



Study Material Based on the
Latest **CBSE** Syllabus and **NCERT** Textbooks

Together with[®]
**OBJECTIVE TYPE
QUESTIONS
(ENGLISH CORE)**

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CLASS
12
TERM 2

**RACHNA
SAGAR**

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PART I

[Multiple-Choice Questions and Reference-to-Context Questions]

SECTION A

(READING COMPREHENSION)

UNSEEN PASSAGE (FACTUAL, DESCRIPTIVE OR LITERARY/DISCURSIVE OR PERSUASIVE)

I. Read the passage given below.

- I. Motherhood is supposed to bring unparalleled happiness. In real life, the relationship between mothers and children is more complicated. Raising small children is far from unmitigated bliss. Year after year, mothers tell surveys what they most want for Mother's Day is time alone. Logically, then, a mother's overall well-being should rise as kids grow up, because the pressures of raising young kids decrease, while the sense of meaning that adult children bring their mothers stays high. But the opposite appears to be true.
- II. Research suggests that plenty of mothers feel some resentment toward their adult progeny, especially when the relationship feels unequal. The size of a brood is also important. The 2018 Social Survey done by NORC, statistically modelled mothers' reported happiness against the number of children they have, and found that well-being increases as a woman has her first three children. The fourth child and beyond are associated with falling happiness. Almost 54% said their relationship with their adult child or children was "intimate but also restrictive," that they had "mixed feelings" about the relationship.
- III. Adult children can lower their mother's resentment and stress by decreasing their financial dependence. If dependence cannot be avoided, given unstable job markets and the skyrocketing costs of city life, at least acknowledge the support and not take it as entitlement.
- IV. If you had close friends with whom you spent the holidays each year, would the same person do the preparation and planning every year? Yet plenty of people happily assume that their mothers delight being unpaid logisticians, organizing every get-

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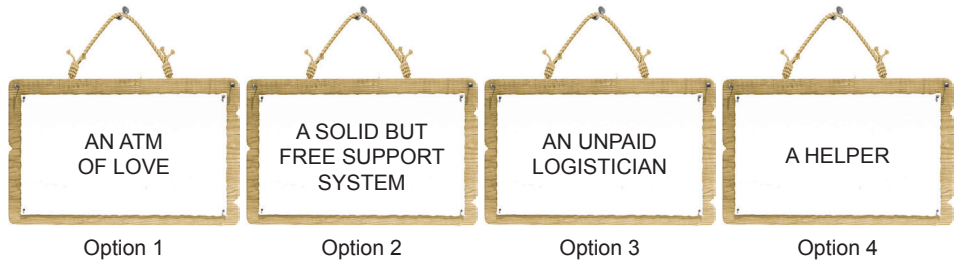
together only to field the complaints when things aren't perfect. Your Mom might not be so pleased with that arrangement. This year, you might volunteer to plan and execute a major get-together at your place.

- V. Unilateral relationships aren't only about money and event planning. For your mother's well-being, emotional support should be a two-way street as well. This truth is especially elusive for families that find themselves stuck in the roles they established when their children were young and relatively helpless. Mom seems more or less like an ATM of love and help when we are little, but a mature relationship must develop beyond this. To develop reciprocity, listen more to your mother, the way you would to a friend — talk to her, ask for details, listen, and then offer your thoughts.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

- (a) According to the NORC survey, the kind of relationship mothers have with their adult children is _____ .
- (i) intimate and close
 - (ii) close but restrictive
 - (iii) loving but having less communication
 - (iv) loving but troubled
- (b) Typically, the relationship between a mother and her child or children is _____ .
- (i) unilateral and not reciprocal
 - (ii) two-way
 - (iii) stuck in stereotypical rut
 - (iv) one of dependence
- (c) Adult children can make their mothers happier by _____ .
- (I) crediting them for their financial help
 - (II) not feeling entitled
 - (III) treating them like a friend
 - (IV) lowering their financial dependence
- (i) (I) and (II)
 - (ii) (III) and (IV)
 - (iii) (I), (II) and (IV)
 - (iv) all of these
- (d) The biggest factor for a mother being unhappy, according to many surveys done on Mother's Day, is that _____ .
- (i) she does not get her due
 - (ii) she doesn't get any 'me time'
 - (iii) she has too many children to look after
 - (iv) children bring a lot of stress

(e) When we are young, we treat our mother like _____ .



(i) Option 1

(ii) Option 2

(iii) Option 3

(iv) Option (i) and (ii)

(f) Two steps that can bring about a transformation in the equation between adult children and their mothers are _____ .

(i) ensuring emotional support and regular communication

(ii) offering financial support and communicating with her

(iii) listening to her and handling complaints after events

(iv) organizing get-togethers at your place and inviting her

(g) A survey by NORC has statistically modelled a mother's happiness and concluded that _____ .

(i) not having any children makes her the happiest

(ii) less the number of children, the happier she is

(iii) more the number of children, the happier she is

(iv) the number of children decides her happiness quotient

(h) Which of these well-researched facts about mothers and their adult children are false?

(I) A mother's sense of well-being improves when the children grow up.

(II) Adult children bring a high sense of meaning to their mother's life.

(III) About 54% of mothers have mixed feelings for their grown-up children.

(IV) Children keep treating their mothers as love and help ATMs irrespective of their age.

(i) (III) and (IV)

(ii) (II) and (III)

(iii) (I) and (IV)

(iv) (I) and (II)

(i) The author talks about get-togethers to point out that mothers _____ .

(i) are expected to host get-togethers year after year

(ii) are forever planning events and handling complaints

(iii) are unfortunately taken for granted

(iv) also need a break from (i), (ii) and (iii).

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- (j) Pick out a sentence from the following options in which the word ‘unmitigated’ has been used the same way as in the passage.
- (i) Their first military expedition was an unmitigated misadventure ending in a disaster.
 - (ii) The child looked at his teacher with unmitigated admiration.
 - (iii) The unmitigated loss of last year’s crops is something, I don’t wish to recall.
 - (iv) He was a danger to the community, an unmitigated scoundrel who deserved no pity.

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

2. Read the passage given below.

- I Stonehenge was built within an area that was already special to Mesolithic and Neolithic people. About 8000–7000 BC, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 200 metres of Stonehenge’s future location. It was really unusual for prehistoric hunter-gatherers to build monuments, and there are no comparable structures from this era in north western Europe.
- II The builders must have known of geometry, been influenced by the Mycenaeans, whose architecture was similar and brought some of the stones weighing more than 50 tons from West Wales, over 135 miles away perhaps on rafts and rollers. Experts say that it must have taken 1500 men more than five years to transport them. Stonehenge was probably built in three stages. The settlers from continental Europe, Neolithic agrarians who were likely indigenous to the British Isles, built a temple for sun worship. Bones, tools and other artifacts found on the site support this. Later the “Beaker” people, European immigrants or native Britons, (descended from the original builders) with advanced tools and leading a communal life added the stone circles. People of the Wesse culture who transformed Stonehenge into an observatory could calculate the exact time of Midsummer and Midwinter and of equinoxes.
- III Stonehenge was probably either a burial site, at least for some time and a ceremonial site, pilgrimage destination, a final resting place for royalty or a memorial erected to honour and perhaps spiritually connect with distant ancestors. In 1998, archaeologist Ramilisonina proposed that it’s a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the eternal afterlife.
- IV Astronomer Gerald Hawkins suggested that the cluster of megalithic stones operated as an astronomical calendar or a computer, with different points corresponding to astrological phenomena such as solstices, equinoxes and eclipses. Critics maintain that Stonehenge’s builders probably lacked the knowledge necessary to predict such events or that England’s dense cloudcover would have thrown a dampener.

- V Signs of illness and injury in the human remains unearthed at Stonehenge led a group of British archaeologists to speculate that it was considered a place of healing, perhaps because bluestones also found in Stonehenge, were thought to have curative powers.
- VI It was thought to be a Druid temple until proved to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids as recorded by Caesar. In 1973, Renfrew hypothesized that Stonehenge was a meeting centre of Bronze Age chiefs or a seasonal gathering place during the 4th and 3rd millennia BC.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

- (a) Pick out the false fact: Archaeological artifacts found at Stonehenge support the assumption that the continental Europeans _____ .
- (i) were the original natives of the British Isles
 - (ii) single-handedly built the Stonehenge
 - (iii) were an agrarian community
 - (iv) worshipped the Sun God
- (b) The presence of disease and injuries in the human remains unearthed at the site also indicate _____ .
- (I) the sufferings of the patients before death
 - (II) the site being a centre of healing
 - (III) the presence of the healers
 - (IV) the presence of bluestones having curative powers
- (i) (II)
 - (ii) (II) and (III)
 - (iii) (I) and (IV)
 - (iv) all of the above
- (c) England's famous dark cloudcover most probably prevented Stonehenge _____ .
- (I) from becoming an astronomical calendar
 - (II) builders to look at the stars
 - (III) to calculate solstices and equinoxes
 - (IV) to predict eclipses
- (i) (I), (II), (III)
 - (ii) (II), (III), (IV)
 - (iii) (I), (III), (IV)
 - (iv) (I), (II), (IV)

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(d) Choose the correct slab of options to complete the table.

Human Timeline	Contributions to Stonehenge
1. Early Mesolithic people	1. Erected pine posts
2. Early Neolithic people	2.
3. The Beaker people	3.
4. The Wesse people	4.
5. Bronze Age people	5.

(i)	2. added stone circles	3. built Sun temple
	4. transformed into observatory	5. changed into meeting centre

(ii)	2. added stone circles	3. transformed into observatory
	4. changed into meeting centre	5. made Sun temple

(iii)	2. transformed into observatory	3. built Sun temple
	4. changed into meeting centre	5. made stone circles

(iv)	2. built Sun temple	3. added stone circles
	4. transformed into observatory	5. changed into a meeting centre

(e) Theories connected to the second stage of the building of Stonehenge believed by a majority of the scientists suggest that the builders _____ .

- (I) were European immigrants
- (II) were descendants of indigenous natives
- (III) were Neolithic farmers
- (IV) belonged to post-Neolithic period

- (i) only (I)
- (ii) only (III)
- (iii) (I) and (IV)
- (iv) (II) and (IV)

(f) The statement—“It was thought to be a Druid temple until proved to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids as recorded by Caesar” means _____ .

- (I) Stonehenge was a temple belonging to the Druids
- (II) Druid temple stood at the site for 2000 years before Stonehenge came up
- (III) according to Caesar, Druids arrived 2000 years after Stonehenge
- (IV) 2000 years between Stonehenge and Druids made the hypothesis impossible

- (i) only (II)
- (ii) only (I)
- (iii) (III) and (IV)
- (iv) only (IV)

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- II. “Politics and the English Language” argued that the English language was being ruined as a tool of communication by an onslaught of vague and misleading words, dying metaphors, and obfuscated jargon. Political discussion was thereby being corrupted and only a serious effort to seek the truth by both writers and readers would reverse the decline. To illustrate the worrisome decline in English prose, Orwell selected five passages written by well-known writers in the period just after World War II and then examined their various shortcomings. Throughout the essay, Orwell’s commitment is to the use of language as an instrument for the clear and accurate expression of thought. His criticism is focused on language that serves either to distort meaning or hide the author’s intentions.
- III. “Political language and writing are largely the defence of the indefensible,” Orwell conceded, citing various euphemisms and buzzwords used to justify jingoist nationalism, ideological purges, nuclear weapons, and political persecution. Politicians were responsible for much of the abuse of language, Orwell noted—and certainly little has changed since his day in that regard. We are still engulfed by Newspeak and double speak—that is, by language “designed to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind.”
- IV. Bleak as the linguistic climate was in the immediate aftermath of World War II—and in the midst of Soviet-style dictatorships arising throughout Eastern Europe as the Cold War (Orwell’s own coinage) dawned—Orwell did not regard the situation as utterly hopeless. He suggested a few simple rules. Avoid hackneyed metaphors, archaisms, clichés, long words, foreign phrases, and the passive voice, which could too easily be used to obscure agency. In our own era of “fake news” and “alternative facts,” the need for clearer, simpler language is as great as it was in 1946.
- V. Orwell advises to “send some worn-out and useless phrase, some jackboot, Achilles heel, hotbed, melting pot, acid test, veritable inferno, or other lump of verbal refuse into the dustbin where it belongs.”
- VI. He developed a direct and limpid prose style. Like an Olympic athlete who makes record-breaking performances look easy, Orwell’s style is apparently casual and conversational. It projects an everyman persona and a populist ethos that enabled an intellectual like Orwell to sound like an ordinary man expressing common sense. However natural and effortless this style seems to the reader, it demands consummate mastery of the English language.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

- (a) What does Orwell mean through the statement: “Political language and writing are largely the defense of the indefensible”? Pick out the odd fact.

Politicians use words and opinion pieces _____ .

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) to cover up their ignorance | (ii) to veil their political crimes |
| (iii) obfuscate the truth | (iv) for naked propaganda |

- (j) The phrase 'lump of verbal refuse' refers to _____ .
- (i) a pile of vague phrases (ii) political and ambiguous jargon
 (iii) worn-out clichés (iv) a mass of ineffectual verbal junk

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

4. Read the passage given below.

- I. The Aravallis are India's and the world's oldest mountain range, and have been ravaged by time, the elements, and increasingly over the past few decades, man.
- II. Cave paintings discovered in a rocky, forested corner of Haryana belonging to the Upper Palaeolithic age, are one of the oldest cave arts in the country. The site may have possibly remained relatively undiscovered over the years due to thick vegetation. The caves are nestled amid a maze of quartzite rocks in the Aravallis at a stone's throw from Mangar Bani—a holy grove. While the Aravallis are known for prehistoric remains starting from the Lower Palaeolithic period, unlike Central India and other places that are rich in rock paintings. The paintings here never got washed away due to rock shelters.
- III. Most pre-historic sites have been traced in the Aravalli region. The recently discovered prehistoric paintings are yet to be dated but some of them belong to the Upper Palaeolithic period in all likelihood. Archaeologists are viewing the paintings in continuation with the Soanian culture which has been found in Shivalik hills, Narmada and Aravallis. The team encountered cave paintings comprising images of human figurines, animals, foliage, and geometric patterns, some that have faded over time, but others that are still very visible. It also encountered rock art and open-air ceremonial sites. While some could be spotted in the open air, a majority of them are on the ceilings of the rock shelters.
- IV. The Upper Palaeolithic Age began around 40,000 years ago and lasted till around 10,000 years ago. Though tools from the Palaeolithic Age have been identified earlier in parts of the Aravallis, it is for the first time that cave paintings and rock art of a large magnitude have been found in Haryana. The caves and the paintings themselves are reminiscent of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh, which is home to the oldest known cave art in India, dating back to the Mesolithic Age around 10,000 years ago.
- V. The Mangar cave art is 20,000–40,000 years old, but this is something that can be established through archaeological dating. Experts also use qualitative techniques, by comparing the cave art to other cave art. Dating in art is done by studying the organic content in pigment proteins. At present, the archaeologists are using typotechnological dating and studying the type of tools used such as hand cleaver, blade. Starting from the Lower to Middle and then Upper Palaeolithic, the evolution of art can be seen here.

CASE-BASED FACTUAL PASSAGES

1. Read the passage given below.

- I. In nature, *Aspergillus fumigatus* that serves as a clean-up crew, fostering the putrefaction of undergrowth, ironically, spawns infection in humans when a compromised immune system cannot sweep away its spores. The mortality rate is 100 per cent.
- II. During the 2009 pandemic of H1N1 avian flu, *Aspergillus* began finding healthy victims, suffering from influenza and doctors saw a spike in people succumbing to fungus. By 2018, invasive pulmonary aspergillosis was occurring in one out of three patients critically ill with flu and killing up to two thirds of them.
- III. Those spores normally don't harm us. *Aspergillus* infections were typically considered a threat only to immune-compromised patients, such as those undergoing cancer treatments or bone marrow transplants. For reasons scientists still don't completely understand, influenza appears to make the fungus deadlier in people with a seemingly normal immune system. In a 2016 review of 57 cases of *Aspergillus* infections in influenza patients reported since 1963, specialists found that about half of the co-infected patients died.

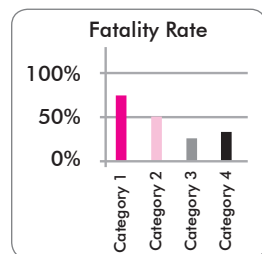
Invasive Fungal Infection	Localization	Cases/Year	Mortality Rate
Invasive Aspergillosis	Worldwide	>200,000	30% – 95%
Invasive Candidiasis	Worldwide	>400,000	46% – 75%
Cryptococcosis	Worldwide	>1,000,000	20% – 70%
Mucormycosis	Worldwide	>10,000	30% – 90%

- IV. History is repeating itself with COVID-19. The SARS-CoV-2 virus is a deadly virus. Data on *Aspergillus* infections in people with COVID-19 points to worrying trends. A study from Germany found that one-quarter of critically ill COVID-19 patients also had *Aspergillus* infections just like one-third of those on ventilators.
- V. It's not uncommon for COVID-19 patients to be infected with other harmful microbes. But *Aspergillus* may be the deadliest threat among them. It found that one third of the deaths were linked to this fungus. While COVID-19 can send parts of the immune system into overdrive, it also depletes certain immune cells, leaving a patient to infections. The extreme damage to cells lining the lung also impairs the organ's ability to clear out respiratory pathogens like *Aspergillus*.
- VI. The treatment of COVID-19 could also heighten the risk of fungal infection. Immunosuppressive steroids are a double-edged sword. An observational study of COVID-19 patients with fungal infections noted that many had received higher steroid doses than was recommended—most of them died due to inflammation and organ damage.

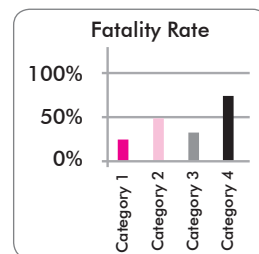
VII. If doctors could easily identify *Aspergillus* infections, available antifungal drugs could fight them. But because the fungus can cause nonspecific symptoms such as coughing and shortness of breath like in COVID-19 patients, doctors don't always look for it. A bronchoscopy, in which doctors snake a tube from the nose or mouth into the lungs, is the best way of taking lung samples for analysis. But the procedure isn't typically done on COVID-19 patients for fear of spreading viral particles. And even a positive test may not mean the fungus is doing damage; *Aspergillus* can also be present in the lungs as a harmless colonizer.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

- (a) The expression “a compromised immune system cannot sweep away its spores” means _____.
- a weak immune system opens the door to other infections
 - it is difficult for the immune system to get rid of fungus
 - anti-fungal medicines are ineffective against the fungus
 - the fungus spreads its spores all over
- (b) The scientists were able to establish a correlation between *Aspergillus* and different varieties of flu. Choose the correct chronological sequence of events.
- invasive pulmonary aspergillosis
 - H1N1 bird flu
 - SARS-Cov-2
 - outbreak of influenza
- (I), (III), (II), (IV)
 - (II), (I), (III), (IV)
 - (IV), (I), (II), (III)
 - (II), (IV), (I), (III)
- (c) Which of these astonishing facts are true of *Aspergillus*?
- It is found all around us.
 - It can be present in the human lungs.
 - Normally, these spores are harmless.
 - It decomposes garden waste.
- (I) and (III)
 - (II) and (IV)
 - all except (III)
 - all of these
- (d) The following graphical representations show the number of patients dying when virus outbreaks combine with *Aspergillus* or fungal attacks. Choose the correct one.



(I)



(II)

(h) What does the author refer to when he says, “History is repeating itself with COVID-19”?

(I) The outbreak of pulmonary aspergillus killing 75% patients.

(II) 2016 outbreak of influenza with 50% deaths.

(III) Aspergillus attacking influenza patients fatally in 2009.

(IV) Aspergillus following a similar trajectory in 2019 pandemic.

(i) (III) and (IV)

(ii) (I) and (III)

(iii) (II) and (IV)

(iv) only (IV)

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

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

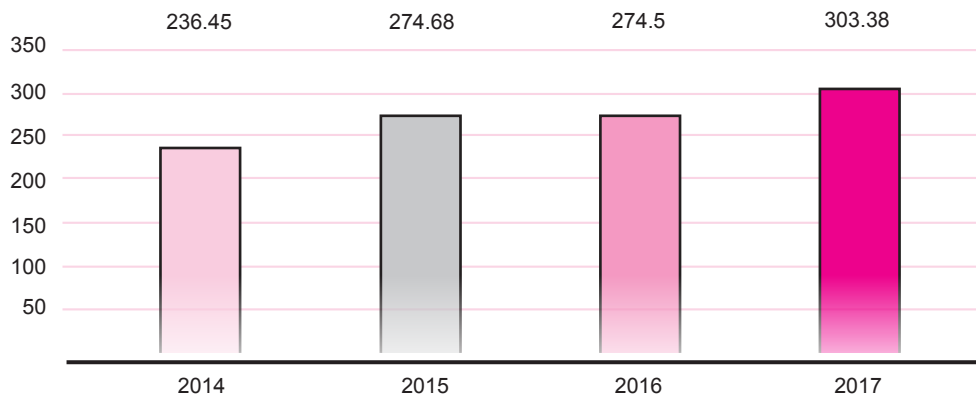
2. Read the passage given below.

I The love for sport in India is moving beyond cricket, resulting in the growth of viewership, participation, and sports-related industries. It has opened up new business opportunities for investors looking at the Indian market—from brand building and infrastructure to niche entrepreneurial ventures, emerging technologies, and services.

II India’s improving economic climate, rising disposable incomes, and changing outlook towards fitness is fueling the increase in demand for sports-related goods and services. The Indian government has turned its attention to developing the sports sector as a strategy to create jobs, generate revenue, and attract investment into the country, aside from nurturing sports talent.

Sporting Goods and Equipment Exports

Unit: US\$ Million



Source Ministry of Commerce

Graphic © Asia Briefing Ltd.

III Almost 60 per cent of all sporting goods manufactured in India are exported, especially to international retail brands, such as Mitre, Lotto, Umbro, and Wilson. India’s labour-intensive economy provides opportunities for manufacturing firms setting up here. Over 500,000 people are employed in the sports retail and manufacturing sector alone, and potential for growth in employment and revenue for firms in this sector is rising.

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- IV Sports manufacturing is primarily centered in the north Indian states of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, while Gujarat, West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu are developing hubs. The 'Make in India' scheme also greatly benefits manufacturing companies, providing various tax and location-based incentives.
- V Indian sporting goods are internationally accredited and respected. For example, the towels used for the Wimbledon or footballs used at various international tournaments—such as the Singapore Cup and the South Asian Football Federation Championship—are sourced from India, pointing to global market prospects for this sub-sector.
- VI French sports company Decathlon, the world's largest sporting goods manufacturer and retailer, was the first multinational entrant into the sports retail market in India. Taking advantage of India's FDI rules (100 per cent under the government approval route at the time now made automatic), Decathlon were able to set up 60 stores across India. Up to 30 per cent of 5,000 products sold under their brand, are sourced from Indian manufacturers. As first movers into this emergent market, they enjoy a dominant position and large revenues. With growing demand for sportswear and sports equipment, as well as the sustained government and corporate push to promote sports in India, the sports retail segment has untapped potential.
- VII Most manufacturers and retailers in India predominantly focus on equipment and apparel for cricket. However, with the advent of new sporting leagues, this sector is seeing an increase in demand for other sports-related goods, such as badminton, football, and hockey aside from fitness wear and equipment.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

- (a) Which of the following statements is NOT substantiated by information given in the opening para graph?
- (i) Businessmen want to invest in emerging sports technologies.
 - (ii) Growth of viewership beyond cricket has given a boost to sports industry.
 - (iii) Brand-building and sports-infra are attracting huge investments.
 - (iv) Growth of cricket is directly influencing sports-related industries.
- (b) Which one of the facts given below proves this statement: As much as sixty per cent of all sporting goods manufactured in India are lapped up by big players in international retail.
- (i) India exports all its sporting goods to international manufacturing brands
 - (ii) 60 per cent of all sporting goods manufactured in India are exported
 - (iii) 60 per cent of all sporting goods are packaged and routed from India
 - (iv) Mitre, Lotto, Umbro, and Wilson pick up 60% of all our sports goods

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(h) The Indian government is focusing on developing sports sector with the following objectives _____ .

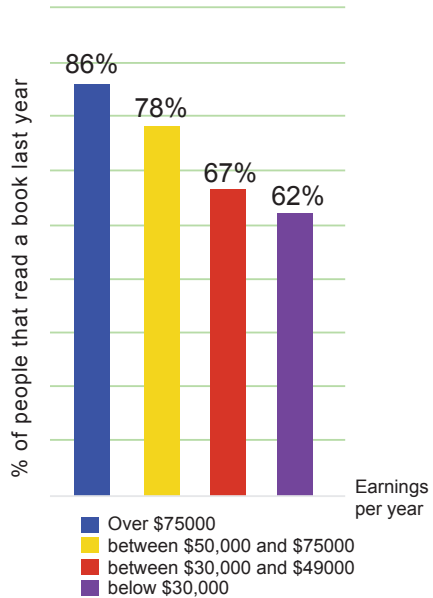
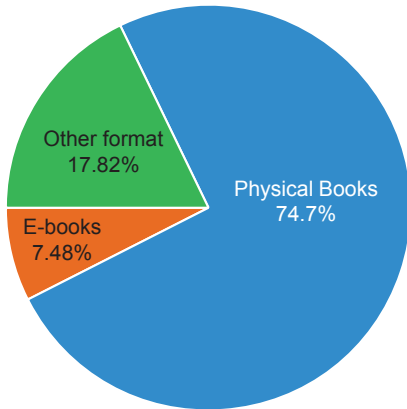
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|--------------------------------|--|
| (I) to earn more revenue | (II) to popularize hockey and badminton |
| (III) to nurture sports talent | (IV) to attract FDI and create more jobs |
| (i) all except (I) | (ii) all except (II) |
| (iii) all except (III) | (iv) all except (IV) |

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

3. Read the passage given below.

I. The printed book has experienced more than its share of obituaries. Among the most dismissive was one from Steve Jobs, who said in 2008, “It doesn’t matter how good or bad the product is, the fact is that people don’t read anymore.” Defying death tolls, sales of printed books continue to rise, as do the number of independent stores stocked with these voices between covers, even as sales of electronic versions are declining. Storytelling, Jobs forgot, will never die. And the best format for grand and sweeping narratives remains one of the oldest and most durable.

**Books sales revenue in 2019
 totaled \$26 billion**



II. When more than a third of Americans and Brits say that their cell phones affect their health and well-being, a clunky old printed book is a welcome antidote. When people go on a digital cleanse, detoxing from the poison of too much screen time, one of the first things they do is get a book to chew on; just the way instant food lost its sheen and we changed ‘back’ to the freshness, the health aspect.

- III. People always hoped that the digital world would get publishing simpler but it has belied their hopes because your end result isn't the same. It is a database, it's a PDF, it's an image-based PDF, it's an XML file, it's an ad-based, Google-search-engine toolset—we're going to have many more properties digitally than we possibly could have physically. We have seven physical properties [for our books]... and online we have hundreds of formats, types and styles. Publishing market research shows the economic juggernaut of traditional books. While publishers are experimenting with different media formats, they are still investing the bulk of their marketing efforts into physical book sales.
- IV. In the feverish hype of the 1990s, the days of the book were thought to be numbered; digital versions were smart and sleek. Many new start-ups were launched, seeking to create new forms of the book that exploited the multimedia potential of new technologies. But, despite the hype, sales of e-books remained sluggish and many start-ups failed.
- V. From a social media post to a blog article, people today read short-form writing on smart phones and tablets. But when they want to read in longer formats they turn to books. Most of us carry the love of physical books into adulthood. A print book offers an uninterrupted "low tech" reading experience. Digital formats run the risk of pop-up ads, dying batteries, and power failures. Despite its distribution limitations, print still reaches a broad demographic, especially among older readers. 41% of Americans over age 65 are not internet users. The number of e-reader owners is even lower among this demographic.
- VI. Traditional book publishing is alive courtesy the modern school system. Heavy and expensive textbooks are still the norm for students.
- VII. The last word: studies show that the most voracious readers are young adults, with 81% responding they read a book in 2019.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

- (a) Printed books seem to be surprisingly quite popular among the voracious readers of the younger generation. It is proven by the fact that _____ .
- (i) they use and study physical books in schools and colleges
 - (ii) they carry the love for physical books into adulthood
 - (iii) 81% of them read at least one book in 2019
 - (iv) when they want to read in longer formats they turn to books
- (b) Digital publishing made people believe that it would make publishing easier and convenient but it changed the end result. This means that _____ .
- (I) the digital files could have different formats
 - (II) the digital types are myriad

- (g) We can say for sure that the revenue from the sale of physical books has been more than robust. Which of these statements substantiates this?
- (i) Annual global sales revenue from sales of books in 2019 is 26 billion USD.
 - (ii) The share of other formats in the global revenue is 4.95 billion USD.
 - (iii) The share of e-books in the global revenue is 1.95 billion USD.
 - (iv) The share of physical books in the global revenue is 19.5 billion USD.
- (h) The contextual meaning of the word ‘antidote’ in the passage is _____ .
- (i) remedy
 - (ii) poison
 - (iii) medicine
 - (iv) answer

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

4. Read the passage given below.

- I. An analysis of the seven IITs that stand in the top 10 of the National Institute Ranking framework shows that the disproportion in number of dropouts is starker at some institutions. IIT Guwahati holds the worst record, with 88% of its 25 dropouts hailing from the reserved categories. IIT Kharagpur has had the highest number of dropouts, with a whopping 79 students leaving the institution over the last five years. More than 60% are from the reserved categories.

PERCENTAGE OF DROPOUT IN SOME INSTITUTES			
YEAR	IIT	IIM	OTHER INSTITUTIONS
2015–16	2.25	1.04	7.49
2016–17	1.60	1.06	8.56
2017–18	1.71	1.03	6.76
2018–19	1.46	0.50	5.36
2019–20	0.68	0.78	2.82

(Courtesy: MHRD)

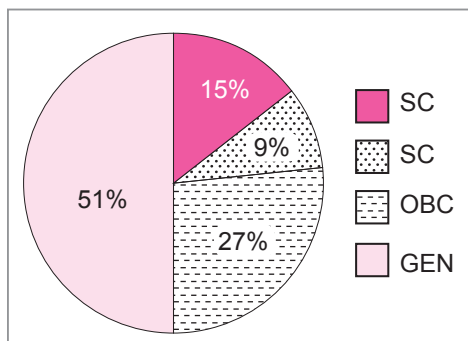
- II. The MHRD said high attrition rate in the undergraduate programmes could be attributed to “withdrawal due to wrong choices filled, poor academic performance, personal and medical reasons”. The MHRD added that the institutes were taking correctional measures to de-stress students; fee reductions, institute scholarships, priority access to national level scholarships to aid students with poor financial backgrounds to pursue their education are a few steps taken to prevent dropouts.
- III. Somesh Kumar, Dean of Students Affairs at the IIT Kharagpur, said the the numbers are not alarming as 15% seats were reserved for the SC category, 7.5% for the STs and 27% for the OBC category, which makes it 49.5%. A counselling centre and a student welfare group that help students to manage stress have been set up.

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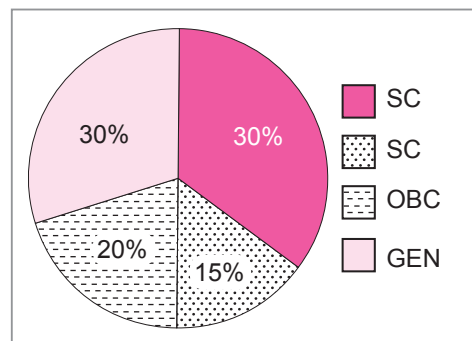
- IV. Some social researchers disagree with Prof. Kumar. The usually high dropouts from the two IITs reflect that there could be some institutional factors. They should undertake a social climate assessment survey.
- V. A coaching class for qualifying JEE provides students with enough superficial knowledge to clear the entrance but the emphasis on fundamental knowledge is minimal. Consequently, studying the actual courses in IITs is a shocker. Reserved quota students who got admission on the basis of low cut offs fail to gross qualifying marks during the semester assessments. The privilege for them ends with the entrance and only merit is what sustains an IITian.
- VI. Lack of English communication skills especially of those who studied in regional language medium pulls their overall academic performance down. Though the institute offers verbal proficiency classes but either they are too late or too less. There are innumerable co-curricular opportunities in the IITs that can be overwhelmingly engaging. They can be a distraction when students over-invest themselves in them.
- VII. Then there're those who take up a branch that they do not completely understand or which matches their ranks or looks glamorous to them until the time the academic session actually commences and reality hits them. Then the interest level falters.
- VIII. Preparing for engineering is a part of the herd mentality. Peer pressure or family ambitions can pressure them into joining IIT with very little interest in the subject that they are going to study for the next four years; they obviously give up midway after suffering from poor grades.
- IX. To fail is human but not factoring in one's aptitude and passion will guarantee failure.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

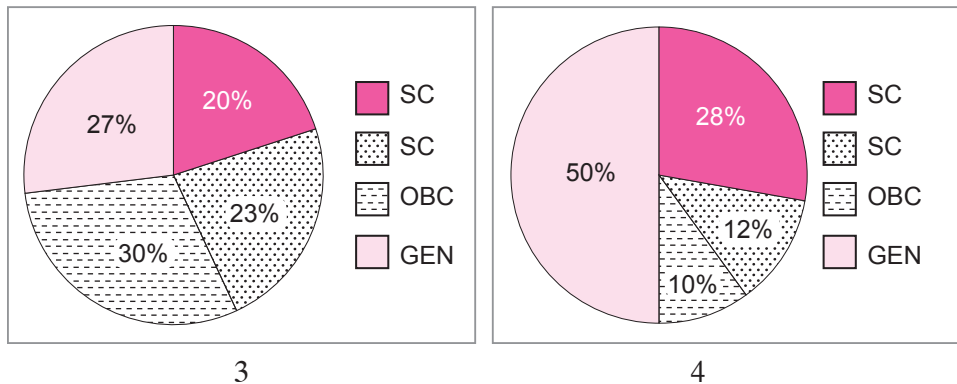
- (a) Which of the following graphical representations show the correct data (to nearest approximation) for seat reservations in the IITs on the basis of socio-economic backwardness?



1



2



(i) 1

(ii) 2

(iii) 3

(iv) 4

(b) Many students don't perform well in academics in the IITs because of language constraints. Which of these statements largely sum up the problem of 'language constraints'?

(I) The preferred language for higher learning is English.

(II) Those from Hindi or regional language medium face problems.

(III) The students have to sit exams in English.

(IV) A lack of good spoken English creates difficulties.

(i) all of these

(ii) (I) and (II)

(iii) (II) and (III)

(iv) (III) and (IV)

(c) Another major factor that makes the youngsters suffer poor grades and give up on their dreams of passing out from IITs is due to this psychological factor -

(i) the IITs are everyone's dream

(ii) parents have their own plans

(iii) herd mentality

(iv) students have little interest in the subject

(d) Ironically, students who get into IITs due to a special privilege of low cut-offs for them, realize that

(I) their fundamental concepts are always shaky

(II) the actual course content is tough

(III) only merit is going to sustain them

(IV) getting even minimum qualifying marks is a tough job

(i) only (III)

(ii) only (IV)

(iii) (I) and (II)

(iv) all except (I)

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- (e) Select the co-signing authority for this writing skill.
 - (i) There is no co-signing authority in invitations.
 - (ii) The Principal of the school is the co-signing authority.
 - (iii) The Vice-Principal is the co-signing authority.
 - (iv) The Secretary, Literary Club, is the co-signing authority.

- Ans.**
- (a) (ii) both 1. and 3.
 - (b) (iii) 1 February 20XX
 - (c) (ii) No, only the main highlights should be mentioned.
 - (d) (i) We would be pleased if you accept to be the guest of honour and send us a confirmation.
 - (e) (i) There is no co-signing authority in invitations.

2. Answer the given questions with reference to the context.

You have been invited as a judge for a debate competition by New Era Public School. Choose the correct option to make a formal refusal.

- (a) Choose the correct format for this question.
 - (i) The response to this invitation should be written in a box.
 - (ii) The response to this invitation should be written as a letter.
 - (iii) The response to this invitation should not be written in a box.
 - (iv) The response to this invitation should not be written as a letter.
- (b) Select the option with relevant aspects that the sender should pick out for this letter at the beginning.
 - (i) Only sender's address.
 - (ii) Sender's name and address.
 - (iii) Designation and name of the receiver.
 - (iv) Name and address of the receiver are implied but not mentioned.
- (c) The body of the response in a formal invitation as a rule is written in _____.
 - (i) the first person
 - (ii) the second person
 - (iii) the third person
 - (iv) a casual manner
- (d) Select the correct statement.
 - (i) The date and time of the event are mentioned in the response.
 - (ii) Only the date is mentioned in the reply.
 - (iii) The date and venue of the event are mentioned in the response.
 - (iv) The date, venue and time of the event are all mentioned in the response.

(e) A suitable subscription will be _____.

(i) Yours faithfully

Signature and name of the invitee

(ii) Yours sincerely

Name of the invitee

(iii) Only the full name of the invitee

(iv) Signature of the invitee and the current date

Ans. (a) (i) The response to this invitation should be written in a box.

(b) (iv) name and address of the receiver are implied but not mentioned

(c) (iii) third person

(d) (iv) The date, venue and time of the event are all mentioned in the response.

(e) (iii) Only the full name of the invitee

3. Answer the given questions with reference to the context.

You are Vivek Dhar. Choose the correct option to write a formal acceptance of an invitation to a 'Musical Nite' organised by your neighbour, Mr. Iqbal Rasool. Your address is 64, College Road, Bengaluru.

(a) Choose the correct answer: The current date in the reply will be mentioned _____.

(i) in the beginning

(ii) at the end

(iii) after the given address

(iv) before the given address

(b) Select the option with relevant aspects that the sender should pick out for this letter at the beginning.

(i) Only sender's address

(ii) sender's name and address

(iii) designation and name of recipient

(iv) name and address of recipient are implied but not mentioned

(c) Select the correct statement for the body of the response.

(i) The reason for attending the event is given.

(ii) The reason for attending the event is not given.

(iii) The reason for attending the event is implied.

(iv) The reason for attending the event is given and the host is thanked.

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- (d) Which of the following should be mentioned in the acceptance?
- (i) the event and the name of the host
 - (ii) the name and the address of the host
 - (iii) the address and the phone number of the host
 - (iv) only the event and its date
- (e) The correct subscription would be _____.
- (i) Thanking you
Vivek Dhar
 - (ii) Your friend
Vivek
 - (iii) Best wishes
Vivek Dhar
 - (iv) Yours truly
Vivek Dhar

- Ans.** (a) (i) in the beginning
- (b) (iv) name and address of recipient are implied but not mentioned
- (c) (ii) The reason for attending the event is not given.
- (d) (i) the event and the name of the host
- (e) (iii) Best wishes
Vivek Dhar

4. Answer the given questions with reference to the context.

Mr Aseem Mathur wishes to invite his friend Mr Vikas Sachdeva to his brother's engagement party. Choose the correct option to complete the informal invitation.

- (a) Which of these is the most suitable option related to the structural components of this invitation?
- (i) address of the sender – name and address of the addressee – date of writing – main body – name of the sender
 - (ii) address of the addressee – date of writing – main body – subscription
 - (iii) address of the sender – name and address of the addressee – date of writing – main body – name and signature of the sender
 - (iv) name and address of the sender – address of the addressee – date of writing – main body – name of the sender
- (b) The following writing style should be adopted while writing this invitation _____.
- (i) warm, friendly and informal
 - (ii) Casual style with slang words and phrases
 - (iii) brief and to the point
 - (iv) Colloquial phrases and local slang

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- (b) Select the appropriate subject for this letter.
- (i) applying for the job of CA
 - (ii) Application for the post of Chartered Accountant
 - (iii) Job application
 - (iv) Request for a job
- (c) The applicant begins his letter with an introduction. Select the option that expresses his thoughts appropriately.
- (i) With reference to your advertisement for the job of a CA in a national daily, I wish to offer myself....
 - (ii) With reference to your advertisement for the job of a CA in The National Times, I wish to offer my services....
 - (iii) Skimming through The National Times, I came across your advertisement.
 - (iv) Casually going through The National Times, I came across your job vacancy for a CA
- (d) The following qualifications would be appropriate for this job:
- (i) BA, Diploma in Insurance and Banking
 - (ii) BCom and MCom
 - (iii) BCom and CA
 - (iv) Diploma in Finance, BA
- (e) Select the option that correctly justifies the choice of the concluding portion of this letter.
- (i) I look forward to meeting you in person at your early convenient time.
 - (ii) I look forward to meet you in person at your early comfort time.
 - (iii) I look forward to meeting you in person for a fruitful interaction.
 - (iv) I look forward to meeting you in person at a mutually convenient time.
- (f) Choose the best subscription.
- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Yours faithfully
Amrendra Singh | (ii) Yours obediently
Amrendra Singh |
| (iii) Yours
Amrendra Singh | (iv) Yours sincerely
Job applicant |
- (g) Which of these can be conveniently skipped in this resume?
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. address | 2. marital status | 3. nationality |
| 4. email id | 5. religion | 6. mother tongue |
| 7. educational qualifications | | |
- (i) 1., 2., 3., 5 (ii) 3., 5., 7 (iii) 4., 5., 6 (iv) 2., 5. and 6.

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- (c) Which statement is best suited to be included in the resume?
- (i) My resume is enclosed herewith for your kind perusal and consideration.
 - (ii) My resume is enclosed herewith for your kindest perusal and consideration.
 - (iii) My resume is disclosed herewith for your kind perusal and consideration.
 - (iv) My resume is enclosed therewith for your kind perusal and consideration.
- (d) Which is the most appropriate concluding statement in this application?
- (i) I can reassure you that if selected, I shall prove to be an asset to your company.
 - (ii) I can assure you that if selective, I shall prove to be an asset to your company.
 - (iii) I can assure you that if selected, I shall prove to be an asset to our company.
 - (iv) I can assure you that if selected, I shall prove to be an asset to your company.
- (e) The correct order of the first three components in the resume would be:
- (i) Name - Father's Name - Sex - Date of Birth – Marital status
 - (ii) Name - Father's Name - Date of Birth – Sex - Marital status
 - (iii) Name - Father's Name - Sex - Date of Birth – Marital status
 - (iv) Name - Date of Birth – Father's Name - Sex - Marital status
- (f) Which of these statements regarding resume writing is incorrect?
- (i) Resumes are written in a brief and formal manner.
 - (ii) They are always written in two columns.
 - (iii) They are not necessarily factual.
 - (iv) They must contain information regarding educational qualifications and work experience.
- (g) Select the correct information about the format of a job application.
1. The cover letter is followed by curriculum vitae.
 2. The curriculum vitae is followed by a cover letter.
 3. Curriculum vitae is always signed for authentication by an applicant.
 4. Both the curriculum vitae and the cover letter are signed by the applicant for authentication.
- (i) 1. and 4. (ii) 1. and 3. (iii) 2. and 4. (iv) 2. and 3.

- Ans.** (a) (iii) only 1.
(b) (iii) Dear Sir, Application for the post of Accounts Officer
(c) (i) My resume is enclosed herewith for your kind perusal and consideration.
(d) (iv) I can assure you that if selected, I shall prove to be an asset to your company.
(e) (ii) Name - Father's Name - Date of Birth – Sex - Marital status
(f) (iii) They are not necessarily factual.
(g) (i) 1. and 4.

3. Answer the given questions with reference to the context.

Sunshine Public School, Pune, requires two sports coaches (one male and one female). Each should be a degree holder in physical education as well as an SAI certified coach in athletics. You have seen their advertisement and you know that you have these qualifications. Choose the correct option to complete the application.

- (a) Which of these aspects should be part of Praveen/Praveena's cover letter?
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. informal salutation | 2. formal style of writing |
| 3. long-winded letter | 4. sender's address with name |
| 5. address of the addressee after the subject statement | |
| 6. date between the two addresses | 7. date to the right of subscription |
| 7. Praveen / Praveena's address | |
- (i) 1., 3., 5. (ii) 2., 4., 8. (iii) 2., 6., 8. (iv) 3., 5., 6.
- (b) Select the option that is the best introductory by-line for this letter.
- (i) In response to your job application in the *Times of India* dated 11 April, 20XX, for the post of a male and a female coach, I would like to....
- (ii) In response to your advertisement in the *Times of India* dated 11 April, 20XX, for the post of a sports coach, I would like to....
- (iii) In response to your advertisement in the *Times of India* dated 11 April, 20XX, for the post of coach, I would like to....
- (iv) In response to the *Times of India* dated 11 April, 20XX, for the post of a male or a female coach, I would like to....
- (c) Choose the most suitable statement referring to the requisite qualifications for this job from the options given below.
- (i) I have not only a degree in physical education but am also a certified coach in athletics from the SAI.
- (ii) I have not only a degree in physical education and I am also a certified coach in athletics from SAI.
- (iii) I have only a degree in physical education but am also a certified coach in athletics from the SAI.
- (iv) I not only have a degree in physical education but also am a certified coach in athletics from the SAI.
- (d) Select the option that completes the concluding by-line appropriately.
- (i) I can reassure you that if selected, I shall prove to be an asset to your company.
- (ii) I can assure you that if selective, I shall prove to be an asset to your organization.
- (iii) I can assure you that if selected, I shall prove to be an asset to your institute.
- (iv) I can assure you that if selected, I shall prove to be an asset to your school.

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(e) Choose the correct subscription.

(i) Thanking you

Yours truly

Praveen/ Praveena

(ii) Yours faithfully

Praveen/ Praveena

(iii) Thank You

Yours sincerely Yours sincerely

(iv) Thank you

Praveen/ Praveena Praveen/ Praveena

(f) Which of these statements regarding the format of a resume is/ are correct?

1. Resumes are always written in two columns.

2. They might not contain information about references.

3. They are not always necessarily factual.

4. Educational qualifications and work experience are tabulated if written in detail.

(i) 1. and 4.

(ii) 2. and 4.

(iii) 3. and 4.

(iv) 1. and 2.

(g) Which of these declarations is the correct by-line to close this resume?

(i) I declare that the abovementioned information is correct to my knowledge.

(ii) I self- attest that the facts mentioned above are true to the best of my knowledge.

(iii) I certify myself that the abovementioned information is correct.

(iv) I take complete responsibility for the abovementioned information.

Ans. (a) (iii) 2., 6., 8.

(b) (ii) In response to your advertisement in the *Times of India* dated 11 April, 20XX, for the post of a sports coach, I would like to....

(c) (iv) I not only have a degree in physical education but also am a certified coach in athletics from the SAI.

(d) (iv) I can assure you that if selected, I shall prove to be an asset to your school.

(e) (ii) Yours faithfully

Praveen/ Praveena

(f) (i) 1. and 4.

(g) (i) I declare that the abovementioned information is correct to my knowledge.

4. Answer the given questions with reference to the context.

Bal Vidya Public School, Bhilai, urgently requires a postgraduate teacher to teach political science for which they have placed an advertisement in *The Bhilai Express*. You are Sanjay/Sanjana Sharma from 21, Vasant Marg, Bhilai. Choose the correct option to complete your application.

(a) Select the option that Sanjay/Sanjana should NOT pick up for this letter in the beginning.

(i) sender's address

(ii) sender's name

(iii) designation of the recipient

(iv) address of the recipient

- (b) The placement of the date can be:
1. before the sender's address
 2. between the addresses of the sender and the recipient
 3. after the addresses of the sender and the recipient
 4. top right corner of the letter
- (i) only 4. (ii) Only 1. (iii) Either 2. or 3. (iv) Neither 2. nor 3.
- (c) Select the correct subject line.
- (i) Application for the post of a teacher (political science)
 - (ii) Application for the post of a political science staff
 - (iii) Application for the post of PGT, Political Science
 - (iv) the post of a postgraduate teacher in political science
- (d) The job application must have these two components of information-
1. the reason for changing the current job in brief
 2. the explanation why you are demanding a higher salary
 3. the justification why you are the best candidate available
 4. flattering remarks for the organization where you are applying
- (i) only 3. (ii) Only 4. (iii) 1. and 2. (iv) 1. and 3.
- (e) Select the option that correctly justifies the choice of the concluding portion of this letter.
- (1) I am attaching my CV herewith for your kind perusal and consideration.
 - (2) I am attaching my CV herewith with the confidence that I will be selected.
- (i) Yes, to Option (2) because of the authoritative tone.
- (ii) No, to Option (2) because of the formal and threatening stance.
- (iii) Yes, to Option (1) because of the tone of polite expectation.
- (iv) No, to Option (1) because of lack of certainty in the tone.
- (f) Choose the most appropriate qualifications required for this job.
- (i) M.A. (Political Science), B. Ed. from Delhi University
 - (ii) B.A. General, B.Ed. from Delhi University
 - (iii) B.A. Hons. (Pol. Science), M.A. (History), B. Ed. from Delhi University
 - (iv) B. Com., M.Com., Diploma in Education from Delhi University
- (g) Which is the most suitable work experience for a candidate for this job?
- (i) Worked as TGT (Political Science) in SKB Public School Bhilai from March 20XX to February 20XX
 - (ii) Worked as TGT (Social Science) in SKB Public School Bhilai from March 20XX to February 20XX

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- (iii) Worked as PGT (History) in SKB Public School Bhilai from March 20XX to February 20XX
- (iv) Worked as PGT (Political Science) in SKB Public School Bhilai from March 20XX to February 20XX

- Ans.**
- (a) (ii) sender's name
 - (b) (iii) Either 2. or 3.
 - (c) (iii) Application for the post of PGT, Political Science
 - (d) (iv) 1. and 3.
 - (e) (iii) Yes, to Option (I) because of the tone of polite expectation.
 - (f) (i) M.A. (Political Science), B. Ed. from Delhi University
 - (g) (iv) Worked as PGT (Political Science) in SKB Public School Bhilai from March 20XX to February 20XX

REPORT WRITING

1. Answer the given questions with reference to the context.

The Cultural Society of Sunshine Public School, Nellore, organised an adult literacy camp in its neighbourhood. As P.V. Sunitha, Secretary, choose the correct option to draft the main points of your report.

- (a) Select the most suitable title/ heading for this report.
 - (i) Teach India
 - (ii) National Literacy Mission
 - (iii) Adult Literacy Mission
 - (iv) Adult Literacy Camp
- (b) The position of the by-line should be:
 - (i) just below the heading
 - (ii) bottom left after the report
 - (iii) bottom right after the report
 - (iv) at the beginning of the introductory paragraph
- (c) The introductory paragraph should not have this:
 - (i) venue of the event
 - (ii) date and time of the event
 - (iii) address of the organizer/ organizing body
 - (iv) name of the organizer/ organizing body
- (d) Complete the statement by filling in the blanks.

The main mission of this programme was _____ the illiterate adults through education, to help them _____ and to make them aware of their rights and duties.

- (i) to embolden, tide over their daily inconveniencies

- (ii) to empower, tide over their daily problems
- (iii) to authorise, ride over their daily problems
- (iv) to inspire, surge over their daily life
- (e) What should the second paragraph not include or describe?
 - (i) the teaching arrangements made for the camp
 - (ii) the infrastructure made for the camp
 - (iii) details of the teaching staff
 - (iv) what all was taught
- (f) Which language style is characteristic of a report?
 - (i) informal and light
 - (ii) formal and heavy
 - (iii) informal and mixed tenses
 - (iv) formal, use of past participles
- (g) This report will be written in:
 - (i) a single long paragraph
 - (ii) in two paragraphs
 - (iii) in three paragraphs
 - (iv) there is no set rule

- Ans.**
- (a) (iv) Adult Literacy Camp
 - (b) (i) just below the heading
 - (c) (iii) address of the organizer/ organizing body
 - (d) (ii) to empower, tide over their daily problems
 - (e) (iii) details of the teaching staff
 - (f) (iv) formal, use of past participles
 - (g) (iii) in three paragraphs

2. Answer the given questions with reference to the context.

History Society of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Krishna Nagar, sent a group of students to visit a place of historical interest. You, Anant/Anita, were its leader. Choose the correct option to make an outline of the a report for the school.

- (a) Select the most suitable title/ heading for this report.
 - (i) The Tour of Historical Interest
 - (ii) History Revisited
 - (iii) World heritage Sight
 - (iv) The History Society
- (b) The introductory paragraph should not have this:
 - (i) address of the organizer/ organizing body
 - (ii) venue, date and time of the event
 - (iii) number of people attending the event
 - (iv) name of the organizer/ organizing body

3. Answer the given questions with reference to the context.

In your locality a blood donation camp was organized by an NGO—‘For Your Health’. Many people visited the camp and donated blood. Choose the correct answer to draft the main points of your report.

- (a) This report will be written in:
- (i) a single long paragraph (ii) in two paragraphs
(iii) in three paragraphs (iv) there is no set rule
- (b) The position of the by-line with the name of the writer should not be placed here.
1. just below the heading or bottom left after the report
 2. bottom right after the report
 3. it is not mentioned
 4. at the beginning of the introductory paragraph
- (i) 2., 3. and 4. (ii) Only 2. and 3. (iii) Only 3. (iv) only 1.
- (c) Which language style is characteristic of a report?
- (i) formal, use of past participles (ii) formal, long-winding and heavy
(iii) informal with mixed tenses (iv) informal and light
- (d) The introductory paragraph should include all these except:
- (i) the name of the event, its date, venue and timings
(ii) the chief guest and his credentials
(iii) the organizers- NGO, hospitals and RWA
(iv) décor of the camp
- (e) What should the second paragraph NOT include?
- (i) speech by the chief guest (ii) who all donated blood
(iii) cultural programme by a local club (iv) sponsors, certificates and prizes
- (f) The concluding paragraph must NOT have this in a report:
- (i) details of refreshments offered to the donors
(ii) a catchy slogan to inspire the cause
(iii) the importance of blood donation
(iv) an interview with a donor
- (g) Select the most suitable title/ heading for this report.
- (i) For Your Health (ii) Donate life
(iii) Every drop of blood is precious (iv) Blood Donation Camp

Ans. (a) (iii) in three paragraphs

(b) (i) 2., 3. and 4.

(c) (i) formal, use of past participles

(d) (iv) décor of the camp

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- (e) (iii) cultural programme by a local club
- (f) (iv) an interview with a donor
- (g) (iv) Blood Donation Camp

4. Answer the given questions with reference to the context.

MMD School, Nashik, recently organised a science symposium on the influence of pollution on everyday quality of life. You are Amit/Amita Raazdan, editor of the school magazine. Draft the main points of your report choosing from the options given to you.

- (a) Select the most suitable title/ heading for this report.
 - (i) Affect of Pollution on the Quality of Life
 - (ii) Effect of Pollution on the Quality of Life
 - (iii) Types of Pollution
 - (iv) Environment and Pollution
- (b) Who amongst the following specialists should MMD School, Nashik, invite to speak on pollution?
 - 1. eminent scientists
 - 2. environmentalists
 - 3. doctors
 - 4. pollution checkers

(i) all except 4. (ii) 1. and 2. (iii) 2. and 3. (iv) all except 3.
- (c) The position of the by-line with the name of the writer should not be placed here:
 - 1. just below the heading or bottom left after the report
 - 2. bottom right after the report
 - 3. it is not mentioned
 - 4. at the beginning of the introductory paragraph

(i) 2., 3. and 4. (ii) Only 2. and 3. (iii) Only 3. (iv) only 1.
- (d) Fill in the blanks and complete the main idea of the chief guest's speech.

The speakers _____ that pollution has _____ in both developing and developed countries.

 - (i) recited the fact, assumed critical proportion
 - (ii) stated the fact, presumed critical proportions
 - (iii) reiterated the fact, assumed critical proportions
 - (iv) restated the fact, assumed acute proportion
- (e) What do you think could not be the main factors responsible for the unprecedented spike in pollution levels worldwide, as emphasized by the speakers?
 - (i) Urbanisation and expanding population
 - (ii) Commercialisation and industrialization
 - (iii) Afforestation and reforestation
 - (iv) Fossil fuels and plastics

- (f) One of the following steps as discussed in the symposium could result in resolution of this problem at ground level. Identify it.
- (i) Minimum clear air standards as prescribed by WHO should be put into practice.
 - (ii) Pollution must be tackled on a war footing.
 - (iii) Planners, architects, designers and decision-makers must closely cooperate to deal with pollution.
 - (iv) Population should be controlled forcibly.
- (g) Which of these are the features of a good report?
1. Formal style, use of past tense and past participles are used.
 2. It is written in three paragraphs.
 3. The name of the writer is just below the heading.
 4. It is a fictional description.
- (i) 1. and 2. (ii) All except 4.
 - (iii) 1. and 3. (iv) All except 1.

- Ans.** (a) (ii) Effect of Pollution on the Quality of Life
- (b) (i) all except 4.
- (c) (i) 2., 3. and 4.
- (d) (iii) reiterated the fact, assumed critical proportions
- (e) (iii) Afforestation and reforestation
- (f) (iii) Planners, architects, designers and decision-makers must closely cooperate to deal with pollution.
- (g) (ii) All except 4.

SECTION C

(LITERATURE: TEXTBOOKS)

FLAMINGO (PROSE)

4. THE RATTRAP

Selma Lagerlöf

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The story 'The Rattrap' is told somewhat in the manner of a _____ .
(a) parable (b) fairy story
(c) fantasy (d) mystery
2. The attitude of the people around the man who sells rattraps is not fair. This implies that the people _____ .
(a) had no respect for the rattrap
(b) feel that he was a burden
(c) did not care to know him or his problems
(d) could pity him but were not really compassionate
3. 'The whole world about him was nothing but a big rattrap.' This implies that the peddler viewed the world as a _____ .
(a) rattrap that wanted to trap people
(b) prison that imprisoned kleptomaniacs
(c) cage that caged innocent creatures
(d) school that sheltered vagrants
4. The rattrap sets for people 'baits' such as _____ .
(a) riches and joys (b) shelter and food
(c) heat and clothing (d) all of these
5. The whole forest with its trunks and branches, closed in upon the rattrap like _____ .
(a) an impenetrable prison (b) an insurmountable hill
(c) a dungeon (d) an underground hell

6. 'The young girl found a small rattrap and three wrinkled ten kronor symbolises _____ .
- (a) the peddler had not been caught by the rattrap
 - (b) Edla's kindness and humanity saved him from being caught
 - (c) her trust in the peddler that had not been replaced
 - (d) the peddler's love and respect for the young girl
7. In the end of the story, the peddler left the rattrap as a Christmas present and called himself a _____ .
- (a) rat who had been spared
 - (b) bull who had been tortured
 - (c) cat who is to bell
 - (d) dog who is to serve Edla
8. The rattrap story validates the concept that _____ .
- (a) compassion revolves around humankind
 - (b) everyone should be given a chance to reform
 - (c) every human being has an essential goodness that can be awakened through understanding and love
 - (d) there is the need to bond with others in human loneliness
9. 'The whole world was nothing but a big rattrap' implies that the peddler _____ .
- (a) viewed the world as a rattrap to trap people
 - (b) got this idea from his miserable and deplorable condition
 - (c) struggled for existence
 - (d) found the world unkind to him
10. 'The old man was just as generous with confidences' because he _____ .
- (a) was hospitable to the peddler
 - (b) let the peddler know his earnings
 - (c) trusted his nature
 - (d) considered only bright side of the world
11. 'Come in to warm themselves in front of the fire. This reveals that it was _____ .
- (a) an iron mill—Ramsjo Ironworks
 - (b) a new place for the peddler
 - (c) the place for people coming for shelter
 - (d) the forest that puzzled the peddler
12. 'Only please stay with us over Christmas Eve.' In the sentence 'with us' indicates _____ .
- (a) Edla Willmansson and her father
 - (b) Edla and the peddler
 - (c) Mr. Williamson and the peddler
 - (d) Edla and the author
13. 'To go up to the manor house would be like throwing himself voluntarily into the lions den.' The literary device used in the sentence is _____ .
- (a) metaphor
 - (b) simile
 - (c) allegory
 - (d) irony

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- 14.** The peddler stared at the young girl
(a) in boundless amazement (b) with happiness
(c) with a sorrow face (d) in an aggressive manner
- 15.** How much money had the peddler stolen?
(a) 10 Kronor (b) 20 Kronor (c) 30 Kronor (d) 40 Kronor
- 16.** How many notes were in 30 Kronor?
(a) 2 notes (b) 3 notes (c) 4 notes (d) 5 notes
- 17.** In ‘she entered, followed by a valet’, who is a valet?
(a) An intimate friend (b) A classmate
(c) A close relative (d) A personal servant
- 18.** The tramp had come to the forge to
(a) meet his friend (b) warm himself and sleep
(c) purchase some iron and steel (d) wish a happy birthday to his colleague
- 19.** The host and the guest played until the bedtime.
(a) rummy (b) carrom (c) mjoles (d) hide-and-seek
- 20.** In: ‘was nothing but a big rattrap’, what is ‘the big rattrap’?
(a) snare (b) world (c) prison (d) death
- 21.** Finally, the peddler left and for Ms Willmansson.
(a) a small rattrap; a watch
(b) a diamond necklace; a set of bangles
(c) three wrinkled ten kronor notes; a small rattrap
(d) some stolen items; a rattrap for catching mice
- 22.** Selma Lagerlof was a writer.
(a) Swedish (b) Chinese (c) French (d) English
- 23.** The peddler signed the letter as
(a) Von Stahle (b) Captain von
(c) Captain von Stahle (d) Captain Stahle
- 24.** Once upon a time there was a man who
(a) sold ratttraps made of wire (b) was a businessman
(c) suffered loss in business (d) was a thief
- 25.** His business was not... “profitable”, ‘business’ here refers to
(a) selling of ratttraps (b) begging
(c) thievery (d) Keeping body and soul together

26. The vagabond plods along the road—the word ‘plod’ here means
 (a) to walk with short and quick steps (b) to walk with heavy and tired steps
 (c) to plough the way while walking (d) to walk carelessly
27. The world for ‘him’ was nothing but a big rattrap..mention the device in it.
 (a) simile (b) metaphor
 (c) personification (d) hyperbole
28. ...‘it closed in on him, and then everything came to an end’ ‘it’ and ‘everything’ here means..
 (a) the world, villages and cities (b) the rattrap, the rat that is trapped
 (c) the world, riches, joys and pleasure (d) world and rattrap both, life and joys.
29. The peddler was welcomed heartily because
 (a) he was known to the owner (b) he was pleasant to talk to
 (c) the old man led a lonely life (d) the old man was hospitable by nature
30. The author emphasizes “old pack of cards” because
 (a) the cards were old and battered (b) they were purchased long back
 (c) he did not have many visitors (d) the pack was old fashioned
- Ans. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a)
 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (a)
 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (c)
 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (b) 27. (b) 28. (c)
 29. (c) 30. (c)

Reference-to-Context Questions

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

1. *Once upon a time there was a man who went around selling small ratttraps of wire. He made them himself at odd moments from the material he got by begging in the stores or at the big farms. But even so, the business was not especially profitable, so he had to resort to both begging and petty thievery to keep body and soul together. Even so, his clothes were in rags, his cheeks were sunken and hunger gleamed in his eyes.*
- (a) The author of this lesson belonged to _____ .
 (i) the UK (ii) Sweden
 (iii) the USA (iv) France
- (b) The ratttrap peddler’s traps were made of _____ .
 (i) jute (ii) wood
 (iii) plastic (iv) wire

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- (c) The peddler's business was not very profitable, so he had to resort to both _____ .
(i) begging and robbing (ii) begging and petty thievery
(iii) begging and beating (iv) begging and cheating
- (d) What does the expression 'keeping body and soul together mean' ?
(i) to earn barely enough to survive (ii) do meditation
(iii) do binge eating to stay alive (iv) all of the above
- (e) This extract has been taken from _____ .
(i) Indigo (ii) The Rattrap
(iii) The Last lesson (iv) The Third Level

- Ans.** (a) (ii) Sweden (b) (iv) wire
(c) (ii) begging and petty thievery (d) (i) to earn barely enough to survive
(e) (ii) The Rattrap

2. *It offered riches and joys, shelter and food, heat and clothing, exactly as the rattrap offered cheese and pork and as soon as anyone let himself be tempted to touch the bait, it closed in on him, and then everything came to an end.*

The world had of course, never been very kind to him, so it gave him unwonted joy to think ill of it in this way. It became his cherished pastime of his during many dreary ploddings, to think of people he knew who had let themselves be caught in the dangerous snare and of others who were still circling around the bait.

- (a) 'It offered riches and joys, shelter and food'. What does 'it' stand for here?
(i) mansions (ii) world
(iii) resorts (iv) gatherings
- (b) Being poor and a discontented man, what gave him immense pleasure to think of people in a certain way?
(i) that people were foolish
(ii) that people would engage in wars
(iii) that people were a discounted lot
(iv) that people got entrapped due to baits
- (c) The word 'snare' in the extract means the same as _____ .
(i) mesh (ii) trap
(iii) anchor (iv) sails
- (d) What makes the peddler gather such negative thoughts about people?
(i) Because he was a pessimist.
(ii) Because he was a greedy person.
(iii) Because of his poverty and loneliness.
(iv) Because he was out of job.

- (e) The author of this extract is _____ .
- (i) Selma Lagerlöf (ii) Ruskin Bond
(iii) John Keats (iv) Louis Fischer

- Ans.** (a) (ii) world
(b) (iv) that people got entrapped due to baits
(c) (ii) trap
(d) (iii) Because of his poverty and loneliness.
(e) (i) Selma Lagerlöf

3. *The stranger must have seemed incredulous, for the old man got up and went to the window, took down a leather pouch which hung on a nail in the very window frame, and picked out three wrinkled ten-kronor bills. These he held up before the eyes of his guest, nodding knowingly, and then stuffed them back into the pouch.*

The next day both men got up in good season. The crofter was in a hurry to milk his cow and the other man probably thought he should not stay in bed when the head of the house had gotten up. They left the cottage at the same time.

- (a) Who is the stranger in the first line of the passage?
- (i) the peddler (ii) crofter
(iii) a milkman (iv) a beggar
- (b) The crofter took down a leather pouch and showed 30 kronor to the stranger. What was he trying to do? Was he trying to _____ .
- (i) flaunt his wealth (ii) share his feelings of pride
(iii) both (i) and (ii) (iv) belittle him
- (c) How was the peddler treated by the old man?
- (i) in a weird way
(ii) in a warm and friendly manner
(iii) with hostility
(iv) none of the above
- (d) After holding the thirty kronor bills before the eyes of his guest, the crofter stuffed the bills back into a _____ .
- (i) briefcase (ii) cupboard
(iii) locker (iv) pouch
- (e) This extract has been taken from _____ and its author is _____.
- (i) The Rattrap, Selma Lagerlöf
(ii) Indigo, Louis Fischer
(iii) The Interview, Christopher Silvester
(iv) Journey to the End of the Earth, Tishani Doshi

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- Ans.** (a) (ii) the peddler
(b) (iii) both (i) and (ii)
(c) (ii) in a warm and friendly manner
(d) (iv) pouch
(e) (i) The Rattrap, Selma Lagerlöf

4. *But half an hour later the rattrap peddler stood again before the door. He did not try to get in, however. He only went up to the window, smashed a pane, stuck in his hand, and got hold of the pouch with the thirty kronor. He took the money and thrust it into his own pocket. Then he hung the leather pouch very carefully back in its place and went away.*

As he walked along with the money in his pocket he felt quite pleased with his smartness. He realised, of course, that at first he dared not continue on the public highway.

- (a) With what motive do you think the rattrap peddler had gone back to the crofter's house?
- (i) to express his gratitude
 - (ii) to get back something that he had forgotten
 - (iii) to steal the crofter's money
 - (iv) to have a last look at the place where he had stayed
- (b) As the peddler pocketed the money, he felt very pleased. What was he feeling pleased about?
- (i) about his deceit
 - (ii) about his foolishness
 - (iii) about his wit and humour
 - (iv) about his smartness
- (c) Why did the peddler steal the money from the very person who had hosted and treated him well?
- (i) He needed the money to buy clothes.
 - (ii) He had to fulfil his needs as the world hadn't been kind to him.
 - (iii) He wanted money to buy drinks.
 - (iv) He was a hardcore thief.
- (d) Would you say that the crofter was to blame for tempting the peddler to some extent to betray his trust? If so, how did he do it?
- (i) He treated him kindly.
 - (ii) He gave him shelter for the night.

- (iii) He made a show of his earnings in front of him.
- (iv) He shared all his secrets with him.
- (e) The extract has been taken from _____.
 - (i) The Third Level
 - (ii) Indigo
 - (iii) The Rattrap
 - (iv) My Mother at Sixty-six

- Ans.**
- (a) (iii) to steal the crofter's money
 - (b) (iv) about his smartness
 - (c) (ii) He had to fulfil his needs as the world hadn't been kind to him.
 - (d) (iii) He made a show of his earnings in front of him.
 - (e) (iii) The Rattrap

5. INDIGO

Louis Fischer

Multiple-Choice Questions [MCQs]

Attempt the following questions by choosing the best option.

1. 'It was an extraordinary thing in those days'. This indicates that _____ .
 - (a) Professor Malkani gave shelter to Gandhi
 - (b) Indians were not frightened to give shelter to a person like Gandhi who was anti-British rule
 - (c) Champaran peasants revolted against the British rule
 - (d) The British sheltered Gandhi, an anti-British leader
2. 'The battle of Champaran was won.' This indicates that _____ .
 - (a) the lawyer helped the peasants win the battle
 - (b) the peasants of Champaran were no longer afraid of the British
 - (c) Gandhi helped the peasants defeat the British
 - (d) the British were afraid of the peasants
3. 'Conflict of duties' implies that Gandhi _____ .
 - (a) did not want to break the law but wanted to help the poor peasants
 - (b) wanted to help the British
 - (c) wanted to go to the prison
 - (d) none of these
4. Gandhiji considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life because he _____ .
 - (a) insisted that the British must leave India
 - (b) declared that the British could not order him in his country, which made Gandhi decide to urge the departure of the British
 - (c) defied the secretary of the British landlords' association
 - (d) gathered peasants against the British
5. Gandhi was against getting the help from C.F. Andrews because _____ .
 - (a) he did not want the support of an Englishman as a prop for his cause
 - (b) he wanted the peasants to be self-reliant
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) C.F. Andrews told Gandhi he will follow him into jail

6. 'The battle of Champaran was won.' This means that _____ .
- (a) peasants were no longer afraid of the British
 - (b) when the lawyers told Gandhi that they were ready to follow him into Jail
 - (c) conscience of the peasants triumphed
 - (d) Gandhi gave the peasants inspiration to live with freedom
7. The greatest lesson that Indians learnt through Champaran episode is _____ .
- (a) self-esteem
 - (b) loyal to me nation
 - (c) self-reliance
 - (d) national integrity
8. The cultivation of indigo will not be viable because _____ .
- (a) Germany had developed synthetic indigo
 - (b) the British cultivated indigo
 - (c) Indians cultivated indigo
 - (d) peasants developed synthetic indigo
9. Rajkumar was described as being resolute because he _____ .
- (a) never left Gandhi's side to go to Champaran
 - (b) went to the court regularly
 - (c) attended the conferences
 - (d) went to the theatre
10. Gandhiji's stay at Professor Malkani's is an astonishing experience because _____ .
- (a) of providing shelter to a person like Gandhi may cause his termination from service
 - (b) of fear of home rule
 - (c) Malkani's defiance to fall in revealed his sympathy for the movement
 - (d) he showed respect to Gandhi
11. What was the problem of the sharecroppers in Champaran?
- (a) Agricultural land was divided into large estates owned by the Britishers.
 - (b) Landlords forced all tenants to plant 15% of holdings with indigo.
 - (c) The landlords hired thugs to assault the peasants.
 - (d) The sharecroppers could not live in peace due to Britisher's tortures.
12. Why was the Champaran episode a turning point in Gandhi's life?
- (a) Gandhiji declared that the British could order him about in his own country.
 - (b) It grew out of Gandhi's attempt to alleviate the distress of large numbers of poor peasants of Champaran.
 - (c) Gandhiji fought for justice to the exploited peasants.
 - (d) The British could not order him about in his own country.

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- 13.** 'Freedom from fear is more important than legal justice' implies _____ .
- (a) the poor people need justice
 - (b) the poor are not free from fear because for the poor the survival is more important than freedom from justice
 - (c) legal justice cannot remove fear for freedom as Gandhi proves in Indigo
 - (d) freedom from fear is a challenge for Champaran peasants
- 14.** An Ashram in Sevagram, a memorial to Gandhi's life is in Central India. Name the state.
- (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Odisha
- 15.** Name of the peasant who had come to apprise Gandhiji about the difficulties faced by the farmers was _____ .
- (a) Rajesh Shukla
 - (b) Rajender Shukla
 - (c) R B Shukla
 - (d) Rajkumar Shukla
- 16.** Rajkumar Shukla was one of the sharecroppers. What does the term 'sharecroppers' mean?
- (a) farmers who buy a measured part of land
 - (b) farmers as bonded labourers
 - (c) farmers who rent land and give part of their crop as rent to the land owner
 - (d) farmers who are initially given the land temporarily, then they become the owners
- 17.** With what purpose in mind had Shukla decided to come to congress session to meet Gandhi?
- (a) To attend the session
 - (b) To get attention
 - (c) He wanted to explore other places
 - (d) To complain against the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar
- 18.** What made Gandhi visit Muzzafarpur first before going to Champaran ?
- (a) He wished to see the place.
 - (b) He had more followers there.
 - (c) He wanted to obtain more complete information about the conditions prevailing in Champaran.
 - (d) Gandhi had to meet a few lawyers there.
- 19.** "It was an extraordinary thing in those days," Gandhi commented. What was extraordinary?
- (a) that a large crowd had gathered at the station
 - (b) that he received support from a govt. professor
 - (c) that a government person had provided him shelter
 - (d) (b) and (c)

20. Professor J.B. Kipalani belonged to
- (a) Science College in Patna
 (b) Arts College in Muzzafarpur
 (c) Bihar agricultural University in Patliputra
 (d) Arts and Science College Muzzafarpur
21. Rajkumar Shukla was
- (a) a small businessman (b) a farmer
 (c) a fellow of the Mahatma (d) a devoted family man
22. Who was Devadas?
- (a) Son of Gandhi's eldest brother (b) A doctor
 (c) A follower of Mahatma Gandhi (d) Gandhi's youngest son
23. In: 'they conferred with Gandhi', what do you mean by "conferred"?
- (a) Expressed hopelessness (b) Felt sorry
 (c) Agreed (d) Felt very happy
24. delegates attended the Indian National convention at Lucknow in 1916.
- (a) 1301 (b) 2301
 (c) 3301 (d) 4301
25. Charles Freer Andrews, a devoted follower of Gandhi, came to say goodbye to him before going to
- (a) Fiji Islands (b) Seychelles
 (c) Philippines (d) The Cook Islands
26. The landlords compelled the tenants to plant of their holdings with indigo.
- (a) one third (b) One tenth
 (c) One fourth (d) three twentieths
27. The annual convention of the Indian National Congress was held at Lucknow in
- (a) December 1916 (b) November 1916
 (c) October 1916 (d) September 1916
28. Gandhi's loyalty was to
- (a) abstract ideas (b) human beings
 (c) friends and associates (d) beggars
29. Anybody who showed a coated tongue was given a dose of
- (a) castor oil (b) quinine plus castor oil
 (c) ointment plus castor oil (d) pain killer

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30. Anybody with malaria fever was given

- (a) fever medicine (b) only castor oil
(c) only quinine (d) quinine plus castor oil

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

Reference-to-Context Questions

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

1. *When I first visited Gandhi in 1942 at his ashram in Sevagram, in central India, he said, "I will tell you how it all happened that I decided to urge the departure of the British. It was in 1917.*

He had gone to the December 1916 annual convention of the Indian National Congress party in Lucknow. There were 2301 delegates and many visitors. During the proceedings, Gandhi recounted, "a peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant in India, poor and emaciated, and said, "I am Rajkumar Shukla. I am from Champaran and I want you to come to my district!"

- (a) An Ashram in Sevagram, a memorial to Gandhi's life is in Central India. Name the state.
- (i) Gujarat (ii) Maharashtra
(iii) Rajasthan (iv) Odisha
- (b) Name of the peasant who had come to apprise Gandhiji about the difficulties faced by the farmers was _____ .
- (i) Rajesh Shukla (ii) Rajender Shukla
(iii) R B Shukla (iv) Rajkumar Shukla
- (c) The name the author of this lesson who is also its narrator is _____ .
- (i) Vikram Seth (ii) Anees Jung
(iii) Louis Fischer (iv) Ruskin Bond
- (d) Which phrase from the extract best describes an ordinary peasant of India in the words of Gandhiji.
- (i) poor and emaciated (ii) weak and starved
(iii) fit and robust (iv) pale and frail
- (e) The extract has been taken form _____ .
- (i) The Rattrap (ii) The Interview
(iii) Journey to the End of The Earth (iv) Indigo

- Ans.** (a) (ii) Maharashtra
 (b) (iv) Rajkumar Shukla
 (c) (iii) Louis Fischer
 (d) (i) poor and emaciated
 (e) (iv) Indigo

2. *Under an ancient arrangement, the Champaran peasants were sharecroppers. Rajkumar Shukla was one of them. He was illiterate but resolute. He had come to the Congress session to complain about the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar and somebody had probably said, "Speak to Gandhi."*

Gandhi told Shukla he had an appointment in Cawnpore and was also committed to go to other parts of India. Shukla accompanied him everywhere. Then Gandhi returned to his ashram near Ahmedabad. Shukla followed him to the ashram for weeks, he never left Gandhi's side.

- (a) Rajkumar Shukla was one of the sharecroppers. What does the term 'sharecroppers' mean?
- (i) Farmers who buy a measured part of land.
 - (ii) Farmers as bonded labourers.
 - (iii) Farmers who rent land and give part of their crop as rent to the land owner.
 - (iv) Farmers who are initially given the land temporarily, then they become the owners.
- (b) How did Shukla know about Gandhi and approach him?
- (i) He had listened to his speeches earlier.
 - (ii) He had seen his photos in the newspapers or somewhere.
 - (iii) Someone suggested Gandhiji's name to him.
 - (iv) He had decided on his own to meet Gandhi.
- (c) With what purpose in mind had Shukla decided to come to Congress session to meet Gandhi?
- (i) To attend the session.
 - (ii) To get attention.
 - (iii) He wanted to explore other places.
 - (iv) To complain against the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar.

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- (d) Which statement tells you that Shukla was resolute to accomplish what he had set out for?
- (i) He accompanied Gandhi everywhere.
 - (ii) For weeks he never left Gandhi's side.
 - (iii) both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) none of the above
- (e) Whose help did Gandhi refuse to take?
- (i) C.F. Andrews
 - (ii) Jammalal
 - (iii) Thomas Johnson
 - (iv) A.O. Hume

- Ans.** (a) (iii) Farmers who rent land and give part of their crop as rent to the land owner.
(b) (iii) Someone suggested Gandhiji's name to him?
(c) (iv) To complain against the injustice of the landlord system in Bihar
(d) (iii) both (i) and (ii)
(e) (i) C.F. Andrews

3. *Rajendra Prasad was out of town, but the servants knew Shukla as a poor yeoman who pestered their master to help the indigo sharecroppers. So they let him stay on the grounds with his companion, Gandhi, whom they took to be another peasant. But Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from the well lest some drops from his bucket pollute the entire source; how did they know that he was not an untouchable?*

- (a) Rajendra Prasad later went on to become the President of Independent India.
- (i) second
 - (ii) first
 - (iii) third
 - (iv) none of the above
- (b) With what thought in mind did the servants make Gandhi sit on the grounds with his companion?
- (i) That he was also a poor peasant.
 - (ii) That he couldn't stand for long.
 - (iii) Guests were not allowed to sit on chairs.
 - (iv) all of these
- (c) To meet Rajendra Prasad, both Gandhi and Shukla had boarded the train to which one of the cities of Bihar.
- (i) Bhagalpur
 - (ii) Muzzafarpur
 - (iii) Patna
 - (iv) Gaya
- (d) Why was Gandhi not allowed to draw water from the well?
- (i) For the servants, he was an outsider.
 - (ii) The owner was not at home.
 - (iii) The servants were ill-mannered.
 - (iv) Gandhi was mistaken for another peasant.

- (e) This lesson is an excerpt from _____ .
- (i) Of Man and Mountain
 - (ii) Autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi
 - (iii) The Life of Mahatma Gandhi
 - (iv) India — A country

Ans.

- (a) (ii) first
 - (b) (i) That he was also a poor peasant.
 - (c) (iii) Patna
 - (d) (iv) Gandhi was mistaken for another peasant.
 - (e) (iii) The Life of Mahatma Gandhi
4. *The train arrived at midnight, 15 April 1917. Kriplani was waiting at the station with a large body of students. Gandhi stayed there for two days in the home of Professor Malkani, a teacher in a government school. "It was an extraordinary thing in those days," Gandhi commented, "for a government professor to harbour a man like me." In smaller localities, the Indians were afraid to show sympathy for advocates of home-rule.*
- (a) Professor J B Kriplani was a professor at the _____ in Muzzafarpur.
 - (i) Arts College
 - (ii) Science College
 - (iii) Vocational College
 - (iv) Sports Faculty
 - (b) What made Gandhi visit Muzzafarpur first before going to Champaran?
 - (i) He wished to see the place.
 - (ii) He had more followers there.
 - (iii) He wanted to obtain more complete information about the conditions prevailing in Champaran.
 - (iv) Gandhi had to meet a few lawyers there.
 - (c) "It was an extraordinary thing in those days," Gandhi commented. What was extraordinary?
 - (i) That a large crowd had gathered at the station.
 - (ii) That he received support from a govt. professor.
 - (iii) That a government person had provided him shelter.
 - (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) What does home-rule stand for in this context?
 - (i) rule of the lady of the house
 - (ii) rules made at home for smooth functioning
 - (iii) the right to democracy
 - (iv) the right of a country to govern itself especially after another country has governed it

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- (e) The extract has been taken from _____ and its author is _____ .
- (i) Indigo, Louis Fischer
 - (ii) My Autobiography, Mahatma Gandhi
 - (iii) Collected Works, Louis Fischer
 - (iv) India of My Dream, Louis Fischer

- Ans.** (a) (i) Arts College
- (b) (iii) He wanted to obtain more complete information about the conditions prevailing in Champaran
- (c) (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) (iv) the right of a country to govern itself especially after another country has governed it.
- (e) (i) Indigo, Louis Fischer

FLAMINGO (POETRY)

4. A THING OF BEAUTY

John Keats

Multiple-Choice Questions [MCQs]

1. 'Its loveliness increases' implies that a thing of beauty _____ .
 - (a) increases joy
 - (b) decreases the effect of negativity
 - (c) gives happiness
 - (d) is a source of unending pleasure that never passes into nothingness
2. Keats' use of imagery in 'a flowery band to bind us to the earth' brings out _____ .
 - (a) creating a sensory effect of beautiful things lined up in a string
 - (b) beautiful memories that bind us to the earth
 - (c) a comparison between beautiful things and sad memories
 - (d) praise of nature and well-being of people
3. In 'such too is the grandeur of the dooms', 'the grandeur of the dooms' implies _____ .
 - (a) association with the dead heroes
 - (b) heroic tales of the dead heroes
 - (c) legends of martyrs
 - (d) spiritual powers
4. 'It will never pass into nothingness' reveals that beauty _____ .
 - (a) is immortal
 - (b) never fades away
 - (c) is the source of joy and longevity
 - (d) gives us eternal pleasure
5. The poetic device in the line 'of noble natures, of the gloomy day' is _____ .
 - (a) hypallage
 - (b) anaphora
 - (c) alliteration
 - (d) hyperbole
6. What sits heavily on Aunt Jennifer's hand?
 - (a) golden bangles
 - (b) bangles
 - (c) friendship band
 - (d) wedding band
7. Apart from nature's bounty, the other beautiful things that captivate the human heart are _____ .
 - (a) names of the mighty heroes
 - (b) magnificent ruins of monuments
 - (c) clear and cool rills
 - (d) the sun, moon and stars
8. The most beautiful creation of God, according to the poet, is _____ .
 - (a) nature
 - (b) man
 - (c) the written word
 - (d) glory and grandeur of ruins

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9. The central idea of the poem is _____ .
(a) the effect of beauty is everlasting
(b) loveliness of a thing increases with time
(c) nature is the source of all life
(d) nature is a perennial source of solace and inspiration
10. The symbol of 'simple sheep' refers to _____ .
(a) innocent beauty
(b) biblical motifs
(c) the animal kingdom
(d) followers of God
11. Who is the poet of the poem 'A thing of Beauty'?
(a) John Alfred
(b) Charles Dickens
(c) John Keats
(d) Annie Besant
12. What kind of poet was John Keats?
(a) Religious
(b) Romantic
(c) Nationalist
(d) Nature-loving
13. 'A Thing of Beauty' has been taken from _____.
(a) Endymion— A poetic Romance by Keats
(b) Ode to a Nightingale by Keats
(c) Ode on Melancholy by Keats
(d) Ode on Indolence by Keats
14. The poem "A Thing of Beauty" is based on _____.
(a) A legend
(b) A Greek legend
(c) A romantic person
(d) None of the above
15. Who was Endymion in the poem?
(a) Poet
(b) A horseman
(c) A beautiful old shepherd
(d) A beautiful young shepherd
16. What does 'Cynthia' refer to?
(a) Moon
(b) Sun
(c) Moon Goddess
(d) Sun Goddess
17. What does the word 'rills' refer to?
(a) Small streams
(b) Big streams
(c) Streams
(d) Storm
18. What does the word 'brake' mean in the line "*Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake*"?
(a) Ferns
(b) A thick mass of ferns
(c) A small fern
(d) A big fern
19. The thick bushes in the mid-forest have abundant growth of _____.
(a) watermelons
(b) muskmelons
(c) musk-roses
(d) musk-shells

20. Whose grandeur is the poet talking about?
(a) Different places (b) King's place
(c) Dooms of mighty dead (d) Dooms of kings
21. In the line '*We have imagined for the mighty dead*', what does the phrase *mighty dead* mean?
(a) We are dead (b) Our great royal ancestors
(c) Our God, mighty makes us dead (d) All have to be dead
22. Why do we need a flowery band?
(a) To have strength (b) To have joy in spite of all sadness
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
23. The 'immortal drink' pours on which of the following?
(a) Animals (b) Birds
(c) Human beings (d) insects
24. Which of the following denotes an image of 'endless fountain'?
(a) Flawless water fountain (b) Everlasting joy
(c) Eternal things (d) Everlasting sadness
25. What does the poet meant by the phrase "green world they live in"?
(a) Pure environment (b) Green trees
(c) Green environment (d) daffodils' green surroundings
26. What does the poet mean by 'inhuman dearth'?
(a) lack of humanity and moral values (b) lack of modernity
(c) lack of white daffodils (d) abundant of trees
27. What is inhuman in life?
(a) human inside a river
(b) human inside caves
(c) human on trees
(d) self-centred tendency and inability to rise above shallow circles
28. What does the word 'morrow' refer to?
(a) Morning (b) Evening
(c) The next day (d) The Present day
29. Which of the following figure of speech is used in the phrase "some shape of beauty"?
(a) Metaphor (b) Hyperbole
(c) Simile (d) Personification
30. What is the effect of endless fountain?
(a) It provides happiness. (b) It provides sadness.
(c) It provides quietness. (d) It provides pleasures.

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

Reference-to-Context Questions

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1. *A thing of beauty is a joy forever*

Its loveliness increases, it will never

Pass into nothingness: but will keep

A bower quiet for us, and a sleep

Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing.

- (a) Complete the famous line: A thing of beauty _____ .
(i) is not worth imagining (ii) brings peace
(iii) is a joy forever (iv) must be appreciated
- (b) The poem 'A Thing of Beauty' is based on a _____ .
(i) Greek legend (ii) Spanish legend
(iii) French legend (iv) Indian legend
- (c) Beautiful things will never pass into nothingness. Does this expression mean that _____ .
(i) they will never be appreciated (ii) their beauty will only increase
(iii) their loveliness will decrease (iv) none of the above
- (d) The poet says that we all need a sound sleep, sweet dreams and quiet breathing. Why do we all need these?
(i) to enjoy an uninterrupted sleep
(ii) to remain blessed with a good healthy body
(iii) to have joy and peace
(iv) all of the above
- (e) What makes a 'cooling covert'?
(i) ponds (ii) rivers
(iii) clear rills (iv) hot season
- Ans. (a) (iii) is a joy forever
(b) (i) Greek legend
(c) (ii) their beauty will only increase
(d) (iv) all of the above
(e) (iii) clear rills

2. *Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing*

A flowery band to bind us to the earth.

Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth

Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,

Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways

Made for our searching:

- (a) What are we doing every morning?
- (i) Completing our morning ablutions (ii) Weaving a flowery band
(iii) Doing exercises (iv) Praying to god
- (b) Which word from the given options doesn't mean despondence?
- (i) glumness (ii) dolefulness
(iii) happiness (iv) downheartedness
- (c) On account of what do the humans suffer?
- (i) due to their inhuman acts (ii) sickness and diseases
(iii) lack of morals (iv) both (i) and (iii)
- (d) The meaning of 'gloomy' is the same as _____ .
- (i) sad and dull (ii) unhealthy
(iii) bright (iv) uninteresting
- (e) In spite despondence, a flowery _____ birds us to the earth.
- (i) garland (ii) wreathe
(iii) dearth (iv) clear rills

- Ans.** (a) (ii) Weaving a flowery band
(b) (iii) happiness
(c) (iv) both (i) and (iii)
(d) (i) sad and dull
(e) (ii) wreathe

3. *Made for our searching: yes, in spite of all,*

Some shape of beauty moves away the pall

From our dark spirits. Such the sun, the moon,

Trees old, and young, sprouting a shady boon

- (a) What does the poet mean by 'some shape of beauty'?
- (i) Beautiful things are shapeless.
(ii) Any beautiful objects that give happiness.
(iii) Beauty and the beast.
(iv) None of the above

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- (b) What will remove pall from our lives?
(i) Nature's beauty (ii) Beautiful paintings
(iii) Trees old and young (iv) Non-living things
- (c) What is the poet referring to by saying 'in spite of all'?'
(i) in spite of odds
(ii) in spite of obstacles
(iii) in spite of diseases
(iv) in spite of the prevailing evil things
- (d) The beautiful things give us joy _____ .
(i) for a short time (ii) never
(iii) for a lasting period (iv) from morning to evening only
- (e) _____ make human beings love life despite troubles and troubles.
(i) Nature (ii) Beautiful things
(iii) Hard work and patience (iv) Both (i) and (iii)

- Ans.** (a) (ii) any beautiful object that gives happiness
(b) (i) Nature's beauty
(c) (iv) in spite of the prevailing evil things
(d) (iii) for a lasting period
(e) (ii) Beautiful things

4. *For simple sheep; and such are daffodils*

With the green world they live in; and clear rills

That for themselves a cooling covert make

'Gainst the hot season; the mid forest brake

Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms;

- (a) The figure of speech used in 'cooling covert' is _____ .
(i) imagery (ii) metaphor
(iii) pun (iv) simile
- (b) How has the mid forest brake become rich?
(i) Because of its forests.
(ii) Because of cleaner air.
(iii) Because of sprinkling of fair coloured musk-rose blooms.
(iv) Because of the variety of fauna.

- (c) Daffodils of the green world are the _____ .
(i) roots (ii) flowers
(iii) creepers (iv) fruits
- (d) What provides a shady boon for sheep?
(i) the hutments (ii) the hills
(iii) the clear rills (iv) trees
- (e) The poet of this extract is _____ .
(i) John Marshel (ii) John Keats
(iii) Kamala Das (iv) Adrienne Rich

- Ans.** (a) (i) imagery
(b) (iii) Because of sprinkling of fair coloured musk-rose blooms.
(c) (ii) flowers
(d) (iv) trees
(e) (ii) John Keats

6. AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

Adrienne Rich

Multiple-Choice Questions [MCQs]

1. 'Aunt Jennifer's tigers' implies that the Aunt _____ .
(a) created tigers through her needle (b) dreamt of tigers
(c) hunted tigers (d) painted tigers
2. 'Fluttering fingers' means Aunt's _____ .
(a) physical weakness
(b) oppressed mental condition due to dominance of her husband
(c) fear of tigers
(d) physical deformity
3. The image described in 'massive weight of uncle's wedding band' is _____ .
(a) conflicts of bondage and freedom (b) freedom and gender
(c) harsh world and custom (d) laws and customs
4. Choose the option that best demonstrates traits of the tigers that lend a contrast to the Aunt, in 'they pace in sleek *chivalric* certainty'.
(a) fearless (b) chivalric
(c) sure-footed unlike the Aunt (d) heroic
5. 'When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie.' In this line the poetic device used in *terrified hands* is _____ .
(a) transferred epithet (b) antithesis
(c) hyperbole (d) irony
6. What does 'bright topaz denizens of green' evoke?
(a) Mental image of majestic tigers
(b) Sad memory of a woman
(c) Long tradition of male authority
(d) Bright and bull picture of majestic tigers
7. What does 'the tigers in the panel she made/will go on prancing, proud and unafraid' show in the poem?
(a) Shows that the Aunt is terrified and tigers made by her will go on forever unafraid.
(b) Represents Aunt Jennifer's spirit.
(c) Indicates that Aunt is very weak.
(d) Reveals Jennifer's fear from tiger.

8. What is the attitude of the poet towards Aunt Jennifer?
- (a) Aspired for a greater future and a greater standing for her generation.
 - (b) Never got to see women standing strong and proud.
 - (c) Rebelled using the oppressor's own language.
 - (d) sympathy.
9. How does the poet advocate gender sensitisation in the poem?
- (a) Criticizes the male-dominated world for terrifying and oppressing women.
 - (b) Makes her stance clear by using the figures of independent and fearless tigers.
 - (c) Depicts the pain of a woman
 - (d) Yearns for freedom and equality.
10. Aunt Jennifer's death signifies that she _____.
- (a) is liberated even in death
 - (b) became immortal
 - (c) did not like to die in this beautiful world
 - (d) will carry her fear beyond death
11. Who is the poet of the poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers'?
- (a) John Keats
 - (b) Walt Disney
 - (c) Charles Dickens
 - (d) Adrienne Rich
12. What kind of poet is Adrienne Rich?
- (a) Contemporary
 - (b) Religious
 - (c) Nationalist
 - (d) None of the above
13. Which of the following issues does the poem *Aunt Jennifer's Tigers* address?
- (a) constraints of women as a poet
 - (b) constraints of married life a woman experiences
 - (c) constraints of men
 - (d) constraints of the tigers in zoo
14. The poet uses the personification of the _____ to depict her terrified state.
- (a) married life
 - (b) hands
 - (c) sewing
 - (d) art work
15. The word 'denizen' refers to:
- (a) A person grows and often found in a particular place
 - (b) An animal grows and often found in a particular place
 - (c) A plant grows and often found in a particular place
 - (d) All of the above

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- 16.** What is the attitude of the poet towards Aunt Jennifer?
(a) hatred (b) love (c) sympathy (d) casual
- 17.** The adjectives ‘proud’ and ‘unafraid’ have been used for _____.
(a) the uncle (b) the males in the society
(c) the tigers on the forest (d) the tigers on the panel
- 18.** What does the phrase “She was mastered by” referred to?
(a) She was a slave
(b) She had a rude master
(c) Her teacher taught her nothing
(d) Hardships and difficulties that Aunt Jennifer faced during her lifetime
- 19.** What does the phrase ‘still ringed’ mean?
(a) oppression (b) too many rings on her fingers
(c) ring of the bell (d) quiet and peaceful
- 20.** What does Aunt Jennifer’s family consist of?
(a) Aunt Jennifer and her husband
(b) Aunt Jennifer and her tigers
(c) Aunt Jennifer and her kids
(d) Aunt Jennifer and her servants
- 21.** What does the word ‘chivalric’ in the poem refer to?
(a) timid (b) arrogant
(c) honourable and brave (d) malicious
- 22.** What does the word ‘prance’ in the poem refer to?
(a) To fight (b) To love someone
(c) To jump ahead (d) To note down the things
- 23.** Which of the following is a subtle reference to “The massive weight of Uncle’s wedding band”?
(a) male oppression
(b) suppression at the hands of her husband
(c) the heavy gold ring
(d) the huge gold wedding band makes her uncomfortable
- 24.** What is Aunt Jennifer doing with wool?
(a) She is knitting a scarf. (b) She is embroidering a wall panel.
(c) She is making a ball of wool. (d) She is knitting a cap.

25. What is the rhyming scheme in stanza one of the poem Aunt Jennifer's Tigers?
 (a) Aabb (b) Abcabc (c) Abab (d) abbe
26. What does the phrase "they pace" refer to in Aunt Jennifer's Tigers?
 (a) The human beings (b) Aunt's husband
 (c) The tigers (d) Aunt's kids
27. What do the tigers do on the screen?
 (a) They roar (b) They prance (c) They jump (d) They sing
28. The tigers in the panel will continue to _____ even after Aunt's death.
 (a) prance (b) survive (c) smile (d) roar
29. What do Aunt Jennifer's terrified hands tell about after her death?
 (a) Aunt Jennifer's constrained married life
 (b) Aunt Jennifer's strength to find her ways and beat the fears
 (c) Aunt Jennifer's life story
 (d) All of the above
30. Which of the following words describe tigers in the poem?
 (a) Chivalric (b) Ferocious
 (c) Fearless (d) All of the above
- Ans. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (a)
 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (b)
 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (a) 21. (c)
 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (b) 28. (a)
 29. (d) 30. (d)

Reference-to-Context Questions

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1. *Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen*

Bright topaz denizens of a world of green

They do not fear the men beneath the tree;

They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

- (a) The poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers' is written by _____ .
 (i) Tishani Doshi (ii) Adrienne Rich
 (iii) Sarojini Naidu (iv) Elizabeth Arden
- (b) Who does 'denizens of a world of green' refer to?
 (i) netizens (ii) environmentalists
 (iii) dwellers of the forests (iv) flora and fauna

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- (c) They do not fear the men beneath the tree. Who could these 'men' be?
- (i) travellers
 - (ii) tribal people
 - (iii) forest dwellers
 - (iv) hunters who stalk and kill tigers
- (d) Choose the correct word that truly represents the proud and dominant attitude of the tigers.
- (i) denizens and chivalric
 - (ii) fearless
 - (iii) arrogant
 - (iv) none of the above
- (e) 'They do not fear' stands for _____.
- (i) tigers
 - (ii) tigers and lions
 - (iii) wild animals
 - (iv) wild animals as well as nature

- Ans.** (a) (ii) Adrienne Rich
(b) (iii) dwellers of the forests
(c) (iv) hunters who stalk and kill tigers
(d) (ii) fearless
(e) (i) tigers

2. *Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through her wool*

Find even the ivory needle hard to pull

The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band

Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.

- (a) Why are Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering? It is because _____.
- (i) she can't sit still
 - (ii) she has grown weak yet strong
 - (iii) she is nervous and insecure
 - (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
- (b) Why is the aunt finding even an ivory needle hard to pull? Does it tell the reader something about her state of mind and her married life?
- (i) Because her fingers are shaking.
 - (ii) Because she had a nervous breakdown.
 - (iii) Because of the massive weight of her marriage ring.
 - (iv) Because she has forgotten the art of embroidery.
- (c) What does the Uncle's character reflect in the poem?
- (i) male chauvinism and patriarchy
 - (ii) a man's physical strength
 - (iii) male ego
 - (iv) a male's view of the world

- (d) For Aunt Jennifer, what do the tigers symbolize?
- (i) freedom (ii) fierceness
(iii) symbol of strength (iv) all of the above
- (e) Why did Aunt find the ivory needle hard to pull?
- (i) The married life had weakened her. (ii) She has fallen ill.
(iii) She is suffering from a serious disease. (iv) She has grown old.

- Ans.** (a) (iii) she is nervous and insecure
(b) (iii) Because of the massive weight of her marriage ring.
(c) (i) male chauvinism and patriarchy
(d) (iv) all of the above
(e) (i) The married life had weakened her.

3. *When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie*

Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by

The tigers in the panel that she made

Will go on prancing proud and unafraid.

- (a) Identify the figure of speech in 'terrified hands'.
- (i) hyperbole (ii) imagery
(iii) transferred epithet (iv) synecdoche
- (b) What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
- (i) abab (ii) acad
(iii) aaab (iv) abca
- (c) Aunt Jennifer's life is ringed with ordeals. 'Ringed' has a significant meaning here. What is it?
- (i) She is wearing a beautiful wedding ring.
(ii) It indicates a vicious grip of her unhappy married life.
(iii) It indicates a bondage she is not able to get out of.
(iv) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Which issue is the poet addressing through this poem?
- (i) difficulties faced by women
(ii) constraints of a married life a woman experiences
(iii) exploitation of women at work place
(iv) dowry deaths
- (e) The figure of speech is 'prancing proud' is _____ .
- (i) metaphor (ii) alliteration
(iii) simile (iv) hyperbole

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- Ans.** (a) (iii) transferred epithet
(b) (i) abab
(c) (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
(d) (ii) constraints of a married life a woman experiences
(e) (ii) alliteration

4. *Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,*

Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.

They do not fear the men beneath the tree;

They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

- (a) Aunt Jennifer's tigers imply that _____ .
(i) she is creating tigers through her needle
(ii) she is creating tigers through her art
(iii) tigers were made lively through Aunt's photography
(iv) she has got new experience by creating tigers through her drawing
- (b) The two action verbs in the extract that signify the strength of the tigers are _____ .
(i) fear and pace
(ii) prance and fear
(iii) pace and prance
(iv) prance and green
- (c) Choose the option that best demonstrates the relevant traits of the tigers in the extract.
(i) fearless and chivalric
(ii) heroic and ferocious
(iii) timid and gentle
(iv) faithful and fearful
- (d) Aunt Jennifer's tigers represent _____ .
(i) what women desired to be like
(ii) the confidence of the tigers
(iii) the oppressive hands of a patriarchal society
(iv) freedom of women
- (e) The poet of this extract is _____ .
(i) John Keats
(ii) Adrienne Rich
(iii) Kamala Das
(iv) Robert Frost

- Ans.** (a) (i) she is creating tigers through her needle
(b) (iii) pace and prance
(c) (i) fearless and chivalric
(d) (iv) freedom of women
(e) (ii) Adrienne Rich

VISTAS

5. SHOULD WIZARD HIT MOMMY?

John Updike

Multiple-Choice Questions [MCQs]

1. “Daddy.”

“What?”

“Roger Skunk. You said Roger Fish.”

“Yes. Skunk.”

The above dialogue shows Jo to be _____ and her father to be _____ .

Choose the correct option to complete the following sentence. (CBSE Question Bank)

- (a) confused; exhausted
- (b) rude; careless
- (c) vigilant; hasty
- (d) disrespectful; disinterested

2. “Jack didn’t like women when they took anything for granted; he liked them apprehensive, hanging on his words.”

Choose the option with the correct reference to the textual statement given above.

(CBSE Question Bank)

- (a) The way Jo was looking out of the window as if she was not interested annoyed Jack.
- (b) The way Clare was shifting the furniture downstairs was irksome to Jack.
- (c) The way Jack was not able to make Jo sleep on time was making him restless.
- (d) The way the skunk’s mommy in the story didn’t listen to his son, irritated Jack.

3. ‘Each new story was a slight variation of a basic tale’ implies that _____ .

- (a) all the stories had a happy ending
- (b) it followed a similar pattern
- (c) each story had a small creature
- (d) Jack created a story out of his mind to please his daughter Jo

4. ‘Is he really?’ implies that _____ .

- (a) God is in the sky and everywhere
- (b) Jo wanted to know God’s home
- (c) Jo’s mother Clare had confused Joe
- (d) Jo believed in her father’s words

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5. 'The enormous wise owl said you could help me' indicates that _____ .
(a) the wizard could help Roger Skunk to transform its bad smell into that of a rose
(b) Jack could help Roger get a rosy smell
(c) Clare could help Roger
(d) the owl could help it.
6. '...there in the magic well were three pennies! reveals that Roger _____ .
(a) found three pennies in the magic well
(b) took the three pennies back to the wizard
(c) became happy and ran out into the woods
(d) smelled so good that all animals gathered around him
7. 'You smelled the way a little skunk should have' implies that _____ .
(a) Roger thought all animals smell bad
(b) Roger liked bad smell
(c) Roger's mother liked bad smell
(d) Roger's mother wanted him to smell like a skunk
8. Roger Skunk's Mommy said, 'What's that awful smell?' This shows her _____ .
(a) disapproval of rose smell
(b) pleasure and approval
(c) anger and shock
(d) hope and delight
9. 'Then the wizard hit *her* on the head and did not change that little skunk back' implies that _____ .
(a) the wizard hit Roger's mommy on the head with a magic wand
(b) this upset Jo
(c) Jack wanted the little skunk to listen to what his mommy thought was best for him
(d) Jack reasoned with Jo that Roger loved his mother more than all other little animals
10. "It was *not*," he said with rare emphasis? This reveals that _____ .
(a) Jack was defending Roger's mother with rare emphasis
(b) Jo insisted that Roger's mommy was stupid
(c) Jack's expression shows that he was defending his own mother
(d) Jack was stupid
11. What was unique about each new story?
(a) It was a variation of a tale.
(b) It was a variation of a basic tale.
(b) It varied the basics of the tale.
(d) It was varied midway through the tale.

12. What was the small creature usually named?
(a) It was usually named chipmunk. (b) It was usually named Jo.
(b) It was usually named Roger. (d) It was always named Jack.
13. Where did the Owl direct Roger?
(a) The Owl directed Roger to the wizard.
(b) The Owl directed Roger to the other chipmunks.
(c) The Owl directed Roger to the magic spell.
(d) The Owl directed Roger to his friends.
14. What did Wizard demand in payment?
(a) a number of pennies
(b) a number of Roger's pennies
(c) pennies that Roger's friends had
(d) pennies greater than the number that Roger Creature had
15. When did Roger go home?
(a) In time for the train whistle
(b) In time to hear the train whistle that brought home his daddy
(c) in time to hear his mother whistle to him
(d) in time to whistle to the train
16. When was Jo allowed on the big double bed?
(a) When she wanted a nap.
(b) When she was halfway down the bed.
(c) When she was tired and needed a nap.
(d) When it was nap time or when she was sick.
17. How does the author describe Jo's eyes?
(a) They were blue.
(b) They were blue like her mother's eyes.
(c) They were blue and motherly.
(d) They were blue like his eyes.
18. Where did Roger Skunk live?
(a) in the deep dark woods (b) in the lonely dark woods
(c) in the deepest darkest woods of the country (d) in the darkening woods
19. What was unique about Roger Skunk?
(a) he smelled of roses (b) he smelt like his friends
(c) he smelt like a perfume (c) he smelt very bad

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- 20.** What did Jack realise on hearing a chair scrape?
(a) He must paint the living room woodwork.
(b) He must help Clare paint the living room woodwork.
(c) He must help Clare in the living room.
(d) He must help Clare with the housework.
- 21.** Where was Mr Owl to be found?
(a) He was found on the tip.
(b) He was to be found on the top of the tree.
(c) He was to be found on the tiptop tree.
(d) He was to be found on the tiptop of the tree.
- 22.** Where was the wizard's house located?
(a) under the apple tree
(b) over the crick
(c) into the swamp
(d) beside the crick
- 23.** The wizard's appearance showed he was a tiny _____ .
(a) old man with a long beard
(b) young man with no beard
(c) old man who had no beard
(d) old man with a short beard
- 24.** Why did the Wizard tell Roger not to get too close?
(a) He smelt badly.
(b) His home would become smelly.
(c) The Wizard was old and smelly.
(d) The Wizard did not like Roger.
- 25.** The wizard rummaged around for _____ .
(a) an ordinary stick
(b) an old stick
(c) a broken stick
(d) an old stick called a magic wand
- 26.** What name had Jack mistakenly called Roger?
(a) He called him Roger.
(b) He called him Roger Fish.
(c) He called him Roger Stink.
(d) He called him Roger Rose.
- 27.** The wizard charged Roger Skunk _____ .
(a) all of four pennies
(b) the balance of four pennies
(c) seven pennies
(d) close to seven pennies

28. Who is the author of *Evans Tries an O-Level*?
- (a) Colin Mathew (b) Colin John
(c) Colin Dexter (d) Colin Updike
29. What physical action did Jo perform to go with her demand?
- (a) She kicked her legs up and sat down on the bed.
(b) She kicked the bed and sat up.
(c) She kicked her legs up.
(d) She kicked at the bed and sat down.
30. What did Jack hear from upstairs?
- (a) Jack heard Jo's footsteps vibrating.
(b) Jack heard the door to the bedroom vibrating.
(c) Jack heard vibrations.
(d) Jack heard footsteps.
- Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (d)
8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (d)
15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (d)
22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (c)
29. (a) 30. (a)

Reference-to-Context Questions

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1. *In the evenings and for Saturday naps like today's, Jack told his daughter Jo a story out of his head. This custom begun when she was two, was itself now nearly two years old and his head felt empty.*

Each new story was a slight variation of a basic tale: a small creature, usually named Roger (Roger Fish, Roger Squirrel, Roger Chipmunk), had some problem and went with it to the wise old owl. The owl told him to go to the wizard, and the wizard performed a magic spell that solved the problem, demanding in payment a number of pennies greater than the number that Roger Creature had, but in the same breath directing the animal to a place where the extra pennies could be found.

- (a) Tick the correct meaning of the expression 'out of his head' here.
- (i) fabricated
(ii) imagination
(iii) by reading from somewhere
(iv) shortened movie stories in his head

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- (b) Jo is a short form of _____ .
- (i) Joshua (ii) Jasmine
(iii) Joanne (iv) Julia
- (c) This ritual of telling stories was done on a particular day. Which one was it?
- (i) Saturday (ii) Sunday
(iii) Tuesday (iv) Thursday
- (d) How old was Jo now?
- (i) five (ii) three
(iii) four (iv) two
- (e) This extract has been taken from _____ .
- (i) Evans Tries an O-level (ii) On the Face of It
(iii) The Last Lesson (iv) Should Wizard Hit Mommy?

Ans. (a) (ii) imagination

(b) (iii) Joanne

(c) (i) Saturday

(d) (iii) four

(e) (iv) Should Wizard Hit Mommy?

2. Each new story was a slight variation of a basic tale: a small creature usually named Roger (Roger fish, Roger Squirrel, Roger Chipmunk) had some problem and went with it to the wise old owl. The owl told him to go to the wizard and the wizard performed a magic spell that solved the problem, demanding in payment a number of pennies greater than the number that Roger Creature had, but in the same breath directing the animal to a place where the extra pennies could be found.

- (a) What was the common name given to each creature in the story?
- (i) George (ii) Philips
(iii) Smith (iv) Roger
- (b) There was something common to all. What was it?
- (i) They all belonged to the cat family.
(ii) All had some problem or the other.
(iii) All were endangered species.
(iv) Their habitats were to be shifted.
- (c) The aggrieved creature would follow this order for a problem to his solution.
- (i) First go to the wizard (ii) Visit the owl first
(iii) Then visit the wizard (iv) both (ii) and (iii)

(d) For extra pennies, the wizard would direct the animal to which place?

- (i) deep well (ii) jungle
(iii) behind a tree (iv) to a mote

(e) The author of this extract is _____ .

- (i) John Updike (ii) Colin Dexter
(iii) Susah Hill (iv) Kamal Das

Ans.

- (a) (iv) Roger
(b) (ii) All had some problem or the other.
(c) (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
(d) (i) deep well
(e) (i) John Updike

3. Jack asked, "Who shall the story be about today?"

"Roger..." Jo squeezed her eyes shut and smiled to be thinking she was thinking. Her eyes opened, her mother's blue. "Skunk," she said firmly.

A new animal; they must talk about skunks at nursery school. Having a fresh hero momentarily stirred Jack to creative enthusiasm. "All right," he said. "Once upon a time, in the deep dark woods, there was a tiny little creature by the name of Roger Skunk. And he smelled very bad." "Yes," Jo said.

(a) The protagonist of the recent story was _____ .

- (i) a snail (ii) a swan
(iii) a skunk (iv) a squid

(b) The presence of this particular creature can be felt from afar?

This is because _____ .

- (i) it has a typical cooing sound
(ii) its neck is tall enough to be seen from far
(iii) it produces a certain rhythm
(iv) it has a terrible smell

(c) The colour of Jo's eyes was _____ .

- (i) black (ii) blue
(iii) light brown (iv) dark brown

(d) Where did the father think Jo could have heard the name of this particular creature?

- (i) in the playfield (ii) in the nursery school
(iii) from her friends (iv) made up on her own

(e) This extract has been taken from _____ and its author is _____ .

- (i) Should Wizard Hit Mommy?, John Updike
(ii) On the Face of it, Susan Hill
(iii) Evans Tries an O-level, Colin Dexter
(iv) The Last lesson, Alphonse Daudet

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Ans. (a) (iii) a skunk

(b) (iv) it has a terrible smell

(c) (ii) blue

(d) (ii) in the nursery school

(e) (i) Should Wizard Hit Mommy?, John Updike

4. Jack continued with zest, remembering certain humiliations of his own childhood, "All of the other tiny animals would cry, "Uh-oh, here comes Roger Stinky Skunk," and they would run away, and Roger Skunk would stand there all alone, and two little round tears would fall from his eyes." The corners of Jo's mouth drooped down and her lower lip bent forward as he traced with a forefinger along the side of her nose the course of one of Roger Skunk's tears.

(a) While standing there all by himself, Roger Skunk felt _____ .

(i) bad

(ii) upset

(iii) humiliated

(iv) all the above

(b) And they would run away: who were they?

(i) birds

(ii) people

(iii) herd of elephants

(iv) other small creatures

(c) How can you say that the skunk was emotionally hurt?

(i) He cried loudly.

(ii) Two little round tears fell from his eyes.

(iii) He moved away from his friends.

(iv) He hid behind a tree.

(d) What did Jo ask her father immediately?

(i) "Won't he see the owl?"

(ii) "Won't he tell his mother?"

(iii) Won't he make any more friends now?"

(iv) "Will he stop playing now?"

(e) Jack has been telling stories to Jo _____ .

(i) for two years

(ii) for three years

(iii) for from years

(iv) for five years

Ans. (a) (iv) all the above

(b) (iv) other small creatures

(c) (ii) Two little round tears fell from his eyes.

(d) (i) "Won't he see the owl?"

(e) (i) for two years

6. ON THE FACE OF IT

Susan Hill

Multiple-Choice Questions [MCQs]

1. If Derry were in a library at the beginning of the play, which of the following sections of books would he NOT explore? (CBSE Question Bank)
 - (i) science fiction
 - (ii) fantasy
 - (iii) self-help
 - (iv) non-fiction
 - (a) Options (i) and (ii)
 - (b) Options (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) Options (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) Options (i) and (iv)
2. “Ah, but do you care if you never kiss them.” What does Mr. Lamb aim to do with such a statement?
 - (a) Empower Derry to take charge.
 - (b) Inspire Derry to have dreams.
 - (c) Comfort Derry by distracting him.
 - (d) Question Derry about his desires.
3. Choose the option that best constitutes a message from the play:
 - (a) People’s attitude should not stop one from experiencing life.
 - (b) What people say has no bearing upon how one feels about things.
 - (c) People cannot be changed. One can and should only change oneself.
 - (d) One’s opinions cannot be based on what people say behind one’s back.
4. ‘Acid ate me up’ implies that _____ .
 - (a) acid ate away at Derry’s life
 - (b) Derry’s face had been burnt by acid
 - (c) people looked at him differently
 - (d) people loved him
5. ‘Why is one green, growing plant called a weed and another flower?’ This sentence reveals that Lamb _____ .
 - (a) had interest in everything created by God
 - (b) respected each creation’s individuality
 - (c) loved weeds and flowers that are all God’s creation
 - (d) himself and Derry are also God’s creation
6. ‘Lamey-lamb. It fits. Doesn’t trouble me’ implies that _____ .
 - (a) kids called Lamb Lamey-lamb as his leg was blown off in a war
 - (b) people stared at lamb and hated him
 - (c) Lamb was not at all perturbed by his deformity
 - (d) Lamb could cover his leg with trousers

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7. 'I like the light and the darkness, and the windows open, the hear the wind.' This reveals that _____ .
- (a) Lamb felt it because he neither liked shutting things out nor shutting them in
 - (b) it implies Lamb's openness of mind
 - (c) it kept him busy
 - (d) it freed him from all kinds of happiness
8. 'Things that matter. Things... I want to think about' implies that _____ .
- (a) Derry laughed about his ability to say peculiar things
 - (b) he was determined to go back home
 - (c) his mother tried to dissuade him
 - (d) Derry would never go in the world again
9. 'Everything's yours if you want it. What's mine is anybody's' implies that Lamb _____ .
- (a) said that whatever was his was for everybody
 - (b) had a philosophical mind
 - (c) clarified that nothing was his in this world
 - (d) felt that everybody was welcome to his garden
10. 'And I'm going back there' means that Derry _____ .
- (a) was determined to go back home
 - (b) was going back to Lamb to help him
 - (c) did not care about his face
 - (d) wanted to pay his homage to Lamb, his moral teacher
11. What did Mr Lamb warn Derry about?
- (a) about the windfall
 - (b) about the fallen apples
 - (c) about his ways
 - (d) about the long grass
12. What variety of apples had fallen?
- (a) crab apples
 - (b) crabby apples
 - (c) crabbed apples
 - (d) long grass apples
13. Why should Derry mind his step among the apples?
- (a) He could crush the fruit.
 - (b) He could trip in the long grass.
 - (c) He could be shaken by the windfall.
 - (d) He could face a windfall.

14. What did Derry think about the house?
- (a) He thought the house was empty.
 - (b) He thought the house had been emptied.
 - (c) He thought he could stay in.
 - (d) He thought the house was being emptied.
15. Where was the owner of the house currently?
- (a) in his verandah
 - (b) in his garden
 - (c) on in the long grass
 - (d) on his garden wall
16. How had Derry come into Mr Lamb's house?
- (a) He had walked through the long grass.
 - (b) He had knocked and come in.
 - (c) He had come through the open gate.
 - (d) He had climbed the garden wall.
17. Where did Mr Lamb like to sit?
- (a) on his open gate
 - (b) on a seat that he liked
 - (c) his seat in his garden
 - (d) his seat inn the open
18. What did Derry deny?
- (a) Derry denied that he had come to steal the apples.
 - (b) Derry denied that he was a trespasser.
 - (c) Derry denied that he had come to steal anything.
 - (d) Derry denied that he had come to steal some things.
19. Why was Mr Lamb sure that Derry had not come to steal apples?
- (a) Only young lads stole his apples.
 - (b) Derry was not so young anymore to steal apples.
 - (c) Derry was too young to steal apples.
 - (d) Derry was too old to enjoy eating stolen apples.
20. What is Derry afraid of when he looks at himself in the mirror?
- (a) Derry is afraid of the mirror.
 - (b) Derry is afraid of seeing the mirror.
 - (c) Derry is afraid of the mirror's reaction on seeing him.
 - (d) Derry is afraid of his reflection in the mirror.
21. What does Mr Lamb do, with the ripe crab apples?
- (a) He eats them.
 - (b) He gives them away.
 - (c) He makes jelly with them.
 - (d) He plants fresh crab apples with them.

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- 22.** What time of year does Mr Lamb pull down his crab apples?
(a) He pulls them down when it is a good time.
(b) He pulls them down in September, a good time.
(c) He pulls them ahead of September.
(d) He pulls them down for September visitors like Derry.
- 23.** What does Mr Lamb ask Derry to do?
(a) He asks Derry to give him his hand.
(b) He asks Derry to give him a hand in picking the fruit.
(c) He asks Derry to loan him a hand.
(d) He asks Derry to mind his hand.
- 24.** What did Derry want Mr Lamb to ask him?
(a) Derry wanted Mr Lamb to ask him about his family.
(b) Derry wanted Mr Lamb to ask about his deformity.
(c) Derry wanted Mr Lamb to be direct.
(d) Derry wanted Mr Lamb to ask him why he had come.
- 25.** What did Derry confess to Mr Lamb?
(a) Derry confessed that he did not like people.
(b) Derry confessed to Mr Lamb that he did not like being with Mr Lamb.
(c) Derry confessed that he did not like being with his family.
(c) Derry confessed that he did not like being with people.
- 26.** What was Mr Lamb interested in?
(a) He was interested in anything that God had made.
(b) He was interested in God.
(c) He was interested in God's things.
(d) He was interested in the making of gods.
- 27.** What did Derry reply to Mr Lamb's argument about life?
(a) Derry said that they were not similar.
(b) Derry said that weeds were not the same.
(c) Derry said that weeds should be despised as they were not similar.
(d) Derry said the weeds and he were different from each other.
- 28.** What deformity did Mr Lamb have?
(a) He had his leg made in tin. (b) He had a tin leg.
(c) His leg was tinned. (d) He wore tin on his legs.

29. What did Mr Lamb feel about his tin leg?
- He felt the tin in it was important.
 - He felt it was not an important matter to have a tin leg.
 - He felt that tin legs lacked importance.
 - He felt that tin legs could be hidden away.
30. What did some kids call Mr Lamb?
- Lamey
 - Lamey Lamb
 - Lamey the Lamb
 - Lamey's Lamb
- Ans. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b)
 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (a)
 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (c)
 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (b)
 29. (b) 30. (b)

Reference-to-Context Questions

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1. **MR LAMB:** *Lamb's my name. Mind the apples. Crab apples those are. Windfalls in the long grass. You could trip.*

DERRY: *I...there....I thought this was an empty place. I didn't know there was anybody here....*

MR LAMB: *That's all right. I'm here. What are you afraid of, boy? That's all right.*

DERRY: *I thought it was empty... an empty house.*

- What kind of a person does Mr. Lamb appear to you after reading the above passage.
 - kind and friendly
 - caring and considerate
 - both (i) and (ii)
 - selfish and talkative
- Derry didn't know anything about that place. What was it?
 - That it had large gates.
 - There were crab apples inside.
 - That it was inhabited.
 - That it was a haunted place.
- What did Mr. Lamb caution Derry about?
 - Mr. Lamb cautioned Derry about falling in the long grass.
 - The huge place being scary.
 - Getting a scolding for entering the place uninvited.
 - Not being able to speak properly.

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- (d) Name the author of this lesson.
- (i) Pearl S. Buck (ii) Susan Hill
(iii) Jack Finney (iv) Stephen Spender
- (e) This extract has been taken from _____ and its author is _____.
- (i) On the Face of It, Susan Hill
(ii) Evans Tries an O-level, Colin Dexter
(iii) Should Wizard Hit Mommy?, John Updike
(iv) The Third level, Jack Finney

- Ans.** (a) (iii) both (i) and (ii)
(b) (iii) That it was inhabited
(c) (i) Mr. Lamb cautioned Derry about falling in the long grass.
(d) (ii) Susan Hill
(e) (i) On the Face of It, Susan Hill

2. **DERRY:** *You think.... 'Here's a boy.' You look at me...and then you see my face and you think. 'That's bad. That's a terrible thing. That's the ugliest thing I ever saw.' You think, 'Poor boy.' But I'm not. Not poor. Underneath, you are afraid. Anybody would be. I am. When I look in the mirror, and see it, I'm afraid of me.*

MR LAMB: *No. Not the whole of you. Not of you.*

DERRY: *Yes!*

- (a) What is Derry's actual name by which he doesn't want to be called?
- (i) Daniel (ii) Drake
(iii) Derek (iv) David
- (b) What is a terrible thing, according to Derry?
- (i) People calling him names.
(ii) Boys running away from him.
(iii) Boys fighting with him.
(iv) People looking at him with pity.
- (c) When Derry looked in the mirror, what emotions crossed his mind?
- (i) He felt afraid of himself. (ii) He liked his face.
(iii) He felt like breaking the mirror. (iv) He felt like hiding his face.
- (d) What does the above extract tell you about Derry's state of mind?
- (i) He was a happy-go-lucky young boy.
(ii) He had a complex about his face.
(iii) He felt insecure but defiant.
(iv) both (ii) and (iii)

- (e) Mr. Lamb accepted his _____ in a natural way.
- (i) knowledge (ii) handicap
(iii) garden (iv) poverty

Ans. (a) (iii) Derek

- (b) (iv) People looking at him with pity.
(c) (i) He felt afraid of himself.
(d) (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
(e) (ii) handicap

3. MR LAMB: *I'm old. You're young. You've got a burned face, I've got a tin leg. Not important. You're standing there.... I'm sitting here. Where's the difference?*

DERRY: *Why have you got a tin leg?*

MR LAMB: *Real one got blown off, years back. Lamey-Lamb, some kids say. Haven't you heard them? You will. Lamey-Lamb. It fits. Doesn't trouble me.*

- (a) What is being conveyed in the first two lines by Mr. Lamb?
- (i) Both are suffering from a physical handicap.
(ii) Their problems are the same.
(iii) Both (i) and (ii)
(iv) None of these
- (b) Mr. Lamb's artificial leg was of _____ .
- (i) plastic (ii) bamboo
(iii) tin (iv) fibre
- (c) Children tease Mr. Lamb by calling him Lamey-Lamb. Does it bother him?
- (i) He gets irritated. (ii) He throws stones at them.
(iii) He calls them names. (iv) It doesn't bother him.
- (d) Mr. Lamb is trying to make Derry understand that one must _____ .
- (i) garner sympathy from people
(ii) overcome the handicap and live fully
(iii) keep struggling with one's disability
(iv) remain angry and depressed
- (e) The author of this extract is _____ .
- (i) Susan Hill (ii) Colin Dexter
(iii) John Updike (iv) Tishani Doshi

Ans. (a) (iv) both (i) and (ii)

- (b) (iii) tin
(c) (iv) It doesn't bother him.
(d) (ii) overcome the handicap and live fully
(e) (i) Susan Hill

7. EVANS TRIES AN O-LEVEL

Colin Dexter

Multiple-Choice Questions [MCQs]

1. “God Almighty! There’s far more going on than I —”

“Always will be, sir.”

What can be collected from the aforesaid conversation between the Governor and Evans?

(CBSE Question Bank)

- (a) The Governor realized that he was likely to lose his job very soon.
 - (b) Evans proved that criminals are always one step ahead of the police.
 - (c) There were always schemes afoot unknown to prison authorities.
 - (d) The Governor’s confidence in his control over the prison stood shattered.
2. A trope is a common device or theme used to describe situations or characters in a story.

Given below are some typical tropes found in a prison escape narrative.

Choose the option that is NOT a trope used in the story ‘Evans Tries an O-Level’?

(CBSE Question Bank)

- (i) Prison Changes People - Spending time in prison can change one’s personality, for better or for worse.
- (ii) Master of Disguise - When a character masquerades as someone else.
- (iii) Wardens Are Evil - The prison is run by a ruthlessly corrupt administrator.
- (iv) The Guards Must Be Crazy - Prison staff make it almost too easy for prisoners to escape.
- (v) Breaking Out the Boss - Members of a gang bust their boss out of jail.
- (vi) Passive Rescue - A character who rescues someone from prison without using aggression or violence to break them out.
- (vii) Prison Escape Artist - A character who is known for escaping prison multiple times.

(Source: www.tvtropes.org)

- (a) Options (ii), (iii) and (vi)
 - (b) Options (i), (iii) and (v)
 - (c) Options (ii), (iv) and (v)
 - (d) Options (i), (iv) and (vi)
3. ‘Evans is having the last laugh’ implies that Evans was a _____ .
- (a) seasoned criminal
 - (b) low breaker
 - (c) kleptomaniac
 - (d) murderer
4. James Evans was called ‘Evans the Break by the _____ .
- (a) prison officers
 - (b) Governor
 - (c) Secretary of the Examination Board
 - (d) fellow convicts

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5. 'Well, let's give him a chance, shall we' implies that Evans _____ .
- (a) should be given a chance to sit for the exam
 - (b) had no criminal record against him
 - (c) was a pleasant fellow
 - (d) was well known for his performances at the Christmas concert
6. 'Reverend Stuart McLeery left his bachelor flat' reveals that McLeery was going to _____ .
- (a) invigilate the exams—that Evans was to take
 - (b) church
 - (c) attend the assembly
 - (d) punish Evans
7. '... he heard some whispered communications in the cell' reveals that _____ .
- (a) the phone call was supposedly from the Examinations Board
 - (b) it was instructed to correct the German paper
 - (c) the candidates, offering German, O-Level, had to note a correction
 - (d) McLeery was instructed to call out the correction
8. McLerry: "Be quick about it" reveals that he _____ .
- (a) was an accomplice of Evans
 - (b) told Evans of the escape plan
 - (c) his corrections were also clues to the escape plan
 - (d) was an invigilator
9. 'Nice name, though: *Zum Goldenen Lowen*' implies that Lowen _____ .
- (a) was a common word
 - (b) had been an indicator for Evans where to go
 - (c) helped him to know the survey map for Oxfordshire
 - (d) was not a common German word
10. 'Pig's blood, it was—from the slaughter'ouse in Kidlington. It implies that the Governor _____ .
- (a) wanted to know about the pig's blood.
 - (b) wanted to know how Evans managed it.
 - (c) was surprised to know that Evans collected it from a slaughter house in kidlington.
 - (d) was totally confused.
11. Who was the candidate to appear for the O-Level?
- (a) a chap named Evans
 - (b) a chap with the calling of an Evans
 - (c) a chap who the Governor knew
 - (d) a chap whom the Governor had named Evans

12. How had 'the candidate' prepared for the examination?
- (a) He had studied at night.
 - (b) He had joined night classes for O-level.
 - (c) He intended to start O-level classes at night.
 - (d) He had conducted his own night classes.
13. Where was Evans getting individual tuition?
- (a) inside the prison
 - (b) outside the prison
 - (c) in the Governor's office
 - (d) in the school yard
14. Why did the Secretary accede to the Governor's demand regarding Evans?
- (a) He wanted to give the Governor a chance.
 - (b) He wanted to give Evans a chance.
 - (c) He was one for taking chances.
 - (d) He was one for giving everyone chances.
15. What was Evans' full name?
- (a) James Evans
 - (b) Roderick Evans
 - (c) James R Evans Rodricks
 - (d) James Roderick Evans
16. How did the Governor sum up Evans' prison behaviour record?
- (a) He said Evans was pleasant.
 - (b) He said Evans was pleasant and had no record of violence.
 - (c) He said Evans was pleasant and recorded his violence.
 - (d) He said Evans was known for his pleasant acting qualities.
17. Where would Evans take the exam?
- (a) in his cell where he is on his own
 - (b) in his cell along with his own
 - (c) inside the Governor's office
 - (d) in the prison yard
18. Why did the prison officers call Evans 'Evans the break'?
- (a) He had broken himself thrice.
 - (b) He had escaped from prison thrice.
 - (c) He had not managed to break away from prison thrice.
 - (d) He had never broken away from their prison despite three chances.
19. Where was Evans currently housed?
- (a) He was currently housed in the governor's prison at Oxford.
 - (b) He was currently housed at Oxford.
 - (c) He was housed in a house prison at Oxford.
 - (d) He was currently placed in the governor's house.
20. Who was referred to as Mr Einstein?
- (a) the prison guard
 - (b) the prisoner
 - (c) Mr Jackson
 - (d) the invigilator

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- 21.** What was Evans' appearance like?
- (a) Evans was unshaven.
 - (b) Evans was wearing a filthy-looking red-and-white bobble hat.
 - (c) Evans was unshaven and wearing filthy looking red-and-white bobble hat.
 - (d) Evans was looking like a filthy prison candidate.
- 22.** What did Jackson genuinely loathe about Evans?
- (a) his dirty looks
 - (b) his long, wavy hair
 - (c) his long wavy beard
 - (d) his long wavy hair and long straight beard
- 23.** What snide remark did Jackson make to Evans?
- (a) He referred to him as 'Shirley Temple'.
 - (b) He said he should be like Shirley temple.
 - (c) He said he should know Shirley temple.
 - (d) He referred to him as Shirley Tipple.
- 24.** What did Rev Stuart McLeery do at 8.45 morning?
- (a) He left his bachelor flat on Broad Street.
 - (b) He came to his bachelor flat on Broad Street.
 - (c) He left for Broad Street.
 - (d) He reached his bachelor pad.
- 25.** What was the state of the weather?
- (a) It was considerably lower
 - (b) it was considerably below normal for early June
 - (c) it was just right for early June
 - (d) it was considerably higher than normal for early June
- 26.** What did 'McLeery' carry in his right hand?
- (a) He carried a small brown briefcase.
 - (b) He carried a small brown bag.
 - (c) He carried a small brown suitcase.
 - (d) He carried a large brown briefcase.
- 27.** What did the sealed envelope contain?
- (a) It contained the question paper.
 - (b) It contained the instructions for answering the paper.
 - (c) It contained the questions and answers of the paper.
 - (d) It contained the directions for giving the paper.
- 28.** What colour was the invigilation form?
- (a) It was yellow.
 - (b) It was a yellowed paper.
 - (c) It was a yellowing paper.
 - (d) It was a yellowish paper.

29. Who was going to listen in to Evans during the examination?

- (a) The cleric and the governor
- (b) only the governor
- (c) the cleric alone
- (d) the cleric, the guards and the governor

30. What is meant by the term: ‘keep your nose clean’?

- (a) Not to snigger
- (b) to stay out of trouble
- (c) not to blow your nose noisily
- (d) to clean your nose

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

Reference-to-Context Questions

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow.

1. *“It’s slightly unusual request, Governor, but I don’t see why we shouldn’t try to help. Just the one fellow, you say?”*

“That’s it. Chap called Evans. Started night classes in O-Level German last September. Says he is dead keen to get some sort of academic qualification.”

“Is he any good?”

“He was the only one in the class, so you can say he has had individual tuition all the time, really. Would have cost him a packet if he he’d been outside.

(a) From whom did the Governor receive the first call?

- (i) from his junior officer
- (ii) DIG (Prison)
- (iii) Deputy secretary of the Exam board
- (iv) Secretary of the Examination Board

(b) Evans wanted to take the O-Level exam in _____ language.

- (i) French
- (ii) Chinese
- (iii) German
- (iv) Spanish

(c) The expression ‘dead keen’ is the same as one of the following. Tick the right one.

- (i) extremely keen
- (ii) not so keen
- (iii) moderately keen
- (iv) very unenthusiastic

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(d) "Would have cost him a packet if he had been outside."

What does 'outside' refer to here?"

(i) outside his house

(ii) out in the forests

(iii) outside the jail

(iv) outside the mall

(e) This extract has been taken from _____ .

(i) Evans Tries an O-Level

(ii) Should Wizard Hit Mommy?

(iii) On the Face of It

(iv) The Third Level

Ans. (a) (iv) Secretary of the Examination Board

(b) (iii) German

(c) (i) extremely keen

(d) (iii) outside the jail

(e) (i) Evans Tries an O-Level

2. "Just one thing, Governor. He's not a violent sort of fellow, is he? I don't want to know his criminal record or anything like that, but-----"

"No. There's no record of violence. Quite a pleasant sort of chap, they tell me. Bit of a card, really. One of the stars at the Christmas concert. Imitation, you know the sort of thing. Mike Yarwood stuff. No, he is just a congenital kleptomaniac, that's all." The Governor was tempted to ask something else, but he thought better of it. He'd look after that particular side of things himself.

(a) Who is the person in question being discussed?

(i) James Patrick Evans

(ii) George Patrick Smith

(iii) James Roderick Evans

(iv) Patrick James Evans

(b) 'He' possesses certain traits that are known to all. Tick the correct one.

(i) violent and rude

(ii) non-violent and pleasant

(iii) irritable and harsh

(iv) polite and secretive

(c) A compulsive disorder from birth to steal things is known as _____ .

(i) graphomania

(ii) megalomania

(iii) bibliomania

(iv) kleptomania

(d) Choose the name of the writer of this lesson.

(i) Alphonse Daudet

(ii) Adrienne Rich

(iii) Colin Dexter

(iv) Susan Hill

(e) This extract has been taken from _____ .

(i) On the Face of It

(ii) Evans Tries an O-level

(iii) Should Wizard Hit Mommy?

(iv) The Third Level

Ans. (a) (iii) James Roderick Evans

(b) (ii) non-violent and pleasant

- (c) (iv) kleptomania
- (d) (iii) Colin Dexter
- (e) (ii) Evans Tries an O-Level

3. *“Evans the Break” as the prison officers called him. Thrice he had escaped from prison, and but for the recent wave of unrest in the maximum-security establishments up north, he wouldn’t now be gracing the Governor’s premises in Oxford; and the Governor was going to make absolutely certain that he wouldn’t be disgracing them. Not that Evans was a real burden: just a persistent, nagging presence. He would be alright in Oxford, though: the Governor would see to that—would see to it personally.*

- (a) On escaping from the prison thrice before, Evans was called _____ .
 - (i) Evans the Crook
 - (ii) Evans the Brake
 - (iii) Evans the Cheat
 - (iv) Evans the Break
- (b) What was the governor going to make absolutely sure this time about Evans?
 - (i) He lies low.
 - (ii) He doesn’t bring any disrepute to them.
 - (iii) He is disallowed to sit for any kind of exam.
 - (iv) none of the above
- (c) According to the Governor, there was a very slight possibility that Evans _____ .
 - (i) had changed for the better
 - (ii) would give his best shot
 - (iii) had no intention of escaping
 - (iv) was genuinely interested in the O-Level exam
- (d) The Governor would see to that—would see to it personally.
What do ‘that’ and ‘it’ refer to here?
 - (i) That two papers are made.
 - (ii) That the security arrangements are foolproof.
 - (iii) That he doesn’t give a slip.
 - (iv) That he gets a special treatment.
- (e) This extract has been taken from _____ and its author is _____ .
 - (i) Evans Tries an O-Level, Colin Dexter
 - (ii) On the Face of It, Susan Hill
 - (iii) Should Wizard Hit Mommy?, John Updike
 - (iv) Journey to the End of the Earth, Tisani Doshi

- Ans.** (a) (iv) Evans the Break
(b) (ii) He doesn’t bring any disrepute to them.

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- (c) (iv) was genuinely interested in the O-Level exam
- (d) (ii) That the security arrangements are foolproof.
- (e) (i) Evans Tries an O-level, Colin Dexter

4. *For a few seconds Evans looked thoughtfully at the man standing ramrod straight in front of him, a string of Second World War medals proudly paraded over his left breast-pocket.* “Mr. Jackson? Was it you who took my nail-scissors away?” Evans had always worried about his hands.

“And your nail-file too.”

“Look! For a moment Evan’s eyes smouldered dangerously, but Jackson was ready for him.

“Orders of the Governor, Evans.” He leaned forward and leered, his voice dropping to a harsh contemptuous whisper.

- (a) Evan’s looking thoughtfully at the man indicated that he was _____ .
 - (i) looking at his dress
 - (ii) trying to recognize him
 - (iii) trying to size him up
 - (iv) trying to scare him
- (b) Two officers had visited Evans before his exam, one of them was Jackson, name the other officer.
 - (i) Stephens
 - (ii) Carter
 - (iii) Bell
 - (iv) none of these
- (c) The reason for taking away Evan’s nail-scissors and file was because the jail authorities _____ .
 - (i) were doubtful of Evans’ intention
 - (ii) didn’t want to take any chances
 - (iii) both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) wanted to him
- (d) Which word has the same meaning as ‘contemptuous’ in the given options.
 - (i) tasteful
 - (ii) disdainful
 - (iii) courteous
 - (iv) appreciating
- (e) The author of this extract is _____ .
 - (i) Colin Max
 - (ii) Colin Dexter
 - (iii) Colin Abrahm
 - (iv) Colin Rout

- Ans.** (a) (iii) trying to size him up
(b) (i) Stephens
(c) (iii) both (i) and (ii)
(d) (ii) disdainful
(e) (ii) Colin Dexter

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 SKILLS 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.

Section A (14 Marks)

I. Read the passage given below.

1. The settling of humans as agriculturists and domestication of animals went hand in hand. It was a gradual process. Some animals were easy to tame and breed; others impossible. The most docile or productive animals were allowed to reproduce while the least were slaughtered. Animals also evolved in response to their new environments, some becoming larger and others smaller. The first domesticated animal was the dog (from the wolf), which was bred for hunting and food in several places around the world. Other small animals and birds, like guinea pigs in South America, turkeys in Central America, ducks and geese in Eurasia, and chickens in China, provided food, eggs, and feathers. But it was the five mammals found in the Fertile Crescent—sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, and horses—that had the greatest impact on food productivity.
2. Domestication also affects the animals brought into human life. Archaeologists can usually tell if certain animals are domesticated based on their bones. Domesticated

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horses and cattle used to pull heavy loads for farm work often have osteoarthritis or leg strain that would not be there otherwise.

3. The power of oxen and horses was harnessed to pull ploughs and wagons, grind grain, and build irrigation projects. Grazing animals also fertilized fields with their manure and cleared them of under growth. In contrast, the rest of the globe had either no large mammals (as with Australia, North America, and sub-Saharan Africa) or only one (the ancestor of the alpaca and llama in South America). The result was both short- and long-term advantages for civilizations with domesticated animals. They had more food, larger populations, and land transportation, so were able to move into neighbouring territories and ultimately conquer other continents, as the Spanish did in Central and South America. With settlement and supplies came population growth and density and a development of communities through new ideas and experiments.
4. A downside to domestication was the spread of diseases between humans and animals that would have otherwise jumped between species. Pig flu and transfer of parasites are just a few examples of humans and animals getting a little too close.
5. The domestication of animals also influenced the rise of epidemic diseases such as smallpox, influenza, and measles. Using manure and human waste as fertilizer infected people with harmful bacteria. Once people started to live in close contact with animals, they were exposed to animal viruses that over time mutated into new ones causing human epidemics. When carriers of these diseases invaded unexposed populations—again, as the Spanish did in Central and South America—the result was devastating. For example, the natives of Hispaniola were entirely wiped out by germs carried by Christopher Columbus and his sailors.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Had domestication of animals not happened, the spread of diseases would have _____ .
 - (a) intensified from animals to humans
 - (b) jumped from humans to animals
 - (c) jumped between animal species
 - (d) brought humans and animals close
2. Pick out the false option: Archaeological evidence can clearly tell the historians whether certain animals were domesticated or not by _____ .
 - (a) merely looking at the animal
 - (b) looking for leg strain
 - (c) ascertaining the presence of osteoarthritis
 - (d) studying the animal bones

3. Find the incorrect fact: Animals underwent evolution to survive the changes in the environment _____ .
- (a) some became wilder (b) some became smaller
(c) some became larger (d) some became domesticated
4. Choose the option that does not fit in: Interestingly, the domestication of animals also marked the rise and spread of _____ .
- (a) epidemic diseases
(b) bacterial infections
(c) animal viruses and their mutations
(d) carriers of animal diseases
5. The domestication of animals influenced the rise of _____ .
- (a) smallpox (b) influenza
(c) measles (d) all of these
6. The greatest influence on the level of food productivity was exerted by _____ .
- (a) evolution of human beings
(b) discovery of agriculture
(c) the Fertile Crescent of five mammals
(d) use of animals in hunting and as food
7. All the factors except one made domestication of dogs possible, according to the author, _____ .
- (a) their difficult evolution (b) the ease to tame and breed them
(c) their handiness in hunting (d) their being bred for food
8. Which of these facts present incorrect information and do not belong to the passage?
- (i) Eurasia had ducks, geese and chickens.
(ii) Large mammals didn't exist in Africa, Australia and North America.
(iii) South America had only one mammal, predecessor of Llama.
(iv) Central America had turkeys and guinea pigs.
- (a) (ii) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv)
(c) all except (ii) (d) only (ii)
9. Cattle and horses proved to be highly functional and were put to great use in _____ .
(Pick out the odd one.)
- (a) transportation and running irrigation systems
(b) clearing fields of undergrowth
(c) grazing crops
(d) grinding grain and providing manure

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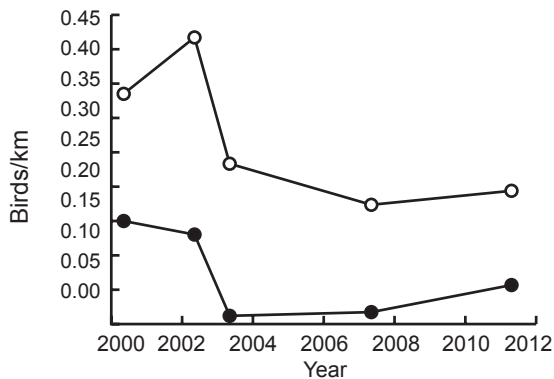
10. Migration to new areas and the conquest of continents was made possible by these factors, except one _____ .

- (a) sophisticated weapons for warfare
- (b) availability of surplus food
- (c) using horses and oxen for pulling wagons and riding
- (d) large populations

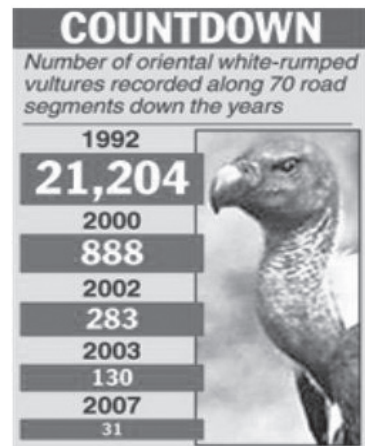
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (d)
 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b)
 9. (c) 10. (a)

II. Read the passage given below.

- The unappealing vultures serve as the ultimate scavengers in the ecological cycle: processing dead bodies of animals. The near-extinction of vultures has caused disease in the country, as rats and dogs moved in to take their place—spreading pathogens that would have otherwise been destroyed by the vultures.
- Only 20 years ago, India had plenty of vultures. But by 1999, their numbers had dropped due to a mysterious kidney ailment. By 2008, 99.9 per cent of India's vultures were gone, killed by a drug called diclofenac (a pain reliever along the lines of aspirin or ibuprofen). Although India banned it for veterinary use in 2006, it's still widely administered to cattle. The vultures eat the corpse and cannot digest diclofenac.



A



B

- Vultures need large ranges to scan for food and undisturbed areas in which to nest. They also need an abundance of prey species since they rely more on chance than their own hunting skills to eat. Increased human activity and a dramatic rise in secondary poisoning is exterminating vultures that feed on carcasses laced with poison, intended to kill jackals or other predatory carnivores. Or they are poisoned by the lead in animals left behind by hunters.

4. In one of the first birds examined, the internal organs were covered with a chalky white paste indicating visceral gout, a result of kidney failure. When a cow is given diclofenac, the drug breaks down quickly and becomes undetectable in the body. The vultures are exquisitely sensitive to diclofenac. Like other NSAIDs, such as aspirin, the drug suppresses production of compounds called prostaglandins, which reduces inflammation but can also have a number of other effects, including restricting blood flow in the kidneys. The malfunctioning organs stop removing uric acid from the blood, leading to rapid gout and death. The lethal dose of diclofenac in vultures is about one-tenth of the therapeutic dose for mammals by weight. In addition, it only takes the occasional tainted buffalo carcass to cause an outsized effect on the local vulture population. The scavengers soar high and spot every single large, dead animal over vast distances; dozens of birds then strip it clean in an hour, and die within days. If this happens enough times, deaths in a vulture colony soon outpace births. Most vultures don't breed until they're four or five years old, and the females lay only one egg a year, which may or may not hatch. Young birds face a number of threats in addition to poisoning, and as many as half do not survive to adulthood. Mathematical modelling suggests that as few as 1 in 760 contaminated carcasses could drive down the vulture population 30% per year.
5. The health impact of the vulture decline, including treatment costs, loss of life, and lost income, has been estimated at \$34 billion just for the period from 1993 to 2006.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the eight questions by choosing the correct option.

11. The vulture population has been on a decline in India owing to _____ .
- (i) less availability of food
 - (ii) a mystery disease caused by a banned drug
 - (iii) extinction due to natural causes
 - (iv) increased human activity
- (a) (ii) and (iv) (b) (ii)
- (c) (i) and (iii) (d) all of these
12. Analysing the data given in picture B, point out which of these statements does NOT hold true and corroborate the data _____ .
- (a) between 1992 and 2007, India lost 21,173 vultures
 - (b) the loss of vultures between 2000 and 2007 was 22 times
 - (c) between 2003–2007, we lost ninety nine more
 - (d) within two years (between 2000 and 2002), 605 scavengers vanished

Section B (10 Marks)

III. Answer any four out of the five questions given, with reference to the context below.

Choose the correct option to complete the draft of an invitation card.

19. Select the correct format.

- (a) This invitation will be in the form of a formal letter.
- (b) This invitation will be in the form of an informal letter.
- (c) This invitation will be in the form of a card.
- (d) This invitation will be in a box.

20. Read the following options for the self-checklist for this invitation and select the option that includes the most appropriate one.

- (a) The invitee – the main event – People being honoured – DVT (date-venue-time)
- (b) The inviter – the main event – People being honoured – DVT (date-venue-time)
- (c) The invitee – People being honoured – the main event – DVT (date-venue-time)
- (d) The inviter – DVT (date-venue-time) – the main event – People being honoured

21. Choose the most suitable expression to be included in the opening sentence of this invitation.

- (a) cordially sought the pleasure of your inspiring presence
- (b) cordially seek the pleasure of yours auspicious presence
- (c) cordially sought the pleasure of your inspiring presence
- (d) cordially seek the pleasure of your inspiring presence

22. Which one of the following is best suited for the main body of this writing skill?

- (a) in honour of TOP SCORING STUDENTS, DISTINGUISHED PRINCIPALS, BEST SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTRY, TEACHERS AND AUTHORS
- (b) in honour of students, distinguished principals, top scoring teachers and authors
- (c) in honour of students, top scoring principals, distinguished schools of the country, teachers and authors
- (d) in honour of students, principals, best schools of the country, top scoring teachers and distinguished authors

23. Which one of these will be highlighted as a rule?

- (a) the entire content
- (b) The inviter, the main event and DVT details
- (c) only the main event
- (d) The logo of the company

Ans. 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (a)
23. (b)

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IV. Answer *any six* of the seven questions given, with reference to the context below.

Choose the correct option to write an application for the post of a receptionist advertised in a national newspaper by JKL Publishers, Peshwa Road, Pune. You are Karuna of M-114, Mall Road, Pune, a graduate from SNDT University and have suitable work experience of five years.

24. Which relevant aspects of a job application should Karuna select?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. company's name | 2. complete address of sender |
| 3. date of receipt of letter | 4. name of company's director |
| 5. official address of HR Manager | 6. date of drafting the letter |
| 7. recipient's full address | 8. official address of director |
- (a) 3., 4., 6. (b) 1., 2., 7., 8. (c) 2., 5., 6., 7. (d) 1., 2., 6., 8.
25. Which factual details should Karuna refer to in the opening lines of this letter?
- (a) This is with reference to your advertisement in The Times of India dated 26 February 20XX for the post of a receptionist.
- (b) I am at present working with a reputable company and looking for a change.
- (c) I wish to offer my candidature for the post of receptionist in your company.
- (d) I am looking for an exciting, new job here in Pune.
26. Choose the correct salutation and subject line.
- (a) Dear sir, Application for receptionist
- (b) Dear sir/ Madam, Application for the post of Front Desk Officer
- (c) Dear Sir, Application for the post of a Receptionist
- (d) Respected Sir, Applying for the post of Lady Executive
27. State the qualifications for the perfect candidate for this job.
- (a) Graduation from SNDT University and a Secretarial Practice Course from YWCA, Mumbai.
- (b) Graduation from SPP University and a diploma in computers.
- (c) Graduation from Open University (Distance) and certificate course in French language.
- (d) Graduation from Hyderabad University and BBA
28. Choose the correct subscription.
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Thanking you
Yours truly
Karuna | (b) Thanking you
Madhu |
| (c) Yours faithfully
Karuna | (d) Thank you
Yours sincerely
Karunya |

29. Choose the correct statement for work experience.
- (a) Five years with Heritage Publishers, Delhi
 - (b) Five years with Heritage School, Gurugram
 - (c) Five years with Heritage Import-Export, Faridabad
 - (d) Five years with Heritage Hotel, Mumbai
30. The salary being drawn at present and the one which a candidate wishes for are called-
- (a) present and wished salary respectively
 - (b) current and expected salary respectively
 - (c) currant and negotiable salary respectively
 - (d) present and negotiated salary respectively

Ans. 24. (c) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (a)
 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (b)

Section C (26 Marks)

V. Read the given extract to attempt questions that follow:

He tried, to be sure, to walk in a definite direction, but the paths twisted back and forth so strangely! He walked and walked without coming to the end of the wood, and finally he realised that he had been walking in the same part of the forest. All at once, he recalled his thoughts about the world and the rattrap. Now his own turn had come. He had let himself be fooled by a bait and had been caught. The whole forest with its trunks and branches, its thickets and fallen logs, closed in upon him like an impenetrable prison from which he could never escape.

31. What does the metaphor 'Rattrap' signify in the lesson?
- (a) rodents
 - (b) greed and distractions
 - (c) power
 - (d) people's attitude towards the poor
32. What made the peddler feel that he too had fallen into the rattrap?
- (a) He lost his way in the forest.
 - (b) He realised that his own turn had come.
 - (c) He had let himself be fooled by the bait.
 - (d) all of the above
33. What was the bait in his case?
- (a) food
 - (b) clothing
 - (c) shelter
 - (d) money

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- 34.** The word 'impenetrable' is the antonym of which one of the following.
(a) inflatable (b) that which can't be pierced
(c) accessible (d) impermeable

- 35.** The author of this extract is _____.
(a) Selma Lagerlöf (b) Louis Fischer
(c) Asokamitran (d) Christopher Silvester

- Ans. 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (c)**
35. (a)

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

Most of the arable land in the Champaran district was divided into large estates owned by Englishmen and worked by Indian tenants. The chief commercial crop was indigo. The landlords compelled all tenants to plant three-twentieths or 15 per cent of their holdings with indigo and surrender the entire indigo harvest as rent. This was done by long-term contract.

Presently, the landlords learnt that Germany had developed synthetic indigo. They thereupon obtained agreements from the sharecroppers to pay them compensation for being released from the 15 per cent agreement.

- 36.** The arable land in the Champaran district was owned by _____ .
(a) Englishmen and farmers
(b) Englishmen and worked by Indian farmers
(c) owned by Indian farmers
(d) worked and owned by Indian farmers
- 37.** What did the peasants of Champaran grow?
(a) rice (b) maize
(c) indigo (d) wheat
- 38.** What triggered the dispute between the Englishmen and the farmers?
(a) Gandhiji's arrival in Champaran
(b) development of synthetic indigo by Germany
(c) indifferent behaviour of the Englishmen
(d) bumper cultivation of indigo that particular year
- 39.** How much did the British landlords ask the peasants to pay as rent?
(a) 75% of their produce (b) 10% of their holdings with Indigo
(c) 15% of their holdings with indigo (d) all of the above
- 40.** This extract is an excerpt from _____ .
(a) Autobiography (b) Collected Works
(c) The Life of Mahatma Gandhi (d) The War for Independence

- Ans. 36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (c)**
40. (c)

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

*And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring onto us from the heaven's brink.*

- 41.** Whose 'grandeur' is the poet talking about in the first two lines?
 (a) magnificent palaces
 (b) heroic deeds of the mighty dead
 (c) majestic houses
 (d) sprawling villas
- 42.** The lovely tales have been read or heard about _____ .
 (a) great and powerful people
 (b) theatre actors
 (c) common people
 (d) soldiers
- 43.** What is the endless fountain of immortal drink _____ .
 (a) the elixir of life
 (b) clear rills
 (c) rainy water
 (d) all things of beauty
- 44.** John Keats is a worshipper of beauty. What message is he trying to give through this poem?
 (a) That beauty is a joy forever.
 (b) Beauty never passes into nothingness.
 (c) That beauty never fades.
 (d) all of the above
- 45.** The poet of this extract is _____ .
 (a) Kamala Das
 (b) John Keats
 (c) William Shakespeare
 (d) Robert Frost

- Ans.** 41. (b) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (d)
 45. (b)

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

He was pleased with this moment—he was telling her something true, something she must know — and had no wish to hurry on. But downstairs a chair scraped, and he realised he must get down to help Clare paint the living-room woodwork.

“Well, he walked along very sadly and came to a very big tree, and in the tiptop of the tree was an enormous wise old owl.”

“Good.”

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- 46.** Who is narrating the story to Jo?
(a) her friend (b) the wizard
(c) her brother (d) her father
- 47.** What was it that the father felt was important for Jo to know?
(a) That children in their childhood are subjected to barbs, humiliations, etc.
(b) Children do love to hear stories.
(c) Childhood is meant to play.
(d) Every child should be disciplined.
- 48.** Who did he want to help downstairs?
(a) the carpenter (b) his wife
(c) his friend (d) his son
- 49.** Who is the writer of the story?
(a) Colin Dexter (b) Ruskin Bond
(c) John Updike (d) Kalki
- 50.** This extract has been taken from _____ .
(a) Should Wizard Hit Mommy? (b) On the Face of It
(c) The Third Level (d) The Enemy

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

IX. Attempt the following.

- 51.** The story 'The Rattrap' is told somewhat in the manner of a _____ .
(a) parable (b) fairy story
(c) fantasy (d) mystery
- 52.** 'It was an extraordinary thing in those days'. This indicates that _____ .
(a) Professor Malkani gave shelter to Gandhi
(b) Indians were not frightened to give shelter to a person like Gandhi who was anti-British rule
(c) Champaran peasants revolted against the British rule
(d) The British sheltered Gandhi, an anti-British leader
- 53.** 'The battle of Champaran was won.' This indicates that _____ .
(a) the lawyer helped the peasants win the battle
(b) the peasants of Champaran were no longer afraid of the British
(c) Gandhi helped the peasants defeat the British
(d) the British were afraid of the peasants

54. 'Its loveliness increases' implies that a thing of beauty _____ .
- (a) increases joy
 - (b) decreases the effect of negativity
 - (c) gives happiness
 - (d) is a source of unending pleasure that never passes into nothingness
55. Keats' use of imagery in 'a flowery band to bind us to the earth' brings out _____ .
- (a) creating a sensory effect of beautiful things lined up in a string
 - (b) beautiful memories that bind us to the earth
 - (c) a comparison between beautiful things and sad memories
 - (d) praise of nature and well-being of people
56. 'Aunt Jennifer's tigers' implies that the Aunt _____ .
- (a) created tigers through her needle
 - (b) dreamt of tigers
 - (c) hunted tigers
 - (d) painted tigers
57. 'Fluttering fingers' means Aunt's _____ .
- (a) physical weakness
 - (b) oppressed mental condition due to dominance of her husband
 - (c) fear of tigers
 - (d) physical deformity
58. "Daddy."
 "What?"
 "Roger Skunk. You said Roger Fish."
 "Yes. Skunk."
- The above dialogue shows Jo to be _____ and her father to be _____ .
- Choose the correct option to complete the following sentence.
- (a) confused; exhausted
 - (b) rude; careless
 - (c) vigilant; hasty
 - (d) disrespectful; disinterested
59. If Derry were in a library at the beginning of the play, which of the following sections of books would he NOT explore?
- (i) science fiction
 - (ii) fantasy
 - (iii) self-help
 - (iv) non-fiction
 - (a) Options (i) and (ii)
 - (b) Options (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) Options (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) Options (i) and (iv)

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- 60.** “God Almighty! There’s far more going on than I —”
“Always will be, sir.”

What can be collected from the aforesaid conversation between the Governor and Evans?

- (a) The Governor realized that he was likely to lose his job very soon.
- (b) Evans proved that criminals are always one step ahead of the police.
- (c) There were always schemes afoot unknown to prison authorities.
- (d) The Governor’s confidence in his control over the prison stood shattered.

- Ans.** **51.** (b) **52.** (a) **53.** (b) **54.** (d)
55. (b) **56.** (a) **57.** (b) **58.** (c)
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 SKILLS 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.

Section A (14 Marks)

I. Read the passage given below.

1. Marie Skłodowska was born in 1867 in Poland to two teachers — her father was a professor of physics and mother, a school teacher. When ready for college, she was utterly disappointed to know that the University of Warsaw was closed to women. Defiantly, she left for France, invited by her sister and through sheer hard work and single-minded devotion entered the Sorbonne University to earn her master's degree and a doctorate in Physics.
2. Marie studied with some of the greatest scientists, one of whom was Pierre Curie, her husband. They spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short while after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed in an accident. Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade, when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne University. She was the first woman to be given this honour. In 1911, she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work and dedicated herself to science.
3. Marie discovered that thorium gives off the same rays as uranium. Her studies of the various chemical compounds gave the surprising result that the strength of the

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radiation did not depend on the compound that was being studied. It depended only on the amount of uranium or thorium. Chemical compounds of the same element generally have very different chemical and physical properties: one uranium compound is a dark powder, another is a transparent yellow crystal, but what was decisive for the radiation they gave off was only the amount of uranium they contained. Marie drew the conclusion that the ability to radiate did not depend on the arrangement of the atoms in a molecule, it must be linked to the interior of the atom itself. This discovery was absolutely revolutionary. From a conceptual point of view it is her most important contribution to the development of physics. She now went through the whole periodic system concluding that only uranium and thorium gave off this radiation.

4. Marie's next idea, seemingly simple but brilliant, was to study the natural ores that contain uranium and thorium. She obtained samples from geological museums and found that of these ores, pitchblende was four to five times more active than was motivated by the amount of uranium. It was her hypothesis that a new element, considerably more active than uranium was present in small amounts in the ore.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight out of the ten questions by choosing the correct option.

1. In the line: "...she defiantly left Poland", the word 'defiantly' does NOT refer to leaving the country _____ .
(a) coldly (b) in a challenging manner
(c) unyieldingly (d) openly
2. One of these statements regarding the events in Curie's life is FALSE. Pick it out.
(a) She was determined to receive higher education in France.
(b) She was eager for women empowerment.
(c) She had a brilliant mindset as a researcher.
(d) Her husband Pierre Curie was a poor teammate.
3. Marie leaving Poland and travelling to France to enter the Sorbonne in pursuit of higher education reveals that she _____ .
(i) challenged government authority
(ii) showed determination as a scholar
(iii) demonstrated stubbornness as a young person
(iv) revealed her arrogance for no reason
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii)
(c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iii)
4. Choose the option that lists the correct answers for the following:
(i) Prajwal, a physicist, is working hard on researching black holes. He works really hard to make his work stand out. He does a lot of experimental work to come up with better inferences. What kind of a researcher is he?

- (ii) Rani, a research associate, is a young lady with a firm mind. Her husband doesn't support her. She has two children whom she raises on her own. She feels the void in her life but does not get bothered by that. She carries on with her research. What kind of a researcher is she?
- (a) (i) experimental, (ii) dedicated
 (b) (i) determined, (ii) stone-hearted
 (c) (i) independent, (ii) emotional
 (d) (i) diligent, (ii) resolute
5. One of the most important mysteries of the physical world that Marie Curie resolved was that _____ .
- (a) uranium gives off radiation
 (b) thorium gives off radiation
 (c) thorium gives off the same radiation rays as uranium
 (d) uranium does not give off the same radiation as thorium
6. Even though Curie became fatally ill by working with radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. In the context of this sentence, the meaning of the underlined word is _____ .
- (a) cheerless (b) disenchanted
 (c) disoriented (d) unenergetic
7. The ability of an element to radiate, according to Curie, _____ .
- (i) does not depend on the arrangement of the atoms in a molecule
 (ii) depends on the interior of the atom
 (iii) depends on the arrangement of the atoms in a molecule
 (iv) depends on the exterior of the atom
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (iii) and (iv)
 (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)
8. On studying and conducting experiments on the natural ores that contained uranium and thorium, Curie discovered that _____ .
- (a) uranium was the most highly radioactive
 (b) thorium was the most highly radioactive
 (c) thorium was more radioactive than uranium
 (d) pitchblende was 4 to 5 times more radioactive than uranium
9. Her experiments with various chemical compounds surprisingly established that _____ .
- (i) the strength of the radiation did not depend on the compound
 (ii) radiation strength depended only on the amount of uranium

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(iii) the amount of radiation depended only on the amount of uranium or thorium

(iv) the strength of the radiation depended on the compound

(a) (ii) and (iv)

(b) (i) and (iii)

(c) (i) and (ii)

(d) (iii) and (iv)

10. Choose the option that lists the statement that is NOT true.

(a) Marie was brilliant in her studies.

(b) Marie was the first scientist to obtain two Nobel Prizes.

(c) Marie succeeded her husband Pierre at Sorbonne University.

(d) Marie earned two doctorates – in Physics and Chemistry.

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

II. Read the passage given below.

1. Active users on Facebook have reached a historic high of 2.45 billion. Approximately 32% of the global population now uses it and the numbers are climbing.
2. A US survey (2018) revealed that 9% of those surveyed had recently deleted their Facebook account, while a further 35% reported that they were using this social media platform less. In March 2019, a survey suggested that Facebook had 15 million fewer users compared to its base in 2017 in the US and Canada. According to Facebook, it predicts even more active users to exit the network.
3. Their primary motivations are varied and complex. Many Facebook deleters cite concerns with its echo chamber effects, avoiding time wasting and procrastination, and the effect on mental health but rarely raise political scandals or concerns over data privacy and misuse of personal data.
4. Many people can't say precisely why they joined Facebook (being intrigued or attracted by its novelty or fun), it is clear that for many FB has changed. The notion of "oversharing" is what they find gratuitously personal and irrelevant; networks becoming too large (more than 150), becoming less useful and less trustworthy even with rigorous privacy settings.
5. Digital natives have been archiving their lives for too long. In the beginning, they were less selective in the curation of their online selves. Such careless sharing is now seen as a threat to the social image they are keen to establish in adulthood.
6. The social commitment of being on Facebook is tiring. It is generating a new form of digital labour. One of the reasons for the success of social media, of course, is its ability to tap into our social instinct for knowledge sharing and exchange. But as social networks grow on Facebook, it appears that the costs of mutual obligation start to outweigh the benefits to being connected. In fact, they can quickly accumulate to unsustainable levels.

Section B (10 Marks)

III. Answer any four out of the five questions given, with reference to the context below.

Ms Sonia Anand wishes to invite her friend for Bhoomi Puja at her residence in Karol Bagh. Choose the correct option to complete the formal invitation.

19. Select the correct format.

- (a) This invitation will be in the form of a formal letter.
- (b) This invitation will be in the form of an informal letter.
- (c) This invitation will be in the form of a card.
- (d) This invitation will be in a box.

20. Choose the most suitable expression to be included in the opening sentence of this invitation.

- (a) requests the pleasure of your graciously presence
- (b) requests the pleasure of your graceful presence
- (c) request the pleasure of yours gracious presence
- (d) requests the pleasure of your gracious presence

21. Which one of these is mandatory?

- (a) the address of the new property is mandatory
- (b) the address of the old property is mandatory
- (c) both the addresses are necessary
- (d) either of the two addresses is necessary

22. Choose the best closing line.

- (a) Your blessings and best wishes are solicited for this new beginning.
- (b) Your blessings and best wishes are needed for this new beginning.
- (c) Your blessings and best wishes are required for this new beginning.
- (d) Your blessings and best wishes are necessitated for this new beginning.

23. The invitation should end with _____ .

- (a) Only 'With best compliments and wishes'
- (b) RSVP and with best compliments and wishes
- (c) With best complements and wishes and RSVP
- (d) Only RSVP

Ans. 19. (c)

20. (d)

21. (a)

22. (a)

23. (b)

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30. Which of these are the features of a good report?

1. Formal style, use of past tense and past participles are used.
2. It is written in three paragraphs.
3. A report is a formal piece of writing.
4. It is a fictional description.

(a) 1. and 2. (b) All except 4. (c) 1. and 3. (d) All except 1.

Ans. 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (a)

28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (b)

Section C (26 Marks)

V. Read the given extract to attempt questions that follow:

“But of course it is you, Nils Olof!” he said. “How you do look!”

The man with the rattraps had never before seen the ironmaster at Ramsjo and did not even know what

his name was. But it occurred to him that if the fine gentleman thought he was an old acquaintance, he might perhaps throw him a couple of kronor. Therefore he did not want to undeceive him all at once.

“Yes, God knows things have gone downhill with me,” he said.

“You should not have resigned from the regiment,” said the ironmaster.

31. Who addressed whom as Nil Olof?

- (a) peddler to the ironmaster (b) ironmaster to the blacksmith
(c) ironmaster to the peddler (d) blacksmith to the peddler

32. Who did the ironmaster mistake the tramp for?

- (a) for his neighbour (b) for an old comrade from the regiment
(c) for a distant relative (d) none of the above

33. Why did the peddler not reveal his true identity?

- (a) he disliked the ironmaster (b) because of his appearance
(c) because of fear (d) in the hope of getting some money from him

34. What does the expression ‘things are going downhill’ mean?

- (a) deteriorate (b) worsen
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) successful

35. This extract has been taken from _____ .

- (a) The Rattrap (b) Indigo
(c) On the Face of It (d) Evans Tries an O-Level

Ans. 31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (c)

35. (a)

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

The sharecropping arrangement was irksome to the peasants, and many signed willingly. Those who resisted engaged lawyers; the landlords hired thugs. Meanwhile, the information about synthetic indigo reached the illiterate peasants who had signed and they wanted their money back.

At this point Gandhi arrived in Champaran.

He began by trying to get the facts. First he visited the secretary of the British landlord's association. The secretary told him that they could give no information to an outsider. Gandhi answered that he was no outsider.

- 36.** What was irksome to the peasants about the sharecropping arrangements?
- (a) their regular payment of their indigo holdings
 (b) compensation to the British for release of their long term contract
 (c) the British being their landlords in their own country
 (d) the ill-treatment meted out by the Englishmen
- 37.** Many words are adopted from one language and incorporated into the other. Pick the word from the above extract that has its roots in Hindi.
- (a) pyjama (b) loot (c) guru (d) thug
- 38.** What was the point of discord between the poor peasants and the Englishmen?
- (a) Most of the peasants were illiterate.
 (b) Some had signed for an arrangement regarding the compensation willingly.
 (c) They wanted their money back after they learnt certain facts.
 (d) All of the above
- 39.** Gandhi on meeting the secretary of the British landlord's association was offended by the remark that _____ .
- (a) he was an outsider in Champaran
 (b) he was thin and lanky
 (c) he was as poor as the farmers
 (d) he had no knowledge of the entire contract
- 40.** The author of this extract is _____ .
- (a) The Rattrap (b) The Life of Mahatma Gandhi
 (c) Evans Tries an-O-Level (d) Indigo
- Ans. 36.** (b) **37.** (d) **38.** (d) **39.** (a)
40. (d)

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

*Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.*

- 41.** The poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers' is written by _____ .
(a) Tishani Doshi (b) Adrienne Rich
(c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Elizabeth Arden
- 42.** Who does 'denizens of a world of green' refer to?
(a) netizens (b) environmentalists
(c) dwellers of the forests (d) flora and fauna
- 43.** They do not fear the men beneath the tree. Who could these 'men' be?
(a) travellers (b) tribal people
(c) forest dwellers (d) hunters who stalk and kill tigers
- 44.** Choose the correct word that truly represents the proud and dominant attitude of the tigers.
(a) denizens and chivalric (b) fearless
(c) arrogant (d) none of the above
- 45.** Aunt Jennifer is a symbol of _____ .
(a) freedom (b) tigers in the forest
(c) all married women (d) both (a) and (c)

Ans. **41.** (b) **42.** (c) **43.** (d) **44.** (b)
45. (c)

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

MR LAMB: So you believe everything you hear, then?

DERRY: It was cruel.

MR LAMB: Maybe not meant as such. Just something said between them.

DERRY: Only I heard it. I heard.

MR LAMB: And is that the only thing you ever heard anyone say, in your life?

DERRY: Oh no! I've heard a lot of things.

MR LAMB: So now you keep your ears shut.

- 46.** What had Derry heard that he found cruel?
(a) An animal being beaten. (b) Terrible things about his face.
(c) The cries of a child. (d) Gossip about some domestic abuse.

47. Mr. Lamb advised Derry to do something. What was it?
 (a) take some rest (b) make more friends
 (c) be more outspoken (d) keep his ears shut
48. Why did Derry wish to be left alone?
 (a) Because of his scarred face.
 (b) Because of his own insecurities.
 (c) Because he feared people's comments.
 (d) all of these
49. After listening to Mr. Lamb's views, Derry found him very _____ .
 (a) odd (b) peculiar (c) familiar (d) entertaining
50. The author of the extract is _____ .
 (a) Susan Hill (b) Kamala Das
 (c) Louis Fischer (d) Colin Dexter

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

IX. Attempt the following.

51. The rattrap sets for people 'baits' such as _____ .
 (a) riches and joys (b) shelter and food
 (c) heat and clothing (d) all of these
52. Gandhiji considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life because he _____ .
 (a) insisted that the British must leave India
 (b) declared that the British could not order him in his country, which made Gandhi decide to urge the departure of the British
 (c) defied the secretary of the British landlords' association
 (d) gathered peasants against the British
53. In the end of the story, the peddler left the rattrap as a Christmas present and called himself a _____ .
 (a) rat who had been spared (b) bull who had been tortured
 (c) cat who is to bell (d) dog who is to serve Edla
54. 'It will never pass into nothingness' reveals that beauty _____ .
 (a) is mortal
 (b) never fades away
 (c) is the source of joy and longevity
 (d) gives us pleasure

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55. The poetic device in the line ‘of noble natures, of the gloomy day’ is _____ .
(a) hypallage (b) anaphora
(c) alliteration (d) hyperbole
56. Choose the option that best demonstrates the traits of the tigers that lend a contrast to the Aunt, in ‘they pace in sleek *chivalric* certainty’.
(a) fearless (b) chivalric
(c) sure-footed unlike the Aunt (d) heroic
57. ‘When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie.’ In this line the poetic device used in *terrified hands* is _____ .
(a) transferred epithet (b) antithesis
(c) hyperbole (d) irony
58. ‘Is he really?’ implies that _____ .
(a) God is in the sky and everywhere
(b) Jo wanted to know God’s home
(c) Jo’s mother Clare had confused Joe
(d) Jo believed in her father’s words
59. ‘Acid ate me up’ implies that _____ .
(a) acid ate away at Derry’s life
(b) Derry’s face had been burnt by acid
(c) people looked at him differently
(d) people loved him
60. James Evans was called ‘Evans the Break’ by the _____ .
(a) prison officers
(b) Governor
(c) Secretary of the Examination Board
(d) fellow convicts

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