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**OBJECTIVE TYPE
QUESTIONS
(ENGLISH
LANGUAGE & LITERATURE)**

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CLASS
10
TERM 2

**RACHNA
SAGAR**

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Part-I

Multiple Choice Questions, Reference to Context Questions

SECTION A (READING COMPREHENSION)

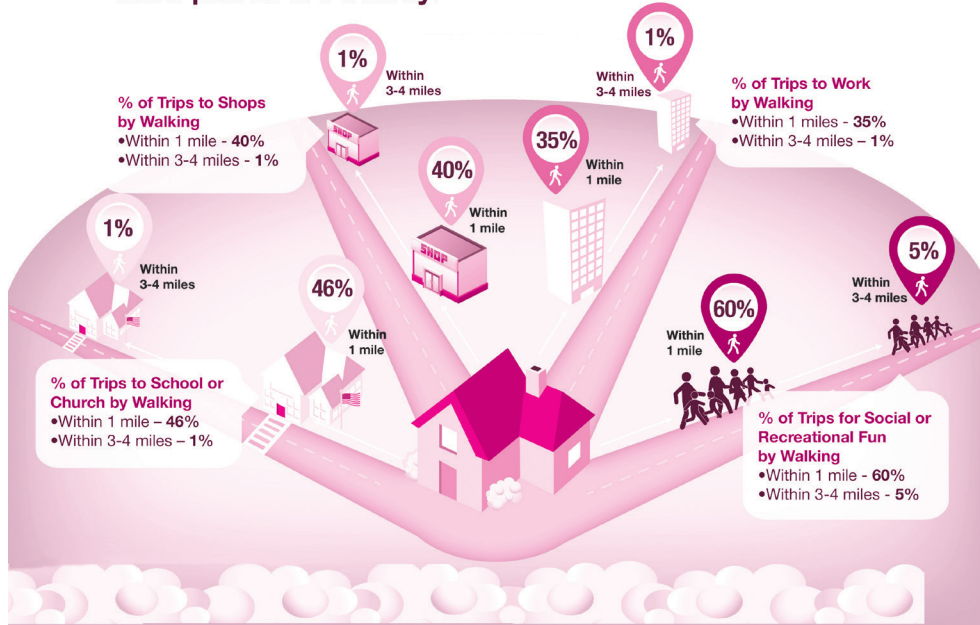
FACTUAL PASSAGES

1. Read the passage given below.

WALKING

1. Walking, is the perfect and the safest exercise. It's much easier on the knees than running and doesn't trigger untoward side effects. Doctors say if everyone were to walk briskly 30 minutes a day, we could cut the incidence of many chronic diseases by 30 to 40 per cent. Dr. Manson says, 'Regular physical activity is probably as close to a magic bullet as we will come in modern medicine.' And if there's a time crunch studies suggest that walking briskly three or four times a day for 10 minutes at a time may provide many of the same benefits as walking continuously for 30 minutes.
2. Make the most of your walking routine. First, get into gear. Walker's shoes need to have enough room at the front for the feet to spread. Then, ease on down that road. Avoid muscle aches by starting slowly and incorporating gentle stretches into both your warm-up and cool down.
3. You must plot your course. Some people walk at a specific time each day. Others shoe horn walking into their routines by parking the car a few minutes from the store or taking the stairs instead of the lift. Record your efforts, including how long and how far you walked. Jotting down improvements keeps you motivated and challenges you to do better.
4. Brisk walking is good for the heart – which makes a lot of sense. The heart is a muscle after all, and anything that makes the blood flow faster through a muscle helps keep it in shape. But regular walking also lowers blood pressure, which decreases the stress on the arteries. It can boost the amount of HDL cholesterol in our blood. It even makes the blood less sticky, and less prone to clots. This reduces the risk of a heart attack by 50%.

People walk to get to places they want to go when places are nearby.



- Walking consumes a couple of hundred calories and boosts metabolic rate, giving you a better chance of winning the battle of the bulge. It's also a great way to lose body fat, even if you don't lose any weight.
- Walking strengthens the muscles and builds up the bones. Millions suffer from osteoarthritis of the knees. Walking reduces pain by strengthening the muscle around the joint. More than 145 million adults now include walking as part of a physically active lifestyle. The percentage of people walking at least once for 10 minutes or more a day rose from 56% (2005) to 62% (2010).

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option. (6×1=6)

(a) What does brisk walking do for you?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Eases osteoarthritis | 2. Makes blood sticky |
| 3. Increases BP | 4. Maintains blood pressure |
| 5. Clogs arteries | 6. Reduces HDL |
| 7. Improves metabolic rate | 8. Lose body fat |
| (i) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (ii) 2, 3, 5 and 6 |
| (iii) 1, 4, 7 and 8 | (iv) 3, 4, 7 and 8 |

- (b) In other words, the statement: “Regular physical activity is probably as close to a magic bullet as we will come in modern medicine” means that
- (i) Walking resolves health issues like a magic bullet.
 - (ii) Modern medicine benefits by regular physical activity.
 - (iii) Regular brisk walking for about half an hour can do wonders for a person.
 - (iv) Modern medicine is soon going to bring magic bullets in the market.
- (c) The expression ‘battle of the bulge’ means
- (i) reducing metabolic rate
 - (ii) decreasing calorie consumption
 - (iii) being obese
 - (iv) losing body fat
- (d) The phrase ‘for starters’ in paragraph 1 refers to
- (i) initially
 - (ii) firstly
 - (iii) beginning
 - (iv) a start up
- (e) Some people have devised simple ways to incorporate walking in their routine. Which one of these is NOT one of those ways?
- (i) Keeping a track of their physical activities.
 - (ii) Taking a lift instead of the stairs.
 - (iii) Walking short distances.
 - (iv) Plotting their course.
- (f) Which of these is NOT recommended for walking in the passage?
- (i) You may walk for thirty minutes every day.
 - (ii) You may walk briskly 3-4 times a day for ten minutes.
 - (iii) You may walk at a specific time each day.
 - (iv) You may walk leisurely whenever you feel like.
- (g) To maximise the benefits of walking, which of these steps one should include in their routine?
1. Do stretching exercises for warm-up
 2. Do stretching exercises to cool down
 3. Clock total walking time
 4. Walk tensed up down the road
- (i) 1, 2 and 4
 - (ii) 1, 2 and 3
 - (iii) 2, 3 and 4
 - (iv) 1, 3 and 4

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(h) Pick out the antonym of ‘excluding’.

(i) incorporating

(ii) intruding

(iii) compelling

(iv) aggravating

Ans. (a) (iii) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (d) (ii)

(e) (ii) (f) (iv) (g) (ii) (h) (i)

2. Read the passage given below.

SPIDERS

Spider diversity (numbers are approximate)			Features				
Suborder/ Infraorder	Families	Genera	Species	Segmented plates on top of abdomen	Ganglia in abdomen	Spinnerets	Striking direction of fangs
Mesothelae	1	8	116	Yes	Yes	Four pairs, in some species one pair fused, under middle of abdomen	Downwards and forwards
Opisthothelae: Mygalomorphae	20	350	2,900	Only in some fossils	No	One, two or three pairs under rear of abdomen	
Opisthothelae: Araneomorphae	96	3,700	44,000			From sides to center, like pincers	

- Often mistaken for insects, spiders actually belong to a different classification of creatures, called arachnids. They're insects' worst enemies. Although a few species, such as the black widow and the brown recluse, are dangerous, the majority are harmless to humans. Moreover, they can be helpful. Pest control, for example, is just one of the many ways spiders can help us. Because they kill far more pests than commercial insecticides do. In the future, perhaps if farmers employ armies of spiders to protect their fields, our grocery bills will be lower and our soil and water and food will have fewer pesticide remains.
- Mesothelae are primitive spiders and their only living ancestors are the Liphistiidae, found only in South-East Asia, China and Japan. Most of them construct silk-lined burrows with thin trapdoors, although some subspecies of this genus build a second trapdoor as an emergency exit. They run silk "tripwires" outwards from their tunnels to help them detect approaching prey.
- The Mygalomorphae, which first appeared in the Triassic period, are generally heavily built and 'hairy' for example, tarantulas, ctenizid trapdoor spiders and the funnel-web spiders. Most spend the majority of their time in burrows, and some

run silk tripwires out from these, but a few build webs to capture prey. However, mygalomorphs cannot produce the piriform silk that the Araneomorphae use as an instant adhesive to glue silk to surfaces or to other strands of silk, and this makes web construction more difficult for mygalomorphs. Since mygalomorphs rarely “balloon” by using air currents for transport, their populations often form clumps. In addition to arthropods, some mygalomorphs are known to prey on frogs, small mammals, lizards, snakes, snails, and small birds.

4. In addition to accounting for over 90% of spider species, the Araneomorphae, also known as the “true spiders”, include orb-web spiders, the wolf spiders, and jumping spiders as well as the only known herbivorous spider, Bagheera Kiplingi. They are distinguished by having fangs that oppose each other and cross in a pinching action, in contrast to the Mygalomorphae, which have fangs that are nearly parallel in alignment.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option. (6×1=6)

- (a) For what purpose do some spiders build trapdoors just outside their silk-lined burrows? Choose the correct options.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. For emergency exit | 2. For entry |
| 3. To trap prey | 4. For ventilation |
| (i) 2 and 4 | (ii) 1 and 2 |
| (iii) 3 and 4 | (iv) 1 and 3 |
- (b) Which of these facts about spiders are NOT true?
- (i) Spiders are classified as arachnids.
(ii) All spiders are insects.
(iii) Spiders are mostly harmless.
(iv) Some spider families are almost extinct barring one subspecies.
- (c) Some examples of harmful and dangerous spiders as mentioned by the author are
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The brown recluse | 2. Wolf spider |
| 3. The black widow | 4. Funnel-web spiders |
| (i) 1 and 2 | (ii) 1 and 3 |
| (iii) 3 and 4 | (iv) 2 and 3 |
- (d) Which species of spiders prey on snails, lizards, snakes and the like?
- (i) Araneomorphae
(ii) Mesothelae
(iii) All Mygalomorphae
(iv) Some Mygalomorphae

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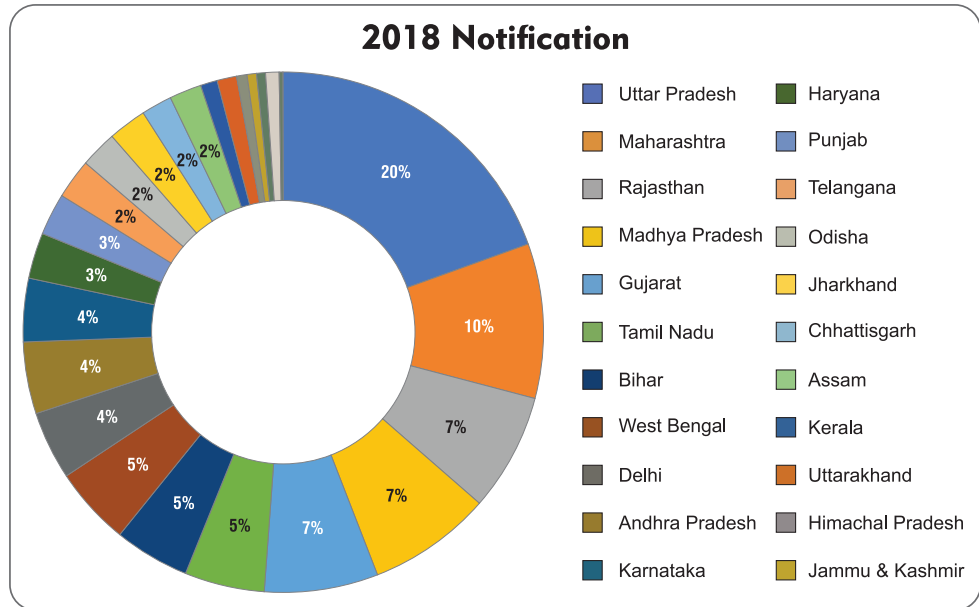
- (e) What would happen if armies of spiders could be employed by the farmers to protect their fields? Which one of the following facts is incorrect?
- (i) They will kill more pests than any commercial pesticide.
 - (ii) They will help improve quality of soil and water.
 - (iii) Our food will have less pesticides.
 - (iv) Our grocery bills will be heftier.
- (f) For tarantulas and ctenizid trapdoor spiders, web construction is difficult because Complete the statement.
- (i) they don't know how to make webs
 - (ii) they don't produce piriform silk
 - (iii) they make silk tripwires, not webs
 - (iv) they form clumps
- (g) Which of these facts are TRUE for the Mygalomorphae species?
1. They have no ganglia in abdomen.
 2. They 'balloon' by using air current.
 3. They only prey on frogs and small birds.
 4. They have 1-3 pairs of spinnerets.
- (i) 1 and 4
 - (ii) 2 and 3
 - (iii) 1 and 3
 - (iv) 2 and 4
- (h) Which spider family has fangs opposing each other like a pair of pincers?
- (i) Mygalomorphae
 - (ii) Mesothelae
 - (iii) Araneomorphae
 - (iv) all of them
- Ans.** (a) (iv) (b) (ii) (c) (ii) (d) (iv)
(e) (iv) (f) (ii) (g) (i) (h) (iii)

3. Read the passage given below.

TUBERCULOSIS—A SILENT KILLER

1. According to WHO, 4.4 lakh people died in 2018 of TB in India, which is 29 per cent of the total 1.5 million TB deaths in the world. India features among the top eight countries in TB cases. Adding to this are the 'million missing cases every year that are not notified, remain either undiagnosed or inadequately diagnosed', states WHO.
2. Mycobacterium tuberculosis, a small, aerobic, non-motile bacillus causes TB which spreads when a person with an active infection coughs or sneezes and someone inhales the expelled droplets much like Covid-19. The most common risk factor associated with TB is HIV, consumption of tobacco, malnutrition or/and alcoholism.

3. Coughing for more than 2 weeks, loss of weight, loss of appetite, fever and night sweats, fatigue are common symptoms. One should seek medical advice immediately.



Treatment:

- Sputum examination- Samples of mucous and phlegm are checked for the presence of bacteria.
- Chest X-ray: In TB infection, there are changes in the structure of lungs.
- Drug susceptibility testing: It provides a definitive diagnosis of drug- resistant TB.
- CBNAAT: for early diagnosis and TB in people living with HIV, EP-TB (extra-pulmonary TB) and pediatric population. The CBNAAT machines are in all districts and major Pediatric hospitals.
- Computerized tomography (CT) scan: A series of X-rays
- Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan: A magnetic field and radio waves produce detailed images
- Ultrasound scan: High-frequency sound waves create an image
- Urine tests
- Biopsy: A small tissue sample is taken from the affected site
- Initiation of appropriate anti-TB treatment in both (public or private health services), awareness about social support, good diet and removal of stigma are also undertaken.
- All health care providers (both public and private providers), laboratories and chemists have to notify TB cases to local government health authorities using web-based TB surveillance system called “NIKSHAY”.

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- Free TB drugs as daily fixed dose combinations (FDCs) according to directly observed therapy (DOT).
- DOT is a specific strategy, to improve adherence by a person observing the patient taking medications in real time. The observer may be a health-care worker, a friend, relative or a lay person who works as a treatment supervisor. If treatment is incomplete, patients may not be cured and drug resistance may develop.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option. (6×1=6)

- (a) Which state has the dubious honour of being at the top in the 2018 list of TB infections?
- (i) Maharashtra (ii) Uttar Pradesh
(iii) Rajasthan (iv) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) According to WHO, there are a few most common risk factors responsible for the spread of TB. Which one is NOT in the list?
- (i) consumption of tobacco or/and alcohol
(ii) poor nutrition
(iii) HIV
(iv) lack of exercise
- (c) The symptomatic diagnosis of TB DOES NOT include
- (i) loss of appetite or weight (ii) inconsistent cough
(iii) fever and night sweats (iv) fatigue
- (d) What test is conducted by doctors as primary examination to determine the presence of mycobacterium tuberculosis in patients of HIV?
- (i) Chest x-ray (ii) Urine test
(iii) Sputum test (iv) CBNAAT
- (e) One of these is not a scan to detect and diagnose TB. Identify it.
- (i) Computerized tomography (ii) Magnetic resonance imaging
(iii) Ultrasound (iv) Biopsy
- (f) Apart from making drugs and health care available, what else will help fight the battle against TB?
1. Social support 2. Nutritious diet
3. Awareness 4. Medicines
- (i) 1 and 2 (ii) 2 and 3
(iii) 1, 2 and 3 (iv) 3 and 4

- (g) What is India's share in the total number of deaths worldwide due to TB?
- (i) 29% (ii) 19%
- (iii) 4.4% (iv) 39%
- (h) Which other highly infectious disease does the WHO refer to while comparing it with TB?
- (i) Dengue (ii) Flu
- (iii) HIV (iv) Covid-19
- Ans.** (a) (ii) (b) (iv) (c) (ii) (d) (iv)
- (e) (iv) (f) (iii) (g) (i) (h) (iv)

DISCURSIVE PASSAGES

1. Read the passage given below.

- There's a good reason people say laughter is the best medicine. In a recent study from Rehabilitation Nursing, American researchers looked at changes in life satisfaction and loneliness for older adults in nursing homes after engaging in laughter therapy. Those who participated in laughter therapy reported less loneliness than those who didn't. Laughter helps to provide human connection and emotional bonding and is one of the most powerful tools against depression and loneliness. Laughter therapy is a low key, accessible option that you can practice in many ways.
- Jenna Pascual, a therapist starts by guiding people through warm ups to get comfortable with stimulating laughter. These may involve deep breathing exercises, clapping and light stretches paired with laughter, and call and response laughter. She then transitions to laughter around a theme, pairing laughter with small movements done while seated or standing. She encourages participants to let their inner child out.
- Laughter therapy is great for people who may not be able to engage their physical body, such as people with disabilities, physical limitations, or those who need alternatives to raise their heart rate. Try laughter therapy for yourself by listening to or watching something comedic content, performing laughter yoga therapy, or engaging in shared laughter with loved ones.
- People aged 60 or older at a retirement centre in Iran attended two 90-minute laughter therapy sessions a week for six weeks. At the end of the experiment, participants had improved general health and less anxiety and insomnia. They experienced reduced systolic blood pressure, heart rate, increased serotonin concentrations and sociability.

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5. Engaging in laughter therapy can also relieve pain. Cancer patients in Japan, did a laughter yoga routine after seven weeks, many experienced better cognitive functioning and less pain than the control group.
6. While you can try laughter therapy individually, there are advantages to doing it with others. “I want to emphasize the power of simply hearing laughter and watching others enjoying themselves laughing,” says Pascual. “I’ve worked with seniors at assisted living centres who were not in the mood to laugh, but after hearing and watching others laugh during my sessions, they ended up participating and laughing with us.”
7. Embrace your light-hearted and playful side with a good laugh. “As children, we laugh over 100 times a day, but as adults, studies have shown that we only laugh about eight times a day. Sometimes, you have to force yourself to laugh to get back into a playful mood and boost your mental health,” says Ziskind, another therapist.
(Source: <http://www.verywellmind.com>)

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any *eight* out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option. (1×8=8)

- (a) Select the option that suitably completes the dialogue with reference to the last paragraph.

Therapist: Look at your friends reeling with laughter. How lovely is that!

Patient:

Therapist: Would you like to find out?

Patient: You bet!

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| (i) Why are they laughing? | (ii) I wonder what they are laughing at! |
| (iii) What’s so funny? | (iv) Have they gone crazy? |
- (b) According to the author, what, from the following, is the greatest benefit being accrued by laughter?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) It reduces loneliness. | (ii) It makes you more likeable. |
| (iii) It increases your popularity. | (iv) It boosts mental health. |
- (c) Select the qualities from paragraph 6, that the author wants us to imbibe.
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Laugh with others. | 2. Crack some jokes. |
| 3. Be playful. | 4. Laugh at others. |
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (i) 2 and 4 | (ii) 3 and 4 |
| (iii) all except 4 | (iv) all except 1 |

(d) Select the options that are tied to warm ups before the actual laughter session begins.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Deep breathing exercises. | 2. Mime sessions. |
| 3. Stretching paired with laughter. | 4. Clapping with laughter. |
| 5. Telling jokes. | 6. Call and response laughter. |
| 7. Laughter around a theme. | |

(i) 1, 2, 4 and 6

(ii) 1, 3, 4 and 6

(iii) 1, 3, 5 and 7

(iv) 2, 3 and 4

(e) These changes were noticed in cancer patients after sustained laughter routines

1. reduced localised pain
2. improvement in mental functioning
3. better movement of limbs
4. improved spiritual well-being

(i) 1 and 2

(ii) 2 and 3

(iii) 3 and 4

(iv) 4

(f) Choose the option that lists the quote best expressing the central idea of the passage.

(i) A day without laughter is a day wasted.

(ii) Smile; it adds to your face value.

(iii) Laughter is the most beautiful and beneficial therapy God granted humanity.

Charles Swindoll

(iv) Laughter is an instant vacation.

-Bob Hope

(g) According to studies – As children, we laugh over 100 times a day, but as adults, we only laugh only about eight times a day. This means that

1. children are emotionally healthier than adults
2. adults suffer more from anxiety and insomnia
3. adults themselves invite hypertension
4. children are happy and thus have better cognition

(i) 1 and 4

(ii) 2 and 3

(iii) 1 and 2

(iv) All of the above

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- (h) Laughter therapy is great for people who
- (i) are with disabilities and physical limitations
 - (ii) are very active
 - (iii) are not ready to go out
 - (iv) none of the above
- (i) Pascual says this about laughter therapy, “I want to emphasize the power of simply hearing laughter and watching others enjoying themselves laughing.”
This shows that
- (i) laughter can be mimicked
 - (ii) laughter is a medicine
 - (iii) laughter is contagious
 - (iv) laughter can be learned
- (j) In the statement ‘She then transitions to laughter around a theme,’ the meaning of transitions is
- (i) transfers
 - (ii) changeover
 - (iii) switches
 - (iv) evolves

Ans. (a) (ii) (b) (iv) (c) (iii) (d) (ii) (e) (i)
(f) (iii) (g) (iv) (h) (i) (i) (iii) (j) (iii)

2. Read the passage given below.

1. The Indus Valley Civilisation acropolis is located on a hillock near Dholavira village, Kutch, from which it gets its name. Discovered in 1968 by archaeologist Jagat Pati Joshi, the site’s excavation between 1990 and 2005 under Ravindra Singh Bisht uncovered this commercial and manufacturing hub that thrived for about 1,500 years before its decline and eventual ruin in 1500 BC.
2. After Mohen-jo-Daro, Ganweriwala and Harappa in Pakistan and Rakhigarhi in Haryana of India, Dholavira is the fifth largest metropolis of IVC. The site has a fortified citadel, a middle town and a lower town with walls made of sandstone or limestone instead of mud bricks in many other Harappan sites.
3. Bisht cites a cascading series of water reservoirs, outer fortification, two multi-purpose grounds — one of which was used for festivities and as a marketplace — nine gates with unique designs, and funerary architecture featuring tumulus — hemispherical structures like the Buddhist Stupas. The origin of the Buddhist Stupas is in these memorials.
4. Unlike graves at other IVC sites, no mortal remains of humans have been discovered here. Bisht says memorials contain offerings of precious stones, adding a new dimension to the Harappans’ beliefs.

5. Remains of a copper smelter indicate that Harappans knew metallurgy. They used to source copper ore from present-day Rajasthan, Oman and UAE and export finished products along with jewellery made of shells and semi-precious stones, like agate. Timber was bought and sold as finished product.
6. Beads peculiar to the Harappan workmanship have been found in the royal graves of Mesopotamia, indicating trade. Its decline also coincided with the collapse of Mesopotamia, indicating the integration of economies. Harappans, who were maritime people, lost a huge market, affecting the local mining, manufacturing, marketing and export businesses.
7. From 2000 BC, Dholavira entered a phase of severe aridity due to climate change and rivers like Saraswati dried up. People started migrating toward the Ganges valley or towards south Gujarat and further beyond in Maharashtra.
8. The Great Rann of Kutch, which surrounds the Khadir island on which Dholavira is located, then, used to be navigable, but the sea receded gradually and the Rann became a mudflat.
9. Bisht says, the UNESCO listing ‘one of the most remarkable and well-preserved urban settlements in South Asia dating from the 3rd to mid-2nd millennium BCE’ became possible because Dholavira is free from any kind of encroachment, a rarity in India. Since the excavation here, the ASI has developed a museum here. Dholavira, a village with a population of around 2,000, is the nearest human settlement at present. Near the ancient city is a fossil park where wood fossils are preserved.

(Source: <https://www.edristi.in/harappan-city-dholavira-declared-world-heritage-site/>)

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any *eight* out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option. (1×8=8)

- (a) Harappans depended heavily on shipping and merchandising. Therefore, loss of a huge export market cast a long shadow on its trade. Which one of these professions is/are already covered in the list so can be excluded?
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) miners and metallurgists | (ii) manufacturers |
| (iii) traders and exporters | (iv) jewellers and bead makers |
- (b) Dholavira has many features that make it stand out from the other IVC cities. Select the feature that DOES NOT hold true for the IVC site, Dholavira.
- (i) Dholavira is the only acropolis located on a citadel.
 - (ii) Its town walls are made of sandstone or limestone.
 - (iii) No human remains have been discovered here.
 - (iv) Offerings of precious stones have been discovered in graves.

3. Dholavirans migrated to the Ganga valley, south Gujarat and beyond Maharashtra.

4. Dholavirans and Mesopotamians went through climate change.

(i) 2 (ii) 3 and 4

(iii) 2 and 4 (iv) 1 and 2

(h) Select the option with the underlined words that can suitably replace 'fortified' in paragraph 2.

(i) The salt is strengthened with iodine against thyroid.

(ii) The Russian army garrisoned their international boundary with Germany in a build-up to the war.

(iii) The crowd cheered the team playing on their home ground.

(iv) Invigorated by the speech of their leader, the marketing people moved for the kill.

(i) Choose the correct timeline that covers the flourishing, the onset and the eventual ruin of Dholavira.

(i) thrived 1500 years from 3500 BC to 2000 BC – severe drought from 2500 BC - ruin 1500 BC

(ii) thrived 1500 years from 3000 BC to 2000 BC – severe drought from 2000 BC - ruin 1500 BC

(iii) thrived 1500 years from 3500 BC to 2000 BC – severe drought from 2000 BC - ruin 1500 BC

(iv) thrived 1500 years from 3500 BC to 2500 BC – severe drought from 2000 BC - ruin 1500 BC

(j) Choose the option that lists the quote best expressing the central idea of the passage.

(i) Civilization begins with order, grows with liberty and dies with chaos.

Will Durant

(ii) No nation was ever ruined by trade.

Benjamin Franklin

(iii) Nature is a relic of ancient civilizations.

(iv) History may be accurate but archaeology is precise.

Doug Scott

Ans. (a) (iv) (b) (i) (c) (iv) (d) (i) (e) (i)

(f) (ii) (g) (iv) (h) (ii) (i) (iii) (j) (i)

3. Read the passage given below.

1. Three-dimension is the new frontier of medicine; it revolutionized the way we watch movies, and now, it's revolutionizing the way doctors treat illnesses. Called CAVE or 'Cave Automatic Virtual Environment', is essentially a three-dimensional virtual reality room. The CAVE works by using a mathematical algorithm to rearrange normal two dimensional MRI data segments to create a 3-D object. The result is a room where researchers can actually stand inside a representation of the anatomical structures they are studying. It projects images on four walls to allow researchers to voyage inside the molecular structure of cells and parts of the human body. This way, physicians can interact with the data and actually see the cells in their true, 3-D state, which was not possible before.
2. Physicians believe that they will better understand how to study and treat a variety of diseases located in places that they cannot physically penetrate, like the brain. "You can see which proteins are next to each other, which proteins come together under different conditions at different times in different parts of the cell," said Dr Weinstein." You are inside the cell."
3. "We can go into cells, into organs, into the brain, and anywhere else. "Once inside, physicians can 'move' through the 3-D object and peel away its layers with the use of the remote.
"It allows us to understand how certain structures interact, what might be going on in certain diseases," said Dr Szilard. He uses the CAVE technology to better understand disease processes in the eye. "When we look at an X-ray or an MRI, we're looking at one flat picture. It doesn't really tell the whole story. Szilard likens the CAVE technology to "shrinking yourself down and going inside the eye. It's actually going inside the layers of the retina."
4. In patients who had poor vision because of scar tissue growing over retina, the CAVE technology was able to help Szilard isolate where the ridge of the scar tissue was located, crucial to treat the patient's symptoms, it was necessary to go in with very small instruments, grab the ridge and peel it off the retina.
5. Dr. Barry Kosofsky, studying children's brains in the paediatric department says," What this technology lets us do is get a better sense of how those brains are structurally different. It not only applies to anatomical pictures," he said, "but organs, physiology of cells and genes. So we can go inside any of those structures and begin to reconstruct something that can be applied to a laboratory setting, and then hopefully to a clinical setting for patient care."

(Source: <https://www.foxnews.com/>)

3. can be applied to reconstruct a damaged portion in the human body too.

4. it can be used in genetic engineering also.

(i) 1, 2 and 4

(ii) 1, 3 and 4

(iii) 2, 3 and 4

(iv) 1, 2 and 3

(j) Choose a title for this passage ensuring that the words have been used in the passage.

(i) A voyage inside the human body

(ii) Interacting with the human tissue

(iii) Revolutionizing patient care

(iv) New frontiers of CAVE

Ans. (a) (iv)

(b) (iv)

(c) (ii)

(d) (iv)

(e) (ii)

(f) (iv)

(g) (iii)

(h) (ii)

(i) (i)

(j) (i)

SECTION B

(GRAMMAR AND WRITING)

GRAMMAR

1. Answer the following questions as directed.

(a) Select an appropriate option for the following indirect speech.

I said to him, 'Why don't you work hard?'

- (i) I asked him why he do not work hard.
- (ii) I enquired him why did he not work hard.
- (iii) I said why is he not working hard.
- (iv) I asked him why he didn't work hard.

(b) Fill in the blank by selecting suitable form of the verb given in the bracket.

When I opened my eyes, I (see) a strange sight.

- (i) seen
- (ii) was seen
- (iii) saw
- (iv) has seen

(c) Fill in the blank with suitable form of the word given in bracket.

The moon (revolve) around the earth.

- (i) revolves
- (ii) revolved
- (iii) revolving
- (iv) is revolve

(d) Fill in the blank with suitable modal. Select an option.

Ram keep his words as he has to repay all his loan.

- (i) could
- (ii) can
- (iii) should
- (iv) may

(e) Fill in the blank with the most appropriate determiner.

A man went for a holiday to a place near sea.

- (i) a
- (ii) an
- (iii) the
- (iv) not required

(f) Change the following dialogue into direct speech. Select a suitable option.

The priest urged them to be quiet and to listen to his words.

- (i) The priest said, 'be quiet and listen to his words.'
- (ii) The priest requested, 'be quiet and listen to his words.'
- (iii) The priest ordered, 'be quiet and listen to my words.'
- (iv) The priest said, 'Be quiet and listen to my words.'

- Ans.** (a) (iv) I asked him why he didn't work hard.
 (b) (iii) saw
 (c) (i) revolves
 (d) (iii) should
 (e) (iii) the
 (f) (iv) The priest said, 'Be quiet and listen to my words.'

2. Answer the following questions as directed.

(a) Select an appropriate option for the following indirect speech.

Nanu said to Shailesh, 'Go and get some tomatoes from the market.'

- (i) Nanu exclaimed go and get some tomatoes from the market.
 (ii) Nanu asked Shailesh go and get some tomatoes from the market.
 (iii) Nanu asked Shailesh to go and get some tomatoes from the market.
 (iv) Nanu told Shailesh you go to market and get some tomatoes.

(b) Fill in the blank with suitable verb given in the bracket.

The majority of the applicants (be) girls.

- (i) is (ii) was (iii) are (iv) am

(c) Fill in the blank with suitable form of the word given in bracket.

He (come) from the USA last week.

- (i) had come (ii) have come (iii) could come (iv) was coming

(d) Fill in the blank with suitable modal. Select an option.

A new study has found that birds living in cities larger brains.

- (i) has (ii) had (iii) has been (iv) have

(e) Fill in the blank with the most appropriate determiner.

A blood donation camp was organized in Delhi last week. event was an initiative of the Rotary club of Delhi.

- (i) A (ii) An (iii) The (iv) Not required

(f) Change the following dialogue into direct speech. Select a suitable option.

Dev asked gardener If he had watered the plant that day.

- (i) Dev asked gardener did he watered the plant that day?
 (ii) Dev said to gardener, 'Did you water the plant today?'
 (iii) Dev said to gardener, 'Did he watered the plant today?'
 (iv) Dev asked the gardener, 'Does he water the plant that day?'

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- Ans.** (a) (iii) Nanu asked Shailesh to go and get some tomatoes from the market.
(b) (iii) are
(c) (i) had come
(d) (iv) have
(e) (iii) The
(f) (ii) Dev said to gardener, 'Did you water the plant today?'

3. Answer the following questions as directed.

(a) Select an appropriate option for the following indirect speech.

Principal (to Riya): Why are you seeking admission to this college?

- (i) The Principal said Riya why was she seeking admission to this college.
(ii) The Principal asked Riya why did she seek admission to this college.
(iii) The Principal asked Riya why she was seeking admission to that college.
(iv) The principal wanted to know that why did she want admission in this college.

(b) Fill in the blank with suitable verb given in the bracket.

Four weeks (be) a good holiday.

- (i) is (ii) am (iii) was (iv) are

(c) Fill in the blank with suitable form of the word given in bracket.

City buses (not ply) today. The drivers are on strike.

- (i) not plying (ii) will not ply (iii) is not plying (iv) are not plying

(d) Fill in the blank with suitable modal. Select an option.

You have a lot of fat on your belly. You see a doctor for obesity.

- (i) may (ii) would (iii) ought to (iv) has to

(e) Fill in the blank with the most appropriate determiner.

My friend lived on first floor of recently renovated old house on the River Beas.

- (i) a; the (ii) the; the (iii) a; an (iv) the; a

(f) Change the following dialogue into direct speech. Select a suitable option.

Mr Siddharth asked the salesgirl if she could help him and that he was looking for a birthday gift.

- (i) Mr Siddhart to sales girl, can she help him and that he is looking for a birthday gift.

- (ii) Mr Siddhart asked sales girl, if she help him and that he is looking for a birthday gift.
- (iii) Mr Siddhart to sales girl, if she can help him and that he is looking for a birthday gift.
- (iv) Mr Siddharth (To salesgirl): Can you help me? I am looking for a birthday gift.

- Ans.** (a) (iii) The Principal asked Riya why she was seeking admission to that college.
- (b) (i) is
 - (c) (iv) are not plying
 - (d) (iii) ought to
 - (e) (iv) the; a
 - (f) (iv) Mr Siddharth (To salesgirl): Can you help me? I am looking for a birthday gift.

4. Answer the following questions as directed.

(a) Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.

Last week I (visit) the trade fair.

- (i) visited
- (ii) will visit
- (iii) have visited
- (iv) visit

(b) Read the following conversation and report it by choosing the correct option from the given ones.

Neeru: Tomorrow is your birthday, what do you want as a gift?

Meera : That is a lovely thought but I don't want anything.

Neeru told Meera She further asked what she wanted as a gift.

- (i) that next day will have been her birthday
- (ii) that next day is her birthday
- (iii) that next day was her birthday
- (iv) that next day her birthday was.

(c) Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks.

I was accompanied by my friend who (come) from the USA last week.

- (i) had come
- (ii) came
- (iii) comes
- (iv) is coming

(d) Choose the correct option.

During the protest of the farmers, the COVID-19 precautionary measures a back sheet.

- (i) have been taken
- (ii) has taken
- (iii) takes
- (iv) took

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(e) **Fill in the blank with suitable modal. Select an option.**

The teacher recognize the hidden talents among the students.

- (i) should (ii) can (iii) would (iv) could

(f) **Select appropriate option for the following.**

Conductor: Have you bought your ticket, Sir?

The Conductor came to a somewhat confused looking passenger and asked him

- (i) if he had bought his ticket yet (ii) if he bought his ticket yet
(iii) if he is buying his ticket yet (iv) if he has bought his ticket yet

Ans. (a) (i) visited

(b) (iii) that next day was her birthday

(c) (i) had come

(d) (iv) took

(e) (i) should

(f) (i) if he had bought his ticket yet

5. **Answer the following questions as directed.**

(a) **Choose the appropriate word for the following sentence.**

Researchers at Sweden's Uppsala University at 82 bird species in central European cities.

- (i) have looked (ii) looked (iii) is looking (iv) had looked

(b) **Select the suitable option.**

It since last two hours.

- (i) has been raining (ii) is raining
(iii) has rained (iv) rained

(c) **Select suitable option for the following direct speech.**

Manish (To cobbler) : Can you polish my shoes?

Mr. Manish asked the cobbler

- (i) if he could polish his shoes (ii) if he can polish his shoes
(iii) if he will polish his shoes (iv) if he polished his shoes

(d) **Choose the correct verb from the given ones.**

Neither food nor water available there.

- (i) was (ii) were (iii) are (iv) have

(e) Choose the most appropriate option.

..... tree bears fruits now.

- (i) Each (ii) Every (iii) Some (iv) Many

(f) Choose an appropriate determiner for the following.

This is book I purchased yesterday.

- (i) a (ii) the
(iii) an (iv) none of the above

- Ans.** (a) (i) have looked
(b) (i) has been raining
(c) (i) if he could polish his shoes
(d) (i) was
(e) (i) Each
(f) (ii) the

6. Answer the following questions as directed.**(a) Select suitable option for the following sentence.**

Father (To son) : Always remember, say what you mean and mean what you say.

Once a Father told his son to always remember to

- (i) say what he meant and mean what he said
(ii) said what he means and means what he says
(iii) say what he means and mean what he said
(iv) say what he meant

(b) Choose the correct form of the verb.

As per the Central Pollution Control Board, the air quality of Delhi to poor quality on last Sunday.

- (i) deteriorated (ii) will deteriorate
(iii) deteriorates (iv) have deteriorated

(c) Select the most appropriate word.

The beggar has hardly cloth to wear.

- (i) any (ii) many (iii) much (iv) some

(d) Choose the most appropriate determiner.

There is milk in the cup.

- (i) few (ii) many (iii) enough (iv) barely

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(e) Select a suitable modal.

Walk carefully lest you fall.

- (i) will (ii) should (iii) would (iv) must

(f) Choose an appropriate option for the following sentence.

As per the guidelines of the government, now everybody wear a facemask while going outside.

- (i) has to (ii) can (iii) will (iv) would

Ans. (a) (i) say what he meant and mean what he said

(b) (i) deteriorated

(c) (i) any

(d) (iii) enough

(e) (ii) should

(f) (i) has to

WRITING

ENQUIRY LETTERS

1. You are Anshul/Anshika, a student of class X and resident of New Delhi, who wants to be a choreographer. Write a letter to National Institute of Choreography, Noida, seeking information about their course, admission procedure, eligibility criteria and other necessary details.

- (a) Select the option with relevant aspects to be included before subject line that Anshul/Anshika should NOT pick out for this letter.
- (i) sender's address
 - (ii) sender's name
 - (iii) designation of the recipient
 - (iv) address of recipient
- (b) Choose the appropriate place for the date of writing this letter.
- (i) between the sender's and the recipient's address
 - (ii) after both the addresses
 - (iii) bottom right corner of the letter
 - (iv) bottom left corner of the letter
- (c) Select the appropriate subject for this letter.
- (i) Request to resolve my queries
 - (ii) Inquiry regarding course in choreography
 - (iii) Inquiry regarding admission procedure
 - (iv) Inquiry regarding eligibility criteria
- (d) Choose the best opening by-line for this letter.
- (i) Refer to your advertisement regarding the courses in choreography
 - (ii) Your institute is by far the best in choreography.
 - (iii) With reference to your fresh batches for choreography...
 - (iv) I would like to join your reputable institute
- (e) One of these elements is not required and must not be mentioned in the body of the letter:
- (i) introduction of the sender
 - (ii) why he/she wants to join the course
 - (iii) credentials of the institute
 - (iv) the information or details he /she requires from the institute prior to joining

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- (f) Fill up the blanks and complete the sentence choosing from the options given below.

Kindly along with the enrolment form so that I could register myself for the course.

- (i) send me the prospectus, immediately
- (ii) send me the brochure, at the earliest
- (iii) send me the application form, without any delay
- (iv) send me all the documents, right now

Ans. (a) (ii) sender's name

- (b) (i) between the sender's and the recipient's address
- (c) (ii) Inquiry regarding course in choreography
- (d) (i) Refer to your advertisement regarding the courses in choreography
- (e) (iii) credentials of the institute
- (f) (ii) send me the brochure, at the earliest

2. You are Rama/Ramesh of D-105, Lajpat Nagar I, New Delhi. You want information about German Language Courses offered at German Embassy, Chankya Puri, New Delhi. Write a letter to the Cultural Department inquiring about the same.

- (a) Which relevant aspects of letter writing should the examinee select for this letter.

1. formal tone
2. date to the left of subscription
3. long-winding style of writing
4. sender's address with name
5. address of the addressee after the subject statement
6. date between the two addresses
7. brief and to the point body
8. recipient's signature

(i) 1, 2, 3 and 8.

(ii) 3, 5 and 6.

(iii) 1, 4, 6 and 7.

(iv) 1, 2, 3 and 5.

- (b) The correct way of writing the date in a formal letter of this type is-

(i) 1 Feb. 2020

(ii) 1st of February 2021

(iii) 1 February 20XX

(iv) 01 – 02 – 2XXX

- (c) Select the most suitable subject by-line for this letter.
- (i) Inquiry regarding foreign language course
 - (ii) Inquiry regarding Germany
 - (iii) Inquiry regarding German courses
 - (iv) Inquiry regarding certificate course in German
- (d) The sender must NOT include this/these element(s) in his/her inquiry letter:
1. inquiry for duration of the course
 2. inquiry for the testimonials of the faculty
 3. inquiry for the fee structure
 4. inquiry for the transport facilities
- (i) only 3.
 - (ii) only 4.
 - (iii) only 2.
 - (iv) only 1 and 2.
- (e) Fill up the blanks and complete the sentence below choosing from the options given to you.
- I will be me the brochure along with the enrollment form for the course at the earliest
- (i) grateful if you could send, enabling me to register yourself
 - (ii) grateful if you could sent, enabling me to register myself
 - (iii) grateful if you may send, and enabling me to register myself
 - (iv) grateful if you could send, enabling me to register myself
- (f) Choose the best subscription for this letter.
- (i) Yours faithfully
Rama/Ramesh
 - (ii) Yours obediently
Rama/Ramesh
 - (iii) Yours
Rama/Ramesh
 - (iv) Yours sincerely
A student

- Ans.** (a) (iii) 1, 4, 6 and 7.
 (b) (iii) 1 February 20XX
 (c) (iv) Inquiry regarding certificate course in German
 (d) (iii) only 2.
 (e) (iv) grateful if you could send, enabling me to register myself
 (f) (i) Yours faithfully
 Rama/Ramesh

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3. You are interested in a short-term course in computer graphics during the holidays. Write a letter to Fortune Graphics Computers, inquiring about their short-term courses, asking for all the necessary details. You are Anuj/Anju of Uttam Nagar.

(a) Select the option with correct sequence that Anuj/Anju should pick out for this letter.

- (i) Anuj/Anju's address – address of the recipient
- (ii) Anuj/Anju's address – date of writing the letter – name of the recipient
- (iii) address of the recipient – date of writing the letter – sender's address
- (iv) address of the sender – date of writing the letter – address of the recipient

(b) Read the question and identify what information nuggets (which as a rule are part of a question but are missing here) need to be invented by the examinee.

- 1. designation of the recipient
- 2. full address of the institute
- 3. complete address of the sender
- 4. date of writing the letter

- (i) 1 and 2.
- (ii) only 3.
- (iii) all except 4.
- (iv) only 4.

(c) Choose the most appropriate salutation for this letter.

- (i) Dear Sir/Madam
- (ii) Dear Sirs
- (iii) Dear Madam
- (iv) Messrs.

(d) Choose the correct option to fill up the introductory by-line.

I your advertisement in the Times of India dated 11th July.

- (i) came across
- (ii) had seen
- (iii) read
- (iv) observed

(e) Pick out the correct statement that is included in the body of the letter.

- (i) Since it's the age of technology, my interest matches with it.
- (ii) Since it's the age of technology, my interest is in time with it.
- (iii) Since it's the age of technology, my interest is in line with it.
- (iv) Since it's the age of technology, my interest is in a single file with it.

(f) Which of the following details would come handy to Anuj/Anju before joining the course?

- 1. payment for the brochure
- 2. types of courses offered
- 3. duration of courses
- 4. fee structure

- (i) all except 1.
- (ii) all except 2.
- (iii) all except 3.
- (iv) all except 4.

- Ans.** (a) (iv) address of the sender – date of writing the letter – address of the recipient
 (b) (iii) all except 4.
 (c) (i) Dear Sir/Madam
 (d) (i) came across
 (e) (iii) Since it's the age of technology, my interest is in line with it.
 (f) (i) all except 1.

4. You are awaiting your class X results. Meanwhile you would like to do a short term course in personality development. Write a letter to the Director, Personal Care inquiring about the details of the course.

- (a) Read the question and identify what information nuggets although missing in the question need not be invented by you.
- (i) complete address of the recipient
 - (ii) name of the sender
 - (iii) name of the recipient
 - (iv) address of the sender
- (b) Select the correct subject by-line.
- (i) Inquiry about a short-term course in Personality Development
 - (ii) Inquiry about short-term coarse in Personality Development
 - (iii) Inquire about short-term course in Personality Development
 - (iv) Inquiry about short-term course in Personality Development
- (c) Choose the best option for the introductory paragraph in this letter.
- (i) You are requested to allow me to know about the courses offered by your institute.
 - (ii) I would like to know in detail about the courses offered by your institute.
 - (iii) I would like to know all detail about the courses offered by your institute.
 - (iv) I would like to know the detail about the courses offered by you.
- (d) Pick out the correct sentence that should constitute the beginning of the second paragraph.
- (i) I would like to add further for information that I am a class X student and wish to pursue a course in Personality Development in the summer vacation after my board exams.
 - (ii) For further information, I would like to add that I am a class X student and wish to pursue a course in Personality Development in the summer vacation after my board exams.

- (b) An appropriate subject-line would be-
- (i) Inquiry about the accommodation
 - (ii) Inquiry about paying guest accommodation
 - (iii) Inquiry about hotel accommodation
 - (iv) Inquiry about student accommodation
- (c) Select the correct factual information about the sender of this inquiry letter.
- (i) I am a resident of Model Town, Saharanpur and studying in Delhi. I am preparing for CA. My coaching centre is in Delhi and I would like to be accommodated near it to save travel time.
 - (ii) I am a resident of Delhi and studying in Saharanpur. I am preparing for CA. My coaching centre is in Model Town and I would like to be accommodated near it to save travel time.
 - (iii) I am a resident of Saharanpur and studying in Delhi. I am preparing for CA. My coaching centre is in Model Town and I would like to be accommodated near it to save travel time.
 - (iv) I am a resident of Saharanpur and studying in Delhi. I am preparing for CA. My coaching centre is in Middle Town and I would like to be accommodated near it to save travel time.
- (d) Which vital details have to be invented by the examinee while writing this letter?
1. name of the sender
 2. complete address of the sender
 3. designation and complete address of the recipient
 4. details or information required
- (i) 1 and 2.
 - (ii) 2 and 3.
 - (iii) only 4.
 - (iv) all of these
- (e) Choose the information or details about the accommodation that the sender would request to be shared with him /her.
1. monthly rent and security deposit
 2. availability and type of meals
 3. wi-fi facility
 4. safety
 5. Do's and Don'ts
 6. whether rent is inclusive of facilities
- (i) all except 5.
 - (ii) 1, 2 and 6.
 - (iii) 3, 4 and 5.
 - (iv) all of these

- (c) Select the most suitable subject by-line for this letter.
- (i) Placement of order for electronic equipment
 - (ii) Placing of order for electronics
 - (iii) Desire to place order for electronics
 - (iv) Order for electronics
- (d) Which of these components is irrelevant and should not be included in the body of this letter?
- (i) List of requirement/items to be ordered
 - (ii) Date on which delivery is required
 - (iii) Mode of payment
 - (iv) Items to be sent by transport
- (e) Select the correct instruction pertaining to the delivery of items.
- (i) The items must be delivered by the end of the month of the issue of this letter.
 - (ii) The items must be delivered by the end of the month with the issue of this letter.
 - (iii) Kindly deliver the items within a month from the date of issue of this letter.
 - (iv) Please deliver the items by the end of the month referring the issue of this letter.
- (f) choose the most suitable closing by-line.
- (i) Kindly offer us a suitable discount as has been the practise all these years.
 - (ii) Kindly offer the students a suitable discount as has been the practise all these years.
 - (iii) Kindly offer us the suitable discount as has been the practice all those years.
 - (iv) Kindly offer us a suitable discount as has been the practice all these years.

Ans. (a) (iii) 1, 4, 6 and 7

(b) (iii) 11 August, 20XX

(c) (i) Placement of order for electronic equipment

(d) (iv) Items to be sent by transport

(e) (iii) Kindly deliver the items within a month from the date of issue of this letter.

(f) (iv) Kindly offer us a suitable discount as has been the practice all these years.

2. Write a letter to Delhi Sports, Daryaganj, New Delhi, placing an order for sports articles to be supplied to your school referring to the price-list sent by them. Sign as Ravi/Raveena, Sports Secretary.

- (a) Read the question and identify what information nuggets although missing in the question need not be invented by you.
- (i) complete address of the recipient
 - (ii) address of the sender
 - (iii) name of the recipient
 - (iv) address of the sender
- (b) Select the appropriate subject and its position for this letter.
- (i) Placement of order for sports goods, subject above salutation
 - (ii) Placing of order for goods, subject below salutation
 - (iii) Placement of sports goods, subject either above or below salutation
 - (iv) Ordering for sports goods, skip the subject
- (c) Select the best opening by-line for this letter.
- (i) This has reference to the quotation dated 19 December 20XX. Kindly send the following items at the above address.
 - (ii) This is with reference to the quotation dated 19 December 20XX, kindly send the following items at the above address.
 - (iii) With reference to your latest quotation sent to us, we would like to order the following items...
 - (iv) Kindly sent the following items immediately as per reference to the quotation dated 19 December 20XX.
- (d) Choose the most suitable by-line for mode of payment.
- (i) The payment will be made in cash or kind once the items reach us.
 - (ii) The payment will be made by cash in advance once the items reach us.
 - (iii) The payment will be made by cash after the items reached us.
 - (iv) The payment will be made by cash immediately on delivery.
- (e) Which is the correct option for transportation of goods?
- (i) Any damage during transport would be your responsibility.
 - (ii) Any damage during transportation would be your responsibility.
 - (iii) All damage during transportation will be billed to you.
 - (iv) Any damage during transportation will be your headache.

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- (c) Select the most suitable and correct introduction or beginning of the first paragraph.
- (i) This is to inform you that our school has decided to place an order with your company for the supply of music instruments; the list is given below.
 - (ii) This is to inform you that our school management has decided to place an order with your company for the supply of music instruments for which the list is given below.
 - (iii) This is to inform you that our school management has been placing an order with your company for the supply of music instruments so the list is given below.
 - (iv) This is to inform you that our school management has not only decided to place an order with your company for the supply of music instruments; but the list is also given below.
- (d) Select the correct statement from the options given to you.
- (i) The price quotation submitted by your agents has been approved and the annual discount of 10 per cent offered by you has been accepted.
 - (ii) The price quotation submitted by your agents has been disapproved and the institutional discount of 10 per cent offered by you has been accepted.
 - (iii) The price quotation submitted by your agents has been approved and the educational discount of 10 per cent presented by you has been received.
 - (iv) The quotation submitted by you has been approved and the institutional discount of 10 per cent offered by you is appreciated.
- (e) Which of these statements about payment terms is correct?
- (i) The payment will be made through a crossing of cheque to your agent just after the delivery.
 - (ii) The payment will be made through a crossed cheque to your agents just before the delivery.
 - (iii) The payment will be made through a crossed cheque to your agent just after the delivery.
 - (iv) The payment can be made through a crossed cheque to your agent a month after the delivery.

(f) Choose the correct subscription.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Yours truly
Anvita/Anil
Music teacher | (ii) Yours faithfully
Anvita/Anil
Head of Dept (Music) |
| (iii) Yours obediently
Anvita/Anil
Head of Dept (Music) | (iv) Sincerely your
Anvita/Anil
Head of Dept (Music) |

Ans. (a) (ii) either 2 or 3.

- (b) (i) The Proprietor, Hyderabad Music House
- (c) (ii) This is to inform you that our school management has decided to place an order with your company for the supply of music instruments for which the list is given below.
- (d) (iv) The quotation submitted by you has been approved and the institutional discount of 10 per cent offered by you is appreciated.
- (e) (iii) The payment will be made through a crossed cheque to your agent just after the delivery.
- (f) (ii) Yours faithfully
Anvita/Anil
Head of Dept (Music)

4. You are Neha Singh, computer incharge of DIPS. Your school wishes to buy 20 computers and computer accessories from Apple Inc., Nehru Place, New Delhi. Draft a letter placing order giving all the specifications of the product and its quality.

(a) Which relevant aspects should Neha Singh NOT select for this letter.

1. informal tone
2. date to the left of subscription
3. long-winding style of writing
4. sender's address without name
5. address of the addressee after the subject statement
6. date after the two addresses
7. brief and to the point body
8. invent sender's address

(i) 1, 2 and 4 (ii) 3, 5 and 6 (iii) 1, 6, 7 and 8 (iv) 1, 2, 3 and 5

(b) Select the correct subject by-line.

- (i) Placement of order for computers and their excessories
- (ii) Placement of order for computers and their accessories
- (iii) ordering for computers and accessories
- (iv) Place an order for computers and their accessories

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- (c) A business letter of this type is generally written in-
- (i) first person, singular
 - (ii) second person, plural
 - (iii) third person, plural
 - (iv) informal, casual style, either singular or plural
- (d) Choose the correct statement regarding the quality of the items ordered by the school.
- (i) Kindly ensure that all the products are genuine and meet the specifications provided in the order sent to you.
 - (ii) All the products should be genuine and must match our demands and specifications.
 - (iii) All the items should be original and real and go through proper quality tests.
 - (iv) Kindly ensure that no products are fake and meet the specification provided in the order sent to you.
- (e) Select the most appropriate option for transportation of goods.
- (i) Any responsibility for the damage caused during transportation shall rest with you.
 - (ii) All responsibility for the damages caused during transportation shall be with us.
 - (iii) The entire responsibility for causing damage to goods during transportation will be yours.
 - (iv) Any responsibility for the damaged goods and transportation shall rest with you.
- (f) Select the most appropriate option for payment terms.
- (i) The payment will be made through a cross cheque for your agent within a month of delivery.
 - (ii) The payment can be made by a crossing of cheque by your agent within a month of delivery.
 - (iii) The payment will be made through a cross cheque to your agent within the month of delivery.
 - (iv) The payment will be made through a crossed cheque to your agent within a month of delivery.

Ans. (a) (iv) 1, 2, 3 and 5

(b) (ii) Placement of order for computers and their accessories

(c) (iii) third person, plural

(d) (i) Kindly ensure that all the products are genuine and meet the specifications provided in the order sent to you.

- (e) (i) Any responsibility for the damage caused during transportation shall rest with you.
- (f) (iv) The payment will be made through a crossed cheque to your agent within a month of delivery.

5. You are Rakesh/Sonia of Cambridge Senior Secondary School, Noida. Write a letter to the Sales Manager, Orient Blackson, Noida, placing an order for some books for your school library.

- (a) Select the option with relevant aspects that Rakesh/Sonia should NOT select, for this letter.
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. the Principal's name | 2. salutation |
| 3. sender's address | 4. formal tone |
| 5. date of the letter | 6. name of recipient |
| 7. sender's phone no. | 8. sender's name |
| 9. sender's email id | 10. Principal's phone no. |
- (i) 2, 4, 6 and 10 (ii) 4, 5, 9 and 10
- (iii) 2, 3, 5 and 8 (iv) 1, 7, 9 and 10
- (b) Which is the correct subject by-line for this letter?
- (i) Supply us books for the School Library
- (ii) Supply me books for the School Library
- (iii) Supply of books for the School Library
- (iv) Supply for books for the School Library
- (c) Choose the best opening line in the introductory paragraph in this letter.
- (i) Please refer to our quotations and booklist dated 2 September 20XX. I am pleased to place an order for the following books for the current session.
- (ii) Please refer to your quotations and booklist dated 2 September 20XX. I am pleased to place an order for the following books for the currant session.
- (iii) With reference to your quotations and booking list dated 2 September 20XX finalised by us, we wish to order for the following books for the current session.
- (iv) With reference to your quotation and booklist dated 2 September 20XX, we are pleased to place an order for the following books for the current session.
- (d) Which statement according to you, is the most suitable?
- (i) You are requested to sent the above books as per the terms and conditions at the earliest.
- (ii) You are requested to send the books finalised as per the terms and conditions at the earliest.

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- (iii) You are requested to send the aforementioned books as per the term and condition at the earliest.
- (iv) You are requested to send those books as per the terms and condition at the earliest.
- (e) Pick out the most appropriate closing line in the letter.
- (i) I expect the books will reach me in good condition, well-bound and packed properly, and the discounts offered in the past shall be applicable this year too.
- (ii) I do hope and expect the books will reach us in good condition, well-bound and packed properly, and the discounts offered in the past shall be applicable next year too.
- (iii) I demand and expect, the books will reach us in good condition, well-bound and packed properly, and the discounts offered in the past shall be applicable this year too.
- (iv) We hope that the books will reach us in good condition, well-bound and packed properly, and the discounts offered in the past shall be applicable this year too.
- (f) Choose the most suitable and correct subscription.
- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Thanking you
Your faithfully
Rakesh | (ii) Thanking you
Yours sincerely
Sonia |
| (iii) Thank you
Yours faithfully
Rakesh/Sonia | (iv) Thank you
Yours affectionately
Rakesh/Sonia |

Ans. (a) (iv) 1, 7, 9, 10

(b) (iii) Supply of books for the School Library

(c) (iv) With reference to your quotation and booklist dated 2 September 20XX, we are pleased to place an order for the following books for the current session.

(d) (ii) You are requested to send the books finalised as per the terms and conditions at the earliest.

(e) (iv) We hope that the books will reach us in good condition, well-bound and packed properly, and the discounts offered in the past shall be applicable this year too.

(f) (iii) Thank you
Yours faithfully
Rakesh/Sonia

SECTION C

(LITERATURE: TEXTBOOK)

FIRST FLIGHT (PROSE)

7. GLIMPSES OF INDIA - I (A BAKER FROM GOA)

Lucio Rodrigues

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically about those good old Portuguese days, the Portuguese and their famous loaves of bread. Those eaters of loaves might have vanished but the makers are still there. We still have amongst us the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time-tested furnaces still exist. The fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished.

- (a) What are the elders often heard reminiscing about?
- (i) The good old Portuguese days. (ii) The landscape of their city.
(iii) Dresses. (iv) None of the above.
- (b) Which one of the following is NOT TRUE?
- (i) The eaters of loaves have completely vanished.
(ii) The makers of loaves still exists.
(iii) The mixers still exists.
(iv) None of the above.
- (c) Which one of the following is not a part of chain of the process of making loaves of bread?
- (i) mixers (ii) moulders (iii) sellers (iv) bakers
- (d) “The fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished.” This line conveys
- (i) the makers of bread loaves are still there
(ii) the bread loaves are still baked
(iii) the furnaces are still active but there is no eaters
(iv) Both (i) and (ii)

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- (e) Find the meaning of the word 'disappeared' from the extract.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (i) vanished | (ii) Reminiscing |
| (iii) Nostalgically | (iv) Extinguished. |

- Ans.** (a) (i) The good old Portuguese days.
(b) (i) The eaters of loaves have completely vanished.
(c) (iii) sellers
(d) (iv) Both (i) and (ii)
(e) (i) vanished

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The thud and jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo, heralding his arrival in the morning, can still be heard in some places. Maybe the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession. These bakers are, even today, known as pader in Goa.

- (a) Which one of the following announces the arrival of the bakers?
- | |
|--|
| (i) The thud and jingle of the baker's bamboo. |
| (ii) The smell of the loaves |
| (iii) The announcement by the baker. |
| (iv) None of the above |
- (b) What is the evidence of the existence of the bakers in Goa?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Arrival of a baker in the morning | (ii) Existence of furnaces |
| (iii) Existence of Moulders | (iv) All of the above |
- (c) Bakers in Goa are also known as
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Pader | (ii) loaves makers |
| (iii) loaves sellers | (iv) None of the above |
- (d) Baking in Goa is a
- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) family profession | (ii) commercial activity open for all. |
| (iii) monopoly of a commercial entity. | (iv) none of the above. |
- (e) Find the meaning of the word 'announcing' from the extract.
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| (i) heralding | (ii) thud | (iii) jingle | (iv) pader |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|------------|

- Ans.** (a) (i) The thud and jingle of the baker's bamboo.
(b) (iv) All of the above
(c) (i) Pader
(d) (i) family profession
(e) (i) heralding

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

During our childhood in Goa, the baker used to be our friend, companion and guide. He used to come at least twice a day. Once, when he set out in the morning on his selling round, and then again, when he returned after emptying his huge basket. The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastine, the maid-servant of the house! What we longed for were those bread-bangles which we chose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make.

- (a) What role did a Pader play in the life of the children in Goa?
- (i) Friend (ii) Companion
(iii) Guide (iv) All of the above
- (b) Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- (i) The baker had two rounds every day.
(ii) The first round was to sell the loaves and the second round was to recover the dues.
(iii) The first round was to sell the loaves and the second was his return to home.
(iv) (i) and (iii)
- (c) What did wake up the children?
- (i) The jingling thud of the baker. (ii) The smell of the loaves.
(iii) The noise made by the Pader. (iv) None of the above.
- (d) Why did the children run to the Pader?
- (i) To greet him. (ii) to take the bread bangles.
(iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) None of the above.
- (e) Which word in the extract stands for 'wished for'?
- (i) longed (ii) greet
(iii) love (iv) loaves

- Ans.** (a) (iv) All of the above
(b) (ii) The first round was to sell the loaves and the second round was to recover the dues.
(c) (i) The jingling thud of the baker.
(d) (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
(e) (i) longed

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What were the elders of the author nostalgic about?
 - (a) About their ancestors, famous loaves of bread and old Portuguese days.
 - (b) About those furnaces.
 - (c) About those mixers and moulders.
 - (d) All the above.
2. 'The fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished.' What does the author mean by this line?
 - (a) The fire in the furnaces are still burning.
 - (b) The business of bread making is still going on.
 - (c) They forgot to extinguish the fire in the furnaces.
 - (d) None of the above.
3. Who were the eaters of those famous loaves of bread?
 - (a) The tourists in Goa.
 - (b) The old Portuguese.
 - (c) The young generation of Goa.
 - (d) People from neighbouring states.
4. Those eaters of loaves might have vanished but the still there.
 - (a) makers of the loaves are
 - (b) loaves of bread
 - (c) Portuguese
 - (d) none of the above
5. What indicates the arrival of the traditional baker in the morning?
 - (a) Thud and jingle sound of his bamboo.
 - (b) Whistling sound of baker.
 - (c) The sound of the cart.
 - (d) Flute sound by the baker.
6. This 'thud and jingle' sound in some places.
 - (a) cannot be heard now
 - (b) can still be heard
 - (c) will never be heard
 - (d) None of the above
7. How did baker make his musical entry?
 - (a) By making a loud sound.
 - (b) With 'jhang, jhang' sound of his bamboo.
 - (c) With whistling sound.
 - (d) None of the above.
8. Baker's one hand supported the basket and the other
 - (a) on his face
 - (b) was busy whistling
 - (c) banged the bamboo on the ground
 - (d) none of these

9. What is the sweet bread known as?
 (a) It is known as bread with sugar. (b) It is known as 'bol'.
 (c) It is a cake. (d) None of the above
10. It is a must to prepare sandwiches on the occasion of any
 (a) birthday party (b) family function
 (c) engagement party (d) marriage anniversary
11. The author ran to the baker.
 (a) shake hand with (b) meet and greet
 (c) take his share from (d) take some money from
12. The bakers are known as even today in Goa.
 (a) bamboo man (b) baker of bolinhas
 (c) pader (d) All of the above.
13. Why are marriage gifts meaningless to the Goan people?
 (a) Without sweet bread known as 'bol'. (b) Without those furnaces.
 (c) Without the presence of the baker. (d) Without a moulder.
14. Why were the author and his friends pushed aside with mild rebuke?
 (a) Because they disturb the baker while distributing bread.
 (b) Because they are shabbily dressed.
 (c) Because they did not brush their teeth.
 (d) None of the above.
15. What was the dress of a baker known as?
 (a) Frock (b) Dhoti (c) Kabai (d) Pajama
16. What is peculiar about hot tea according to the author?
 (a) Hot tea could wash and clean up everything nicely.
 (b) Hot tea is a health drink.
 (c) Hot tea cannot be taken.
 (d) None of the above.
17. When did the baker usually collect the bills?
 (a) At the end of the month. (b) At the end of the day.
 (c) He collected bills twice in a month. (d) He collected bills annually.
18. What is the antonym of the word 'reminiscing'?
 (a) forget (b) recall (c) remember (d) memorise

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- 19.** How did the baker greet the lady of the house?
(a) Hello ma'am. (b) Good Morning.
(c) Namaste. (d) None of the above.
- 20.** Where were bakers specially found in India?
(a) Assam (b) West Bengal (c) Goa (d) Kerala
- 21.** Who ruled over Goa?
(a) Americans (b) British (c) Portuguese (d) Dutch
- 22.** What did the children like to buy?
(a) Cake (b) Pastries (c) Bread-bangles (d) Ice creams
- 23.** What type of people are bakers?
(a) Prosperous. (b) Poor farmers. (c) Rich grocers. (d) Lean and thin.
- 24.** Who is the author of 'A Baker from Goa'?
(a) Lokesh Abrol (b) Lucio Rodrigues
(c) Fredrik Forsyth (d) Liam O' Flaherty
- 25.** How many times does the baker come every day?
(a) He usually comes once. (b) He usually comes twice a day.
(c) He usually comes thrice a day. (d) He usually comes four times a day.
- 26.** What is still popular in Goa?
(a) Pastries making. (b) Cake making.
(c) Ice cream making. (d) Bread making.
- 27.** Who would peep into the basket?
(a) The lady of the house. (b) The servant of the house.
(c) All the children of the house. (d) The master of the house.
- 28.** Where were the monthly accounts of the baker recorded?
(a) In a separate diary. (b) On the computer disk.
(c) On a wall with a pencil. (d) On a calendar.
- 29.** How was the profession of baking considered in Goa?
(a) It was not considered a good one.
(b) It was considered a non-profitable one.
(c) It was considered a profitable profession.
(d) None of the above.

30. What is the meaning of the line, 'loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastine'?

- (a) Paskine and Bastine were the common names of maidservants those days.
- (b) Paskine and Bastine were the dogs of the house.
- (c) Paskine and Bastine were the names of the lady of the house.
- (d) None of the above.

- Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (b)**
8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (a)
15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (c)
22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (c)
29. (c) 30. (a)

7. GLIMPSES OF INDIA - II (COORG)

Lokesh Abrol

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore sits a piece of heaven that must have drifted from the kingdom of God. This land of rolling hills is inhabited by a proud race of martial men, beautiful women and wild creatures.

- (a) Coorg is located in the
- (i) the heaven
 - (ii) midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore
 - (iii) in Mysore
 - (iv) in Mangalore
- (b) According to the author, Coorg seems to be
- (i) a piece of earth
 - (ii) drifted from the kingdom of God
 - (iii) a hill station
 - (iv) none of the above.
- (c) Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE about Coorg?
- (i) It is inhabited by martial men.
 - (ii) It is inhabited by beautiful women.
 - (iii) It is inhabited by wild creatures.
 - (iv) It is a plain arid land.
- (d) According to the author, Coorg is also known as
- (i) the land of rolling hills.
 - (ii) the land of forests
 - (iii) the land of martial men
 - (iv) the kingdom of elephants
- (e) Find a similar word for 'warlike or connected with war' from the extract.
- (i) martial
 - (ii) coastal
 - (iii) drifted
 - (iv) Inhabited

- Ans.**
- (a) (ii) midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore
 - (b) (ii) drifted from the kingdom of God
 - (c) (iv) It is a plain arid land.
 - (d) (i) the land of rolling hills.
 - (e) (i) martial

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty per cent of this district. During the monsoons, it pours enough to keep many visitors away. The season of joy commences from September and continues till March.

- (a) Which one of the following statements is TRUE about Coorg?
- (i) It is the smallest district of Karnataka.
 - (ii) It is the most densely populated district of Karnataka.
 - (iii) It is an attraction of tourists during the monsoon.
 - (iv) Both (i) and (iii).
- (b) Which one of the following is NOT the salient feature of Coorg?
- (i) It is the smallest district of Karnataka.
 - (ii) It is the home of evergreen rainforest.
 - (iii) It is the centre of attraction for the tourists during monsoon.
 - (iv) It is the home of coffee plantation.
- (c) Which one of the following months is the best one to visit Coorg?
- (i) March (ii) April (iii) May (iv) October
- (d) Why do the visitors NOT prefer to visit Coorg in the month of May or June?
- (i) Because it is too cold.
 - (ii) Because it is too hot.
 - (iii) Because it is the monsoon season.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (e) Find a similar word for 'rains heavily' from the extract.
- (i) pours
 - (ii) evergreen
 - (iii) monsoon
 - (iv) rainforest

- Ans.** (a) (i) It is the smallest district of Karnataka.
 (b) (iii) It is the centre of attraction for the tourists during monsoon.
 (c) (iv) October
 (d) (iii) Because it is the monsoon season.
 (e) (i) pours

2. is the season of joy and during this period the weather is perfect.
 (a) April to July (b) March to September
 (c) September to March (d) August and November
3. What do you understand by kuffia?
 (a) It is a dress worn by Coorgis. (b) A dress worn by Arabs and the Kurds.
 (c) It is a long coat worn by Greeks. (d) A long frock worn by Romans.
4. Coorgi homes have a tradition of
 (a) reciting poems (b) hospitality
 (c) making delicious dishes (d) None of the above.
5. Coorg Regiment is one of the in the Indian Army.
 (a) most decorated (b) biggest
 (c) smallest (d) smallest
6. A Coorgi,, was the first Chief of the Indian Army.
 (a) General Manekshaw (b) General Cariappa
 (c) General Rodrigues (d) General Vaidya
7. The Kodavus or the Coorgis have permission to carry without licence.
 (a) their vehicles (b) their property
 (c) firearms (d) none of the above
8. The water of Kaveri abounds with a large fish called
 (a) Rohu (b) Piranha
 (c) Mahaseer (d) hammer head sharks
9. What can one see on climbing Brahmagiri hills?
 (a) The jungle of Coorg.
 (b) The view of Kaveri river.
 (c) Panoramic view of misty landscape of Coorg.
 (d) The road to Bengaluru.
10. Nisargadhama is the of Buddhist monks.
 (a) smallest Buddhist temple (b) largest settlement
 (c) largest lake (d) a beautiful restaurant
11. What can be seen from Brahmagiri hills?
 (a) River Kaveri. (b) Panoramic view.
 (c) Green jungle. (d) None of the above.

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- 12.** Coorg is a, famous for its rainforests and spices.
(a) river country (b) coffee country
(c) martial country (d) colonial country
- 13.** Why do squirrels and langurs drop half eaten fruits in the water of Kaveri?
(a) To make fun of the elephants.
(b) To frighten mahaseer fish.
(c) To enjoy the splash and ripple effects in the water of Kaveri River.
(d) They don't like fruits.
- 14.** In which state of India is Coorg situated?
(a) Goa (b) Maharashtra
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Karnataka
- 15.** How much area of Coorg is covered with Evergreen rainforests?
(a) Twenty-five per cent (b) Thirty per cent
(c) Fifty per cent (d) Thirty per cent
- 16.** What is the other name of Coorg?
(a) Karnataka (b) Kodagu (c) Kodai (d) Kuffia
- 17.** Why is there a legend that people of Coorg originated from Arabs?
(a) Because of their traditions. (b) Because of their rituals.
(c) Because of the dresses they wear. (d) Because of their bravery.
- 18.** From which river do Coorgies get water?
(a) Narmada (b) Gandak (c) Brahmaputra (d) Kaveri
- 19.** Which place can be reached through a rope bridge?
(a) Nisarguda (b) Nisargadhama (c) Bylakuppe (d) Coorg
- 20.** What type of stories are the Coorgi people ready to narrate?
(a) Stories of bravery related to their fathers and sons.
(b) Stories related to their culture.
(c) Stories related to their homes and jungles.
(d) Stories related to their coffee plantations.
- 21.** What does 'piece of heaven' refer to?
(a) The 'piece of heaven' refers to river Kaveri.
(b) It refers to the Brahmagiri hills.
(c) The 'piece of heaven' refers to Coorg.
(d) It is Nisargadhama.

22. Why did a part of Alexander's army settle in Coorg?
- (a) They were trapped there.
 - (b) The return became impractical for them.
 - (c) They were mesmerized with the beauty of the land.
 - (d) None of the above.
23. Who is the author of 'Coorg'?
- (a) Lucio Rodrigues
 - (b) Lokesh Abrol
 - (c) Arup Kumar Dutta
 - (d) El Bso Ester
24. What are the adventurous sports activities available in Coorg?
- (a) River rafting, canoeing and rock climbing.
 - (b) Motor bike race, Bungee jumping and swimming
 - (c) Horse riding, paragliding and Bungee jumping.
 - (d) Rock climbing, horse riding and paragliding.
25. The fresh water fish of Coorg is
- (a) Katla
 - (b) Mahaseer
 - (c) cat fish
 - (d) eel
26. What is 'rappelling'?
- (a) Travelling in a river in a canoe.
 - (b) Travelling in a river in a boat.
 - (c) Going down a cliff with the help of a rope.
 - (d) Climbing up a rock with the help of a rope.
27. The first chief of the Indian Army was from
- (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Coorg
 - (d) Goa
28. Where is Coorg situated?
- (a) It is between Kerala and Maharashtra.
 - (b) It is situated midway between Mysore and Mangalore.
 - (c) It is between Mysore and Bengaluru.
 - (d) It is between Bengaluru and Goa.

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29. What type of people inhabit the 'Land of Rolling Hills'?

- (a) Aboriginals (b) Adivasis
(c) Martial men and beautiful women (d) Shepherds

30. The river Kaveri obtains its water from

- (a) the Himalayas (b) the hills and forests of Coorg
(c) the hills of Satpura (d) Madhya Pradesh

- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c)**
8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (d)
15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (a) 21. (c)
22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (b)
29. (c) 30. (b)

7. GLIMPSES OF INDIA – III (TEA FROM ASSAM)

Arup Kumar Dutta

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

They sipped the steaming hot liquid. Almost everyone in their compartment was drinking tea too. “Do you know that over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world?” Rajvir said.

“Whew!” exclaimed Pranjol. “Tea really is very popular.”

The train pulled out of the station. Pranjol buried his nose in his detective book again.

Rajvir too was an ardent fan of detective stories, but at the moment he was keener on looking at the beautiful scenery.

It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenery before. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea bushes.

- (a) The ‘hot liquid’ was
- (i) tea (ii) hot water
(iii) wine (iv) none of the above
- (b) Which one of the following statements shows that ‘tea really is very popular’?
- (i) They sipped the steaming hot liquid.
(ii) Almost everyone in their compartment was drinking tea too.
(iii) Over eighty crore cups of tea are drunk every day throughout the world.
(iv) All of the above.
- (c) What was Pranjol doing?
- (i) He was reading a detective book.
(ii) He was smelling his book.
(iii) He had covered his nose with his book to save himself from the cold outside.
(iv) None of the above.
- (d) “Rajvir too was an ardent fan of detective stories.” But at that moment what attracted him the most?
- (i) The fragrance of tea.
(ii) The interior of the train compartment.
(iii) The beautiful greenery outside.
(iv) None of the above.

3. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

“Hey, a tea-garden!” Rajvir cried excitedly.

Pranjol, who had been born and brought up on a plantation, didn’t share Rajvir’s excitement.

“Oh, this is tea country now,” he said. “Assam has the largest concentration of plantations in the world. You will see enough gardens to last you a lifetime!”

- (a) Why was Rajvir excited?
- (i) He saw the tea garden for the first time.
 - (ii) He was reading about an exciting character in the novel.
 - (iii) His co passenger told him about an exciting character.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (b) Why was Pranjol not excited?
- (i) He had been born and brought up on a plantation.
 - (ii) He was not reading about an exciting character in the novel.
 - (iii) His co passenger did not tell him about any exciting character.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (c) The train of Rajvir and Pranjol was passing through
- (i) the area rich with tea plantation
 - (ii) the area rich with wild animals
 - (iii) the area of rain forests
 - (iv) none of the above
- (d) Assam is known as
- (i) the largest producer of tea in the world
 - (ii) the state having largest concentration of rain forests
 - (iii) the state having largest number of pine trees.
 - (iv) none of the above
- (e) Find the meaning of the words ‘a lot of something in one place’ from the extract.
- (i) concentration
 - (ii) excitement
 - (iii) plantation
 - (iv) none of the above

- Ans.**
- (a) (i) He saw the tea garden for the first time.
 - (b) (i) He had been born and brought up on a plantation.
 - (c) (i) the area rich with tea plantation
 - (d) (i) the largest producer of tea in the world
 - (e) (i) concentration

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. How many cups of tea are consumed all over the world?
(a) seventy crore (b) ninty crore (c) eighty crore (d) sixty crore
2. Why did Pranjol exclaim?
(a) He has a habit of crying out.
(b) After knowing the fact that eighty crore cups of tea are consumed every day worldwide.
(c) Rajvir told him to exclaim.
(d) He is travelling first time by train.
3. Rajvir was excited but Pranjol was not. Why?
(a) Being a local resident the scenery outside the train window was a normal thing for him.
(b) Rajvir was an exhibitionist.
(c) Pranjol was excited but he was not showing his excitement.
(d) None of the above.
4. How did Pranjol keep himself busy?
(a) He was reading a detective novel.
(b) He was reading newspaper.
(c) He was looking at the beautiful scenery outside.
(d) He was simply drinking a cup of tea.
5. Who were the doll-like figures?
(a) The children of the locality. (b) The tea-pluckers at a tea estate.
(c) The women going to fetch water. (d) None of the above.
6. has the largest concentration of tea plantation in the world.
(a) Uttarakhand (b) Assam (c) Bengal (d) Kerala
7. Who was Pranjol travelling with?
(a) Raja Burman (b) Rajvir (c) Raghuvir (d) Rajendra
8. According to a legend, who was responsible for discovering tea?
(a) A scientist (b) An Indian King
(c) A Chinese Emperor (d) A Sadhu
9. What was the name of the Buddhist Monk, according to another story?
(a) Bodhisatva (b) Bodhikarna (c) Bodhidharma (d) Bodhinayaka

10. Why did Bodhidharma cut his eyelids?
- (a) Because sleep was disturbing him during his meditation.
 - (b) Because he was not able to see anything.
 - (c) Because he did not like his eyelids.
 - (d) Because his eyelids were very large.
11. What happened with the eyelids of Bodhidharma?
- (a) A peepal tree grew out of his eyelids.
 - (b) An idol came into existence.
 - (c) Some tea plants grew out of eyelids.
 - (d) New teeth grew.
12. Which state did Pranjol belong to?
- (a) Himachal Pradesh
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Assam
 - (d) Karnataka
13. What was Pranjol's father?
- (a) A school teacher.
 - (b) A businessman.
 - (c) A police inspector.
 - (d) A tea-garden manager.
14. Tea came to Europe in Century.
- (a) twentieth
 - (b) eighteenth
 - (c) Seventeenth
 - (d) sixteenth
15. Tea was mainly drunk in Europe as
- (a) a hot drink
 - (b) a soft drink
 - (c) medicine
 - (d) none of the above
16. What happened when a few leaves of the twigs fell into the water kept for boiling?
- (a) The water got a sour taste.
 - (b) The water got a delicious flavour.
 - (c) The water became smelly.
 - (d) The water got a sweet taste.
17. What banished sleep?
- (a) The tea leaves boiled with water and drunk banished sleep.
 - (b) Sleeping pills banished sleep.
 - (c) Rubbing eyelids banished sleep.
 - (d) None of the above.
18. Why did Bodhidharma cut his eyelids?
- (a) Because he felt unhappy.
 - (b) Because he did not like his eyelids.
 - (c) Because he felt sleepy during meditation.
 - (d) None of the above.

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- 19.** Where was tea drunk first?
(a) Tea was drunk first in China. (b) It was drunk first in Europe.
(c) It was drunk first in India. (d) It was drunk first in England.
- 20.** Which tea garden was managed by Pranjol's father?
(a) Dhekiabari (b) Dhekia Tal
(c) Dhek La Bari (d) Dhekulatal
- 21.** What were the women doing?
(a) They were singing a folk song.
(b) They were plucking newly sprouted tea leaves.
(c) They were making tea.
(d) They were enjoying food.
- 22.** Who was Bodhidharma?
(a) Gautam Buddha (b) A Buddhist monk
(c) An artist (d) A scientist
- 23.** What is the duration of the second flush or sprouting period?
(a) May to July (b) August to October
(c) January to March (d) November to January
- 24.** Where did Rajvir and Pranjol study?
(a) Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Deharadun (d) Bengaluru
- 25.** How many tea plants grew out of the eyelids of Bodhidharma?
(a) Eight tea plants (b) Five tea plants
(c) Ten tea plants (d) Twelve tea plants
- 26.** Why was Rajvir excited?
(a) Because he had spotted coffee garden.
(b) Because he had spotted tea garden.
(c) Because he had spotted wheat garden.
(d) None of the above.
- 27.** Who is the author of 'Tea from Assam'?
(a) Arup Kumar Datta (b) Lokesh Abrol
(c) Lucio Rodrigues (d) Gavin Maxwell

28. Which book was Pranjol reading?

- (a) A love story book. (b) A detective novel.
(c) A travelogue (d) A book on poems.

29. Why was Pranjol not excited?

- (a) He was not interested in the view outside the train.
(b) He had been born and brought up on a plantation.
(c) He was busy in his book.
(d) He was upset with Rajvir.

30. What fascinated Rajvir, in the chapter 'Tea from Assam'?

- (a) The behaviour of Pranjol's father.
(b) The train journey.
(c) The magnificent view of tea garden.
(d) The detective novel.

- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (b)**
8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (d)
15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (a) 21. (b)
22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (b)
29. (b) 30. (c)

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

But for Valli, standing at the front door was every bit as enjoyable as any of the elaborate games other children played. Watching the street gave her many new unusual experiences. The most fascinating thing of all was the bus that travelled between her village and the nearest town. It passed through her street each hour, once going to the town and once coming back. The sight of the bus, filled each time with a new set of passengers, was a source of unending joy for Valli.

- (a) Valli enjoyed watching what was happening in the street outside as other children enjoy
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) playing games | (ii) watching television |
| (iii) going to school | (iv) going for picnics |
- (b) The bus that Valli watched did not seem to her
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (i) captivating | (ii) interesting |
| (iii) transfining | (iv) awful |
- (c) The bus passed through Valli's street
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Weekly | (ii) Every two hours |
| (iii) Every hour | (iv) Every evening |
- (d) The word 'travelled' as used in the extract can be substituted by
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) waited | (ii) started |
| (iii) initiated | (iv) plied |
- (e) The sight of the bus Valli.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (i) confused | (ii) animated |
| (iii) amused | (iv) aggravated |

- Ans.** (a) (i) playing games
 (b) (iv) awful
 (c) (iii) Every hour
 (d) (iv) plied
 (e) (iii) amused

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Day after Day she watched the bus, and gradually a tiny wish crept into her head and grew there: she wanted to ride on that bus, even if just once. This wish became stronger and stronger, until it was an overwhelming desire. Their faces would kindle in her longings, dreams, and hopes. If one of her friends happened to ride the bus and tried to describe the sights of the town to her, Valli would be too jealous to listen and would shout, in English:

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“Proud! Proud!” Neither she nor her friends really understood the meaning of the word, but they used it often as a slang expression of disapproval.

- (a) Valli’s tiny wish was
(i) to watch the bus (ii) to stand in the street
(iii) to ride on the bus (iv) to stare wistfully at people.
- (b) What is the meaning of ‘slang expression’?
(i) To slap someone for something irritating.
(ii) Words and expressions which are not appropriate for formal occasion.
(iii) To say something directly in a rough language.
(iv) None of the above.
- (c) ‘Their faces would’ Who does ‘their’ refer to?
(i) Valli’s friends (ii) Valli’s neighbours
(iii) the passengers on the bus (iv) Valli’s parents
- (d) The word ‘proud’ was used by Valli and her friends to express their
(i) anger (ii) joy (iii) disapproval (iv) hatred
- (e) The word ‘wistfully’ can be replaced by
(i) repulsively (ii) continuously (iii) annoyingly (iv) longingly

- Ans.** (a) (iii) to ride on the bus
(b) (ii) Words and expressions which are not appropriate for formal occasion.
(c) (iii) the passengers on the bus
(d) (iii) disapproval
(e) (iv) longingly

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1.** What was the short name of Valliammai?
(a) Vallai (b) Valli
(c) Vallamma (d) Vallu
- 2.** What was Valliammai’s favourite pastime?
(a) Playing outside of her house.
(b) Standing outside of her house and watching in the street.
(c) Riding bicycle around her house.
(d) Chatting with her mother.

3. How many friends did Valliammai have?
(a) Ten (b) Four
(c) Two (d) She had no friend.
4. Why did she keep on watching in the street?
(a) It gave her some unusual experiences.
(b) It was her favourite pastime.
(c) She had no friends to play with.
(d) All of these.
5. What do you understand by 'a slang expression'?
(a) The words which are spoken occasionally.
(b) Words and expressions which are not appropriate for formal occasion.
(c) Formal words used by friends.
(d) None of the above.
6. People of Valli's village used the bus.
(a) seldom (b) never
(c) regularly (d) once in a month
7. The trip to the town took minutes.
(a) a hundred (b) fifty
(c) forty-five (d) one hour
8. The town was from Valli's village.
(a) eight miles (b) ten miles (c) six miles (d) four miles
9. What was 'almost nothing at all'?
(a) The bus journey.
(b) One way fare which was thirty paise.
(c) The distance of the town.
(d) None of the above.
10. Which bus did Valli take to go to the town?
(a) Two O'clock afternoon bus. (b) One O'clock afternoon bus.
(c) The night bus. (d) Early morning bus.
11. Who is 'Madam' in the line, 'May we start now, madam?'
(a) The old lady. (b) A woman with old lady.
(c) A young girl, Valli. (d) None of the above.

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- 12.** Why did Valli overcome with shyness?
(a) All the passengers were laughing at her.
(b) They were looking at Valli.
(c) Conductor was calling her 'madam'.
(d) All of the above.
- 13.** Why was Valli's first journey possible?
(a) She made elaborate plans.
(b) She saved every stray coin.
(c) She resisted the temptation to buy peppermints and toys.
(d) All of the above.
- 14.** How could she manage to go out of the house without her mother's knowledge?
(a) She silently slips out while her mother was working in the kitchen.
(b) She knew that her mother would nap about 3 hours, so she chose that particular time for her journey.
(c) She pretended to go out with her friends.
(d) None of the above.
- 15.** Valli always used these hours of her mother's nap for her
(a) rest
(b) to make her drawing
(c) roaming in the village
(d) to repair her toys
- 16.** Valli clapped her hand with happiness because
(a) she found the behaviour of the conductor very funny.
(b) a young cow was running fast with its tail high in the air.
(c) the woman beside her cracked a joke.
(d) None of the above.
- 17.** What did the driver of the bus do when he saw the cow running?
(a) He slowed the bus and sounded its horn loudly.
(b) He accelerated the speed of the bus.
(c) He was amused to see the galloping of cow.
(d) None of the above.
- 18.** What was the result of the sound of the horn?
(a) The sound of the horn frightened the cow.
(b) The cow stopped and gave the way to the bus.
(c) It went to the opposite direction of the bus.
(d) All of these.

19. Why didn't she get off the bus at the bus station?
- (a) She wanted to guard her seat for return journey.
 - (b) Her motive of riding the bus was fulfilled and now she wanted to go back by the same bus.
 - (c) She was afraid of the conductor.
 - (d) She had already seen the town before.
20. What did Valli see on her return journey?
- (a) She saw the same woman on the road.
 - (b) She saw the same cow lying on the road.
 - (c) She forgot her seat.
 - (d) She saw her mother on the bus station.
21. Why does Valli refuse to look out of the window on her way back?
- (a) Because the memory of the dead cow haunted her.
 - (b) Because she was worried about her mother.
 - (c) Because it was getting dark outside.
 - (d) Because she has lost her ticket.
22. What was her mother doing when Valli entered her house?
- (a) Valli's mother was doing house hold chores.
 - (b) Valli's mother was talking to her aunt.
 - (c) Valli's mother was not in the house.
 - (d) Valli's mother was on the roof.
23. Who is the writer of the story 'Madam Rides the Bus'?
- (a) K. S. Sundaram
 - (b) Vallikkannan
 - (c) G. L. Fuentes
 - (d) Anne Frank
24. It is a translation work. Who has translated this Tamil story?
- (a) Frederick Forsyth
 - (b) El Bsor Ester
 - (c) K. S. Sundaram
 - (d) Liam O' Flaherty
25. What does it tell you about Valli when she refused to accept the conductor's treat?
- (a) responsible
 - (b) stubborn
 - (c) rude
 - (d) disrespectful
26. The 'real chatterbox' was
- (a) Valli
 - (b) conductor
 - (c) her aunt
 - (d) all of the above

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- 27.** What kind of a person was the conductor?
(a) He was funny short of fellow. (b) He was grumpy.
(c) He was quiet and timid. (d) All of the above.
- 28.** What was the next challenge for Valli once she'd saved enough money?
(a) To tell her mom about it. (b) To know about the bud timings.
(c) To buy a bus ticket. (d) To sneak out of the house.
- 29.** Why did the old lady ask Valli so many questions?
(a) She was bothered about Valli. (b) She liked Valli.
(c) She was poking her nose. (d) She was bored.
- 30.** 'Valli found the woman absolutely repulsive.' What do you mean by 'repulsive'?
(a) causing strong dislike (b) showing displeasure
(c) extremely attractive (d) admirable

- Ans. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c)**
8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (b)
15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (a)
22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (d)
29. (a) 30. (a)

10. THE SERMON AT BENARES

Betty Renshaw

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

At about the age of twenty-five, the Prince, therefore shielded from the sufferings of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

- (a) When did Gautama notice the existence of suffering?
- (i) He noticed sufferings at the age of fifteen.
 - (ii) Gautama noticed sufferings at the age of twenty.
 - (iii) Gautama noticed sufferings at the age of twenty-five.
 - (iv) Since his childhood.
- (b) The 'prince' here refers to
- (i) Buddha
 - (ii) Sidhartha
 - (iii) Kisa Gautami's son
 - (iv) Sidhartha's son
- (c) The word that best describes the prince's reaction on seeing people sufferings
- (i) unaffected
 - (ii) felt deep happiness
 - (iii) moved
 - (iv) no feelings
- (d) Which statement is NOT TRUE according to the given extract?
- (i) Since childhood the prince served the poor and sick.
 - (ii) The prince was never exposed to death or sorrow.
 - (iii) The prince once witnessed suffering people one after the other.
 - (iv) The sufferings and sorrows of others moved the prince.
- (e) After seeing sick and suffering people, the prince
- (i) closed himself in a room
 - (ii) left all the pleasures of the world
 - (iii) called all his ministers and asked them to help the people
 - (iv) left everything and went out to seek enlightenment

- Ans.**
- (a) (iii) Gautama noticed sufferings at the age of twenty-five.
 - (b) (ii) Sidhartha
 - (c) (iii) moved
 - (d) (i) Since childhood the prince served the poor and sick.
 - (e) (iv) left everything and went out to seek enlightenment

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2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

He wandered for seven years and finally sat down under a peepal tree, where he vowed to stay until enlightenment came. Enlightened after seven days, he renamed the tree the Bodhi Tree (Tree of Wisdom) and began to teach and to share his new understandings. At that point he became known as the Buddha (the awakened or the Enlightened). The Buddha preached his first sermon at the city of Benares, most holy of the dipping places on the River Ganges; that sermon has been preserved and is given here.

- (a) 'He' in the extract refers to
- (i) Siddhartha (ii) Kisa Gautami's son
(iii) a monk (iv) Siddhartha's son
- (b) Siddhartha was called Buddha
- (i) before he got enlightenment
(ii) after he got enlightenment
(iii) by his parents
(iv) at the age of twelve
- (c) It took under the peepal tree to gain enlightenment.
- (i) seven years (ii) seven months
(iii) seven days (iv) seven decades
- (d) Buddha renamed the peepal tree as Bodhi Tree as
- (i) he got enlightened under it
(ii) the name matches his own
(iii) at there for many days
(iv) it was called so locally
- (e) The phrase 'at that point' in the extract refers to
- (i) the time when Buddha wondered
(ii) the time when Buddha sat under the peepal tree
(iii) the time when Buddha left his kingdom
(iv) the time when Buddha was enlightened

- Ans.** (a) (i) Siddhartha
(b) (ii) after he got enlightenment
(c) (iii) seven Days
(d) (i) he got enlightened under it
(e) (iv) the time when Buddha was enlightened

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Kisa Gotami had an only son, and he died. In her grief she carried the dead child to all her neighbours, asking them for medicine, and the people said, "She has lost her senses. The boy is dead."

At length, Kisa Gotami met a man who replied to her request, "I cannot give thee medicine for thy child, but I know a physician who can."

And the girl said, "Prey tell me, sir; who is it?" And the man replied, "Go to Sakyamuni, the Buddha."

- (a) Kisa Gotami was overcome with grief as
- (i) she could not get medicine
 - (ii) her only son had died
 - (iii) she could not attain enlightenment
 - (iv) nobody helped her
- (b) Kisa Gotami went to her neighbours' houses to get
- (i) doctor
 - (ii) Buddha
 - (iii) medicines
 - (iv) financial help
- (c) People said 'She has lost her senses' as
- (i) she was asking medicine for her dead child.
 - (ii) she kept visiting every house
 - (iii) her neighbours were annoyed
 - (iv) no one could help her
- (d) Kisa Gotami was advised to visit for her son's medicine.
- (i) a physician
 - (ii) the Buddha
 - (iii) the King
 - (iv) the Priest
- (e) The phrase 'to have lost one's senses' means to lose one's
- (i) sensations
 - (ii) family and friends
 - (iii) creativity
 - (iv) reason

- Ans.**
- (a) (ii) her only son had died
 - (b) (iii) medicines
 - (c) (i) she was asking medicine for her dead child.
 - (d) (ii) the Buddha
 - (e) (iv) reason

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. When was Gautama Buddha sent away for schooling?
(a) At the age of fifteen. (b) At the age of ten.
(c) At the age of twelve. (d) At the age of five.
2. Gautama Buddha was born in
(a) 563 B.C. (b) 483 B.C.
(c) 653 B.C. (d) 843 B.C.
3. Why did Buddha go out of his palace?
(a) For hunting. (b) To fight a battle.
(c) To seek enlightenment. (d) To witness the sufferings of the world.
4. What kind of life did Buddha live till the age of twenty-five?
(a) He lived a life of a saint. (b) He lived like a prince.
(c) He lived a life as befitted royalty. (d) None of the above.
5. What did Buddha see while he was out hunting?
(a) A monk begging for alms. (b) A funeral procession.
(c) An aged and sick man. (d) All the above.
6. Buddha wandered for to seek enlightenment.
(a) two years (b) ten years
(c) twelve years (d) seven years
7. What did he finally do?
(a) He went for house to house.
(b) He sat under a people tree until enlightenment came.
(c) He went to Benares.
(d) None of the above.
8. What is the meaning of 'Bodhi Tree'?
(a) The sacred tree. (b) Tree of Buddha.
(c) Tree of wisdom. (d) A large tree.
9. When did Siddhartha become 'The Buddha'?
(a) He became 'The Buddha' after enlightenment.
(b) He called himself 'The Buddha'.
(c) His guru named him 'The Buddha'.
(d) All the three options are correct.

10. Where did the Buddha preach his first sermon?
(a) At Allahabad (b) At Benares (c) At Patna (d) At Patliputra
11. What do you understand by 'The Buddha'?'
(a) A wise man. (b) The awakened or the Enlightened.
(c) A Royal personality. (d) The nobleman.
12. What did the Buddha say to Gotami?
(a) He said to go to bring water from the Ganges.
(b) He said to leave her son with him.
(c) He asked her to bring a handful of mustard seed.
(d) He asked her to go to the market and bring some food for him.
13. Did Gotami find any house where no one was dead?
(a) Yes, there were many such houses. (b) She found one such house.
(c) No, she did not find any such house. (d) It is not mentioned in the story.
14. What did she do at last?
(a) She went to her house.
(b) She sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city.
(c) She was very excited and sat down on a bench.
(d) She was weeping.
15. What did Buddha teach Gotami?
(a) The life of mortals in the world is troubled.
(b) Those that have been born cannot avoid dying.
(c) The life of mortals is combined with pain.
(d) All the above.
16. How do you know that Gotami was selfish?
(a) She was thinking about her own worries and forgot that death was common to all.
(b) She was begging a handful of mustard free of cost.
(c) She was busy in watching the lights of the city.
(d) None of the above.
17. Not from weeping nor will anyone obtain peace of mind.
(a) from merry making (b) from dancing
(c) from grieving (d) from laughing

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- 18.** From weeping or grieving one's will be greater and his body will
(a) pain; suffer (b) happiness; be lighter
(c) sorrows; flicker (d) intelligence; be stronger
- 19.** One who has overcome all sorrows will become free from
(a) happiness (b) the cycle of rebirth
(c) sorrow (d) none of these
- 20.** Dead cannot be saved by one's
(a) penance (b) punishment (c) regret (d) lamentation
- 21.** What was the condition imposed upon the source of the seeds?
(a) The seeds to be borrowed from a house where no one had died.
(b) The seeds to be borrowed from a woman.
(c) The seeds to be borrowed from a child.
(d) Both 2 and 3.
- 22.** How did Kisa feel at first on being unable to find mustard seeds?
(a) Kisa felt weary and hopeless. (b) Kisa was hopeful and optimistic.
(c) Kisa was motivated to bring seeds. (d) Both 2 and 3.
- 23.** What did the flickering lights make her realise?
(a) She thought that she is being selfish. (b) Death is uncommon to all.
(c) Men and women are selfless. (d) All of the above.
- 24.** Who is free from sorrow?
(a) One who overcomes sorrow. (b) One who does not see sorrow.
(c) One who remains happy. (d) One who gives sorrow to others.
- 25.** According to Buddha, what is an inscrutable kind of suffering?
(a) loss of a loved one (b) beating
(c) hatred (d) verbal abuse
- 26.** Both young and adults, fools and wise fall into the power of
(a) life (b) death
(c) food (d) all of the above
- 27.** What is the tone of the speaker in the line, 'Do not remind us of our deepest grief'?
(a) Disillusioned (b) Sceptical (c) Ironic (d) Solemn

- 28.** According to the Buddha, peace of mind is attainable by those who
- (a) renounce worldly life like the Buddha
 - (b) take out the arrow and become strong
 - (c) grieve, suffer and then move on
 - (d) recognise terms of life and let go of complaint

- 29.** What was the Buddha's first sermon about?
- (a) About man's unending sufferings.
 - (b) About the true knowledge.
 - (c) About to attain moksha.
 - (d) About the truth.

- 30.** Who was Sakyamuni?
- (a) It was a name of a monk.
 - (b) It was Buddha's another name.
 - (c) It was a name of a king.
 - (d) It was another name of Mahavira.

- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (b)**
8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (b)
15. (d) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (d) 21. (a)
22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (d)
29. (a) 30. (b)

11. THE PROPOSAL

Anton Chekov

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

CHUBUKOV: We just got along somehow, my angel, thanks to your prayers, and so on. Sit down, please do... Now, you know, you shouldn't forget all about your neighbours, my darling. My dear fellow, why are you so formal in your get-up! Evening dress, gloves, and so on. Can you be going anywhere, my treasure?

LOMOV: No. I've come only to see you, honoured Stepan Stepanovitch.

CHUBUKOV: Then why are you in evening dress, my precious? As if you're paying a New Year's Eve visit!

LOMOV: Well, you see, it's like this. (Takes his arm)I've come to you, honoured Stepan Stepanovitch, to trouble you with a request. Not once or twice have I already had the privilege of applying to you for help, and you have always, so to speak... I must ask you pardon. I am getting excited. I shall drink some water, honoured Stepan Stepanvitch.

- (a) Lomov was wearing
- (i) a formal evening dress
 - (ii) a pant and coat
 - (iii) a tie and gloves
 - (iv) gloves with shoes
- (b) Lomov was wearing this dress because..... .
- (i) he wanted to pay Chubukov a friendly visit
 - (ii) he had come to propose to Chubukov's daughter
 - (iii) he had come to complain to Chubukov
 - (iv) he wanted to show his new dress to Chubukov
- (c) Lomov's purpose of visit is to
- (i) have a cup of tea with Chubukov
 - (ii) have a chitchat with Chubukov
 - (iii) make a special request to Chubukov
 - (iv) apologise to Chubukov
- (d) Lomov drinks water because he
- (i) is feeling thirsty
 - (ii) gets nervous
 - (iii) wants to look mannered
 - (iv) gets excited

(e) Find a word in the extract which means 'special rights'.

- (i) privilege (ii) honoured (iii) treasure (iv) precious

- Ans.** (a) (i) a formal evening dress
 (b) (ii) he had come to propose to Chubukov's daughter
 (c) (iii) make a special request to Chubukov
 (d) (iv) gets excited
 (e) (i) privilege

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

LOMOV: Brr...It's cold! Natalaya Stepanova is an excellent house keeper, not bad looking, well educated. What more do I want? But I'm getting a noise in my ears from excitement. (Drinks) And it's impossible for me not to marry. In the first place, I'm already 35 – a critical age, so to speak. In the second place, I ought to lead a quiet and regular life. I suffer awfully upset; at this very moment my lips are trembling, and there's a twitch in my right eyebrow. But the very worst of all is the way I sleep. I no sooner get into bed and begin to go off, when suddenly something in my left side gives a pull, and I can feel it in my shoulder and head... I jumped up like a lunatic, walk about a bit and lie down again, but as soon as I begin to get off to sleep there's another pull! And this may happen twenty times.

- (a) The speaker of these lines is
 (i) Chubukov (ii) Lomov (iii) Natalya (iv) neighbour
- (b) The speaker is eager to marry because
 (i) he is already 35 years
 (ii) he is madly in love with Natalya
 (iii) he wants to possess the bride's property
 (iv) he is a good neighbour
- (c) The speaker thinks that Natalya is a
 (i) lunatic (ii) very pretty
 (iii) a good housekeeper (iv) very smart
- (d) The speaker suffers from
 (i) twitchings and shock (ii) palpitations and shock
 (iii) pulls and twitchings (iv) palpitations and twitchings
- (e) A word from the extract which means 'mad' is
 (i) suffer (ii) upset (iii) lunatic (iv) excitable

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- Ans.** (a) (ii) Lomov
(b) (i) he is already 35 years
(c) (iii) a good housekeeper
(d) (iv) palpitations and twitchings
(e) (iii) lunatic

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

NATALAYA: *Then Smoke. Here are the matches. The weather is splendid now, but yesterday it was so wet that the workmen didn't do anything all day. How much hay have you stacked? Just think, I felt greedy and had a whole field cut, and now I'm not at all pleased about it because I'm afraid my hay may rot. I ought to have waited a bit. But what's this? Why, you're in evening dress! Well, I never! Are you going to a ball or what? Though I must say you look better... Tell me, why are you got up like that?*

LOMOV: *(excited) You see, honoured Natalya Stepanovna... the fat is, I've made up my mind to ask you to hear me out... Of course you'll be surprised and perhaps even angry, but a ... (aside) It's awfully cold!*

- (a) According to Natalya the weather was
(i) fine (ii) rainy (iii) stormy (iv) smoky
- (b) Natalya was not happy getting the field cut as
(i) the workmen were wet
(ii) the hay was stacked all over
(iii) the hay may not dry up
(iv) the workmen were not ready to work
- (c) Natalya's question to Lomov was about
(i) the workmen (ii) his evening dress
(iii) the hay drying (iv) the rainy weather
- (d) Lomov gets excited because
(i) Natalya remarks on his attire (ii) he is feeling cold
(iii) he is feeling nervous (iv) he has come to propose Natalya
- (e) The word from the extract which means 'fine' is
(i) splendid (ii) pleases (iii) stacked (iv) surprised

- Ans.** (a) (i) fine
(b) (iii) the hay may not dry up
(c) (ii) his evening dress
(d) (iv) he has come to propose Natalya
(e) (i) splendid

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What had Natalya been doing when Lomov called for her?
 - (a) She was cleaning the house.
 - (b) She was washing clothes.
 - (c) She was busy in shelling peas.
 - (d) She was cooking food.
2. What did Chubukov had to say about the land?
 - (a) Chubukov said that they belong to him.
 - (b) He said that they were Lomov's property.
 - (c) He said that they were still a disputed property.
 - (d) He said that they belong to none of them.
3. What defect does 'Guess' have?
 - (a) He was lame.
 - (b) His was very old.
 - (c) He was short in the muzzle.
 - (d) All the above.
4. When does Natalya accept the proposal?
 - (a) When Lomov went unconscious.
 - (b) When they finished arguing.
 - (c) When Chubukov intervened.
 - (d) When Lomov came back in.
5. What request did Chubukov think Lomov would make?
 - (a) Lomov would ask for his daughter's hand in marriage.
 - (b) Lomov would borrow money.
 - (c) Lomov would borrow his land.
 - (d) All of the above.
6. According to Lomov, what amount would be good enough for buying squeezer?
 - (a) Sixty Roubles
 - (b) Fifty Roubles
 - (c) Twenty-five Roubles
 - (d) Thirty Roubles
7. Name the writer of the play 'The Proposal'.
 - (a) G. L. Fuentes
 - (b) Anton Chekov
 - (c) Fredrik Forsyth
 - (d) Lucio Rodrigues
8. threatened to take the matter to court.
 - (a) Peasants
 - (b) Natalya
 - (c) Lomov
 - (d) Chubukov
9. Why did Lomov come to Chubukov's house in his evening dress?
 - (a) He came to pay New Year Eve's visit.
 - (b) He came to ask for Chubukov's daughter's hand in marriage.
 - (c) He came to borrow money from Chubukov.
 - (d) He came to borrow Chubukov's land.

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- 10.** Who does Chubukov call a 'lovesick cat'?
- (a) He said it to Lomov.
 - (b) He said it to his dog.
 - (c) He said it to his maid.
 - (d) He was saying it to Natalya, his daughter.
- 11.** 'And it's impossible for me not to marry.' Why did Lomov say so?
- (a) Because he was 35 already.
 - (b) Because he was suffering from palpitations.
 - (c) Because he had troubled sleep.
 - (d) All of the above.
- 12.** When did Lomov and Natalya get on the wrong foot?
- (a) When they were talking about the weather.
 - (b) When they were talking about their land.
 - (c) When they were talking about their family relations.
 - (d) When Lomov made the proposal.
- 13.** Which land were they fighting about?
- (a) They were fighting over Oxen Meadows.
 - (b) They were fighting over Birchwoods.
 - (c) They were fighting over Burnt Marsh.
 - (d) All of the above.
- 14.** Lomov's side of justification about the land was
- (a) their land extended till Burnt Marsh
 - (b) his grandmother always talked about it
 - (c) his grandmother gave it to her great grandfather's peasants
 - (d) both 1 and 2
- 15.** Natalya was arguing about the land because
- (a) she can't stand unfairness
 - (b) it was worth a lot
 - (c) she was jealous of Lomov
 - (d) all of the above
- 16.** What explanation did Lomov give for his shouting?
- (a) He was shouting out of his frustration.
 - (b) He was a short tempered person.
 - (c) Because of his palpitations.
 - (d) He can't stand unfairness.

17. What was Natalya's reaction when her father told that Lomov was here to propose her?
- (a) She got very angry. (b) She sent her father to get him back.
(c) She was amazed. (d) both 2 and 3
18. What was the topic of the second argument?
- (a) The second argument was over the land.
(b) The second argument was over the proposal.
(c) The second argument was over their respective dogs.
(d) None of the above.
19. What do they argue about after holding each other's hands?
- (a) They were arguing over the ownership of the land.
(b) They were arguing over their marriage venue.
(c) They were arguing over the superiority of their dogs.
(d) They were arguing over the cuisine.
20. What was the relationship between Lomovs and Chubukovs?
- (a) They were relatives. (b) They were neighbours.
(c) They were business partners. (d) They were friends.
21. Natalya offer to Lomov.
- (a) tea (b) lunch (c) coffee (d) breakfast
22. The play is set in
- (a) India (b) France (c) Russia (d) Japan
23. Why did Chubukov think it was a curse to be a father of a grown up daughter?
- (a) He had to go to call the man they had just shun out.
(b) He had to go to call the man who insulted them.
(c) He had to go call the man who shouted at them.
(d) All of the above.
24. What is the name of Lomov's dog?
- (a) Guess (b) Guard (c) Squeezer (d) Sweater
25. According to Lomov, what defect does squeezer have?
- (a) Squeezer was a fat and lazy dog. (b) Squeezer was an old age dog.
(c) Squeezer was a lame dog. (d) Squeezer was overshot.

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- 26.** Who is squeezed between Lomov and Natalya emotionally?
(a) Natalya's father (b) Natalya's mother
(c) Natalya's brother (d) Natalya's aunt
- 27.** Who gave the meadows to Natalya's father?
(a) Aunt's grandmother of Lomov (b) Aunt's grandfather of Lomov
(c) Aunt's sister of Lomov (d) Aunt's brother of Lomov
- 28.** Lomov hoped to go for shooting –
(a) before the harvest (b) in November
(c) in June (d) after the harvest.
- 29.** Chubukov threatened Lomov to shoot him like a
(a) Hare (b) Dog
(c) Partridge (d) Jackle
- 30.** According to Lomov, Chubukov's mother was
(a) ill-tempered (b) kind hearted
(c) humpbacked (d) insolent.

- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b)**
8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (c)
15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (b)
22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (d)
29. (c) 30. (c)

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I am an orphan, roaming the street.

I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.)

- (a) Why does Amanda want to be an orphan?
- (i) She wants to roam around.
 - (ii) She wants to get rid of constant nagging from her mother.
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (b) What does Amanda want to do as an orphan?
- (i) Roam around the street.
 - (ii) Get sympathy from all.
 - (iii) Get freedom from the school.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (c) What does Amanda imagine while roaming in the street?
- (i) That she will not be nagged.
 - (ii) That she will make pattern in the dust with her bare feet.
 - (iii) That she will get fresh air.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (d) Which one of the following messages is conveyed by the stanza?
- (i) Children are innocent and want freedom.
 - (ii) Children don't want to be nagged every time.
 - (iii) Children don't like going to schools.
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii).
- (e) Pick out the word from the stanza which is similar in meaning to 'repeated design'.
- (i) pattern
 - (ii) roaming
 - (iii) hushed
 - (iv) bare

- Ans.** (a) (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) (i) Roam around the street.
- (c) (ii) That she will make pattern in the dust with her bare feet.
- (d) (iv) Both (i) and (ii).
- (e) (i) pattern

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

*Will you please look at me when I'm speaking to you,
Amanda!*

- (a) Why should Amanda not eat chocolate?
- (i) It is not healthy for her. (ii) It is very expensive to afford.
(iii) She is too old to eat chocolate (iv) None of the above.
- (b) The line 'Will you please look at me when I'm speaking to you' conveys that
- (i) Amanda is indifferent to the advice. (ii) Amanda is a moody child.
(iii) Amanda is fond of chocolates. (iv) None of the above.
- (c) Who has written the above lines?
- (i) Walt Whitman (ii) W. B. Yeats
(iii) Carl Sandburg (iv) Robin Klein
- (d) Amanda is
- (i) not paying attention to the advice (ii) listening carefully
(iii) is looking at her mother (iv) none of the above
- (e) Amanda wants to live
- (i) a carefree life (ii) an isolated life
(iii) in the company of her family (iv) none of the above

Ans. (a) (iv) None of the above.

(b) (i) Amanda is indifferent to the advice.

(c) (iv) Robin Klein

(d) (i) not paying attention to the advice

(e) (i) a carefree life

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What made Amanda sulk and become moody?

(a) When she had to complete her homework.

(b) When her mother gives her too many instructions.

(c) When she has to clean her shoes.

(d) None of the Above

11. Name the poet of the poem 'Amanda'.
- (a) Carolyn wells (b) Robin Klein
(c) John Berryman (d) Walt Whitman
12. What does the speaker in the poem want Amanda to learn?
- (a) To thank (b) Good habits (c) To scold (d) To be happy
13. How is silence described in the poem 'Amanda'?
- (a) Silver (b) Golden (c) Sorrow (d) Happiness
14. Where did Amanda want to live a peaceful life?
- (a) In a hut on the shore. (b) In a hightower.
(c) In a palace. (d) In a fort.
15. Who is Rapunzel?
- (a) Rapunzel is a demon of a Russian fairy tale.
(b) Rapunzel is a fairy of a German fairy tale.
(c) Rapunzel is a king of a Spanish fairy tale.
(d) Rapunzel is a character of Chinese fairytale.
16. What kind of hair did Amanda want?
- (a) Soft hair like a cat. (b) Long hair like Rapunzel.
(c) Magic wand from a magician. (d) A face like Snow White.
17. Why should Amanda not eat chocolate?
- (a) It causes heart disease. (b) It will damage liver.
(c) It causes acne. (d) It causes cancer.
18. What does Amanda wish to do in the sea?
- (a) She wish to sail freely in the sea.
(b) She wish to roam on the sea beach.
(c) She wish to watch soft-moving waves.
(d) She just want to climb on a tower.
19. What does she wanted to be in the last stanza?
- (a) Mermaid (b) Orphan
(c) Rapunzel (d) None of the Above
20. Where does she make patterns on?
- (a) On paper. (b) On the wall.
(c) On the table. (d) On the soft dust.

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- 21.** What does Amanda yearn for?
(a) Games (b) Food
(c) Freedom (d) Movies
- 22.** The line ‘Will you please look at me when I’m speaking to you’ conveys that
(a) Amanda is indifferent to the advice. (b) Amanda is a moody child.
(c) Amanda is fond of chocolates. (d) None of the above.
- 23.** Pick out the word from the poem which means the same as ‘slow’.
(a) languid (b) slouch
(c) drifting (d) none of the above
- 24.** What does Amanda imagine while roaming in the street?
(a) That she will not be nagged.
(b) That she will make pattern in the dust with her bare feet.
(c) That she will get fresh air.
(d) None of the above.
- 25.** Why do you think Amanda is sulking?
(a) She did not want to be instructed constantly.
(b) She wanted to be free.
(c) She wanted peace.
(d) She was afraid.
- 26.** Which one of the following message is conveyed by the poem?
(a) Children are innocent and wants freedom.
(b) Children don’t want to be nagged every time.
(c) Children don’t like going to schools.
(d) Both (a) and (b).
- 27.** Amanda is
(a) not paying attention to the advice (b) listening carefully
(c) is looking at her mother (d) none of the above
- 28.** Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
(a) Children are innocent and want freedom.
(b) Amanda wants to escape the reality of the world.
(c) Amanda is tired of daily nagging.
(d) Children needs constant nagging to be a good citizen.

29. What is the tone of the speaker towards Amanda?
- (a) The tone of the speaker towards Amanda is ‘ragging’ and ‘scolding’.
 - (b) The tone of the speaker was very polite.
 - (c) The speaker was very happy while talking to her.
 - (d) The speaker was not interested talking to her.
30. ‘Did you finish your homework, Amanda?’ Who speaks this line?
- (a) Amanda’s father is speaking these words.
 - (b) Amanda’s mother is speaking to Amanda.
 - (c) The speaker is Amanda’s teacher.
 - (d) Amanda’s aunt is the speaker.

- Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c)**
8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (b)
15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (d) 21. (c)
22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (d)
29. (a) 30. (b)

7. ANIMALS

Walt Whitman

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I stand and look at them long and long.

They do not sweat and whine about their condition.

- (a) Why does the poet stand and look at the animals long and long?
- (i) Because he finds them attractive.
 - (ii) Because he finds them contented and calm.
 - (iii) Because he is an animal lover.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (b) Why do the animals not sweat and whine like human beings?
- (i) Because they are not capable of thinking.
 - (ii) Because they are not jealous and restless.
 - (iii) Because they get enough grass to feed themselves.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (c) What does 'whine' mean in the stanza?
- (i) cry
 - (ii) shout
 - (iii) greed
 - (iv) eat
- (d) According to the stanza, which one of the following statements is not correct about the animals?
- (i) They are always contented.
 - (ii) They are not greedy.
 - (iii) They are always hungry for food.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (e) According to the poet, who are better, human beings or animals?
- (i) human beings
 - (ii) animals
 - (iii) both
 - (iv) None of the above

- Ans.**
- (a) (ii) Because he finds them contented and calm.
 - (b) (ii) Because they are not jealous and restless.
 - (c) (i) cry
 - (d) (iii) They are always hungry for food.
 - (e) (ii) animals

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

*They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
 They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
 They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,*

- (a) 'They do not lie awake in the dark' conveys that
- (i) the animals are happy and contented with their life.
 - (ii) the animals don't have to work hard for their survival.
 - (iii) the animals have no responsibilities like human beings.
 - (iv) the animals don't suffer from insomnia.
- (b) Which one of the following is not a sin for which the poet prefers animals over human beings?
- (i) greed
 - (ii) selfishness
 - (iii) contentment
 - (iv) None of the above
- (c) Why do they not weep for their sins?
- (i) They are not sinners.
 - (ii) They are content and happy.
 - (iii) They are not hungry.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (d) How are 'they' different from human beings?
- (i) 'They' are always hungry.
 - (ii) 'They' are lazy.
 - (iii) None of the above.
 - (iv) 'They' don't sweat and whine about their condition.
- (e) How do human beings make the poet sick?
- (i) Human beings always sweat and whine about their conditions.
 - (ii) They always curse the animals.
 - (iii) They always boast of their achievements.
 - (iv) None of the Above

- Ans.** (a) (i) the animals are happy and contented with their life.
 (b) (iii) contentment
 (c) (ii) They are content and happy.
 (d) (iv) 'They' don't sweat and whine about their condition.
 (e) (i) Human beings always sweat and whine about their conditions.

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

*Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that
lived thousands of years ago,*

Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.

- (a) Who is the poet referring to that lived thousands of years ago?
- (i) Other animals. (ii) The ancestors of human beings.
(iii) Dinosaurs. (iv) None of the above.
- (b) Why does the poet accept the animals?
- (i) He looks at the animals for short time.
(ii) He stands and looks at the animals long and long.
(iii) They show their relation to him.
(iv) None of the Above.
- (c) What does 'kneel' symbolise here?
- (i) Kneel is symbolic to praying. (ii) Kneel is symbolic to pity.
(iii) Kneel is symbolic to kindness. (iv) None of the above.
- (d) What does the poet wish to live with?
- (i) Dragons (ii) Animals
(iii) Dinosaurs (iv) None of the Above
- (e) Find the antonym of 'disrespectable' in the extract.
- (i) respectable (ii) kneels
(iii) accept (iv) relation

- Ans.** (a) (ii) The ancestors of human beings.
(b) (iii) They show their relation to him.
(c) (i) Kneel is symbolic to praying.
(d) (ii) Animals
(e) (i) respectable

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1.** Humans keep awake in the dark and weep for their sins while animals never do such things. Why?
- (a) Because humans have a clear conscience.
(b) Because animals have a clear conscience.
(c) Because animals feel pain.
(d) None of the above.

2. How can you say that the poet loves animals?
- (a) The poet does not look at the animals.
 - (b) The poet stands and looks at the animals long and long.
 - (c) The poet mistreats the animals.
 - (d) None of the above.
3. What is the poet's wish?
- (a) The poet wishes to live with dinosaurs.
 - (b) The poet wishes to live with dragons.
 - (c) The poet wishes to live with animals.
 - (d) None of the above.
4. What is the attitude of the animals toward their sins?
- (a) They are confused and peaceful.
 - (b) They are calm, peaceful and self-confident.
 - (c) They are confused and sad.
 - (d) None of the above.
5. What qualities have the humans given up?
- (a) Humans have given up innocence, kindness and truthfulness.
 - (b) Humans have given up cruelty and violence.
 - (c) Humans have given up lying and dishonesty.
 - (d) All of the above.
6. According to the poet, who among human being and animal is better?
- (a) Human beings are better.
 - (b) Animals are better.
 - (c) Both are equal.
 - (d) None of the above.
7. What is the meaning of 'placid'?
- (a) greedy
 - (b) jealousy
 - (c) peaceful
 - (d) clumsy
8. What is the literary device used in the line, 'I think I could turn and live with animals'?
- (a) Similie
 - (b) Assonance
 - (c) Metaphor
 - (d) Alliteration
9. Who are not dissatisfied always?
- (a) soldiers
 - (b) humans
 - (c) animals
 - (d) poets

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10. What is the meaning of 'whine'?
- (a) It is a beverage. (b) Whine means cry.
(c) Whine means shout. (d) None of the above.
11. Animals do not talk about their duty towards
- (a) their fellow animals (b) God
(c) their childrens (d) their society
12. What mania animals do not have?
- (a) The mania of taking about their duty.
(b) The mania of possessing things.
(c) The mania of running after worldly things.
(d) The mania of crying over wrongdoing.
13. What is the meaning of 'demented'?
- (a) crying (b) sufferings (c) maddened (d) loving
14. Animals are always truthful towards
- (a) their predators (b) other animals (c) humans (d) God
15. Animals do not bother about
- (a) the things happening in the world (b) humans
(c) other animals (d) none of the above
16. The animals evidently show that the tokens were
- (a) near the others (b) away from them
(c) in their possession (d) in the pockets
17. What do the men make the poet sick for?
- (a) Discussing their possessions. (b) Discussing their sins and miseries.
(c) Discussing their duty to God. (d) None of the above.
18. What is the attitude of human about who lived thousands of years ago?
- (a) They fly. (b) They stand. (c) They kneel. (d) They love.
19. 'They do not sweat and whine about their condition.' Who are 'they' in this line?
- (a) Humans (b) Animals (c) Mountains (d) Grasslands
20. What facts does the speaker accept?
- (a) Animals are not happy.
(b) Animals are weeping all the time.
(c) There is a close relation between the man and the animals.
(d) Animals do not have any relationship with humans.

21. According to the poet, why has man lost his basic goodness?
(a) Because of his inferiority complex. (b) Because of his rational approach.
(c) Because of his negligence. (d) None of the above.
22. What do animals do not do?
(a) They are not happy. (b) They weep for their sins.
(c) They do not worship their look alike. (d) None of the above.
23. What is the attitude of the animals about their condition?
(a) They weep for their sins.
(b) They are not satisfied with their condition.
(c) They do not complain about their condition.
(d) They are well informed about it.
24. Do the animals make the poet sick?
(a) Yes, they do. (b) No, they do not make him sick.
(c) Sometimes they make him sick. (d) Can't say.
25. Who is the poet talking about in third stanza of the poem 'Animals'?
(a) The poet is talking about humans.
(b) The poet is talking about God.
(c) The poet is talking about animals.
(d) The poet is talking about mountains.
26. According to the poet, who is unhappy in this whole earth?
(a) Animals (b) God
(c) Human beings (d) None of the above.
27. What is the meaning of the phrase, 'tokens of myself'?
(a) The love and affection of the poet towards the animals.
(b) The love of God towards the poet.
(c) The love of nature towards the animals.
(d) The love and affection of the animals towards the poet.
28. Why does he look at the 'long and long'?
(a) The poet was impressed with himself.
(b) The animals were impressed with the poet.
(c) The poet was impressed with the animals.
(d) All the above.

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29. Do animals enjoy a sound sleep at night?

- (a) Yes, because they are content.
- (b) No, because they weep for their sins.
- (c) All the above.
- (d) None of the above.

30. What do animals evince?

- (a) They have noble qualities.
- (b) They are complainants.
- (c) They are not satisfied.
- (d) None of the above.

- Ans. 1.** (a) **2.** (b) **3.** (c) **4.** (b) **5.** (a) **6.** (b) **7.** (c)
8. (b) **9.** (c) **10.** (b) **11.** (b) **12.** (b) **13.** (c) **14.** (b)
15. (a) **16.** (c) **17.** (c) **18.** (c) **19.** (b) **20.** (c) **21.** (c)
22. (c) **23.** (c) **24.** (b) **25.** (c) **26.** (c) **27.** (d) **28.** (c)
29. (a) **30.** (a)

10. THE TALE OF CUSTARD THE DRAGON

Ogden Nash

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

*Now the name of the little black kitten was Ink,
And the little grey mouse, she called him Blink,
And the little yellow dog was sharp as Mustard,
But the dragon was a coward, and she called him Custard.*

- (a) What does the poet explain in the stanza?
- (i) The name of all the animals that are tamed by Belinda.
 - (ii) The colours of the animals.
 - (iii) The qualities of the animals.
 - (iv) All of the above.
- (b) What was the name of the black kitten?
- (i) Custard (ii) Ink (iii) Blink (iv) Mustard
- (c) What was the name of the grey mouse?
- (i) Custard (ii) Ink (iii) Blink (iv) Mustard
- (d) Who is described as the most timid of all?
- (i) Kitten (ii) Mouse (iii) Dragon (iv) Dog
- (e) In the stanza the word 'little' has been repeated twice. Which poetic device has been used here?
- (i) Repetition (ii) Metaphor (iii) Simile (iv) Oxymoron

Ans. (a) (iv) All of the above.

(b) (ii) Ink

(c) (iii) Blink

(d) (iii) Dragon

(e) (i) Repetition

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

*Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth,
And spikes on top of him and scales underneath,
Mouth like a fireplace, chimney for a noes.
And realio, trulio daggers on his toes.*

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- (a) Who is being described in the above stanza?
(i) The Dragon (ii) The Kitten
(iii) The Dog (iv) The Mouse
- (b) Which one of the following is not the feature of the Dragon?
(i) It has big sharp teeth.
(ii) It has spikes on the top.
(iii) It was as brave as a lion.
(iv) It could release fire from the mouth.
- (c) What is the rhyme scheme in the poem?
(i) aabb (ii) abab
(iii) abba (iv) none of the above
- (d) Which poetic device has been used in the phrase ‘chimney for a nose’?
(i) Metaphor (ii) Simile
(iii) Personification (iv) Oxymoron
- (e) ‘And a realio, trulio,’ is an example of
(i) Refrain (ii) Oxymoron
(iii) Simile (iv) Metaphor

- Ans.** (a) (i) The Dragon
(b) (iii) It was as brave as a lion.
(c) (i) aabb
(d) (i) Metaphor
(e) (i) Refrain

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

*Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears,
And Ink and Blink chased lions down the stairs,
Mustard was as brave as a tiger in a rage,
But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.*

- (a) What is being described in the above stanza?
(i) The inner strength of the characters.
(ii) The colours of the characters.
(iii) Both of the above.
(iv) None of the above.

- (b) Belinda's bravery is compared with
 (i) a group of bears (ii) a group of lions
 (iii) both of the above (iv) none of the above
- (c) Which one of the followings is not a true statement about the little kitten and mouse?
 (i) They could chase a lion.
 (ii) They could hunt a lion.
 (iii) They could emit fire from their mouth.
 (iv) None of the above.
- (d) In the above stanza the bravery of the dog has been compared with the
 (i) angry tiger (ii) angry bear
 (iii) angry lion (iv) none of the above
- (e) In the line 'as a barrel full of bears', which poetic device has been used?
 (i) Simile (ii) Metaphor
 (iii) Oxymoron (iv) Personification

- Ans.** (a) (i) The inner strength of the characters.
 (b) (i) a group of bears
 (c) (iii) They could emit fire from their mouth.
 (d) (i) angry tiger
 (e) (i) Simile

Multiple-Choice Questions

- mourned over the death of the pirate.
 (a) Blink (b) Custard (c) Ink (d) None
- Custard the dragon cried for
 (a) because he was hurt (b) a new mouse
 (c) a nice safe cage (d) none of the above
- Who was called cowardly?
 (a) Blink (b) Custard (c) Ink (d) Rither
- Who was Mustard?
 (a) Belinda's little yellow rat. (b) Belinda's little yellow mouse.
 (c) Belinda's little yellow dog. (d) Belinda's little grey dragon.

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5. Where did Belinda live?
(a) In a little white house. (b) In a little yellow house.
(c) In a little grey house. (d) In a little pink house.
6. What did Custard do to the pirate?
(a) He held him hostage. (b) He scared him away.
(c) He ate him. (d) None of these.
7. Who did Belinda used to tease?
(a) kitten (b) mouse (c) dragon (d) dog
8. What all does the dragon possess?
(a) He possesses sharp toes. (b) He possesses big sharp teeth.
(c) He possesses spikes on top of him. (d) All of the above.
9. Who is described as the most timid of all?
(a) Ink (b) Blink (c) Custard (d) Mustard
10. What was the name of the black kitten?
(a) Custard (b) Ink (c) Blink (d) Mustard
11. Who is the poet of the poem ‘The tale of Custard the Dragon’?
(a) Carl Sandburg (b) Ogden Nash
(c) Carolyn Wells (d) Walt Whitman
12. What was the name of the grey mouse?
(a) Custard (b) Ink (c) Blink (d) Mustard
13. Which poetic device is used in the line, ‘And the little yellow dog was sharp as mustard’?
(a) Oxymoron (b) Metaphor (c) Assonance (d) Simile
14. Who saved everyone from the pirate?
(a) Kitten (b) Mouse (c) Dragon (d) Dog
15. How were the dragon’s feet look like?
(a) Dragon’s feet were like a sword.
(b) Dragon’s feet were like an iron nail.
(c) Dragon’s feet were like a knife.
(d) Dragon’s feet were like a hammer.
16. Who came to Belinda’s house through window?
(a) Dragon (b) Pirate
(c) A hawk (d) A dinosaur

17. What did dragon do after seeing the pirate?
(a) He ran into a mouse hole. (b) He made a sound like an engine.
(c) He went to his hiding place. (d) He climbed up to the rooftop.
18. How many bullets did pirate fire on the dragon?
(a) One bullet. (b) Three bullets.
(c) Two bullets. (d) Five bullets.
19. What was the colour of the wagon?
(a) Green (b) Golden
(c) White (d) Red
20. What was beneath Custard's body?
(a) Iron nails (b) Scales
(c) knives (d) Bullet proof skin
21. How does Dragon's nose looked like?
(a) Like a fire place. (b) Like a pistol.
(c) Like a chimney. (d) Like a drum.
22. What did Mustard, Ink and Blink do?
(a) They jumped on the pirate. (b) They ran away from the place.
(c) They hid themselves in a cage. (d) They hid themselves behind Belinda.
23. Why did everyone embrace Custard the dragon?
(a) He had killed the pirate. (b) He got a safe cage.
(c) He fired 2 bullets on pirate. (d) He had killed a lion.
24. Was the dragon actually coward?
(a) Yes, because he never cried for a safe place.
(b) No, because he faced the pirate and ate him up.
(c) Can't say, because it is not clear from the text.
(d) None of the above.
25. 'Belinda embraced him.' Who is 'him' in this line?
(a) Blink (b) Ink
(c) Pirate (d) Custard
26. Who cried for help when the pirate came?
(a) Ink. (b) Blink.
(c) Belinda. (d) The watchman of the tower.

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27. Why did Belinda cry?

- (a) She was in trouble and wanted help from other characters in house.
- (b) All the characters were undisciplined and she wanted them to set right.
- (c) She was habitual of crying all the times.
- (d) None of the above.

28. What did the pirate do to gather strength?

- (a) He gulped some wine to gather some strength.
- (b) He fired two bullets at Belinda.
- (c) He jumped here and there to gather the strength.
- (d) None of the above.

29. ‘Tail like irons.’ Which figure of speech has been used here?

- (a) Simile
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Oxymoron
- (d) Personification

30. Why was Custard compared with a knight named Percival?

- (a) He was thought to be brave but used to run away due to lack of courage.
- (b) He was a brave knight.
- (c) He was a courageous knight.
- (d) None of the above.

- Ans. 1.** (d) **2.** (c) **3.** (b) **4.** (c) **5.** (a) **6.** (c) **7.** (c)
8. (d) **9.** (c) **10.** (b) **11.** (b) **12.** (c) **13.** (d) **14.** (c)
15. (c) **16.** (b) **17.** (b) **18.** (c) **19.** (d) **20.** (b) **21.** (c)
22. (b) **23.** (a) **24.** (b) **25.** (d) **26.** (c) **27.** (a) **28.** (a)
29. (a) **30.** (a)

FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET

6. THE MAKING OF A SCIENTIST

Robert W. Peterson

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

So he did, and did he ever! Beginning in Kindergarten, Ebright collected butterflies with the same determination that has marked all his activities. He also collected rocks, fossils, and coins. He became an eager astronomer, too, sometimes star-gazing all night.

- (a) Who is 'he'?
- (i) The writer
(ii) Richard Ebright
(iii) Ebright's father
(iv) Ebright's teacher
- (b) What more did he collect besides butterflies?
- (i) coins
(ii) fossils
(iii) rocks
(iv) All the above
- (c) Find a word from the passage that means the same as 'strong will-power'.
- (i) determination
(ii) gazing
(iii) astronomer
(iv) eager
- (d) What did he do at some night?
- (i) He collected butterflies.
(ii) He gazed stars all night.
(iii) He slept all the night.
(iv) He wrote his papers.
- (e) When did Ebright start collecting butterflies?
- (i) At the age of 21.
(ii) From the beginning in Kindergarten.
(iii) When he became a scientist.
(iv) At the age of 16.

- Ans.** (a) (ii) Richard Ebright
(b) (iv) All the above
(c) (i) determination
(d) (ii) He gazed stars all night.
(e) (ii) From the beginning in Kindergarten.

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

From the first he had a driving curiosity along with a bright mind. He also had a mother who encouraged his interest in learning. She took him on trips, bought him telescope, microscope, cameras, mounting materials, and other equipment and helped him in many other ways.

- (a) What was the role of his mother in his life?
- (i) She sent him to school.
 - (ii) She channelized his energies in right direction.
 - (iii) She did his homework.
 - (iv) She made delicious food for him.
- (b) How did Ebright's mother perform her duties?
- (i) She bought him books.
 - (ii) She took him out on trips.
 - (iii) She bought him a telescope, a microscope, cameras, mounting materials.
 - (iv) All the above.
- (c) What does the word 'bright' mean here?
- (i) encouraging
 - (ii) curious and intelligent
 - (iii) fast
 - (iv) flickering
- (d) What did Ebright desire?
- (i) He wanted to play with butterflies.
 - (ii) He wanted to become a mathematician.
 - (iii) Ebright had a driving curiosity.
 - (iv) He wanted to be an engineer.
- (e) Ebright along with a bright mind had
- (i) a driving curiosity
 - (ii) energy to go fishing
 - (iii) a logical thinking
 - (iv) none of the above

- Ans.** (a) (ii) She channelized his energies in right direction.
(b) (iv) All the above.
(c) (ii) curious and intelligent
(d) (iii) Ebright had a driving curiosity.
(e) (i) a driving curiosity

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

He grew cells from a Monarch's wing in a culture and showed that the cells would divide and develop into normal butterfly wing scales only if they were fed the hormone from the gold spots. That project won first place for zoology at the International Fair. He spent the summer after graduation doing further work at the army laboratory and at the laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

- (a) What did Ebright find out after working on hormone?
- (i) It helped him in giving a new theory on the life of cells.
 - (ii) It helped him to study butterflies.
 - (iii) It helped him to do experiments on other creatures.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (b) What conclusion did he make?
- (i) Cells grew from monarch wings would divide and develop into normal butterfly wing.
 - (ii) Cells develop gold spots.
 - (iii) Cells become more solid.
 - (iv) Cells grew from a normal butterfly develop into monarch wings.
- (c) Write the word that means the same as 'ordinary'.
- (i) Normal
 - (ii) Develop
 - (iii) Culture
 - (iv) Scales
- (d) Where did he grow cells?
- (i) He grew cells from a monarch's wing in a culture.
 - (ii) He grew cells from normal butterfly.
 - (iii) He grew cells from hormones.
 - (iv) He grew cells from gold spots.
- (e) Where did Ebright spend the summer after graduation?
- (i) At the Army laboratory and the Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
 - (ii) At the International Fair.
 - (iii) At the place for zoology.
 - (iv) None of the above.

- Ans.** (a) (i) It helped him in giving a new theory on the life of cells.
- (b) (i) Cells grew from monarch wings would divide and develop into normal butterfly wing.

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- (c) (i) Normal
- (d) (i) He grew cells from a monarch's wing in a culture.
- (e) (i) At the Army laboratory and the Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. It was Ebright's fascination for that opened the world of science to him.
 - (a) cats
 - (b) dogs
 - (c) bird
 - (d) butterflies
2. At the age of Ebright invented the theory on how cells work.
 - (a) twenty
 - (b) twenty one
 - (c) twenty two
 - (d) twenty four
3. What was Ebright's hobby in his childhood?
 - (a) He played basketball.
 - (b) He loved collecting things.
 - (c) He was fond of baseball.
 - (d) None of the above.
4. How did his mother help him?
 - (a) She took him on trips.
 - (b) She bought him telescopes and microscopes.
 - (c) She encouraged him to learn.
 - (d) All of the above.
5. When did Ebright get a hint of real science?
 - (a) When he was in the 7th grade.
 - (b) Ehen he entered a county science fair.
 - (c) When he lost in the same science fair.
 - (d) All of the above.
6. What is the blueprint for life?
 - (a) Cells are blueprint for life.
 - (b) DNA is the blueprint for life.
 - (c) Both 1 and 2.
 - (d) None of the above.
7. He found the cause of a viral disease common among caterpillars when he was
.....
 - (a) in the 7th grade
 - (b) in the 8th grade
 - (c) in college
 - (d) none of the above

8. What did he collect during his childhood?
- (a) He collected coins, rocks and butterflies.
 - (b) He collected stones, pearls and marbles.
 - (c) He collected old stamps and letters.
 - (d) All of the above.
9. Where did he come from?
- (a) He came from Reading, Pennsylvania.
 - (b) He came from Oxford University.
 - (c) He came from London University.
 - (d) None of the above.
10. He tried to grow in the presence of beetles.
- (a) butterflies
 - (b) caterpillar
 - (c) rats
 - (d) snakes
11. What did he realise was necessary for winning a prize at the fair?
- (a) A neat display of project.
 - (b) Real experiment.
 - (c) Some natural things.
 - (d) All of the above.
12. butterflies were not eaten by birds.
- (a) Viceroy
 - (b) Monarch
 - (c) Common
 - (d) Both 1 and 2
13. Which book was given by Ebright's mother to him?
- (a) It was Travels of Monarch X.
 - (b) It was Travels of Viceroy X.
 - (c) It was Travels of Viceroy Y.
 - (d) It was Travels of Monarch X.
14. What groundbreaking research did Ebright do?
- (a) Ebright's research was on working of body.
 - (b) Ebright's research was on working of DNA.
 - (c) Ebright's research was on working of heart.
 - (d) None of the above.
15. Which butterflies copied monarchs to prevent being eaten by birds?
- (a) Vice butterflies.
 - (b) Viceroy butterflies.
 - (c) Vice principal.
 - (d) Vices butterflies.
16. What was the purpose of the gold spots on the monarch pupa?
- (a) It is an ornamental design.
 - (b) These spots secrete hormones necessary for butterfly's full development.
 - (c) They were the breathing points.
 - (d) None of these.

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- 17.** Name Ebright's social science teacher.
- (a) Mr Weiherer (b) Dr Urquhart
(c) James R Wong (d) Taplow
- 18.** What qualities did Richard possess?
- (a) He was inquisitive. (b) He was intelligent.
(c) He has a will to win. (d) All the above.
- 19.** Name Richard's college roommate.
- (a) John (b) James
(c) Jack (d) Jeff
- 20.** Where did he graduate from?
- (a) Oxford (b) Yale
(c) Harvard (d) none of the above
- 21.** Who did he write to get an idea for a real science experiment?
- (a) He wrote to his mother.
(b) He wrote to his friend.
(c) He wrote to Dr Frederick A. Urquhart.
(d) None of the above.
- 22.** What did Richard's dad do?
- (a) He was a scientist. (b) He was a doctor.
(c) He was dead. (d) He was a science teacher.
- 23.** How many gold spots were there on a Monarch pupa?
- (a) Eleven (b) Twenty
(c) Thirteen (d) Twelve
- 24.** Ebright did a groundbreaking research on the
- (a) working of body (b) working of DNA
(c) Working of heart (d) none of the above
- 25.** How many species of butterflies had he collected till second grade?
- (a) Twelve (b) Thirty
(c) Twenty-three (d) Twenty-five
- 26.** are parts of the life cycle of butterflies.
- (a) Egg, caterpillar and pupa (b) Pollen, Pupa and butterfly
(c) Egg, zygote and pupa (d) All of the above

27. Who encouraged Ebright in his interest in learning?
 (a) His mother encouraged him a lot. (b) His father.
 (c) His brother. (d) His teacher.
28. Ebright was perhaps expected to shout 'Eureka!' because he had
 (a) realised that he needed a partner to work with to finalise his findings.
 (b) discovered something new and 'Eureka!' was a cry to announce it.
 (c) worked hard and was relieved at nearing the end of his project.
 (d) given shape to the teachings of his teachers by choosing this field of science.
29. Which theory did Richard Ebright explain?
 (a) Rotation of earth (b) Movement of sun.
 (c) How cell works. (d) How gravity works.
30. The cell theory got published in the proceeding of the
 (a) National Academy of Science
 (b) National Science and Technology College
 (c) World Academy of Technology
 (d) World Science Magazine

- Ans. 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (b)
 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (b)
 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (c) 21. (c)
 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b)
 29. (c) 30. (a)

7. THE NECKLACE

Guy De Maupassant

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

She had no dowry, no hopes, no means of becoming known, loved, and married by a man either rich or distinguished; and she allowed herself to marry a petty clerk in the office of the Board of Education. She was simple, but she was unhappy.

- (a) Who is 'she' here?
- (i) Madam Forestier
 - (ii) Matilda Loisel
 - (iii) Matilda's sister
 - (iv) Mr Loisel's sister
- (b) What short of the person is she?
- (i) She is very pretty.
 - (ii) She is ambitious.
 - (iii) She is not happy.
 - (iv) All the above.
- (c) What was the outcome of her marriage?
- (i) She was very happy.
 - (ii) She was not satisfied with her married life.
 - (iii) She became ill after her marriage.
 - (iv) She got a lot of dowry.
- (d) What did her husband do?
- (i) He was a businessman.
 - (ii) He was a petty clerk in Education Department.
 - (iii) He was a school teacher.
 - (iv) He was very handsome.
- (e) What was Matilda's wish?
- (i) She wanted to be a housewife.
 - (ii) She wanted to marry a rich person.
 - (iii) She wanted to have a lot of children.
 - (iv) She wanted to become a politician.

- Ans.**
- (a) (ii) Matilda Loisel
 - (b) (iv) All the above.
 - (c) (ii) She was not satisfied with her married life.
 - (d) (ii) He was a petty clerk in Education Department.
 - (e) (ii) She wanted to marry a rich person.

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

She suffered incessantly, feeling herself born for all delicacies and luxuries. She suffered from the poverty of her apartment, the shabby walls and the worn chairs. All these things tortured and angered her. When she seated herself for dinner opposite her husband who uncovered the tureen with a delighted air, saying, 'Oh! The good potpie! I know nothing better than that...', she would think of elegant dinners.

- (a) Why did she suffer?
- (i) Absence of all the delicacies and luxuries made her suffer.
 - (ii) Her husband's behaviour made her suffer.
 - (iii) Her neighbours made her suffer.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (b) Why was she unhappy with her married life?
- (i) She was unhappy with her parents.
 - (ii) Her husband did not care about her.
 - (iii) She was unhappy with the poverty of her house.
 - (iv) Her husband was a drunkard.
- (c) After reading the extract what do you think about Matilda?
- (i) She suffered from her poverty.
 - (ii) She is unhappy and discontented lady.
 - (iii) She did not like her apartment.
 - (iv) All the above.
- (d) What is the reason of her anger?
- (i) The shabby walls of her apartment.
 - (ii) Worn furniture.
 - (iii) Both 1 and 2
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (e) Which word in the extract describe the condition of walls?
- (i) Incessant (ii) Shabby (iii) Tureen (iv) delighted

- Ans.** (a) (i) Absence of all the delicacies and luxuries made her suffer.
 (b) (iii) She was unhappy with the poverty of her house.
 (c) (iv) All the above.
 (d) (iii) Both 1 and 2
 (e) (ii) Shabby

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

He threw around her shoulders the modest wraps they had carried whose poverty clashed with the elegance of the ball costume. She wished to hurry away in order not to be noticed by the other women who were wrapping themselves in rich furs.

Loisel detained her, 'Wait,' said he. 'I am going to call a cab.'

But she would not listen and descended the steps rapidly. When they were in the street, they found no carriage; and they began to seek for one...

- (a) What was the cause of her inferiority complex?
- (i) She was the most beautiful lady there.
 - (ii) She had a diamond necklace.
 - (iii) Her husband was a handsome guy.
 - (iv) All the guests of the party belonged to the upper rich class.
- (b) How can you say that Mr Loisel was a loving husband?
- (i) He borrowed necklace to his wife.
 - (ii) He was enjoying the dance of his wife.
 - (iii) He bought a bracelet for Matilda.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (c) Why do you think the tendency to show off becomes a curse for Matilda?
- (i) She had to share the necklace of Mme Forestier.
 - (ii) She had to work in an office.
 - (iii) She wasted her youth and suffered for ten long years.
 - (iv) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Why did Mr Loisel tell her to wait?
- (i) He did not want Matilda to ignore him.
 - (ii) He said her to wait because he was going to call a cab.
 - (iii) He wanted to show something to her.
 - (iv) He wanted to lift her up.
- (e) How did Matilda react on his call?
- (i) She was stunned.
 - (ii) She went inside the ballroom.
 - (iii) She looked at him with surprise.
 - (iv) She did not listen to his call and went down the steps.

- Ans.** (a) (iv) All the guests of the party belonged to the upper rich class.
 (b) (ii) He was enjoying the dance of his wife.
 (c) (iii) She wasted her youth and suffered for ten long years.
 (d) (ii) He said her to wait because he was going to call a cab.
 (e) (iv) She did not listen to his call and went down the steps.

Multiple-Choice Questions

- Who is the writer of the lesson 'The Necklace'?
 (a) Robert W. Peterson (b) Guy de Maupassant
 (c) Sinclair Lewis (d) K.A. Abbas
- Matilda was born into a family of
 (a) ministers (b) officers
 (c) clerks (d) shopkeepers
- Matilda always remained
 (a) happy (b) unhappy
 (c) contended (d) delighted
- How did Loisel feel on receiving the invitation?
 (a) Mr Loisel felt very sad. (b) He felt elated.
 (c) He was very puzzled. (d) He was extremely surprised.
- For what had Loisel saved four hundred francs?
 (a) to buy a bicycle (b) to buy a gun
 (c) to buy a T.V. (d) to buy a shirt
- Whom was Matilda married to?
 (a) Matilda was married to a petty clerk.
 (b) She was a minister's wife.
 (c) She was an Army officer's wife.
 (d) She was married to a businessman.
- She thinks that she deserves
 (a) suffering
 (b) luxury and delicacies
 (c) hardships
 (d) both 1 and 3

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- 8.** What did Mrs Loisel borrow from Mme Forestier?
- (a) She borrowed a bracelet.
 - (b) Matilda borrowed a necklace from Mme Forestier.
 - (c) She borrowed a Venetian Cross.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 9.** How much was the necklace actually worth?
- (a) It was of forty thousand francs.
 - (b) It costs thirty six thousand.
 - (c) Its worth was five hundred francs.
 - (d) It had no worth.
- 10.** Why did she utter a cry?
- (a) She cried on seeing other ladies wrapping themselves in fur.
 - (b) She cried on her poverty.
 - (c) Because the jewels were not to be seen when she reached home.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 11.** How did she look on the day of the ball?
- (a) She was looking elegant and gracious.
 - (b) She was looking a little shabby.
 - (c) She was looking dejected.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 12.** What solution did her husband come up with?
- (a) He helped her find a dress.
 - (b) He told her to wear natural flowers in the name of jewels.
 - (c) He didn't suggest anything.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 13.** Did he agree to give her that money?
- (a) Yes.
 - (b) No.
 - (c) Maybe.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 14.** What did his face look like upon hearing the amount her wife asked from him?
- (a) His face got pale.
 - (b) He was fine.
 - (c) He did not bother.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 15.** Why did she throw away the letter?
- (a) She had nothing to wear.
 - (b) She had no jewellery to adorn herself.
 - (c) She had no bag to carry.
 - (d) Both 1 and 2.

16. How did Mr Loisel expect Matilda to react on handing her the letter?
(a) Happy (b) Sad (c) Jealous (d) Frustrated
17. When would she weep for whole days?
(a) She wept after dinner. (b) She wept after lunch.
(c) She wept after visiting her friend. (d) Any time.
18. What does she think she deserves?
(a) she thinks that she deserves suffering.
(b) She thinks that she deserves luxury and delicacies.
(c) She thinks that she deserves a lot of children.
(d) Both 2 and 3
19. Did her friend recognise her years later?
(a) Yes (b) No
(c) They did not bump into each other. (d) None of the above.
20. What all did they do to repay?
(a) They sent away their maid.
(b) They change their lodgings.
(c) Matilda's husband working the evenings and nights too.
(d) All of the above.
21. What did they do to buy themselves time?
(a) They stopped answering the friend's calls.
(b) They wrote to Mme Forestier that the jewel needs repair.
(c) They distracted Mme Forestier from the necklace.
(d) They did nothing.
22. How did the loan affect Mrs Loisel's life?
(a) She learned the odious work of a kitchen.
(b) She washed the dishes.
(c) She took down the refuse to the street.
(d) All of the above.
23. How much Loiseles had to spend to replace the necklace?
(a) They had to pay eighteen thousand francs.
(b) They had to pay thirty-six thousand francs.
(c) They had to pay forty thousand francs.
(d) They had to pay fifty thousand francs.

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- 24.** What spoiled Mr and Mrs Loisel pleasure?
(a) They lost the necklace. (b) The loss of the dress.
(c) The loss of money. (d) All of the above.
- 25.** What tortured and angered her?
(a) Shabby walls. (b) Worn chairs.
(c) Poverty. (d) All of the above.
- 26.** Who did Mr Loisel receive an invitation from?
(a) From the Minister of Public Safety.
(b) From the Minister of Public Health.
(c) From the Minister of Public Instruction.
(d) From the Minister of Public Education.
- 27.** How did they pay for the new jewels?
(a) They borrowed and used the money given by Mr Loisel's father.
(b) He cheated someone in the party.
(c) They used Matilda's savings.
(d) Both 2 and 3.
- 28.** How long did the struggle continue for?
(a) They struggled for six months. (b) They struggled for one year.
(c) They struggled for two years. (d) They struggled for ten years.
- 29.** What did her friend say when she was told the entire story?
(a) She was angry.
(b) She hated her for that.
(c) She cursed her for the lost necklace.
(d) She told that the lost necklace was fake.
- 30.** Which word does 'delicacies' NOT correspond to?
(a) etherealness (b) elegance
(c) exquisiteness (d) robustness

- Ans. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b)**
8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (a)
15. (d) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (d) 21. (b)
22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (d)
29. (d) 30. (d)

8. THE HACK DRIVER

Sinclair Lewis

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Some of the larger and more self-confident ones even beat me up. I hated this unpleasant work, and the side of city life it revealed to me. I even considered fleeing to my hometown, where I could have been a real lawyer right away, without going through this unpleasant training period.

- (a) Who was the speaker here?
- (i) The lawyer. (ii) The hack driver.
(iii) Bill. (iv) The barber.
- (b) What was the unpleasant work he is talking about?
- (i) The work to deliver summons. (ii) Being a lawyer.
(iii) Travelling by a bus. (iv) Going to New Mullion.
- (c) Why did he hate the work?
- (i) Sometimes he was beaten by the receiver of the summons.
(ii) He has to go to the dirty places to deliver summons.
(iii) He has to travel a lot.
(iv) None of the above.
- (d) What job did the narrator get after graduation?
- (i) He got the job of a junior assistant clerk.
(ii) He got the job of a hack driver.
(iii) He became a lawyer.
(iv) None of the above.
- (e) Find an antonym of 'hide' from the extract.
- (i) hate (ii) reveal
(iii) flee (iv) pleasant

- Ans.** (a) (ii) The hack driver.
(b) (i) The work to deliver summons.
(c) (i) Sometimes he was beaten by the receiver of the summons.
(d) (i) He got the job of a junior assistant clerk.
(e) (ii) reveal

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

'I'll tell you what. I've got a hack. I'll get it out and we can drive around together and find Lutkins. I know most of the places he hangs out.'

He was so often and friendly that I glowed with the warmth of his affection. I knew, of course, that he wanted the business, but his kindness was real. I was glad the fare money would go to this good fellow. I managed to bargain down to two dollars an hour, and then he brought from his house nearby a sort of large black box on wheels.

- (a) Who is 'I' here?
- (i) The lawyer. (ii) The hack driver.
(iii) The man at barber shop. (iv) Lutkins' mother.
- (b) Why did the lawyer come in search of Lutkins?
- (i) Lutkins was the only man there.
(ii) The lawyer had to give him some money.
(iii) He was searching Lutkins to beat him.
(iv) The lawyer had the summons to serve him.
- (c) Who befriends him in New Mullion?
- (i) Lutkins' mother befriends him.
(ii) A customer at the Fritz's shop.
(iii) A red faced man, a hack driver, befriends the lawyer.
(iv) Hack driver's friend.
- (d) Where did the hack driver take him?
- (i) He took him to the river.
(ii) The hack driver took him to various places.
(iii) He took him to a long bridge.
(iv) He took him to an old person.
- (e) Find a word similar to 'a gentle feeling of fondness' from the extract.
- (i) warmth (ii) affection
(iii) glad (iv) bargain

- Ans.** (a) (ii) The hack driver.
(b) (iv) The lawyer had the summons to serve him.
(c) (iii) A red faced man, a hack driver, befriends the lawyer.
(d) (ii) The hack driver took him to various places.
(e) (ii) affection

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I loved him for this. By myself, I might never have found Lutkins. With the hack driver's knowing help. I was sure of getting my man. I took him into my confidence and told him that I wanted to serve the summons on Lutkins – that the man had refused to be a witness, when his information would have quickly settled our case. The driver listened earnestly. At the end, he hit me on the shoulder and laughed, 'Well, we'll give Brother Lutkins a little surprise.

- (a) 'I loved him for this.' Who is 'I' and 'him' refer to?
- 'I' is the hack driver's friend and 'him' is lawyer.
 - 'I' is the young lawyer and 'him' is the hack driver.
 - 'I' is the hack driver and 'him' is the lawyer.
 - 'I' is lawyer and 'him' is hack driver's friend.
- (b) What did the lawyer tell 'Bill'?
- The Lawyer told that he wanted to serve the summons to Lutkins.
 - The lawyer told that he wanted to visit the town.
 - The lawyer told that he wanted to go back to the city.
 - He told that he wanted to have lunch.
- (c) Why did the lawyer love the hack driver?
- Because he was very straight forward person.
 - Because he was taking no charge for his ride.
 - Because he was a handsome person.
 - Because he was very friendly to him.
- (d) What does the hack driver say about Lutkins?
- He said that Lutkins is an honest and simple person.
 - He said that Lutkins has a beautiful house in the town.
 - Lutkins was a careless and dishonest man.
 - He said that Lutkins was also searching for him.
- (e) Find a word from the extract which is similar in meaning to 'seriously'.
- earnestly
 - confidently
 - quickly
 - listlessly

- Ans.**
- (ii) 'I' is the young lawyer and 'him' is the hack driver.
 - (i) The Lawyer told that he wanted to serve the summons to Lutkins.
 - (iv) Because he was very friendly to him.
 - (iii) Lutkins was a careless and dishonest man.
 - (i) earnestly

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Who has written the story ‘The Hack Driver’?
(a) HG Wells (b) Robert W. Peterson
(c) Sinclair Lewis (d) Guy De Maupassant
2. What job did the narrator get after doing his graduation?
(a) partner in a law firm (b) lawyer
(c) junior assistant clerk (d) senior associate
3. What was the narrator supposed to do?
(a) serve summons (b) fight cases
(c) present legal briefs (d) all of the above
4. What did he hate the most?
(a) His unpleasant work and the side of city it revealed to him.
(b) He hate to go to the town.
(c) Both of these.
(d) None of the above.
5. How far was New Mullions from narrator’s place of employment?
(a) It was 40 kms away.
(b) 22 kms away from his place.
(c) 83 kms North to his work place.
(d) 11 kms East-South from his work place.
6. How did the lawyer travel to New Mullions?
(a) By train. (b) By car. (c) By rickshaw. (d) On foot.
7. How did the lawyer expect New Mullions to be?
(a) A place with some raw shops. (b) A place with muddy streets.
(c) A sweet and simple place. (d) None of the above.
8. Bill seemed to Lutkins’ talent for dishonesty.
(a) analyse (b) admire (c) hate (d) criticize
9. Where did Fritz send the lawyer and the hack driver?
(a) He send them to Gray’s barber shop.
(b) He send them to Gustaff’s barber shop.
(c) He send them to poolroom.
(d) He did not sent them to anywhere.
10. Where did they go after visiting Swede’s shop?
(a) To Gustaff’s barber shop (b) To poolroom
(c) To hack driver’s mother’s farm (d) To Gray’s barber shop

11. What is the meaning of the word 'enormous' as used in the story?
(a) tiny (b) huge
(c) thin (d) lean
12. Where did the hack driver and the lawyer go for lunch?
(a) Bill's home (b) Oliver's home
(c) Wade's hill (d) Oliver's mother's farm
13. Where did they go after lunch?
(a) Oliver's mother's farm (b) Gray's barber shop
(c) Gustaff's barber shop (d) poolroom
14. What did Oliver's mother have in her hand while she ran after them?
(a) She had a pistol. (b) She had an iron rod.
(c) She had a sharp knife. (d) None of the above.
15. Did he find Lutkins on his first visit?
(a) Yes (b) No
(c) Maybe (d) Not clear from the story.
16. Was the lawyer able to serve the summons to Lutkins?
(a) Yes, he served the summons to Bill.
(b) No, he was befooled by the hack driver.
(c) Not clear.
(d) None of the above.
17. What was the fake name of Lutkins?
(a) Swede (b) Bill
(c) Gray (d) Fritz
18. How many times did he have to visit New Mullions?
(a) Once (b) Twice
(c) Thrice (d) None
19. Who accompanied the lawyer on his trip to New Mullions the second time?
(a) The lawyer's boss. (b) A man familiar with Oliver Lutkins.
(c) The lawyer's friend. (d) The lawyer's sister.
20. What vehicle did Bill have?
(a) He had an auto rickshaw. (b) He had a cab.
(c) He had a hack. (d) He had a cart.
21. For what case were the summons for Lutkins?
(a) He had done a theft. (b) He was required as a witness.
(c) He was involved in a murder (d) He was a cheater.

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- 22.** How was Bill's appearance?
(a) He was a cheerful, red faced person.
(b) He was a short structured person.
(c) He was a mean person.
(d) All of them.
- 23.** According to Bill, Oliver owed him fifty cents for a game of
(a) cricket (b) chess
(c) poker (d) horse race
- 24.** What is the name of the barber in the story?
(a) Barber's name is Fritz. (b) Barber's name is Harry.
(c) Barber's name is Gustaff. (d) His name is Edward.
- 25.** From where did they get lunch?
(a) From Community meal. (b) From Bill's home.
(c) From a café. (d) From a restaurant.
- 26.** What was Bill's other name?
(a) Myfair (b) Magnuson
(c) Maddie (d) Magpie
- 27.** Who was 'Bill' actually?
(a) Lutkins himself (b) Fritz
(c) Gustaff (d) Gray
- 28.** 'The only agreeable sight about the place was...' What was the only agreeable sight?
(a) The weather of the town. (b) The raw shops in the vicinity.
(c) The delivery man at the station. (d) The platform of the station.
- 29.** The law firm that the narrator joined was
(a) philanthropic (b) splendid
(c) reputable (d) contemporary
- 30.** 'Like a cheap private detective' is a reference to the fact that the speaker
(a) wasn't drawing as good a salary as a detective
(b) was upset about working in the private sector
(c) wasn't trying to be an established detective
(d) was disappointed with his allotted work

- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c)**
8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (b)
15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (b)
22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (c)
29. (b) 30. (d)

9. BHOLI

K. A. Abbas

Reference-to-Context Questions

1. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

She was the fourth daughter of Numberdar Ramlal. When she was ten months old, she had fallen off the cot on her head and perhaps it had damaged some part of her brain. That was why she remained a backward child and came to be known as Bholi, the simpleton.

At birth, the child was very fair and pretty. But when she was two years old, she had an attack of small-pox. Only the eyes were saved, but the entire body was permanently disfigured by deep black pock-marks.

(a) Who is being described here?

(i) Ramlal himself.

(ii) Ramlal's fourth daughter, Bholi.

(iii) Ramlal's wife.

(iv) Bholi's teacher.

(b) Why did she remain a 'backward' child?

(i) She had suffered from fever.

(ii) She was under developed since her birth.

(iii) She had perhaps damaged some part of her brain.

(iv) She was illiterate.

(c) What was the real name of Bholi?

(i) Suraiya

(ii) Sulekha

(iii) Suvarna

(iv) Sundari

(d) What was Ramlal's position in the village?

(i) He was the head man of the village.

(ii) He was a police officer.

(iii) He was the richest man of the village.

(iv) He was numberdar of the village.

(e) What is the meaning of 'backward' as used in the extract?

(i) underprivileged

(ii) underdeveloped

(iii) underestimated

(iv) none of the above.

Ans. (a) (ii) Ramlal's fourth daughter, Bholi.

(b) (iii) She had perhaps damaged some part of her brain.

(c) (ii) Sulekha

(d) (iv) He was numberdar of the village.

(e) (ii) underdeveloped

2. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

'What is the matter with you, you fool?' shouted Ramlal. 'I am only taking you to school.' Then he told his wife, 'Let her wear some decent clothes today, or else what will the teachers and the other schoolgirls think of us when they see her?'

New clothes had never been made for Bholi. The old dresses of her sisters were passed on to her. No one cared to mend or wash her clothes. But today she was lucky to receive a clean dress which had shrunk after many washings and no longer fitted Champa.

- (a) Who is speaking and to whom?
- (i) Ramlal is speaking to his servant.
 - (ii) Ramlal's wife is speaking to Bholi.
 - (iii) Ramlal is speaking to his daughter Bholi.
 - (iv) Bholi is speaking to Ramlal.
- (b) What did he want his wife to do?
- (i) He wanted his wife to make a good breakfast.
 - (ii) He wanted his wife to go with them.
 - (iii) He wanted his wife to get Bholi ready for the school.
 - (iv) He wanted some money from his wife.
- (c) Why was Bholi scared to go to school?
- (i) She had a bad experience of school.
 - (ii) She did not know anything about school.
 - (iii) She had been several times to school.
 - (iv) She was afraid of the boys of the school.
- (d) What made Bholi that she was going to a place better than her home?
- (i) When she was given a bath and new clothes to wear.
 - (ii) When Ramlal wears new clothes.
 - (iii) When her mother made a nice breakfast for them.
 - (iv) None of the above.
- (e) Who is fool in the extract?
- (i) Champa
 - (ii) The maidservant
 - (iii) Sulekha's mother
 - (iv) Bholi (Sulekha)

- Ans.**
- (a) (iii) Ramlal is speaking to his daughter Bholi.
 - (b) (iii) He wanted his wife to get Bholi ready for the school.
 - (c) (ii) She did not know anything about school.
 - (d) (i) When she was given a bath and new clothes to wear.
 - (e) (iv) Bholi (Sulekha)

3. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow.

When the school bell rang, all the girls scurried out of the classroom, but Bholi dared not leave her corner. Her head still lowered, she kept on sobbing.

'Bholi.'

The teacher's voice was so soft and soothing! In all her life she had never been called like that. It touched her heart.

'Get up,' said the teacher. It was not a command, but just a friendly suggestion. Bholi got up.

'Now tell me your name.'

Sweat broke out over her whole body. Would her stammering tongue again disgrace her? For the sake of this kind woman, however, she decided to make an effort. She had such a soothing voice: she would not laugh at her.

- (a) Why did not Bholi dare to come out of her classroom?
- (i) She had a complex of her stammering.
 - (ii) It was her first day in school.
 - (iii) She felt herself inferior.
 - (iv) All the above.
- (b) Why was Bholi sobbing?
- (i) She thought that other girls would laugh on her stammering.
 - (ii) She was afraid of her teacher.
 - (iii) She did not want to go her house.
 - (iv) She was feeling hungry.
- (c) Why did she find her teacher different from other people?
- (i) Because she was very soft and sweet.
 - (ii) She was very sympathetic to her.
 - (iii) Her behaviour was very encouraging.
 - (iv) All the above.
- (d) What effort she made?
- (i) She made an effort to speak out her name.
 - (ii) The effort was to go out of the classroom.
 - (iii) The effort was to go out and play with other girls.
 - (iv) None of the above.

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(e) Find a word from the extract which is similar in meaning to 'having a gentle and calming effect'.

(i) Soothing

(ii) Decisive

(iii) Sweet

(iv) Graceful

Ans. (a) (iv) All the above.

(b) (i) She thought that other girls would laugh on her stammering.

(c) (iv) All the above.

(d) (i) She made an effort to speak out her name.

(e) (i) Soothing

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Who is the artist's work of art?

(a) Bholi's cow

(b) Bholi's sister

(c) Bholi

(d) Bholi's teacher

2. What did Bishamber demand as dowry?

(a) He demanded a refrigerator.

(b) He demanded a television and a car.

(c) He demanded money.

(d) All of the above.

3. What was in the eyes of Bholi when the veil was pulled down the second time?

(a) Hate

(b) Fear

(c) Contempt

(d) None of the above.

4. Choose a synonym of the word 'envious' from the given words.

(a) jealous

(b) looking down on someone

(c) hatred

(d) none of the above

5. Why did Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal?

(a) Because he has a big shop.

(b) Because he has a house.

(c) Because he has good bank balance. (d) All of the above.

6. What was in the mind of Bholi when she left school on the first day?

(a) She was feeling sad.

(b) There was a ray of hope for new life.

(c) She was depressed that she'll stay where she is.

(d) None of the above.

7. Who comforted Bholi?
(a) Her friends (b) Her father
(c) Her mother (d) Her teacher
8. What did it take for Bholi to believe she was being taken to a place better than home?
(a) She was given new and clean dress. (b) Her hair got oiling.
(c) She had given a bath. (d) All of the above.
9. What was the plea of Bholi's mother to send Bholi to school?
(a) There was little chance of her getting married.
(b) Ramlal couldn't disobey Tehsildar's orders.
(c) She said let the teachers at school worry about her.
(d) All of the above.
10. How is the situation of the house described?
(a) prosperous (b) poor
(c) miserable (d) normal
11. At what age did she begin to speak?
(a) At the age of three. (b) When she was five years old.
(c) At the age of ten years. (d) At the age of nine years.
12. What damaged some part of Bholi's brain?
(a) When she fell off a cot. (b) When she fell off the stairs.
(c) When she fell off a verandah. (d) Due to the attack of small-pox.
13. How many siblings did Bholi have?
(a) She had two brothers and three sisters.
(b) She had three brothers and one sister.
(c) She had one brother and four sisters.
(d) She had 3 brothers and three sisters.
14. What do you mean by the word 'simpleton'?
(a) Extraordinary (b) Foolish (c) Average (d) Intelligent
15. Who is the author of the lesson 'Bholi'?
(a) Robert Arthur (b) Ruskin Bond (c) K.A. Abbas (d) Sinclair Lewis
16. How much money did Bishamber demand as dowry?
(a) Four thousand rupees (b) Five thousand rupees
(c) Eight thousand rupees (d) Six thousand rupees

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- 17.** How was the behaviour of Bholi's teacher on her very first day in the school?
(a) She was very cruel. (b) She was very rough.
(c) She was very kind and loving to her. (d) All of the above.
- 18.** Who was Lakshmi?
(a) The name of Bholi's mother. (b) The name of Bholi's cow.
(c) Bholi's teacher. (d) One of Bholi's sisters.
- 19.** How was Bholi treated in the family?
(a) She was not given new clothes. (b) No one cared to wash her clothes.
(c) No one cared to comb her hair. (d) All of the above.
- 20.** What did the Tehsildar urge Ramlal about his daughters?
(a) The Tehsildar urged to send them to school.
(b) To marry them soon as they are getting aged.
(c) To send them to the city for further study.
(d) All of the above.
- 21.** Why did Tehsildar come to Ramlal's village?
(a) He came to perform the opening ceremony of the girl's school.
(b) He was there to attend Radha's wedding.
(c) He came to meet the villagers.
(d) None of the above.
- 22.** What was Bholi's real name?
(a) Sulekha (b) Champa (c) Radha (d) Mangla
- 23.** How many daughters did Ramlal have?
(a) Five (b) Four (c) Six (d) Two
- 24.** Why did Bholi talk very little?
(a) She stammered a lot.
(b) Because other kids mimicked her and made fun of her.
(c) She was an introvert girl.
(d) All the above.
- 25.** How did Bholi's mother react about sending her to school?
(a) She laughed crazily.
(b) She got a bit angry.
(c) She did not react.
(d) She cried and said Ramlal a crazy person.

26. What was Bholi's first reaction on hearing that she was going to school?
- (a) She was happy and cried with tears of joy.
 (b) She was terrified and cried with fear.
 (c) She screamed with joy.
 (d) She was a little excited.
27. Why did Bholi's classmates laugh at Bholi?
- (a) They laughed at her dress. (b) They laughed at her looks.
 (c) They laughed at her stammering. (d) None of the above.
28. Whose paintings did she see in the classroom wall?
- (a) The paintings of cow, goat and parrot.
 (b) The painting of a beautiful girl.
 (c) The painting of a landscape.
 (d) The painting of a film star.
29. What according to you, was wrong in Bishamber marrying Bholi?
- (a) His age and his demand of dowry. (b) His shops.
 (c) His bank balance. (d) His wife and his sons.
30. How did Bholi describe her prospective husband?
- (a) He was a mean person.
 (b) He was a greedy person as he demanded dowry.
 (c) He was a coward.
 (d) All of the above.

- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d)**
8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (b)
15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (a) 21. (a)
22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (a)
29. (a) 30. (d)

Part-II

[Practice Papers]

1

PRACTICE PAPER

[Time Allowed: 90 Minutes]

[Maximum Marks: 40]

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections.
2. **Section A** READING has **18** questions. Attempt a total of **14** questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
3. **Section B** WRITING & GRAMMAR has **12** questions. Attempt a total of **10** questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
4. **Section C** LITERATURE has **30** questions. Attempt **26** questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There is no negative marking.

Reading (14 Marks)

I. Read the passage given below.

(8 marks)

1. In the early 1920s, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They travelled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the Congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages. In the winter, the settlers' only means of travel down this trail was via dog sled.
2. Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920s meant dog teams were no longer the standard mode of transportation, and of course with the airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmobiles.

3. By the mid 1960's, most Alaskans didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dog teams had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G. Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colourful history. To raise awareness about this aspect of Alaskan history, she came up with the idea to have a dog sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the Pages and the Redingtons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race. Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967.
4. The Aurora Dog Musher's Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969. After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973.

Source: <https://brainly.in/question/22357125>

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option. (8×1=8)

- As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for 'mode'?

(a) formula	(b) way
(c) preference	(d) option
- How did they travel to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik?

(a) They travelled by boat.	(b) They travelled by aeroplane.
(c) They travelled by land.	(d) They travelled by bus.
- The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major route in

(a) Seward	(b) Knik
(c) Alaska	(d) gold fields
- In the winter, the settlers' only means of travel down the trail was via

(a) ships	(b) bullock carts
(c) tongas	(d) dog sleds
- To raise awareness about the Dorothy G. Page came up with the idea to have a dog sled race.

(a) Alaskan history	(b) sled dogs as working animals
(c) standard mode of transportation	(d) National Historic Trails

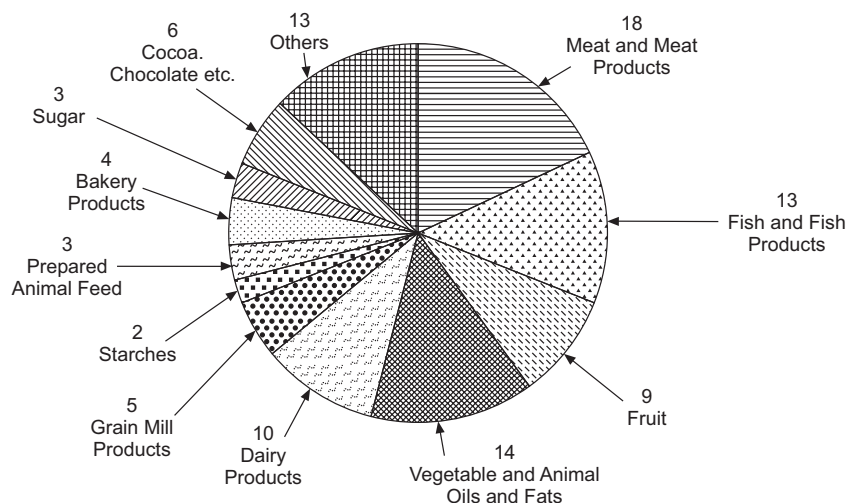
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6. It can be inferred that all of the following contributed to the misuse of the Iditarod Trail except
- (a) more modern forms of transportation
 - (b) depleted gold mines
 - (c) highway routes to ghost towns
 - (d) reduced demand for land travel
7. The primary purpose of this passage is to
- (a) recount the history of the Iditarod Trail and the race that memorializes it
 - (b) describe the obstacles involved in founding the Iditarod race
 - (c) outline the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Iditarod Trail
 - (d) re-establish the important place of the Iditarod Trail in Alaska's history
8. The phrase 'a self-made historian' in para 3 implies that Dorothy G Page
- (a) was employed by the state to keep its dog sledge history alive
 - (b) was determined to honour the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials
 - (c) had pursued the study of Alaska's history out of her interest
 - (d) had personally educated others about Alaska's history
9. 'In 1925, when an outbreak threatened the lives of people in the remote town of Nome, the government used the Iditarod Trail to transport medicine nearly 700 miles to the town.' If the author choose to include this fact in the passage, it would best fit in
- (a) paragraph 1
 - (b) paragraph 2
 - (c) paragraph 3
 - (d) paragraph 4
10. Dorothy G Page presented her idea to have a dog sled race over the Iditarod Trail to an enthusiastic musher
- (a) Joe Redington Jr.
 - (b) Alaskans
 - (c) Priests
 - (d) Joe Redington Sr.

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (c)
9. (a) 10. (d)

II. Read the passage given below.**(6 marks)**

- Food processing is defined as transforming agricultural products into food that are in consumable form or transforming one food item into another by adding value to it (Government of India, 2019). Based on physical properties of the final product, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries categorises food processing under two sub-categories, viz., (i) manufactured processes, whereby the original physical properties of the product undergo a change through a process involving employees, power, machines or money and the transformed product is edible and has a commercial value and (ii) other value-added processes where the product does not undergo any manufacturing process, but gains significant value addition like increased shelf life, shelled and ready for consumption, etc.
- Depending on the type and extent of value addition, it is categorised as Primary and Secondary processing. Primary processing relates to conversion of raw commodity to one that is fit for consumption. It involves steps such as drying, threshing, cleaning, grading, sorting, packing, etc. Secondary processing involves creation of value-added products like bread, wine, sausages, etc.
- The importance of processed food items in the consumer basket has increased globally over time. With higher income, urbanisation, demographic shifts, improved transportation and changed consumer perceptions regarding quality and safety, food consumption patterns have changed over the years. Further, advertising through mass media / social media is also found to have resulted in a higher demand-led Food Processing Industry (FPI) growth in India.

**Processed Food Trade**

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4. The share of processed food in world especially Indian exports in value term, has remained stable over the years. In 2018, it accounted for 6.5 per cent of total world processed export and 5.7 per cent of total world exports.
5. With the increasing importance of processed food in consumers' food basket, quality standards have also emerged as an important factor with new regulations. The food system is being regulated through a mix of private-public standards which provide the basis of competitive strategies and are proving to be the entry barriers. The implementation of quality standards has been an issue of contention between developed and developing countries.

(Reference: The Economic Times & RBI Bulletin)

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option. (6×1=6)

11. The given passage talks majorly about the
 - (a) system of import and export
 - (b) growing demand of processed food
 - (c) food capacity of India
 - (d) share of Indian exports in food market
12. Food Processing involves
 - (a) converting raw agricultural products into consumable food
 - (b) converting one food item into another
 - (c) increasing commercial value
 - (d) all of the above
13. Food Processing is put under different categories depending on
 - (a) manufactured process
 - (b) value-added process
 - (c) physical properties of the primary product
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
14. Food consumption pattern changes because of
 - (a) urbanisation
 - (b) improved transportation
 - (c) demographic shifts
 - (d) all of these
15. According to the pie chart the average percentage share for 2016-18 was lowest for
 - (a) sugar
 - (b) starches
 - (c) bakery products
 - (d) prepared animal feed

16. Manufactured processing of food involves
- (a) no change at all
 (b) mixing of spices to increase shelving time
 (c) change in the original physical properties of raw material
 (d) drying and spicing
17. Cleaning, sorting and packing are part of
- (a) tertiary processing (b) primary processing
 (c) secondary processing (d) value-added processing
18. A mix of private-public standards is regulating
- (a) consumers' food basket (b) the food system
 (c) competitive strategies (d) entry barriers

Ans. 11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (b)

Grammar and Writing (10 Marks)

Grammar (5 Marks)

III. Answer any five out of the six questions as directed.

(5×1=5)

19. Select an appropriate option for the following direct speech.

Doctor (to patient): You should take this medicine every day.

The doctor advised the patient that

- (a) he should take that medicine every day
 (b) he will take that medicine every day
 (c) he would take medicine every day
 (d) he can take that medicine every day

20. Fill in the blank by selecting suitable form of the verb.

A white and a black cow grazing in the field since last four hours.

- (a) is (b) are
 (c) have been (d) has been

21. Fill in the blank with suitable option.

My family provision for essential food items before the government announced lock down.

- (a) had made (b) has made
 (c) made (d) is making

22. Fill in the blank with suitable modal. Select an option.

He told everybody that he be on leave on Monday. But he was not sure about that.

- (a) may (b) might
(c) can (d) shall

23. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option.

Do you have extra sanitizers in your pocket?

- (a) some (b) any
(c) a little (d) the

24. Select a suitable option.

To contain the transmission of Corona virus we follow the guidelines of the WHO.

- (a) must (b) can
(c) would (d) could

Ans. 19. (a) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (a)

Writing (5 Marks)

IV. As a health conscious person, you noticed an advertisement in the newspaper on yoga classes in your neighbourhood. Write a letter to the organizers enquiring about the duration of the course and other relevant details. You are Swapna/Surendra of New Delhi.

25. Which relevant but missing aspects should Swapna/Surendra select for this letter.

- (i) newspaper's name (ii) complete address of sender
(iii) date of receipt of letter (iv) name of receiver
(v) any date (vi) date of drafting the letter
(vii) residential address of receiver (viii) official address of receiver
(a) (iii), (iv), (vi) (b) (i), (ii), (vii), (viii)
(c) (ii), (iv), (v), (vii) (d) (ii), (vi), (viii)

26. Select the appropriate subject for this letter and also its position.

- (a) before salutation; Inquiry about Yoga and health
(b) before salutation; Inquiry about Yoga classes
(c) after salutation; Inquire about Yoga classes
(d) after salutation Yoga classes in my neighbourhood

27. Choose the most suitable and correct reason for joining the yoga class.
- As a health conscientious person, I feel Yoga not only is an exercise of the body but it is also of the mind and soul.
 - As a health conscious person, I feel Yoga is an exercise of not only the body but it is also off the mind and soul.
 - As a health conscious person, not only I feel Yoga is an exercise of the body but it is also of the mind and soul.
 - As a health conscious person, I feel Yoga is not only an exercise of the body but it is also a cure for the mind and soul.
28. Choose the most suitable and correct reason for your decision.
- I am very keen to the need of the ailing society and join these classes.
 - The need of the ailing society is to join these keen classes today.
 - I am very keen to join these classes as this is the need of the ailing society today.
 - I am very keen to join these classes as this is the ailing society today.
29. The sender would like to know this information from the organizer:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) duration of the courses | (ii) student discount, if any |
| (iii) the courses offered | (iv) the fee structure |
| (a) (iii) and (iv) only | (b) only (i) |
| (c) (i) and (ii) | (d) all of these |
30. Choose the best subscription for this letter.
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Yours faithfully
Swapna/Surendra | (b) Yours obediently
Swapna/Surendra |
| (c) Yours
Swapna/Surendra | (d) Yours sincerely
A student |
- Ans.** 25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (a)

Literature (26 Marks)

This section has sub-sections – V, VI, VII, VIII & IX. There are a total of 30 questions in this section. Attempt any 26 questions from the sub-sections V to IX.

V. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow. (5×1=5)

Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential.

The baker or bread-seller of those days had a peculiar dress known as the 'Kabi'. It was a single-piece long frock reaching down to the knees. In our childhood we saw bakers wearing a shirt and trousers which were shorter than full-length ones and longer than half pants.

(A Baker from Goa)

142 Objective Type Questions—10

31. The presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential because
- (a) people in Goa still love loaves
 - (b) it is an essential part of religious ceremonies in Goa
 - (c) it is the main occupation of the people in Goa
 - (d) none of the above
32. 'Kabai' is
- (a) the dress of the Paders
 - (b) a type of cake
 - (c) a festival in Goa
 - (d) none of the above.
33. Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- (a) Kabai was a single piece long frock.
 - (b) The Bakers used to wear full-length trousers.
 - (c) The Paders used to wear shorter than full length and longer than half trousers.
 - (d) All are true.
34. According to the extract, what does the author still remember about the bakers?
- (a) The dress of the bakers.
 - (b) The smell of the cakes.
 - (c) The price of the bread.
 - (d) None of the above.
35. Which word in the extract stands for 'strange'?
- (a) peculiar
 - (b) absolutely
 - (c) essential
 - (d) none of the above

Ans. 31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (a)

VI. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow. (5×1=5)

The Buddha answered, "I want a handful of mustard-seed." And when the girl in her joy promised to procure it, the Buddha added, "The mustard-seed must be taken from a house where no one has lost a child, husband, parent or friend. (The Sermon at Benares)

36. Kisa Gotami's plea to Buddha was to
- (a) enlighten her son
 - (b) enlighten her
 - (c) call the physician
 - (d) revive her dead son
37. In the extract the reason of Kisa Gotami's joy was
- (a) she got the medicine
 - (b) she got the hope that Buddha will revive her son
 - (c) she was assured helped by a neighbour
 - (d) she met a physician who could revive her son

38. Buddha asked Kisa Gotami to get
 (a) basil seeds (b) mustard seeds
 (c) some money (d) some flowers
39. The Buddha laid the condition that the seeds should be taken from a house where
 (a) people are enlightened (b) no one had died
 (c) everyone follows religion (d) no one fell ill
40. The word 'procured' as used in the extract means the same as
 (a) to persuade (b) to obtain
 (c) to sustain (d) to restrain

Ans. 36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (b)

VII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

(5×1=5)

Stop that sulking at once, Amanda!

You're always so moody, Amanda!

Anyone would think that I nagged at you, Amanda!

(Amanda!)

41. Why do you think Amanda is sulking?
 (a) She did not want to be instructed constantly.
 (b) She wanted to be free.
 (c) She wanted peace.
 (d) She was afraid.
42. Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
 (a) Children are innocent and want freedom.
 (b) Amanda wants to escape the reality of the world.
 (c) Amanda is tired of daily nagging.
 (d) Children needs constant nagging to be a good citizen.
43. The word 'nagged' here means
 (a) always complaining (b) always scolding
 (c) always found fault (d) distracted
44. Why is Amanda always moody?
 (a) She is hurt. (b) She is sad.
 (c) She is a baby. (d) She is a teenager.
45. What does the girl yearn for?
 (a) Freedom (b) Food
 (c) Games (d) Movies

Ans. 41. (a) 42. (d) 43. (a) 44. (d) 45. (a)

VIII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

(5×1=5)

What really hurt me was that when I served the summons, Lutkins and his mother laughed at me as though I were a bright boy of seven. With loving kindness they begged me to go with them to a neighbour's house for a cup of coffee.

'I told them about you and they're anxious to look at you,' said Lutkins joyfully. 'They're about the only folks in the town that missed seeing you yesterday.' (The Hack Driver)

46. Who is 'me' in the above lines?

- (a) 'Me' is the hack driver. (b) 'Me' is hack driver's friend.
(c) 'Me' is lawyer's friend. (d) 'Me' is the lawyer.

47. What hurt the lawyer?

- (a) The laughter and the behaviour of Lutkins and his mother hurt the lawyer.
(b) The condition of New Mullion hurts him a lot.
(c) His job hurts him very much.
(d) The behaviour of the people of the town hurt him.

48. Why did Lutkins take the lawyer to his neighbour's house?

- (a) He wanted to show him the town.
(b) Because Lutkins' neighbour was anxious to meet the lawyer.
(c) He wanted to spend some time with the lawyer.
(d) He wanted to have lunch with his neighbour.

49. Was the lawyer really gullible?

- (a) No, he was very clever.
(b) Yes, He was easily tricked by the hack driver.
(c) No, He did not want to disclose his identity.
(d) Can't say.

50. What do you understand by the summons?

- (a) An order to appear before a judge or magistrate.
(b) To send a person to collect information.
(c) To send a person to bring some special thing.
(d) None of the above.

Ans. 46. (d) 47. (a) 48. (b) 49. (b) 50. (a)

IX. Attempt the following.**(1×10=10)**

- 51.** The Kodavus or the Coorgis have permission to carry without licence.
- (a) their vehicles (b) their property
(c) firearms (d) none of the above
- 52.** Who is 'Madam' in the line, 'May we start now, madam?'
- (a) The old lady. (b) A woman with old lady.
(c) A young girl, Valli. (d) None of the above.
- 53.** How did baker make his musical entry?
- (a) By making a loud sound.
(b) With 'jhang, jhang' sound of his bamboo.
(c) With whistling sound.
(d) None of the above.
- 54.** Who does Chubukov call a 'lovesick cat'?
- (a) He said it to Lomov.
(b) He said it to his dog.
(c) He said it to his maid.
(d) He was saying it to Natalya, his daughter.
- 55.** What does Amanda imagine being when she pictures herself in a tower?
- (a) She imagined to be a Mermaid.
(b) If she was an Orphan.
(c) If she is Rapunzel.
(d) None of the Above.
- 56.** Who is described as the most timid of all in the poem 'The Tale of Custard the Dragon'?
- (a) Ink (b) Blink
(c) Custard (d) Mustard
- 57.** What do the men make the poet sick for?
- (a) Discussing their possessions.
(b) Discussing their sins and miseries.
(c) Discussing their duty to God.
(d) None of the above.

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- 58.** What groundbreaking research did Ebright do?
- (a) Ebright's research was on working of body.
 - (b) Ebright's research was on working of DNA.
 - (c) Ebright's research was on working of heart.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 59.** What was in the mind of Bholi when she left school on the first day?
- (a) She was feeling sad.
 - (b) There was a ray of hope for new life.
 - (c) She was depressed that she'll stay where she is.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 60.** Where did the hack driver and the lawyer go for lunch?
- (a) Bill's home
 - (b) Oliver's home
 - (c) Wade's hill
 - (d) Oliver's mother's farm

Ans. **51.** (c) **52.** (c) **53.** (b) **54.** (d) **55.** (c) **56.** (c) **57.** (c) **58.** (b)
59. (b) **60.** (c)

2

PRACTICE PAPER

[Time Allowed: 90 Minutes]

[Maximum Marks: 40]

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections.
2. **Section A** READING has **18** questions. Attempt a total of **14** questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
3. **Section B** WRITING & GRAMMAR has **12** questions. Attempt a total of **10** questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
4. **Section C** LITERATURE has **30** questions. Attempt **26** questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There is no negative marking.

Reading (14 Marks)

I. Read the passage given below.

(8 marks)

1. Over the hills of Bhimbetka, in Madhya Pradesh, stand a series of craggy sandstone formations in the form of tall and massive rock shelters, situated amidst the Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary. These are painted rock shelters and the largest repositories of pre-historic art in India. There are over 700 such rock shelters in the region. Of these, more than 400 caves and rock shelters containing these paintings are distributed over five hills. They are also among the earliest manifestations of human creative expression recorded in India and are also a very important historical source, regarding life and human occupation since Mesolithic times.
2. The shelters of the Bhimbetka Hills have been divided by archaeologists into five groups. Out of the five groups of shelters on Bhimbetka Hill, only the group in Bhimbetka is easily accessible through a road that connects to the National Highway. The paintings are divided into clusters, each of which includes notable painted shelters. In shelter (iii) f-23, where major excavations were carried out by V.N. Mishra between 1973 and 1976, the archaeologists were able to expose four meters of cultural deposit. On the upper ceiling of this shelter there are silhouetted pairings of two elephants, where the smaller elephant is driven by a man holding a goad in one hand, a spear in the other and a sword at his waist. Drawings of a horseman and a soldier are seen higher up, to the left.

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3. The rock paintings of Bhimbetka are unique as they exhibit a style of executing figures over a single period, and within a single composition. They are based on a detailed outline and colour filling, decoration and painted inner surfaces on animal bodies. They are divided into 12 distinct styles. Based on the three fundamental concepts of painting, namely the natural approach, the geometric approach and the abstract or simplified approach, with 38.49% of works in the abstract variety, 25.07% in geometric and 2.41% in an independent category.
4. The colours used for these paintings are derived from locally available minerals. The main colour used is white, followed by light. The binding material in these colours is water and some minerals. Fine pointed brushes were used for painting and these were used to apply paint on bare rocks which had a smooth surface. Figures at considerable heights were painted by artists standing on scaffolding or branches of trees that have since collapsed. At times, the same surface has been painted over several times.

Source: <https://www.outlookindia.com/traveller/mp/inspire-me/heritage/bhimbetka-school-rock/>

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option. (8×1=8)

1. The painted rock shelters of Bhimbetka are
 - (a) manifestations of human creative expression in the world
 - (b) the earliest manifestations of human creativity in India
 - (c) the farthest manifestations of creativity in the West
 - (d) strong manifestations of rock paintings in India.
2. Choose the option that best captures the central idea of the passage.
 - (a) Whether in cave paintings or the latest uses of the Internet, human beings have always told their histories and truths through parable and fable. We are inveterate storytellers. —*Beeban Kidron*
 - (b) Ads are the cave art of the 20th century. —*Marshall McLuhan*
 - (c) You don't need a uniform colour: We used a mixture of brick red, browns and grays, and then threw in seashells, branches and various types of rock, so our walls ended up looking like cave paintings! —*Randy Bachman*
 - (d) Such discoveries have led me and other geologists to rediscover the evidence previously derived from caves brought forward in proof of the high antiquity of man. —*Charles Lyell*

3. Which of the characteristics of the archaeologists are apt in the following context?

“They are also among the earliest manifestations of human creative expression recorded in India and are also a very important historical source, regarding life and human occupation since Mesolithic times.”

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) research oriented | (2) outdoor loving |
| (3) project lover | (4) muscular |
| (5) systematic | (6) artistic |
| (a) 2 and 4 | (b) 1 and 5 |
| (c) 3 and 6 | (d) 3 and 4 |
4. Suggest an appropriate title for the passage.
- (a) Come to the Caves
 (b) Bhimbetka: India’s Mesolithic Age
 (c) Bhimbetka: India’s Mesolithic Heritage
 (d) How to make Cave Paintings
5. The phrase: ‘derived from locally available minerals’, shows that the makers of this art form were
- (a) certainly innovative (b) doubtfully innovative
 (c) arguably innovative (d) perhaps innovative
6. Select the option that makes the correct use of ‘fundamental’ as used in the passage to fill in the blank space.
- (a) The arguments put forward by the speaker were wrong.
 (b) of happiness is guaranteed to a person who makes the right choices in life.
 (c) Learning to read and write is a tool for children.
 (d) He has not learnt the of geometry.
7. What does the author mean when he refers to ‘within a single composition’?
- (a) with a mixture of cooking ingredients
 (b) within a given space
 (c) within a given arrangement
 (d) without a given arrangement

2. The majority of the people in Delhi are not happy with the air quality and as compared to the previous year, the air quality hasn't improved much. A sense of awareness is there among the people about the causes and effects of air pollution. When asked whether they were satisfied with the air quality of Delhi, 43% of the respondents shared that it was a little worse than the previous year. 71% were not satisfied with the air quality in Delhi.
3. When they were asked as to how the air pollution affected them, 58% respondents shared that air pollution affected them, while 42% said that they were unaffected by it. 28% shared that were affected very much while 8% said that they got a little affected by air quality.
4. When asked how bad air quality affected them, 28% of the respondents said that they faced breathing difficulties due to the poor quality of the air. Some 20% residents said that they had to take greater care of their skin and 17% reported that they had to make greater efforts to stay healthy. About 16% of them complained of feeling depressed and 9% needed to avoid outdoor activities, while 1% found other effects in their lives.
5. When asked how poor air quality affected their children, zero per cent felt that air quality affected children's respiratory health seriously and 27% felt that it affected them to a certain extent. A whopping 50% felt that there was a positive correlation between children's illnesses and poor air quality while 89% were not aware about air pollution monitors being installed in the city.
6. Asked about the main causes of Air Pollution in Delhi, 32% of the respondents shared that one of the main sources of air pollution was construction. Only 29% shared that it was the Air Conditioners and Motor Vehicles which were contributing the most to the air pollution in Delhi. 40% of the respondents have shared that it could be power plants, waste disposal, population growth, industrial sources/manufacturing facilities burning of waste, or household cooking and heating.
7. Based on these findings it was felt that systematic efforts are necessary to address the multiple sources of air pollution. Based on this, the flaws and gaps in the accountability of the responsible agencies can also be identified.

Source: <https://www.indiaspend.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/RTI-Survey-Report-on-Delhis-GRAP-URJA.pdf>

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option. (6×1=6)

11. In the passage 'Air Quality Survey in Delhi' the word 'survey' refer to

..... .

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) facts and statistics collected | (b) facts and statistics dispersed |
| (c) facts and statistics withdrawn | (d) facts and statistics invented |

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- 12.** The majority of the people in Delhi are not happy with the air quality and as compared to the previous year
- (a) the air quality is getting dangerous
 - (b) the air quality hasn't improved much
 - (c) the air quality has led to a sense of awareness
 - (d) the air quality has been installed in the city
- 13.** One of the elements that is important from this survey is
- (a) lack of sanitation in the city
 - (b) non-accountability of citizens
 - (c) prevalence of poor air quality
 - (d) ten locations in Delhi
- 14.** Choose the option that lists the correct answers for the following.

Subhra Mazumdar lives in R K Puram and has breathing difficulty. She has stopped indulging in outdoor activities. What kind of citizen is she?	Mohan Singh is a resident of Anand Vihar and has been driving his car even for short trips. He claims his car does not affect air pollution in the city. What kind of citizen is he?
1	2

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) (1) is a sickly person. | (2) is a healthy person. |
| (b) (1) is an over cautious person. | (2) is a practical person. |
| (c) (1) is a health freak. | (2) is a balanced person. |
| (d) (1) is a cautious and protected person. | (2) is careless and takes unnecessary risks. |

- 15.** Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the reactions to air pollution.

(1) People are aware of the causes and effects of air pollution.	(2) Half of the citizenry recognised a correlation between children's respiratory complaints due to air pollution.
(3) Industrial growth hampers household cooking and domestic energy consumption.	(4) All citizens of Delhi are making greater efforts to remain healthy.
(5) Most citizens said that air pollution monitors were the main cause of air pollution in the city.	(6) Air conditioners and motor vehicles should be completely banned in the city limits.

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 6 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 4 and 5

16. One of the powerful takeaways from the survey was that
 (a) most people are not aware about any Air Pollution monitoring happening
 (b) children felt their health was not affected seriously
 (c) construction was the only cause of air pollution in Delhi
 (d) 16 per cent felt that they remained depressed due to air pollution
17. Which of the statement(s) is/are NOT TRUE?
 (a) The survey was conducted over ten location of the city.
 (b) Fifty people from each location were chosen for the survey.
 (c) 42 per cent were affected by poor air quality.
 (d) Systematic efforts are unnecessary to address the multiple sources of air pollution.
18. One of the main sources of the air pollution was which were contributing to the air pollution in Delhi.
 (a) air conditioners and motor vehicles (b) river Yamuna
 (c) Metro rail (d) water plants

Ans. 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (a)

Grammar and Writing (10 Marks)

Grammar (5 Marks)

III. Answer any five out of the six questions as directed. (5×1=5)

19. Select an appropriate option for the following direct speech.

Electrician (to Shubham): When did your electricity go?

The electrician asked Shubham

- (a) when his electricity has gone (b) when his electricity had gone
 (c) that his electricity had gone (d) When his electricity is gone

20. Fill in the blank by selecting suitable form of the verb.

Either the officer or his sub-ordinates cheating the public.

- (a) is (b) are
 (c) has (d) have

21. Fill in the blank with suitable form of the word given in bracket.

He (become) jobless during the lock down period.

- (a) became (b) becomes
 (c) has become (d) is becoming

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22. Fill in the blank with suitable modal. Select an option.

Raman speak more than two languages when he was in class XII.

- (a) could (b) will
(c) should (d) may

23. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate determiner.

I have one rupee note. Do you want it?

- (a) an (b) a
(c) the (d) some

24. Select a suitable option.

Neither you nor I corona positive.

- (a) am (b) are
(c) have (d) has been

Ans. 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (a)

Writing (5 Marks)

IV. You are Ganesh/Rajni, The Sports Secretary of your school. Write a letter to Khanna & Sons, New Delhi, a leading firm in sports goods. Request the company to supply trade catalogues at the earliest.

25. Select the option with the correct sequence of the relevant aspects that Ganesh/Rajni should select for the beginning of this letter.

- (i) address of the addressee → current date → sender's address → salutation
(ii) sender's address → current date → address of the addressee → salutation
(iii) sender's address → address of the addressee → current date → salutation
(iv) name and address of the addressee → current date → sender's address
(a) only (iv) (b) neither (ii) nor (iii)
(c) only (i) (d) either (ii) or (iii)

26. Choose the most suitable designation of the addressee and the name of the firm.

- (a) The manager, MS Khanna & Sons
(b) The Manager, M/s Khanna & Son
(c) The proprietor, M/s Khanna & Sons
(d) The Proprietor, M/s Khanna & Sons

27. Select the correct manner of writing the date in this type of letter.

- (a) 10/07/20XX (b) 10-07-20XX
(c) 10 July 20XX (d) 10 July ' XX

28. Select the correct subject by-line.
- Trade Catalogue for Sports Good.
 - Quotation for Sports Goods.
 - Trade Catalogue and price list for Sports Goods.
 - Trade Catalogue for Sports Goods.
29. Which one of these statements regarding sports items can be included in this letter?
- We are interested in hockey sticks and balls, goalkeeper's full kit, cricket bats and balls, footballs and volleyballs, table tennis racquets, etc.
 - We are interested in hockey sticks and balls, goalkeeper's full kit, cricket bats and balls, footballs and volleyballs, table tennis rackets, etc.
 - We are interested in hockey sticks and balls, goalkeeper's full kit, cricket bats and balls, footballs and volleyballs, table tennis racquets, etc.
 - We are interested in hockey sticks and bowls, goalkeeper's full kit, cricket bats and balls, footballs and volleyballs, table tennis rackets, etc.
30. Which of these statements is good enough regarding payment?
- Kindly let us know the term of payment.
 - Kindly let us know the term of payments.
 - Kindly let us know the modus operandi.
 - Kindly let us know the terms of payment.

Ans. 25. (d) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (d)

Literature (26 Marks)

This section has sub-sections – V, VI, VII, VIII & IX. There are a total of 30 questions in this section. Attempt any 26 questions from the sub-sections V to IX.

V. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow. (5×1=5)

This way she picked up various small details about the bus journey. The town was six miles from her village. The fare was thirty paise one way – “which is almost nothing at all,” she heard one well-dressed man say, but to Valli, who scarcely saw that much money from one month to the next, it seemed a fortune. The trip to the town took forty-five minutes. On reaching town, if she stayed in her seat and paid another thirty paise, she could return home on the same bus. This meant that she could take the one-o’clock afternoon bus, reach the town at one forty-five, and be back home by about too forty-five.

(Madam Rides the Bus)

31. Valli picked up small details about the bus journey because
- she herself wanted to ride the bus
 - she was a curious girl
 - her parents were planning to travel
 - her friends wanted to travel

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32. Valli gathered information by
(a) reading about it
(b) watching news
(c) asking questions and listening to conversations
(d) asking her parents about it.
33. 'That much money.' Here the money refers to
(a) ticket fare (b) her pocket money
(c) her father's salary (d) her school fee
34. The word 'discreet' means the same as
(a) careful and accurate (b) creative and deep
(c) inquisitive and elaborate (d) exclusive and short
35. Which of the following statements are TRUE according to the extract?
1. Valli found the bus fare to be very less.
2. Valli tried to gather information about the bus ride.
3. Valli listened to the conversations of people regarding the bus drive.
4. The town was ten miles away from Valli's village.
5. The Valli wanted to ride on two-different buses to have a good experience.
6. The journey to the town and back cost Valli sixty paise.
7. The adults found the bus ride inexpensive.
(a) 2, 3 and 7 (b) 4, 5 and 6
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 3, 4 and 7

Ans. 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (a)

VI. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

(5×1=5)

LOMOV: I'll show you the documents, Natalya Stepanovna!

NATALYA: No, you're simply joking, or making fun of me. What a surprise! We've had the land for nearly three hundred years, and then we're suddenly told that it isn't ours! Ivan Vassilevitch. I can hardly believe my own ears. These meadows aren't worth much to me. They only come to five dessiatins, and are worth perhaps 300 roubles, but I can't stand unfairness. Say what you will, I can't stand unfairness.

LOMOV: Hear me out, I implore you! The peasants of your father's grandfather, as I have already had the honour of explaining to you, used to bake bricks for my aunt's grandmother. Now my aunt's grandmother, withing to make them a pleasant...

NATALYA: I can't make head or tail of all this about aunts and grandfathers and grandmothers. The Meadows are ours, that's all. (The Proposal)

36. The documents referred by Lomov are..... .
 (a) the ownership of Burnt Marsh (b) the ownership of Peasants
 (c) the ownership of five dessiatins (d) the ownership of Oxen Meadows
37. According to Natalya her family owned the land in question for
 (a) three hundred years (b) ages
 (c) as long as she remembered (d) three hundred fifty years
38. Natalya says Lomov is unfair as
 (a) the peasants have worked hard and Lomov is not giving credit
 (b) the brick work done by her forefathers is not being appreciated by Lomov
 (c) the Meadows belong to Natalya while Lomov lays his claim to them
 (d) he is rude and pompous
39. The meaning of 'I can't make head nor tail of all this' is
 (a) I cannot understand anything of this
 (b) I cannot touch my head
 (c) I cannot touch my feet
 (d) I am irritated and annoyed
40. The word from the extract which means 'request' is
 (a) honour (b) worth
 (c) pleasant (d) implore

Ans. 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (d)

VII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

(5×1=5)

Belinda tickled him, she tickled him unmerciful,

Ink, Blink and Mustard, they rudely called him Percival,

They all sat laughing in the little red wagon

At the realio, trulio, cowardly dragon. (The Tale of Custard the Dragon)

41. Whom did Belinda tickle?
 (a) Ink (b) Blink
 (c) Mustard (d) Custard
42. Which one of the following statements is not true?
 (a) Belinda treated Custard cruelly.
 (b) Ink and Blink made fun of Custard.
 (c) Belinda always treated Custard with love and affection.
 (d) None of the above.

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43. Why was Custard compared with a knight named Percival?
- (a) He was thought to be brave but used to run away due to lack of courage.
 - (b) He was a brave knight.
 - (c) He was a courageous knight.
 - (d) None of the above.
44. What is the rhyming scheme in the stanza?
- (a) aabb
 - (b) abab
 - (c) abba
 - (d) none of the above
45. There is a reference to a person 'Percival' in the stanza. Which literary device has been used here?
- (a) Allusion
 - (b) personification
 - (c) simile
 - (d) metaphor

Ans. 41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (a)

VIII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow. (5×1=5)

He threw around her shoulders the modest wraps they had carried whose poverty clashed with the elegance of the ball costume. She wished to hurry away in order not to be noticed by the other women who were wrapping themselves in rich furs.

Loisel detained her, 'Wait,' said he. 'I am going to call a cab.'

But she would not listen and descended the steps rapidly. When they were in the street, they found no carriage; and they began to seek for one... (The Necklace)

46. What was the cause of her inferiority complex?
- (a) She was the most beautiful lady there.
 - (b) She had a diamond necklace.
 - (c) Her husband was a handsome guy.
 - (d) All the guests of the party belonged to the upper rich class.
47. How can you say that Mr Loisel was a loving husband?
- (a) He borrowed necklace to his wife.
 - (b) He was enjoying the dance of his wife.
 - (c) He bought a bracelet for Matilda.
 - (d) None of the above.
48. Why do you think the tendency to show off becomes a curse for Matilda?
- (a) She had to share the necklace of Mme Forestier.
 - (b) She had to work in an office.
 - (c) She wasted her youth and suffered for ten long years.
 - (d) Both 1 and 2

49. Why did Mr Loisel tell her to wait?
 (a) He did not want Matilda to ignore him.
 (b) He said her to wait because he was going to call a cab.
 (c) He wanted to show something to her.
 (d) He wanted to lift her up.
50. How did Matilda react on his call?
 (a) She was stunned.
 (b) She went inside the ballroom.
 (c) She looked at him with surprise.
 (d) She did not listen to his call and went down the steps.

Ans. 46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (d)

IX. Attempt the following.

(1×10=10)

51. What can be seen from Brahmagiri hills?
 (a) River Kaveri. (b) Panoramic view of Coorg.
 (c) Green jungle. (d) None of the above.
52. Valli clapped her hand with happiness because
 (a) she found the behaviour of the conductor very funny.
 (b) a young cow was running fast with its tail high in the air.
 (c) the woman beside her cracked a joke.
 (d) None of the above.
53. What was the name of the Buddhist Monk, according to another story?
 (a) Bodhisatva (b) Bodhikarna
 (c) Bodhidharma (d) Bodhinayaka
54. Natalya was arguing about the land because
 (a) she can't stand unfairness (b) it was worth a lot
 (c) she was jealous of Lomov (d) all of the above
55. What does Amanda yearn for?
 (a) Games (b) Food
 (c) Freedom (d) Movies
56. Who is the poet talking about in third stanza of the poem 'Animals'?
 (a) The poet is talking about humans.
 (b) The poet is talking about God.
 (c) The poet is talking about animals.
 (d) The poet is talking about mountains.

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- 57.** Name the poet of the poem 'The tale of Custard the Dragon'?
- (a) Carl Sandburg (b) Ogden Nash
(c) Carolyn Wells (d) Walt Whitman
- 58.** How did the lawyer expect New Mullions to be?
- (a) A place with some raw shops. (b) A place with muddy streets.
(c) A sweet and simple place. (d) None of the above.
- 59.** How many gold spots were there on a Monarch pupa?
- (a) Eleven (b) Twenty
(c) Thirteen (d) Twelve
- 60.** What spoiled Mr and Mrs Loisel pleasure?
- (a) They lost the necklace. (b) The loss of the dress.
(c) The loss of money. (d) All of the above.

Ans. 51. (b) 52. (b) 53. (c) 54. (a) 55. (c) 56. (c)
57. (b) 58. (c) 59. (d) 60. (a)