

108345

Read carefully the instructions on the back cover of this Test Booklet.



Time : 2.5 Hrs

Max. Marks : 100

Important Instructions :

1. **The Answer Sheet is inside this Booklet.** When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars on Side 1 and Side 2 carefully with **blue/black ball point pen only**.
2. This Test Booklet consists of **24** pages and contains **100** questions.
3. Use blue/black ball point pen only for writing particulars and marking responses in the Answer Sheet.
4. On completion of the test the **candidates must hand over the Answer Sheet to the invigilator in the room/hall. The candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.**
5. The candidates should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray mark on the Answer Sheet.
6. All questions are compulsory.
7. The questions are divided into the following parts :

Q. Nos.

A Unseen Passage I	1 - 10
B Unseen Passage II	11 - 20
C Unseen Poem	21 - 30
D Vocabulary	31 - 60
E Grammar	61 - 75
F Writing	76 - 85
G Cloze Test	86 - 100

8. Each Multiple Choice Question has four options out of which only ONE option is correct. Each correct answer earns a credit of +1 mark.
A wrong answer carries a penalty of - 1/4 mark.
An unanswered question earns no mark.

Apart from filling in bubbles for answers and roll number, do not write anything else on the Answer Sheet.

Roll Number : The following example illustrates the correct way of writing your Roll Number.

Example : Suppose your roll number is **2093184**. Write it out in the box provided at the top of the grid in the Answer Sheet. Then for every digit in the roll number, fill in the appropriate bubble in the corresponding column, as shown.

2	0	9	3	1	8	4
0	●	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	●	1	1
●	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	●	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	●
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	●	8
9	9	●	9	9	9	9

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

Name of the Candidate (in Capital Letters) : _____

Roll Number (in Figures)

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(In Words) : _____

Examination Centre Number

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Centre of Examination (In Capital Letters) : _____

Candidate's Signature _____ Invigilator's Signature : _____

PART - A
Unseen Passage I

10 marks

(Questions 1 – 10) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

‘Why did you keep away yesterday ?’ asked the Head Master, looking up. Swaminathan’s first impulse was to protest that he had never been absent. But the attendance register was there. ‘No-No-I was stoned. I tried to come, but they took away my cap and burnt it. Many strong men held me down when I tried to come When a great man is sent to gaol I am surprised to see you a slave of the Englishmen Didn’t they cut off – Dacca Muslin – Slaves of slaves’ These were some of the disjointed explanations which streamed into his head, and, which, even at that moment, he was discreet enough not to express. He had wanted to mention a headache, but he found to his distress that others beside him had one. The Head Master shouted, ‘Won’t you open your mouth ? He brought the cane sharply down on Swaminathan’s right shoulder. Swaminathan kept staring at the Head Master with tearful eyes, massaging with his left hand the spot where the cane was laid. ‘I will kill you if you keep on staring without answering my question,’ cried the Head Master.

‘I – I – couldn’t come,’ stammered Swaminathan.

‘Is that so ? asked the Head Master, and turning to a boy said, ‘Bring the peon.’

Swaminathan thought : ‘What! is he going to ask the peon to thrash me ? If he does any such thing, I will bite everybody dead.’ The peon came. The Head Master said to him, ‘Now say what you know about this rascal on the desk.’

The peon eyed Swaminathan with a sinister look, grunted, and demanded, 'Didn't I see you break the panes ?

'Of the ventilators in my room ?' added the Head Master with zest.

Here there was no chance of escape. Swaminathan kept staring foolishly till he received another whack on the back. The Head Master demanded what the young brigand had to say about it. The brigand had nothing to say. It was a fact that he had broken the panes. They had seen it. There was nothing more to it. He had unconsciously become defiant and did not care to deny the charge. When another whack came on his back, he ejaculated, 'Don't beat me, sir. It pains.' This was an invitation to the Head Master to bring down the cane four times again. He said, 'Keep standing here, on this desk, staring like an idiot, till I announce your dismissal.'

1. Swami did not come to school because.
 - (A) he had been attacked.
 - (B) he had a headache.
 - (C) he had done something wrong.
 - (D) he did not like the Head Master.

2. According to the peon, Swami had
 - (A) broken the pane.
 - (B) bitten someone.
 - (C) been rude.
 - (D) been absent from school.

3. The 'sinister look' of the peon indicates that he is
 - (A) sympathetic.
 - (B) sarcastic.
 - (C) cruel.
 - (D) threatening.

4. Swami felt trapped because
- (A) he didn't find a good excuse.
 - (B) he could not deny the charge.
 - (C) the Head Master blocked his escape.
 - (D) the peon stopped him.
5. The Head Master's reaction to Swami's pleading is
- (A) to beat Swami more.
 - (B) to forgive Swami.
 - (C) to allow him to go.
 - (D) not to allow him to go.
6. In the passage, Swami is shown to be
- (A) respectful.
 - (B) mischievous.
 - (C) scared.
 - (D) arrogant.
7. If Swami is not 'discreet', he would be
- (A) careless.
 - (B) intelligent.
 - (C) wise.
 - (D) smart.
8. The Head Master's attitude towards Swami is one of
- (A) kindness for Swami.
 - (B) pleasure in punishing him.
 - (C) pleasure in asking questions.
 - (D) hatred for Swami.
9. In the end, Swami is
- (A) defiant.
 - (B) submissive.
 - (C) calm.
 - (D) indifferent.
10. The passage is about
- (A) the peon's evidence.
 - (B) Swami's punishment.
 - (C) Swami's excuses.
 - (D) Swami at school.

PART - B
Unseen Passage II

10 marks

(Questions 11 – 20) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

If you have been missing the once-familiar chirping of sparrows around your house, here's your chance to contribute to finding out why this common bird seems to have disappeared from cities across India.

A two-month-long online survey called Citizen Sparrow was launched inviting responses from people on questions such as when they last sighted the bird and details about the area they live in.

“It is an elementary step to gather information. We are encouraging people to report their experience, be it a drastic drop in sparrow count or a sudden spurt. These inputs will give us valuable leads to compile pan-India data,” said Suhel Quader, evolutionary ecologist at the National Centre for Biological Sciences.

The disappearance of the house sparrow – so widespread till recently that the Chinese Communist Party declared it a pest in 1958 and asked people to exterminate it – remains a great modern mystery world wide. In the UK, sparrows are estimated to have declined from over 12 million to 6 million since the mid 70s.

“The survey would give us the first baseline data about distribution of sparrows in the country. This would form the basis for further research,” said Karthik K, project coordinator.

The objective of involving ordinary citizens rather than experts comes with a purpose. “Almost everyone knows about sparrows. It is an attempt to reach out to people, asking them to share their stories and their understanding of these birds,” said Quader.

Participants in the survey would be asked to mark locations on a map and give information about their sparrow sightings, including

sightings from last year and even earlier. Such information will enable a comparison of population of sparrows in different places, and this is expected to point to particular threats or problems. The findings are intended to feed detailed studies investigating causes of decline and potential measures for the recovery of sparrow populations.

The sparrow is an indicator of a trend. A number of other birds have also declined sharply in the past few decades. The survey would provide more clues about why these birds are disappearing.

11. The passage is about
 - (A) saving sparrows.
 - (B) evolution of sparrows.
 - (C) elimination of sparrows.
 - (D) dwindling rate of sparrows.
12. Pan-India data would imply data
 - (A) from selected parts of India.
 - (B) from all over India.
 - (C) from South India.
 - (D) not from India.
13. The function of an 'ecologist' is to
 - (A) study environment.
 - (B) study evolution of birds.
 - (C) study species and their evolution.
 - (D) study habitation of various species.
14. The estimated decline in sparrows in the UK is
 - (A) a quarter of the number in the mid 80s.
 - (B) half of the number in the mid 80s.
 - (C) one-eighth of the number in the mid 80s.
 - (D) three-fourths of the number in the mid 80s.
15. The reasons for involving the ordinary citizens are that
 - (A) they are more committed.
 - (B) they are better than experts.
 - (C) they know about sparrows.
 - (D) they have stories about sparrows.

16. By marking locations on maps, participants will be able to
- (A) inform sighting of sparrows in different places.
 - (B) give an account of sparrows from previous years.
 - (C) tell about sparrows from current years.
 - (D) mark locations of sparrows and give information about them.
17. In the sentence 'findings are intended to feed detailed studies' means
- (A) to give food to sparrows.
 - (B) to give substance for growth.
 - (C) to supply in depth information.
 - (D) food habits of finds.
18. The outcome of the information collected would be to
- (A) investigate causes of decline.
 - (B) help take measures for recovery.
 - (C) study of the behavioural patterns of birds.
 - (D) investigate and take measures for recovery.
19. The trend is that
- (A) only sparrows are declining.
 - (B) number of other birds is also declining.
 - (C) people have lost interest in birds.
 - (D) sparrows are increasing.
20. The survey is called 'Citizen Sparrow' because it will
- (A) involve ordinary citizens.
 - (B) be useful in saving sparrows.
 - (C) study the sparrow habitat.
 - (D) revive interest in birds.

PART - C
Unseen Poem

10 marks

(Questions 21 – 30) Read the poem given below and answer the questions that follow :

- 1 'I never can do it,' the little kite said,
2 As he looked at the others high over his head;
3 'I know I should fall if I tried to fly.'
4 'Try,' said the big kite, 'only try,
5 Or I fear you never will learn at all.'
6 But the little kite said, 'I'm afraid I'll fall.'
7 The big kite nodded: 'Ah, well, good-bye;
8 I'm off'; and he rose toward the tranquil sky.
- 9 Then the little kite's paper stirred at the sight,
10 And trembling he shook himself free for flight.
11 First whirling and frightened, then graver grown,
12 Up, up he rose through the air alone,
13 Till the big kite looking down could see
14 The little one rising steadily.
- 15 Then how the little kite thrilled with pride,
16 As he sailed with the big kite side by side!
17 While far below he could see the ground,
18 And the boys like small spots moving round.
19 'They rested high in the quiet air,
20 And only the birds and clouds were there.'
- 21 'Oh, how happy I am ?' the little kite cried,
22 'And all because I was brave and tried.'

21. In the first two lines, the little kite is
- (A) willing to try to fly.
 - (B) scared to try to fly.
 - (C) ordered by the big kite to fly.
 - (D) refusing to fly.
22. The big kite's flight
- (A) inspires the small kite.
 - (B) frightens the small kite.
 - (C) makes the small kite tremble.
 - (D) makes the small kite grave.
23. The literary device used in the poem is
- (A) a simile.
 - (B) a metaphor.
 - (C) a personification.
 - (D) an onomatopoeia.
24. The big kite flies away and
- (A) does not bother about the small kite.
 - (B) keeps an eye on the small kite.
 - (C) takes the small kite along with it.
 - (D) expects the small kite to follow it.
25. 'Graver grown' in line 11 is an example of
- (A) an alliteration.
 - (B) a rhyme.
 - (C) a compound word.
 - (D) a phrase.

26. 'And trembling he shook himself free for flight' shows that the little kite was
- (A) angry. (B) feeling cold.
(C) ready to fly. (D) nervous.
27. The poem is about
- (A) a dialogue between two kites.
(B) how to learn flying.
(C) the process of overcoming fear.
(D) thrill of flying.
28. The little kite is thrilled with pride because it is
- (A) flying very high.
(B) flying along with the big kite.
(C) flying high with the big kite.
(D) able to see the ground.
29. 'They rested high in the quiet air' shows that they
- (A) stopped flying. (B) flew very slowly.
(C) sat on the clouds. (D) were tired.
30. In the end, the small kite realises
- (A) one should be brave.
(B) the big kite is a good friend.
(C) one should fly high.
(D) flying is good for birds.

PART - D
Vocabulary

30 marks

(Questions 31 – 35) Choose the option nearest in meaning to the word in bold :

31. intention

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) desire | (B) wish |
| (C) action | (D) purpose |

32. gradual

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) slow | (B) infrequent |
| (C) occasional | (D) casual |

33. cautious

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) serious | (B) dangerous |
| (C) careful | (D) awful |

34. remedy

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (A) illness | (B) ailment |
| (C) prevention | (D) cure |

35. envy

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (A) jealousy | (B) pride |
| (C) ego | (D) desire |

(Questions 36 – 40) Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word in bold :

36. flimsy

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (A) weak | (B) tricky |
| (C) wise | (D) strong |

37. harsh

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) tough | (B) sincere |
| (C) gentle | (D) shrewd |

38. hinder

- (A) obstruct (B) save
(C) help (D) welcome

39. lethargic

- (A) active (B) energetic
(C) provocative (D) lazy

40. nervous

- (A) active (B) alert
(C) bold (D) smart

(Questions 41 – 50) Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks :

41. I doubt if this method will work; _____ you can try.

- (A) surely (B) unless
(C) however (D) thus

42. He had to undergo some tests to _____ the cause of his illness.

- (A) decide (B) assure
(C) determine (D) diagnose

43. He gazed in _____ at the beautiful sunset.

- (A) wonder (B) surprise
(C) respect (D) appreciation

44. People had great liking for our _____ President.

- (A) next (B) earlier
(C) latter (D) former

45. The management tried to _____ the workers from going on strike.

- (A) encourage (B) block
(C) prevent (D) allow

46. One can _____ an excellent view of the market from the top of the house.

- (A) experience (B) observe
(C) get (D) survey

47. The train was _____ for 6 a.m.
(A) timed (B) scheduled
(C) listed (D) set
48. The match was _____ due to heavy rain.
(A) held off (B) set aside
(C) called off (D) taken off
49. They could not come to _____ even after three hours' deliberations.
(A) a decision (B) an opinion
(C) the determination (D) an outcome
50. Going to bed on time _____ an important role in keeping good health.
(A) acts (B) constitutes
(C) plays (D) shows

(Questions 51 – 60) Choose the word closest in meaning to the one underlined in the sentence :

51. His parochial remarks created tension in the community.
(A) religious (B) narrow
(C) irrelevant (D) critical
52. The army imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew in the disturbed area in the city.
(A) warning (B) patrol
(C) curb (D) vigilance
53. Even after years he still remains an enigma to me.
(A) puzzle (B) nonsense
(C) complication (D) problem
54. The election in one of the constituencies in our locality was cancelled on account of bogus voting.
(A) inferior (B) extra
(C) late (D) false

55. The party felt humiliated by the poor performance of most of its candidates in the recent elections.
- (A) insulted (B) threatened
(C) neglected (D) questioned
56. When I passed by a restaurant, the smell of the food being cooked made my mouth water.
- (A) made me thirsty (B) made me vomit
(C) stimulated my appetite (D) made me very happy
57. When the Principal entered the class, suddenly there was pin drop silence.
- (A) absolute quiet (B) a very little noise
(C) a lot of fear (D) very little movement
58. His conduct in the party made him a laughing stock.
- (A) made him smile
(B) made everyone laugh at him
(C) made him very happy
(D) could not stop his laughter
59. I can't make head or tail of the doctor's prescription.
- (A) unable to read
(B) see the beginning or the end
(C) not recognizable
(D) cannot
60. My son burnt the midnight oil to stand first in the class.
- (A) worked till late at night
(B) used an oil lamp
(C) went to bed at midnight
(D) remained awake for long hours

PART - E

Grammar

15 marks

(Questions 61 – 75) Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks in the given sentences :

61. Amit looked ill today morning, and looks _____ now.
(A) worst (B) worse
(C) worser (D) more worse
62. I can work _____ in winter than in summer.
(A) harder (B) more hard
(C) hardest (D) much hard
63. Rajiv and Nupur invite Samita to the Christmas Party. Rajiv asks Samita, 'Will _____ celebrate the Christmas Party with us ?'
(A) they (B) we
(C) she (D) you
64. When the child _____ the rainbow, he didn't know what it was.
(A) saw (B) had seen
(C) has seen (D) was seeing
65. After they _____ for 5 years, they realized, they were not made for each other.
(A) were living (B) have been living
(C) lived (D) had lived
66. All students should report to the principal by 8.30 a.m. _____.
(A) at the last (B) at the latter
(C) at the latest (D) at the later
67. He expressed his grief _____ the sad news.
(A) to (B) at
(C) over (D) under

68. Our expenses _____ food have gone up.
(A) to (B) by
(C) on (D) into
69. The film _____ has been released.
(A) my son bought the ticket for
(B) which my son bought a ticket for
(C) my son bought a ticket for
(D) my son buys a ticket for
70. The vegetables at the Green Shop _____ were quite cheap.
(A) I stopped (B) I stopped at
(C) which I stopped (D) I stopped at it
71. Antibiotics give protection _____ infection.
(A) with (B) for
(C) against (D) at
72. Here is the book. Show me _____ .
(A) the page you left
(B) the page where you was reading
(C) the page where were you
(D) the page you were at
73. They have an old house, _____ ?
(A) haven't they (B) didn't they
(C) won't they (D) hadn't they
74. She has a kitty party once a month, _____ ?
(A) hasn't she (B) doesn't she
(C) isn't it (D) does she
75. I can't account for the misbehaviour of my son, _____ ?
(A) should I (B) must I
(C) could I (D) can I

PART - F

Writing

10 marks

(Questions 76 – 79) Read the following and choose the right word to connect the sentences :

Sally was taken on last year as a trained illustrator 76 now she has a permanent contract. 77 she has not worked here for very long, she has gained the respect of her colleagues. She 78 has things to improve in her hand drawings. 79 , her computer creations are very amusing.

76. (A) and (B) so
(C) yet (D) but
77. (A) Although (B) Though
(C) Also (D) Since
78. (A) yet (B) but
(C) still (D) now
79. (A) On one hand (B) On the other hand
(C) In one hand (D) In hand

(Questions 80 – 81) The following sentences (a – e) can be put together to form a well-connected passage, but they are not in the correct order. Choose the option that gives the best order of the sentences.

80. a. They teach each other things and look after each other.
b. Brendan's best friend is Tulip.
c. Brendan and Tulip are an example of how owning a dog can have a positive effect on a child's development.
d. Tulip has helped Brendan become more responsible.
e. They are inseparable.
- (A) baedc (B) beadc
(C) ebdac (D) cebad

(Question 83) Choose the most appropriate concluding sentence for the following paragraph.

83. We were ready for the journey. Yet there were a few things that we had not planned. We had thought of almost everything we needed for the trip. We had enough food, we had transport. We had packed our clothes.

- (A) We had packed our clothes.
- (B) We were ready for the journey.
- (C) We had thought of almost everything we needed for the trip.
- (D) Yet there were a few things that we had not planned.

(Questions 84 – 85) Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks.

Humans need a 84 diet we need 85 and fats in one food. And, of course, we cannot live without liquids which basically means water, milk and juice, etc.

- 84.** (A) balenced (B) baelenced
(C) balance (D) balanced
- 85.** (A) proteins, carbohydrates, minerals
(B) proteins, carbohydrates; minerals
(C) proteins; carbohydrates, minerals
(D) proteins; carbohydrates; minerals

PART - G

Cloze Test

15 marks

(Questions 86 – 100) Read the following passage carefully from the beginning to the end before filling in the blanks. Select the most appropriate option from the ones given after the passage to complete each blank.

Emma was feeling very excited. She and her class were on their way to the Nature Centre. She loved animals and couldn't wait to spend the day at the Centre. The bus came to a stop, and Emma climbed down with the rest of her Earth Studies classmates.

Her teacher, Mrs Bose, stood at 86 front of the group and announced, “ 87 to the Nature Centre. In a 88 minutes, a guide will give us 89 presentation about the native animals and 90 habitat. After the presentation, you'll have 91 worksheet to complete while you explore 92 rest of the Centre. Now, I 93 everyone to find a partner to 94 with.”

Emma looked around worriedly as 95 classmates began to pair up. She 96 new to the school. She didn't 97 any friends yet. Who would be 98 partner ?

Emma hesitated for a moment 99 then approached Julia, a talkative and 100 girl who sat near her in class. “Could I be your partner ?” Emma asked hesitantly.

“Sure, you can,” smiled Julia.

86. (A) a (B) the
(C) by (D) beside
87. (A) come (B) enter
(C) go (D) welcome

88. (A) little (B) few
(C) no (D) some
89. (A) the (B) interesting
(C) a (D) useful
90. (A) their (B) the
(C) there (D) some
91. (A) a (B) the
(C) few (D) an
92. (A) a (B) into
(C) the (D) about
93. (A) pray (B) want
(C) wish (D) require
94. (A) talk (B) start
(C) work (D) play
95. (A) her (B) his
(C) their (D) my
96. (A) was (B) were
(C) is (D) appeared
97. (A) has (B) have
(C) make (D) possess
98. (A) their (B) his
(C) our (D) her
99. (A) but (B) so
(C) or (D) and
100. (A) new (B) selfish
(C) an outgoing (D) shy

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Instructions for Candidates

1. Instructions for writing on the answer sheet :

Use only **Blue/Black** ball point pen to fill the answer sheet.

The following example illustrates the correct way of answering a Multiple Choice Question :

Example :

They've both worked here _____ over ten years.

- (A) in
- (B) for
- (C) since
- (D) during

Answer : The answer to this question is (B). So, you have to mark it on the Answer Sheet as shown :

- (A) (B) (C) (D)
-

2. Do not fold or make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet.
3. The candidates should not write their Roll Number anywhere else (except in the specified space) on the Test Booklet/Answer Sheet.
4. For each **incorrect response**, **one-fourth** (1/4) of the total marks allotted to the question would be deducted from the total score. **No deduction** from the total score, however, will be made **if no response** is indicated for an item in the Answer Sheet.
5. Handle the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet with care, as under no circumstances (except for discrepancy in Test Booklet Code and Answer Sheet Code), will another set be provided.
6. Each candidate must show on demand his/her Admit Card to the Invigilator.
7. No candidate, without special permission of the Superintendent or Invigilator, should leave his/her seat.
8. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator or any Electronic Item like mobile phone, pager, etc., is prohibited.
9. The candidates are governed by all Rules and Regulations of the Board with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per Rules and Regulations of the Board.
10. No part of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.
11. **Candidates are not allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, electronic device or any other material except the Admit Card inside the Examination Hall/Room.**