Q17. There isn't _____ cash left with us.

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

Q18. Despite looking for her _____, I couldn't find her.

- A. somewhere**
- B. anywhere**
- C. everywhere**
- D. nowhere**

Q19. _____ one of them has been invited.

- A. Each**
- B. Every**
- C. Many**
- D. Much**

Q20. _____ sun is about to set.

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

ANSWER KEY

Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.
1	C	11	B
2	A	12	D
3	D	13	A
4	B	14	D
5	D	15	C
6	A	16	A
7	B	17	D
8	C	18	C
9	A	19	A
10	C	20	C

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