

ADHIKAANSH ACADEMY (IITJEE NEET IX X XI XII)

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READING COMPREHENSION

DISCURSIVE PASSAGES

Read the passages given below and answer the following questions:

Passage 1

- (1) Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing on your mind?
 - (2) If your answer is yes, then you should understand that you are not a robot. Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow despite our circumstances and limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true feels great when life goes our way. But what happens when it does not? What happens when you fail despite all your hard work? Do you stay down and accept defeat or do you get up again? If you tend to persevere and keep going, you have what experts call 'grit'.
 - (3) Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scary human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that has been described as the key to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is an example of grit for trying more than 1,000 times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you will realise the importance of his success. When asked why he kept going despite hundreds of failures, he merely stated that they had not been failures, they were hundreds of attempts towards creating the light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side.
 - (4) Grit can be learnt to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that help is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that makes an individual stay at the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgement. This practice has been used to quieten the noise of fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration.
 - (5) What did you do to overcome the negative and self-sabotaging feelings of failure? Reflect on what you did, and try to use those same powerful resources to help you today.
-
- (1) The **reason why you are not a robot is that:**
 - (a) You fail miserably at tasks
 - (b) Failure and success can affect your emotions
 - (c) You work hard
 - (d) You have limitations

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

<p>“What is the point of being alive if you don’t at least try to do somethin g remarkable?” (1) —John Green</p>	<p>“Mistakes are the portals of discovery.” (2) —James Joyce</p>	<p>“Failure should be our teacher, not our undertaker. Failure is delay, not defeat. It is a temporary detour, not a dead end.” (3) —Denis Waitley</p>	<p>“A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new.” (4) —Albert Einstein</p>
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- (a) Option (1)
- (b) Option (2)
- (c) Option (3)
- (d) Option (4)

(3) What is the tone of the following context: “Falling down or failing is one of the most... educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life.”?

- (a) Humorous
- (b) Optimistic
- (c) Horrifying
- (d) Solemn

(4) Which of the following sentences makes the correct use of “grit”, as used in the passage?

- (a) Get rid of that grit in your shoes.
- (b) She had a bit of grit in her eye.
- (c) The road had been covered with grit.
- (d) Her grit never made her give up.

- (5) To develop perseverance one must:
- (a) become more aware
 - (b) work hard
 - (c) be in the moment and be aware without judgement
 - (d) seek guidance
- (6) What do you understand from this line, “Falling down or failing is one of the most agonising, embarrassing, and scary human experiences.”?
- (a) Falling down makes us angry.
 - (b) Failure can deeply affect our emotions
 - (c) Stay positive and be optimistic
 - (d) Self-control is empowering
- (7) What is the message conveyed in the last paragraph of the passage?
- (a) Always aim for the best
 - (b) Live life king size
 - (c) Through mindfulness we can overcome the negative impact of failure
 - (d) Social intelligence is crucial for a successful life

Passage 2

In the second week of August 1998, just a few days after the incidents of bombing the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam, a high-powered, brain-storming session was held near Washington D.C., to discuss various aspects of terrorism. The meeting was attended by ten of America’s leading experts in various fields such as germ and chemical warfare, public health, disease control and also by the doctors and the law enforcing officers. Being asked to describe the horror of possible bio-attack, one of the experts narrated the following gloomy scenario. A culprit in a crowded business centre or in a busy shopping mall of a town empties a test tube containing some fluid, which in turn creates an unseen cloud of germ of a dreaded disease like anthrax capable of inflicting a horrible death within 5 days on any one who inhales it. At first 500, or so victims feel that they have mild influenza which may recede after a day or two. Then the symptoms return again and their lungs start filling with fluid. They rush to local hospitals for treatment, but the panic-stricken people may find that the medicare services run quickly out of drugs due to excessive demand. But no one would be able to realize that a terrorist attack has occurred. One cannot deny the possibility that the germ involved would be of contagious variety capable of causing an epidemic. The meeting concluded that such attacks, apart from causing immediate human tragedy, would have dire long-term effects on the political and social fabric of a country by way of ending people’s trust on the competence of the government. The experts also said that the bombs used in Kenya and Tanzania were of the old-fashion variety and involved quantities of high explosives, but new terrorism will prove to be more deadly and probably more elusive than hijacking an aeroplane or a gelignite of previous decades. According to Bruce Hoffman, an American specialist on political violence, old terrorism generally had a specific manifesto-to overthrow a colonial power or the capitalist system and so on. These terrorists were not shy about planting a bomb or hijacking an aircraft and they set some limit to their brutality. Killing so many innocent people might turn their natural supporters off. Political terrorists want a lot of people watching but not a lot of people dead. —Old terrorism sought to change the world while the new sort is often practised by those who believe that the world has gone beyond redemption, he added. Hoffman says, —New terrorism has no long term agenda but is ruthless in its short-term intentions. It is often just a cacophonous cry of protest or an outburst of religious intolerance or a protest against the West in general and the US in particular. Its perpetrators may be religious fanatics or diehard opponent of a government and see no reason to show restraint. They are simply intent on inflicting the maximum amount of pain on the victim.¶

1. In the context of the passage, the culprit's act of emptying a test tube containing some fluid can be classified as:
 - (a) a terrorist attack
 - (b) an epidemic of a dreaded disease
 - (c) a natural calamity
 - (d) none of these
2. In what way would the new terrorism be different from that of the earlier years?
 - (i) More dangerous and less baffling
 - (ii) More hazardous for victims
 - (iii) Less complicated for terrorists
 - (a) i and iii only
 - (b) ii and iii only
 - (c) i and ii only
 - (d) all the three
3. Which of the following statements is true about new terrorism?
 - (a) Its immediate objectives area is quite tragic.
 - (b) It has far-sighted goals to achieve.
 - (c) It can differentiate between the innocent people and the guilty.
 - (d) It is free from any political ideology.
 - (e) It advocates people in changing the socio-political order
4. According to the author of the passage, the root cause of terrorism is:
 - (i) religious fanaticism
 - (ii) socio-political changes in countries
 - (iii) the enormous population growth
 - (a) i only
 - (b) ii only
 - (c) i and ii
 - (d) all the three
5. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word "Gloomy":
 - (a) discouraging
 - (b) disgusting
 - (c) bright
 - (d) tragic
6. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word "intolerance":
 - (a) forbearance
 - (b) adaptability
 - (c) acceptance
 - (d) faithfulness
7. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning of the word "brutality":
 - (a) kindness
 - (b) humanity
 - (c) cruelty
 - (d) mildness

Passage 3

“Cured yesterday of my disease, I died last night of my physician,” says Matthew Prior, a celebrated pharmacologist, while talking about the deleterious effects of drugs in his book, “The Remedy Worse than the Disease”. There is no dearth of patients dying of misguided treatment.

In this era of drugs we must familiarise ourselves with the term “Iatrogenic disease (physician caused ailment)”. When a physician administers medicines without a complete understanding of the patient’s condition, drugs play havoc. A person may become the victim of a worse disease or even lose his life.

With Analgin, for instance, special precautions should be taken in case of pregnancy, bronchial asthma, renal and hepatic dysfunctions and blood-related disorders. It has been banned in several countries, including the USA and Sweden, because of its unexpected and negative effects that lead one even to death through an anaphylactic shock. An anaphylactic shock is a process that leads to a severe fall in the blood pressure, bronchoconstriction, the swelling of blood and lymph vessels and sometimes death because of the loss of fluid in these vessels. Anaphylaxis usually occurs suddenly, in minutes after the administration of a drug. The well-known drug, penicillin, and many other drugs, may cause anaphylaxis.

The term “side-effects” is a part of an ailing layman’s vocabulary but adverse drug reactions are known only to a more aware and literate patient.

Ciprofloxacin, when given for an ear-infection, may cause vertigo and amoxycillin, while fighting a throat infection, may hurt the stomach. Similarly, while chemotherapy given for cancer may lead to indigestion and hair fall, steroids administered continuously may lead to obesity and diabetes.

Drugs are meant to eliminate disease. In the quest for avoiding the misery of sickness, man has invented medicines that may themselves cause diseases. The illness caused by a drug may be short-term or long-term. Side effects are short-term and predictable. The unpredictable and bizarre reactions are termed as adverse reactions. A variety of drugs cure many ills but are also known to cause irregular heart beat and even sudden death.

A strong sense of responsibility on the physician’s part and an attitude of extreme caution on the patient’s part can substantially help in covering at least some of the risks of medicines, if not all. There are many factors that help a doctor in his choice and use of the drug. The medical history of a patient, age, sex, personality, environment and education contribute in deciding the course of treatment. The very old and the very young are likely to suffer as their bodies are less tolerant. Older children may sometimes be more tolerant than the adults. The elderly tend to respond better to standard drug dosage. But the lower body size, slow blood flow to vital organs, decreasing metabolic capacity and tendency to multiple physical problems contribute to adverse reactions.

1. An “Iatrogenic disease” is an ailment caused by.....
 - (a) infection in the hospital ward
 - (b) overdose of anaesthetic
 - (c) the wrong administration of drugs by a physician
 - (d) self-medication and buying drugs over the counter

2. Analgin and penicillin must be used carefully because.....

- (a) these may cause suffocation
 - (b) they may create bruises
 - (c) some patients complain of leg cramps
 - (d) these may cause anaphylaxis
3. An adverse drug reaction is an illness caused by.....
- (a) secondary effects of a drug
 - (b) a drug having unpredictable and strange effects on a patient
 - (c) a drug having predictable and unpleasant disorders
 - (d) the use of drugs taken after their date of expiry
4. Man has invented drugs to eliminate.....
- (a) diseases
 - (b) side effects
 - (c) death
 - (d) casualties
5. Elderly people are prone to adverse drug reactions because they have.....
- (a) larger body size
 - (b) multiple emotional problems
 - (c) slow blood flow to vital organs
 - (d) stagnant metabolic capacity
6. The word 'dysfunction' in the passage.....
- (a) disorder of brain
 - (b) indigestion
 - (c) bad temper
 - (d) not working properly
7. Find the word which means "Considerably" (last paragraph)
- (a) adverse
 - (b) tolerant
 - (c) caution
 - (d) substantially

Passage 4

1. I was one of a party who hired an up-river boat one summer, for a few days' trip. We had none of us ever seen the hired up-river boat before; and we did not know what it was when we did see it. We had written for a boat – a double sculling skiff; and when we went down with our bags to the yard, and gave our names, the man said, "Oh, yes; you're the party that wrote for a double sculling skiff. It's all right. Jim, fetch round THE PRIDE OF THE THAMES."
2. The boy went, and re-appeared five minutes afterwards, struggling with an antediluvian chunk of wood, that looked as though it had been recently dug out of somewhere, and dug out carelessly, so as to have been unnecessarily damaged in the process. My own idea, on first catching sight of the object, was that it was a Roman relic of some sort, – relic of WHAT I do not know, possibly of a coffin.
3. The neighbourhood of the upper Thames is rich in Roman relics, and my surmise seemed to me a very probable one; but our serious young man, who is a bit of a geologist, pooh-poohed my Roman relic theory, and said it was clear to the meanest intellect (in which category he seemed to be grieved that he could not conscientiously include mine) that the thing the boy had found was the fossil of a whale; and he pointed out to us various evidences proving that it must have belonged to the glacial period.

4. To settle the dispute, we appealed to the boy. We told him not to be afraid, but to speak the plain truth: Was it the fossil of a pre-Adamite whale, or was it an early Roman coffin? The boy said it was THE PRIDE OF THE THAMES. We thought this a very humorous answer on the part of the boy at first, and somebody gave him two pence as a reward for his ready wit; but when he persisted in keeping up the joke, as we thought, too long, we got vexed with him. "Come, come, my lad!" said our captain sharply, "Don't let us have any nonsense. You take your mother's washing-tub home again, and bring us a boat."
5. The boat-builder himself came up then, and assured us, on his word, as a practical man, that the thing really was a boat – was, in fact, THE boat, the "double sculling skiff" selected to take us on our trip down the river. We grumbled a good deal. We thought he might, at least, have had it whitewashed or tarred – had SOMETHING done to it to distinguish it from a bit of a wreck; but he could not see any fault in it.
6. He even seemed offended at our remarks. He said he had picked us out the best boat in all his stock, and he thought we might have been more grateful. He said it, THE PRIDE OF THE THAMES, had been in use, just as it now stood (or rather as it now hung together), for the last forty years, to his knowledge, and nobody had complained of it before, and he did not see why we should be the first to begin.
7. We argued no more. We fastened the so-called boat together with some pieces of string, got a bit of wall-paper and pasted over the shabbier places, said our prayers, and stepped on board. They charged us thirty-five shillings for the loan of the remnant for six days; and we could have bought the thing out-and-out for four-and- sixpence at any sale of drift-wood round the coast.

1. The author and his friends were not happy with the boat they had got because:
 - (a) it was not the boat called The Pride of the Thames
 - (b) it was shaped like a whale fossil or a coffin
 - (c) it belonged to the Roman Era
 - (d) it was very weak and worn out
2. The owner of the boat felt offended because the author and his companions:
 - (a) argued with him over the price he was charging
 - (b) had carried out repairs on the boat without his permission
 - (c) had suggested the boat was nothing better than a piece of wreck
 - (d) had refused to accept that the boat was a double sculling skiff
3. "In which category he seemed to be grieved that he could not conscientiously include mine" (Para 3). Which category is the author talking about here?
 - (a) people of highest intellect
 - (b) people of very little intellect
 - (c) people who dealt in old relics
 - (d) people who were experts of fossil studies
4. "We argued no more" (Para 7). The author makes this comment because:
 - (a) they believed The pride of the Thames was indeed a double sculling skiff
 - (b) they realised that it was no use arguing with the boat owner
 - (c) the boat owner threatened that he would not rent out the boat to them
 - (d) the boat owner had agreed to carry out necessary repairs to the best
5. Before starting out on their journey the author and his friends said a prayer. Which of the following do you think is the most probable reason for doing so?
 - (a) they expected the river to be in high tide
 - (b) they would have to pay heavy damages if they lost the boat
 - (c) they were all very superstitious
 - (d) they were afraid that the boat will break up and sink in the river

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6. Which of the following is the most dominant characteristic of the passage?

- (a) humour
- (b) exaggeration
- (c) irony

7. Find words from the passage that mean the same as: hurt (Para 6)

- (a) grateful
- (b) offended
- (c) complained
- (d) pride

Passage 5

1. Happiness doesn't mean just to feel good. A review of hundreds of studies have found compelling evidence that happier people have better overall health and live longer than their less happy peers. Anxiety, depression, pessimism and a lack of enjoyment of daily activities have all been found to be associated with higher rates of disease and shorter life spans

2. Having a network of social connections or high levels of social support has been shown to increase our immunity to infection, lower our risk of heart disease and reduce mental decline as we get older. Our emotions affect our long- term wellbeing. Research shows that experiencing positive emotions in a 3-to-1 ratio with negative ones leads to a tipping point beyond which we naturally become more resilient to adversity and better able to achieve things.

3. Harvard School of Public Health examined 200 separate research studies on psychological wellbeing and cardiovascular health. Optimism and positive emotion were found to provide protection against cardiovascular disease, to slow progression of heart disease and reduce risk, by around 50%, of experiencing a cardiovascular event, such as a heart attack.

4. Recent research has shown that an 8-week mindfulness meditation class can lead to structural brain changes including increased grey-matter density in the hippocampus, known to be important for learning and memory, and in structures associated with self-awareness, compassion and introspection-People who are optimistic tend to be happier, healthier and cope better in tough times. Our happiness influences the people we know and the people they know.

5. Western neuroscience has now confirmed what Eastern wisdom has known for a long time. Happiness is a skill we can learn. Happiness, compassion and kindness are the products of skills that can be learned and enhanced through training, thanks to the neuroplasticity of our brains.

6. When we give to others it activates the areas of the brain associated with pleasure, social connection and trust. Altruistic behaviour releases endorphins in the brain and boosts happiness for us as well as the people we help. Studies have shown that giving money away tends to make people happier than spending it on themselves.

7. Most people think that if they become successful, then they'll be happy. But recent discoveries in psychology and neuroscience show that this formula is backward: Happiness fuels success, not the other way around. When we're positive, our brains are more motivated, engaged, creative, energetic, resilient, and productive.

1. Experiencing positive emotions in a 3-to-1 ratio with negative ones increases:

- a. our ability to withstand adversities
- b. mental decline
- c. heart diseases
- d. depression

2. Our happiness influences:

- a. only ourselves

- b. only others
 - c. the people we know
 - d. no one
3. Cardiovascular disease and heart attacks can be reduced by around 50% through:
- a. optimism
 - b. positive emotions
 - c. psychological wellbeing
 - d. all of the above
4. Which of the following is NOT true:
- a. happiness fuels success
 - b. health fuels happiness
 - c. happiness is a skill
 - d. success fuels happiness
5. Which of the following is NOT true when we engage our brain in positive act.
- a. motivated
 - b. creative
 - c. resilient
 - d. unproductive
6. Studies show people are happier when they:
- a. Spend money on themselves
 - b. giving money away
 - c. have no money
 - d. have money
7. Find the word in the passage which means the same as: a person able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions, (para 2):
- a. older
 - b. resilient
 - c. decline
 - d. None of the above

Passage 6

The word Renaissance means rebirth. This period of history is considered to be a rebirth of learning and a rediscovery of ideas which were lost during the Dark Ages. The Renaissance was a time when people began to question and explore everything. This period of time from about 1300-1600 A.D. was an age of adventure and curiosity.

People became fascinated with the world around them. They set out on dangerous voyages to explore unknown lands. Artists began to paint beautiful pictures in quite a different style from medieval times. Music changed. Scientists studied plants, animals, man, the world around themselves, and even space. People's ideas about the earth and the Universe changed. Many new things were invented such as the printing press and the telescope. This was the period during which Michelangelo sculpted, Botticelli painted, Columbus sailed to North America, Shakespeare wrote his plays, and Mercator created world maps using longitude and latitude.

Everything that concerned man and his life on earth became important to the people of the Renaissance. The people began to investigate the study of what is known as humanism (thinking about the interests and ideals of man). This was not a new idea. It was a revival of ideas that had been explored by the Greek and Roman civilizations a long time before. In fact, people of the

Renaissance became fascinated with many Greek and Roman ideas including those involving sculpture, philosophy, painting and science.

- (1) What is the literal meaning of the term Renaissance?
 - (a) Regeneration
 - (b) Rebuild
 - (c) Rebirth
 - (d) Reunion

- (2) Which of these was a famous sculptor during the Renaissance period?
 - (a) Michelangelo
 - (b) Pablo Picasso
 - (c) Leonardo-Da-Vinci
 - (d) Columbus

- (3) What happened during the Renaissance period?
 - (a) People began to believe everything that was printed
 - (b) People began to question the scientist
 - (c) People began to question and explore everything
 - (d) People became ardent believers in church

- (4)) What fascinated people during Renaissance?
 - (a) Greek and Asian ideas
 - (b) Church
 - (c) Pope
 - (d) Greek and Roman ideas

- (5) Which of these was a famous playwright during the Renaissance period?
 - (a) Columbus
 - (b) Shakespeare
 - (c) Karl Marx
 - (d) P.B. Shelley

- (6) Choose the word which also means ‘insquisitiveness’
 - (a) medieval
 - (b) curiosity
 - (c) humanism
 - (d) None of the above

- (7) Choose the antonym of ‘detached’
 - (a) rediscovery
 - (b) adventure
 - (c) Fascinated
 - (d) explored

Passage 7

There is an old African proverb that says, “Until the lions have their own historians, histories of the hunt will glorify the hunter.”

As is common knowledge, while the male lion's mane incites our imagination, it is actually the lionesses that bring in food and ensure survival of the species. As Renana Jhavwala of SEWA and member of UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment aptly says, "Women's work is invisible ... women are at the base of the economic pyramid. Women are stuck on a 'sticky floor' of low technology, low productivity, low skills, low earnings and low dignity." Rural women in the Asia-Pacific region make critical contributions to household production and national food security, yet their contribution is hardly acknowledged.

The credit for the success of Brazil's conditional cash transfer programme, "Bolsa familia", goes to women. The programme rewards families for sending their children to school and taking them for regular health check-ups. This scheme has pulled millions out of poverty. The state tends to believe women are more reliable than men. In Mexico, a similar programme, "Oportunidades", is available exclusively to women.

There is strong empirical evidence to suggest that money in the hands of the mother increases expenditure on children. There is a strong positive correlation between women's status and economic/social development. Policy makers across the world have placed great emphasis on gender equality. The experience suggests that economic development alone is not enough to bring about equality. What is needed is policy action. This is where the importance of women's political empowerment comes. Democracy in the 21st century is moving towards equity and inclusion. This is the underlying message of citizens' movements across the world. And with increasing role of women at the policy level and in institutions of government, democracy can become 'politics of difference' and 'politics of presence.'

1. 'Democracy in the 21st century is moving towards equity and inclusion.' implies that:
 - (a) Every citizen has the right to participate actively in the democracy in the 21st century.
 - (b) Women had no role in politics before 21st century.
 - (c) Democracy in the 21st century is accepting both men and women equally in the mainstream politics.
 - (d) None of the above

2. Which of the following is contrary to the facts mentioned in the passage about women in the Asia-Pacific region?
 - (a) Their contribution is greatly acknowledged.
 - (b) They make a lot of contribution to household production and national food security.
 - (c) They are engaged mostly in household work, which is a piece of low-skill work.
 - (d) None of the above

3. What is the position of women in the economic pyramid?
 - (a) They are at the top of the economic pyramid.
 - (b) They are at the bottom of the economic pyramid.
 - (c) They are in the middle of the economic pyramid.
 - (d) Not clear from the given passage

4. Which of the following is true about 'Bolsa familia' programme?
 - (a) This is a conditional cash transfer programme in Mexico.
 - (b) This programme failed in Brazil because of the non-cooperation of local people.
 - (c) This programme pulled millions out of poverty.
 - (d) This programme has provided employment opportunities to Brazilian women.

5. According to the author,
 - (a) There is no relationship between women's status and socio-economic development.

- (b) Money in the hands of women makes them frugal.
- (c) Economic development alone is enough to bring about equality.
- (d) Most of the policy makers across the world agree that there should be gender equality.

6. Find words from the passage which means the same as: 'admitted' (paragraph 2)

- (a) incites
- (b) critical
- (c) acknowledge
- (d) empowerment

7. Find words from the passage which means the same as: 'Factual' (paragraph 4)

- (a) emphasis
- (b) empirical
- (c) inclusion
- (d) expenditure

Passage 8

1. In the democratic countries, intelligence is still free to ask whatever question it chooses. This freedom, it is almost certain, will not survive another war. Educationists should, therefore, do all they can, while there is yet time, to build up in the minds of their charges, a habit of resistance to suggestion. If such resistance is not built, the men and women of the next generation will be at the mercy of that skilful propagandist who contrives to seize the instruments of information and persuasion. Resistance to suggestion can be built up in two ways. First, children can be taught to rely on their own internal resources and not to depend on incessant stimulation from without. This is doubly important.

Reliance on external stimulation is bad for the character. Moreover, such stimulation is the stuff with which propagandists bait their hooks, the jam in which dictators conceal their ideological pills. For a majority of people in the West, purposeless reading, purposeless listening-in, purposeless listening to radios, purposeless looking at films, have become addictions, psychological equivalents of alcoholism and morphinism. Things have come to such a pitch that there are many millions of men and women who suffer real distress if they are cut off for a few days or even few hours from newspapers, radio, music or moving pictures.

2. How can children be taught to rely upon their own spiritual resources and resist the temptation to become reading addicts, hearing addicts, seeing addicts? First of all, they can be taught how to entertain themselves by making things, by playing musical instruments, by purposeful study, by scientific observation, by the practice of some art, and so on. But such education of the hand and the intellect is not enough. The other method heightening the resistance to suggestion is purely intellectual and consists in training young people subject the diverse devices . of the propagandists to critical analysis. The first thing that educators must do is to analyse the words currently used in newspapers, on platforms by preachers and broadcasters. Their critical analysis and constructive criticism should reach out to the children and the youth, with such clarity that they learn to react to forceful suggestions the right way at the right time.

1) What does the author want educationists to do?

- (a) Teach the students to use their freedom judiciously.
- (b) Build in the students' minds a resistance to suggestion.
- (c) Seize the instruments of information and persuasion.
- (d) Teach students how to survive another war.

2) Mention the two ways in which resistance to suggestion can be built up.

- (a) Reliance on external stimulation to be promoted and teaching of art.
 - (b) Reading and looking at films to be encouraged.
 - (c) Rely on one's own internal resources and intellectual analysis of the devices of propogandists.
 - (d) Read newspaper, enjoy music or moving pictures.
- 3) If resistance to suggestion is not built
- (a) people will lose their spirituality.
 - (b) propogandists will acquire control of people's minds.
 - (c) individual creativity will be lost.
 - (d) there will be no critical analysis.
- 4) The spiritual resources of children consist of
- (a) self-study
 - (b) making things, playing musical instruments
 - (c) listening to spiritual discourses
 - (d) analysing everything critically
- 5) Contrives in paragraph 1 means
- (a) manages
 - (b) controls
 - (c) presents
 - (d) dictates
- 6) Distress in paragraph 1 means
- (a) loss
 - (b) anger
 - (c) disappointment
 - (d) suffering
- 7) _____ in paragraph 2 means 'having a useful purpose'
- (a) temptation
 - (b) constructive
 - (c) intellectual
 - (d) resistance

Passage 9

1. Subhas Chandra Bose fulfilled a promise to his father that he would sit for the Indian Civil Service examination in London. He secured the fourth position in 1920 but then went on to fulfill his own wish. He resigned from the coveted service the following year, saying "only on the soil of sacrifice and suffering can we raise our national edifice". Returning to India, he plunged into the national struggle and by 1923, was secretary of the Bengal State Congress and President of All India Youth Congress.
2. By 1927, he emerged, along with Jawaharlal Nehru, as leader of the new youth movement, which came into its own by playing a major role in the anti-Simon Commission agitation which swept India that year. He was also the chief organizer of the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in December 1928, which demanded that the goal of the congress be changed to 'Purna Swaraj' or 'Complete Independence'.
3. Imprisonment in the Civil Disobedience movement followed by bad health in 1932 took him to Europe where he observed European politics, particularly Fascism under Mussolini and

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Communism in the Soviet Union. He was impressed by both and believed that authoritarian rule was essential for achieving radical social goals.

4. In fact, it is in this period that political views of Nehru and Bose begin to diverge sharply, especially on the issue of Fascism and Nazism. Nehru was so vehemently opposed to Fascism that he refused to meet Mussolini even when the latter sought him out, whereas Bose not only met Mussolini but was impressed by him. Nehru was sharply critical of the growing danger to the world from the rise of Hitler. Bose, on the other hand, never expressed that kind of aversion to Fascism, and was quite willing to seek the support of Germany and later Japan against Britain. However, he was not happy with the German attack on Soviet Union in 1941, and that was one reason why he left Germany for Japan. For Bose, Socialism and Fascism were not polar opposites, as they were for Nehru.
5. In 1938, Bose was unanimously elected, with the full support of Gandhiji, as Congress president for the Haripura session. But the next year, he decided to stand again, this time as a representative of militant and radical groups. An election ensued which Bose won by 1,580 to 1,377 votes, but the battle lines were drawn. The challenge he threw by calling Gandhian leaders rightists who were working for a compromise with the British government was answered by 12 members of the working committee resigning and asking Bose to choose his own committee. Nehru did not resign with other members but he was unhappy with Bose's casting of aspersions on senior leaders. He tried his best to mediate and persuade Bose not to resign.
6. The crisis came to a head at Tripuri in March 1939, with Bose refusing to nominate a new working Committee and ultimately resigning. The clash was of policy and tactics. Bose -18- wanted an immediate struggle led by Gandhiji, whereas Gandhiji felt the time was not right for struggle.
7. Having burnt his boats with the Congress. Bose went to Germany and then to Japan in 1943 to seek help in the struggle against their common enemy, Britain. He finally went to Singapore to take charge of the Indian National Army (INA) which had been formed by Mohan Singh in 1941 from Indian prisoners of war captured by the Japanese. The INA was clear that it would go into action only on the invitation of the INC; it was not set up as a rival Centre of power. Bose made this more explicit when on July 6, 1944, in a broadcast on Azad Hind Radio addressed to Gandhiji, he said, "Father of our Nation! In this holy war of India's liberation, we ask for your blessing and good wishes". –

(1) Subhas Chandra Bose was secretary of the

- (a) Bengal State Congress
- (b) All India Youth Congress
- (c) Central India Youth Congress
- (d) None of the above

(2) In which year Subhas Chandra Bose was imprisoned in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) 1928
- (b) 1930
- (c) 1932
- (d) 1934

(3) Subhas Chandra Bose was not happy with the:

- (a) Soviet Union attack on German in 1941
- (b) German attack on Soviet Union in 1941
- (c) Soviet Union attack on Japan in 1941
- (d) Japan attack on Soviet Union in 1941

(4) Indian National Army (INA) was formed by:

- (a) Mohan Singh
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

(5) What did Subhas Chandra Bose believe after observing European Politics?

- (a) Social goals can be achieved through communism
- (b) Social goals can be achieved through authoritarian rule
- (c) Fascism could help in achieving social goals
- (d) None of the above

(6) Find word from the passage which means the same as: 'to be in jail' (paragraph 3)

- (a) authoritarian
- (b) communism
- (c) disobedience
- (d) imprisonment

(7) Find an antonym of 'divergently' from the passage. (paragraph 5)

- (a) unanimously
- (b) radical
- (c) aspersions
- (d) mediate

Passage 10

1. In my most frustrated moments of navigating chaotic Delhi traffic, I close my eyes in the back seat and imagine what it would be like if some day just a thought would transport me from one place to another.
2. At times, sitting relaxed on my terrace, I look at the green tree tops that I see every day and wonder if some day, just with the power of my thoughts I would be able to create the image of the most vivid blue ocean and a sandy beach in front of me? Then having had enough of that, could my thoughts switch the scene to that of snowy mountain peaks?
3. Just thinking of these seemingly impossible things gives me a sense of well-being, because I do believe that if you can think it, you can will it and achieve it. If it occurs as a thought, it is possible to fructify as reality. After all, everything big started with a thought. Looking at birds flying freely in the sky, humans must have thought of the possibility of flying centuries before the invention of aeroplanes. The tallest skyscraper, the longest bridge across the ocean, the fastest train, the internet, cell phones-all are the end result of one thought.
4. As technology advances and we become more confident in our abilities to transform thoughts to reality, the gap between the ideas and implementation keeps shrinking. Today one of the biggest thrills of living is watching impossible-seeming thoughts turn to reality within one's lifetime!
5. If with the power of his 'big thought' Donald Trump becomes the President of the USA, what then is impossible? As he says in his book, 'Think Like a Billionaire', "I like thinking big. To me it is very simple. If you're going to be thinking anyway, you might as well think big."
6. True. None of the big achievements or discoveries in life happened by thinking small. To achieve big stuff, you have to think big. Most people avoid thinking big because of laziness, fear of extra work and the instinct to stay unnoticed – and hence out of trouble. A large part of the workforce just wants to do their designated work and get done with it.
7. And then there are those who let their own small success become the enemy of possible bigger success, later. Sitting back to celebrate a small achievement, they underestimate their own potential. Whoever said that aspirations or possibilities have any limitations? The most pleasurable moments can be spent imagining what seems the impossible – Come on, let your imagination run wild! Believe in yourself and your thoughts. Some of the tips Donald Trump shares to mould yourself to think big are, "Walk softly but carry a big attitude, conquer your doubts and ditch them; be proud of your big ego, and get into the habit of speaking your mind."
8. The power of thought is a form of energy that is impervious to time, space or present reality. It is important to hone and direct your thoughts towards bigger and better, impossible-to-imagine

things. What you believe about yourself and what you believe about possibilities is crucial to not just what you become, but also critical to the world as we all experience it – now and in the future.

9. Dreams and thoughts must rule free without any limitations. Thoughts have to reach beyond and encompass the impossible, the unthinkable, the weird, the unheard-of and the shocking. Think beyond the realms of possibility and then aim to get there. Once there, think much beyond that possibility too. And then get going once again.

1) make(s) living more thrilling in modern times.

- (a) Big thoughts
- (b) Watching impossible-seeming thoughts turn to reality within one's life time
- (c) Thinking small
- (d) All of these

2) The passage suggests that

- (a) one should stop after making a seemingly-impossible, possible
- (b) dreams and thoughts should have limitations
- (c) one should continue to think big for ever
- (d) time, space and present reality affect the power of thought

3) stop(s) people from achieving big.

- (a) Avoiding thinking big
- (b) Sitting back to celebrate small success
- (c) Underestimating their potential
- (d) All of these

4) The author's wish list does not include

- (a) just a thought transporting her from one place to another
- (b) creating the image of blue ocean in front of her
- (c) switching the blue ocean image into that of snowy mountain peaks
- (d) feeling frustrated while navigating chaotic Delhi traffic

5) 'Potential' in paragraph 7 means

- (a) ideas
- (b) qualities that can be developed
- (c) winning a game
- (d) important thoughts

6) 'Impervious' in paragraph 8 means

- (a) not affected by something
- (b) affected by time
- (c) static
- (d) that can be changed

7) Find the antonym of 'leave out' in paragraph 9 of the passage.

- (a) limitations
- (b) beyond
- (c) unthinkable
- (d) encompass

Answer key of discursive passages:

Passage 1

- 1. (b)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (b)
- 4. (d)
- 5. (c)
- 6. (b)
- 7. (c)

Passage 3

- 1. (c)
- 2. (d)
- 3. (b)
- 4. (a)
- 5. (c)
- 6. (d)
- 7. (d)

Passage 5

- 1. (a)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (d)
- 5. (d)
- 6. (b)
- 7. (d)

Passage 7

- 1. (c)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (b)
- 4. (c)
- 5. (d)
- 6. (c)
- 7. (b)

Passage 2

- 1. (b)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (a)
- 4. (c)
- 5. (c)
- 6. (a)
- 7. (c)

Passage 4

- 1. (b)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (b)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (d)
- 6. (c)
- 7. (b)

Passage 6

- 1. (a)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (c)
- 4. (d)
- 5. (b)
- 6. (b)
- 7. (c)

Passage 8

- 1. (b)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (b)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (a)
- 6. (c)
- 7. (b)

Passage 9

- 1. (a)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (b)
- 4. (a)
- 5. (b)
- 6. (d)
- 7. (a)

Passage 10

- 1. (a)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (c)
- 4. (d)
- 5. (b)
- 6. (a)
- 7. (d)

Passage-11

1. Neha wipes her eyes with the back of her hand carefully. The strong odour of the dried, red chillies is making her eyes water as she grinds them into a paste with onions, garlic, cumin and coriander on a grinding stone that's almost equal to her weight. Later, she chops okra to fry in oil along with the ground spice. The pan is bigger than her and she must keep a grip on the ladle with both her hands to stir the curry. While it cooks, she measures out wheat flour in a large bowl and pours water over it, her small hands struggling to tame the wheat flour into a dough. Later she wakes up her younger siblings, and herds them to the bathroom. Her day started early at 5 a.m., when she swept the yard, eyes heavy with sleep.

2. Neha is only 11 years old - and should be in school. In August 2009, when she was around one year old, the Indian parliament had passed the landmark Right to Education Act that made education free and compulsory for children between the ages 6 and 14. Neha's parents enrolled her in school when she was six, but she dropped out four years later, before completing elementary school. She had to help her mother with housework and look after her younger siblings.

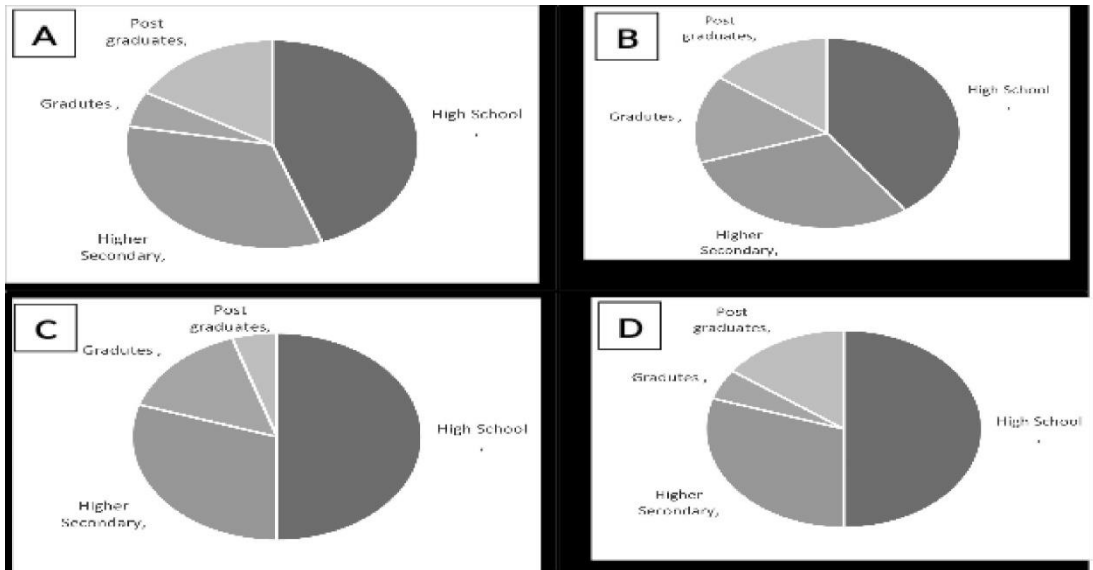
3. School education in India has had its ups and down over the past few decades but one thing which has remained almost constant is the lopsided ratio between male and female students. Though the scene is not as dismal as it used to be, but we have a long way to go.

4. The All-India Survey of Higher Education published by the UGC last week shows the ratio of boys is higher than girls at almost every level of education. In broader terms, the student enrolment at the undergraduate level has 51 per cent boys and 49 per cent girls. The data reveals diploma too has a skewed gender distribution, with 66.8 per cent boys and 33.2 per cent girls. At the level of research streams also, male students outnumber females. In PhD courses across the country, 80.18 per cent boys and 19.82 per cent girls.

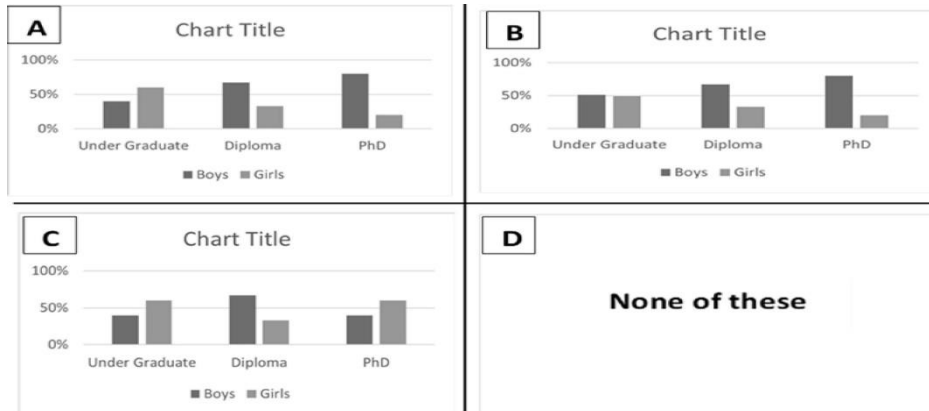
5. One of the most alarming fact is that the number of dropouts at school level is much higher in girls. In rural areas almost 50% of the girl students drop out after high school and almost 20% complete their higher secondary education. The number of girls completing their college education is merely 15% of the total female school going population, while female postgraduates in a rural area are a meagre 2% of that. However, the dropout rate among the girls is much lower in cities.

6. Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. Higher levels of female literacy lead to a greater awareness and contributes to the improvement of economic and social conditions. It acts as a catalyst for social upliftment, population control and better health standards.

i. Which of the following figures represents the correct ratio of female students in rural area?



ii. Which of the following figures correctly represents student enrolment at different levels?



iii. According to the writer which is the most alarming fact?

- Number of dropouts at school level is much higher in girls
- Girls do not go for higher education
- Not enough schools are there in rural areas
- Government does not provide any incentive for girl child education

iv. When did Neha drop out from the school?

- After high school level
- After higher secondary level
- Before completing elementary education
- After completing elementary education

v. How does a better literacy level help a nation?

- social upliftment,
- population control
- better health standards.
- All of the above

vi. The incident narrated at the beginning of the passage highlights the fact that girls do not complete their education because of _____

- Non-availability of school
- Lack of money

- c) Having to help in the household chores
- d) Loving household chores

vii. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- a) Number of girls enrolling for Ph D course is higher than boys
- b) Only 10% of the total girls complete their post Graduate course in rural areas
- c) In rural areas, only 50% of the girls go beyond high school education
- d) None of the above

viii. The word 'landmark' used in para 2 means _____

- a) Historic
- b) Geographical
- c) Controversial
- d) Popular

ix. The most suitable antonym of the word 'lopsided' used in para 3 is

- _____
- a) Difficult
 - b) Balanced
 - c) Unequal
 - d) Alarming

x. 'The pan is bigger than her and she must keep a grip on the ladle with both her hands to stir the curry.' This sentence shows that _____

- a) Neha is a commercial cook
- b) Neha loves cooking
- c) Neha has very small hands
- d) Neha is very young and small to be doing this work.

ANSWERS

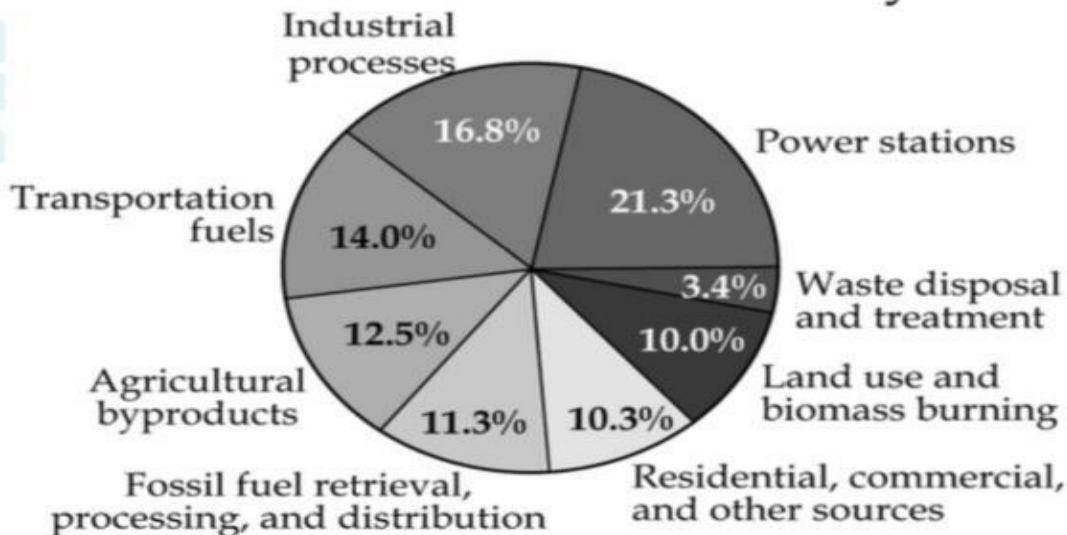
1. COMPREHENSION

- i. (c)
- ii. (b)
- iii. (a) Number of dropouts at school level is much higher in girls.
- iv. (c) Before completing elementary education.
- v. (d) All of the above.
- vi. (c) Having to help in the household chores. vii.(d)None of the above.
- viii. (a) Historic
- ix. (b) Balanced
- x. (d) Neha is very young and small to be doing this work.

Passage-12

Global weather is warming leading to Arctic meltdown. This is primarily a result of the greenhouse effect caused by too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which acts as a blanket, trapping heat and warming the planet. Burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas for energy cutting down and burning forests to create pastures and plantations leads to carbon accumulation. Refrigeration and air conditioning and certain agricultural practices also aggravate the problem by releasing additional potent global warming gases such as methane and nitrous oxide. Over the last century, global average temperature has increased by more than 1.0° F. A warming would also have the potential to change rainfall and snow patterns, increase droughts and severe storms, reduce lake ice cover, melt glaciers, increase sea levels and change plant and animal behaviour. The impact of global warming on our planet is extremely serious and if this problem is not talked on an urgent basis it will lead to melting of polar ice caps leading to an increase in sea level drowning coastlines and slowly submerging continents. Our generation needs to give a healing touch to the earth which we have ourselves made sick. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow.

Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



(a) Global warming is a result of:

(i) warm planet. (ii) trapped heat. (iii) greenhouse effect. (iv) carbon dioxide.

Ans. (iii)

(b) The cause of greenhouse effects is:

(i) global warming. (ii) burning of coal. (iii) cutting down trees. (iv) too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Ans. (iv)

(c) Carbon accumulation is caused by:

- (i) burning of fossil fuel.
- (ii) burning forests.
- (iii) burning natural gas.
- (iv) all the above

Ans. (iv)

(d) The word in the passage which means the same as 'to make worse' is:

- (i) potent
- (ii) severe
- (iii) aggravate
- (iv) accumulation

Ans. (iii)

(e) According to the pie chart the main greenhouse gas emissions is by:

- (i) power stations.
- (ii) industries.
- (iii) transportation fuel.
- (iv) land use.

Ans. (i)

(f) A warming world DOES NOT:

- (i) increase droughts.
- (ii) reduce lake ice cover.
- (iii) create pastures.
- (iv) melt glaciers.

Ans. (iii)

(g) Gases like methane and nitrous oxide are released by:

- (i) greenhouse effect.
- (ii) fossil fuel burning.
- (iii) some agricultural practices.
- (iv) changing snow patterns.

Ans. (iii)

(h) On the basis of the pie chart choose the option that is NOT TRUE:

- (1) Transportation fuel emits more gases than industries

- (2) The treatment of waste disposal and treatment emits the least gases
- (3) There is a stark difference between gases emitted by land use and residential/ commercial sources
- (4) The gases emitted by agricultural by products is more than that by fossil fuels
- (i) Option 2 and 4 (
- ii) Option 1 and 3
- (iii) Option 3 and 4
- (iv) Option 1 and 2

Ans. (ii)

(i) The word 'submerging' in the passage DOES NOT mean the same as:

- (i) sinking
- (ii) drown
- (iii) go over
- iv) go under

Ans. (iii)

(j) It is evident from the pie chart that almost 40% of greenhouse gas emissions are caused by:

- (i) Power stations and industries.
- (ii) Agriculture and fossil fuel retrieval.
- (iii) Water disposal and treatment and industries.
- (iv) Agricultural and water disposal.

Ans. (i)

(k) If global warming is not tackled on an urgent basis it will lead to: (

- i) melting of polar ice caps.
- (ii) submergence of continents.
- (iii) drowning coastlines.
- (iv) all the above

Ans. (iv)

(l) The word 'tackled' in the passage DOES NOT mean the same as:

- (i) undertaken
- (ii) dealt with
- (iii) accepted as challenge
- (iv) to avoid

Ans. (iv)

Passage-13

The Indian pharma industry is flourishing overseas, touching almost every part of the world. With low cost, speed and high quality advantage, India is gearing up to become the hub for contract research and manufacturing. Having a competitive edge is, one thing and maintaining it is another. Canada provides tax benefits up to 6 percent for research carried out within the country. Others like Korea and China without a large pool of scientists make up by facilitating foreign research in every conceivable way. India does not do any of this and faces many hurdles - diseases that it has been inflicted with since independence like Malaria and TB while Indian companies have only focused on reverse engineering blockbuster drugs from MNCs, overseas scientists have displayed little interest in researching sub-continent specific diseases as there are more profits and public interest in lifestyle drugs such as obesity which in turn fund their research. In the interest of Indian research industry a decision must be taken quickly on the implementation of data protection laws.

India is one of the few countries where data exclusivity provisions are not prevalent. Data protection is a contentious issue, wholly debated by the government and the industry. A pharma company wishing to market a drug is required to submit data to the drug controller to show that the drug is both effective and safe. The first (originator) company that makes the application for marketing approval has to submit its data relating to the clinical trials to the drug controller, who once satisfied that the drug is safe and effective will register it. Another drug company wishing to market the same drug only requires to show a bio-equivalence company. Thus, as per the prevailing laws, the regulator in India can rely on an innovator's data to approve the competitor's product. While the system in general is responsible for maintaining the necessary secrecy, it is not accountable for the same—the competitor gets an unfair advantage over the innovator even when he is clandestinely abusing an innovator's intellectual property. Consequently research-based pharma companies are being forced to undertake vital clinical trials abroad. Huge expenditures are incurred overseas, draining precious foreign exchange when this could be done at home at a fraction of the cost.

The product patent law protections required by the TRIPS agreement and brought about by the 2005 amendment to the Patent Act require India to protect undisclosed test data from disclosure and unfair commercial use by competitors. Effective 2005, Indian companies can no longer copy patent-protected foreign drugs. Some negate the necessity to make data exclusivity a law. They argue that the advocates of making it a law, the MNCs, want the data to be protected absolutely for a period of 5 years. However, in case certain drugs are not available or unaffordable, should the government for the common good not be able to exercise power to get another company to make such drugs?

Q1 Which of the following is a reason for India's continuing battle with commonplace diseases?

- a) Rigid patent laws mean essential foreign drugs are not easily available in India.
- b) Government does not adequately subsidise drugs required for treatment of these diseases.
- c) Research and development of drugs for such diseases is taken up only by advanced countries.
- d) None of these.

Q2 Which of the following is/are TRUE in the context of the passage?

- 1. Countries like China prefer to outsource research to avoid exorbitant cost of research at home.**
 - 2. Multinational pharma companies are pressurising India to have product patent laws.**
 - 3. The Indian pharmaceutical industry is booming.**
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 3
 - c) Both 2 & 3
 - d) Both 1 & 2

Q3 According to the passage, what is the main purpose of data protection laws?

- a) To ensure that foreign countries invest in research for drugs to treat diseases like TB
- b) To attract Indian scientists back to the country
- c) To prevent misuse of research to make profit by competing companies
- d) To make clinical trials more acceptable to the public

Q4 Which of the following measures has Korea taken to be competitive in the pharma industry?

- a) It offers blockbuster drugs at highly subsidised rates.
- b) It collaborates with foreign research firms.
- c) It provides regulatory approvals.
- d) It makes foreign research easier on its own land in every possible way.

Q5 Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- a) Costs of clinical trials and research are relatively lower in India.
- b) India has laws to ensure patent protection, but data exclusivity provisions are not prevalent.
- c) China has a large number of well-qualified clinical research personnel which make it attractive to MNCs.
- d) Indian pharma companies can no longer duplicate patent-protected foreign drugs.

Q6 According to the author, what is the disadvantage of holding clinical trials abroad?

- a) Research facilities in India are far more sophisticated.
- b) Authenticity of research methodology cannot be monitored.
- c) Delayed processing of test data.
- d) Higher cost resulting in the drain of financial resources

Q7 What is the objective of the TRIPS agreement?

- a) To allow the government to determine the focus of drug research conducted.
- b) To ensure India meets international legal requirements.
- c) To give developed countries an edge in pharma manufacturing.
- d) To ensure that competing companies do not benefit commercially from using each other's clinical data.

Q8 The Indian pharma industry

- a) is hampered by severe intellectual property rights laws.
- b) pursue trials in research on health threats like obesity.
- c) is the largest growing one in the world.
- d) provides quality and speedy research at low cost.

Q9 Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word

'incurred'

- a) collected
- b) included
- c) spent
- d) experienced

Q10 Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word

‘vital’

- a) practical
- b) voluntary
- c) negative
- d) worthless

KEY

1. d - None of these

2. c -Both 2 & 3

3 c To prevent misuse of research to make profit by competing companies

4 d It makes foreign research easier on its own land in every possible way.

5 c China has a large number of well-qualified clinical research personnel which make it attractive to MNCs.

6 d Higher cost resulting in the drain of financial resources

7 d To ensure that competing companies do not benefit commercially from using each other’s clinical data.

8 d provides quality and speedy research at low cost.

9. d experienced

10 d worthless

Passage-14

India is home to 18% of the global population but has only 4% of the global water resources. Its per capita water availability is around 1,100 cubic meters (m³), well below the internationally recognised threshold of water stress of 1,700 m³ per person, and dangerously close to the threshold for water scarcity of 1,000 m³ per person.

Paradoxically, India is also the largest net exporter of virtual water (the amount of water required to produce the products that India exports) and has one of the most water-intense economies. Despite looming water scarcity, India is one of the largest water users per unit of GDP suggesting that the way in which India manages its water resources accounts for much of its water woes.

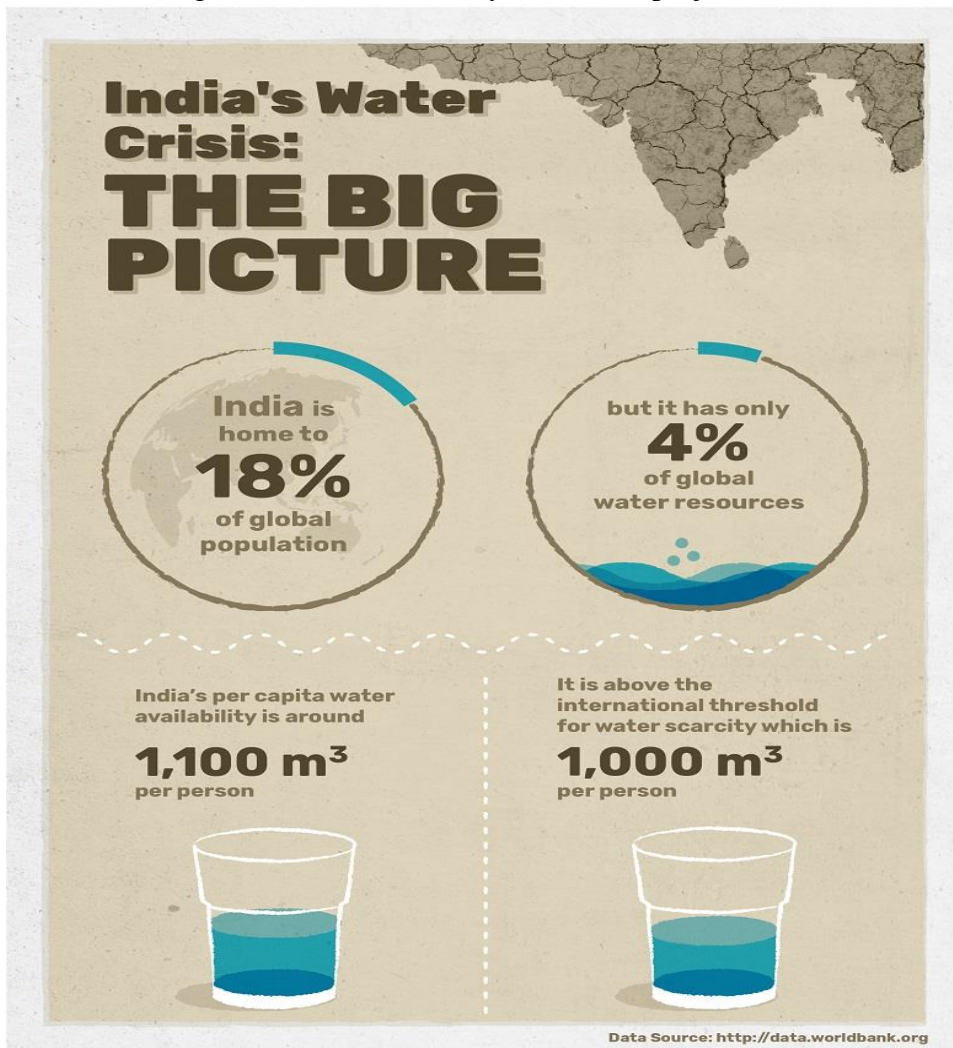
The problem lies with the Government capacities which are lacking in improving water management, while policies and incentives often favour inefficient and unproductive use of water. This coupled with weak or absent institutions (e.g., for water regulation) and poor data collection and assessment results in the increasing state of water woes in the country.

When it comes to improving water service delivery, India can learn from Brazil, Colombia, Mozambique and New South Wales (Australia), among others. We don’t have to go overseas to see good examples of water resources management. The Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority, established under a World Bank project, is putting in place policies, regulations, institutions and incentives that promote more

efficient and more productive use of water, e.g., by ensuring the equitable distribution of water among users, and by establishing water tariffs. Efforts to establish effective authorities are also underway in other states, and Maharashtra is disseminating the lessons learned from its experience.

Further, The World Bank's Country Partnership Framework for India recognizes the importance of the efficient use of natural resources, including water, in support of the country's ambitious growth targets. Several World Bank projects support India's efforts in the water sector: Through the National Mission for Clean Ganga, the World Bank is helping the Government of India build institutional capacity for the management and clean-up of the Ganga and investing to reduce pollution.

Another World Bank project, the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project, has improved the safety and performance of 223 dams in the country. The National Hydrology Project is providing significant support to strengthen capacities, improve data monitoring and analysis, and laying the foundations for benchmarking and performance-based water management. There are many more such projects that aid an efficient water



management system.

On the basis of your reading answer the following questions: -

[i] What does the passage tell us about the Indian per capita water availability?

- (a) It holds the world's largest water supply.
- (b) It is well below the internationally recognised threshold of water stress.

(c) It is dangerously close to the threshold for water scarcity.

(d) both b and c

[ii] In the line “... Internationally recognised household”, the threshold DOES NOT include

(a) the magnitude or intensity

(b) a point of entry

(c) margin

(d) a level, rate, or amount

[iii] According to the passage, Indian water woes are a result of

(a) lack of potable water

(b) lack of water management system

(c) over pollution in the water bodies

(d) excess usage and wastage of water

[iv] Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the ways in which water can be managed in India.

1. Regulation

2. Recycle

3. Incentives

4. Reuse

5. Policies

6. Treatment

(a) 1,4 and 6

(b) 2,3 and 5

(c) 1,3 and 5

(d) 2,4 and 6

[v] Why are the water woes in the country ever on rise?

(a) Lacking in the improvement of water management.

(b) Policies and incentives favouring inefficient and unproductive use of water.

(c) Poor data collection and assessment.

(d) All of the above

[vi] What is the National mission for clean Ganga?

(a) A mission by the World bank for the management of the river Ganga.

(b) A mission by the Government of India in building institutional capacity for the management of the river Ganga.

(c) A mission to build institutional capacity for the management and clean-up of the Ganga and investing to reduce pollution.

(d) A mission for cleaning the river Ganga while reducing the pollution causing elements.

[vii] How does the Maharashtra water resources regulatory authority serve as an example for the nation?

(a) By putting in place policies, regulations, institutions and incentives that promote more efficient use of water.

(b) By limiting the use of water to certain hours of the day.

(c) By putting strict enforcement of laws against those who pollute or waste potable water.

(d) All of the above

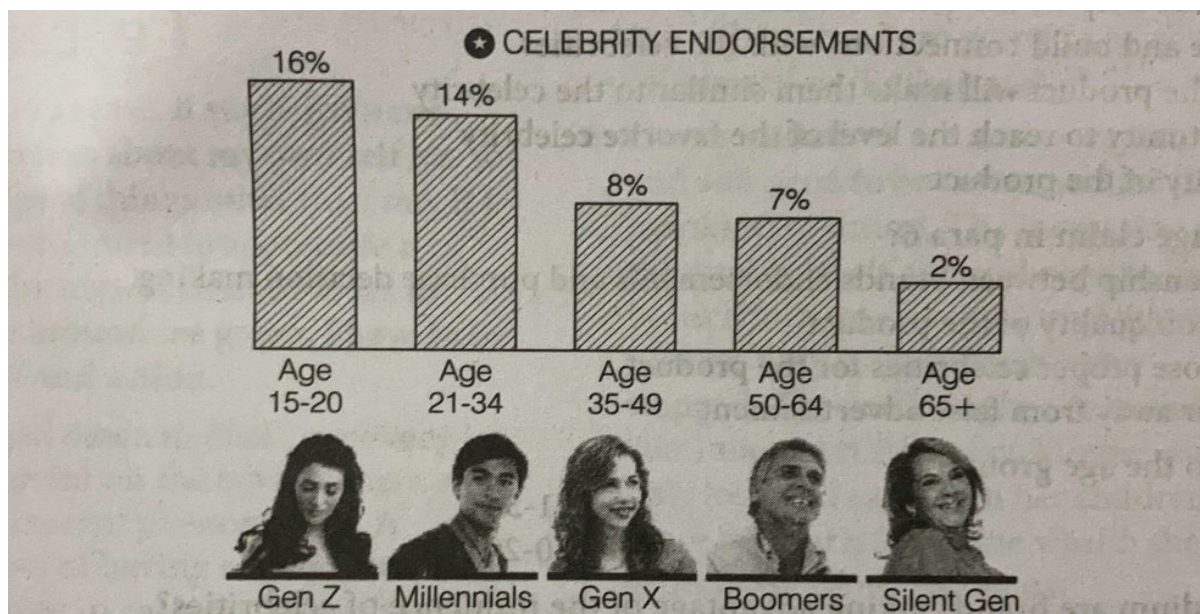
Passage-15.

1. Celebrities advertising products are nothing new. In fact it has been part of our lives. Back in the 2000's you could not sit through a commercial break without seeing the teen pop icon of that time, Britney Spears , endorsing Pepsi. The Pepsi legacy was later continued by the most famous celebrity we know of, Beyonce. She was paid millions to promote the carbonated drink which outraged health advocacy groups. Many concerned people questioned her ethics as to why she was supporting a drink that plays a major role in causing obesity.
2. With growing importance of social media in a shopper's purchase journey, companies are evolving and stepping up the endorsement game across different channels. With celebrities vouching for promoting their products, brands can increase awareness, trust and familiarity, which are important variables in the purchase making decision process.
3. Consumers feel more sympathetic towards a brand, if their products are promoted by a celebrity they admire or relate to. It is simple psychological effect. People believe that purchasing a product that is promoted by a celebrity they admire, will allow them to emulate the celebrity's desired traits or attract similar people into their lives. They will associate the celebrity's success, beauty aesthetic skills etc. with a particular product.
4. A research by Nelson conducted in 2015 broke down the level of trust in advertising formats by different generations. It found that celebrity endorsements resonate more strongly with Generation Z (ages 15 to 20) and Millennial (ages21-34), audiences.

Brands are taking advantage of that by increasingly utilizing the social media communities of celebrities. Social media is away for consumers particular those of younger demographics to enlarge

and build intimate connections with the celebrities they follow, making the place for these celebrities to plug a company or a product on their personal social media accounts.

5. While celebrity endorsements certainly help to attract consumers its direct influence on the consumers' purchasing decisions is inconclusive. As consumers are becoming better educated and have faster access to information, blind faith in celebrity endorsement is beginning to wane. They will be attracted to a brand because of a celebrity but they will quickly move away if the product does not perform. It is the quality of your product that will keep consumers coming back, not a celebrity link.
6. A brand needs to tell consumer why a product makes sense for them as individuals and what problem they can solve with it, not solely rely on a real-life Barbie doll, athlete or pop culture icon. If they can't their products will lose value over time and consumers will be the first one to turn their backs.



Answer any ten of the following questions on the basis of the passage you have read.

1. According to the passage, why are celebrities questioned for brand endorsements?
 - a) For evasion of tax
 - b) For increasing health effects
 - c) For the side effects of using the brand
 - d) For using wrong means to advertise the misleading data.
2. Big brands started hiring big celebrities to endorse their brands because
 - a) Celebrities have a huge fan following
 - b) It increases awareness, trust and familiarity
 - c) It increases their profit
 - d) To achieve name and fame
3. What is the psychological effect of celebrity brand endorsements?
 - a) Association of product with celebrity's desired feature
 - b) People become more sympathetic towards a brand
 - c) Fame factor overrides quality in the product decision making process
 - d) All the above

4. According to the passage , which category people were more influenced by celebrities while buying a product?
- Boomers
 - Gen Z
 - Millennial
 - Both (b) and (c)
5. Choose the option that lists the correct answer for the following
- Neerav is a teen who loves watching television. He exceptionally follows everything that his favourite actor does
 - Neelam is a working woman. She follows her favourite actress on social media, and while making decision she would consider keeping her favourite actress's choice in her mind. Which category does she fit into?
 - Neerav belongs to Gen Z and Neelam is Millennial
 - Neerav and Neelam both belong to Gen Z
 - Neerav is millennial while Neelam is a Gen X
 - Both Neerav and Neelam are millennials
6. Based on your understanding the passage choose the option that lists the variables of the decision making.
- Awareness
 - Celebrity
 - Trust
 - Familiarity
 - Ethics
 - Knowledge
- (a) (i) (V) and (VI) (b) (II) (III) and (IV)
 (C) (I) (II) and (IV) (d) (II) (V) and (VI)

7. How does Social Media help in the endorsement of a brand?

- it allows to engage and build connections with the celebrities
- it promotes that the product will make them similar to the celebrity
- it gives the opportunity to reach the level of the favourite celebrity
- it shows the quality of the product

8. What does the passage claim in para "6"?

- There is no relationship between brands endorsements and purchase decision making
- we should focus on the quality of the product
- Brands must choose proper celebrities for the product
- Brands must steer away from false advertisements

9. Millennial belong to the age group of

- (a) 15-20 (b) 21-34 (c) 35-40 (d) 10-20

10. Through which medium are brands taking advantage of the influence of celebrities?

- (a) Tv advertisements (b) Print Media (c) social media (d) brand face

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11. According to the passage , brand should not rely on

(a) Real life Barbie dolls (b) Pop Icons (c) Athletes (d) all of these

12. which word in para 5 means ‘ decrease’

(a) wane (b) blind (c) attract (d) access

Answers;

1. (C) For the side effects of using the brand
2. (b) increase awareness, trust and familiarity
3. (a) Association of product with the celebrity’s desired feature
4. (d) both (b) and (c)
5. (a) Neerav belongs to Gen Z and Neelam is a Millennial
6. (c) (i) (II) and (iv)
7. (a) it allows to engage and build connections with the celebrities
8. (a) There is no relationship between endorsements and purchase decision making
9. (b) 21-34
10. © social media
11. (d) all of these
12. (a) wane

Passage-16

Soon after Navi got engaged to Roberto, she began learning about his seemingly magical origins. She had heard many stories of Roberto’s birth city of Guanajuato, and they had all captivated her. She was spellbound by the many exotic tales he told her about the region. At one time, this colonial city was the source of two-thirds of the world’s silver.

“Our family goes to a beautiful church in Guanajuato,” Roberto had told her while they courted in the United States. “It is said that silver dust was mixed into the cement building blocks and that is why the church sparkles.”

Navi had been enthralled. Roberto always told such wonderful stories. She could not wait to see the city and meet all of Roberto’s family. Navi was excited and knew that the trip was sure to be inspirational.

While Roberto had imparted to Navi all the wonders of his beautiful city, it had not occurred to him to mention any dangers. They were young. They liked each other a lot. They lived only in the moment.

Navi was speechless when she saw the Oratorio de San Felipe. “It really does sparkle!” she exclaimed.

“I’ll meet you outside,” she said, leaving the church.

She pulled her sketchpad and pencils from her bag and went to sit against one of the glorious palm trees outside the church. She began sketching the colossal cupola, which extended mightily, three stories above the nave.

Suddenly, a sharp pain took hold of her left shoulder. It felt like an electrical shock. The pain began to pervade the rest of her body.

She had been stung by a scorpion!

The last thing Navi remembered was Roberto kneeling by her side. She woke up a week later with him holding her hand and telling her a story. "In Mexico, scorpions are ubiquitous. There are more scorpion deaths here than in any other place in the world. And they love palm trees," he said, rubbing her hand with tears of relief in his eyes. "I should have mentioned that before."

1. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for 'captivated'?

- a) Dishonoured
- b) Enthralled
- c) Repelled
- d) Saddened

2. As used in paragraph 8, which is the best antonym for 'colossal'?

- a) Banal
- b) Microscopic
- c) Hazardous
- d) Commonplace

3. Based on information in the passage, which of the following conditions may result from a scorpion sting?

- I. unconsciousness
 - II. death
 - III. paralysis
- a) I ONLY
 - b) I AND II ONLY
 - c) II AND III
 - d) I, II AND III

4. Which of the following sentences from the story most clearly foreshadows that something bad is going to happen?

- a) They lived only in the moment. (paragraph 5)
- b) . It had not occurred to him to mention any dangers.(paragraph 5)
- c) "I'll meet you outside," she said, leaving the church.(paragraph 7)
- d) . Suddenly, a sharp pain took hold of her left shoulder.(paragraph 9)

5. In paragraph 5, the author writes, "They were young. They liked each other a lot. They lived only in the moment." Which of the following is the best way to rewrite these sentences, while keeping their original meaning as used in the story?

- a) They were young and liked each other a lot because they lived only in the moment
- b) They were young and liked each other a lot; they lived only in the moment.
- c) They were young and liked each other a lot; therefore, they lived only in the moment.
- d) They were young and liked each other a lot; conversely, they lived only in the moment

6. Where is Guanajuato?

- a) Ecuador
- b) Cuba
- c) Guatemala
- d) Mexico

7. As used in paragraph 9, which is the best synonym for pervade?

- a) numb
- b) paralyze
- c) permeate
- d) sicken

8. How does Roberto seem to feel about not having told Navi about scorpions?

- a) questioning
- b) perplexed
- c) remorseful
- d) justified

9. It can be inferred that Navi enjoys

- a) surprises
- b) writing and storytelling
- c) sketching and drawing
- d) traveling to various exotic destinations

10. What type of narrator is telling this story?

- a) first person, characterized as being a person in the story.
- b) second person, characterized as speaking directly to the reader.
- c) third person omniscient, characterized by knowing what all the characters are thinking.
- d) third person focalized, characterized by knowing only what one character may be thinking.

11. As used in the final paragraph which is the best antonym for ubiquitous?

- a) scarce
- b) kind
- c) harmless
- d) omnipresent

-----Key—PASSAGE 1-----

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

Passage-17

“Wake up!” Do you hear these words often? If so, maybe you are not getting enough sleep. What is sleep? Why do people sleep? How much sleep do you need? All people sleep. All mammals and birds also sleep. Some reptiles, amphibians, and fish sleep too.

Scientists understand some of the reasons for sleep. But they do not understand everything about it. There are two kinds of sleep in mammals and birds. One kind of sleep is Rapid Eye Movement sleep, which we call REM sleep. The other kind of sleep is Non-Rapid Eye Movement sleep, which we call NREM or non-REM sleep. The American Academy of Sleep Medicine divides NREM sleep into three stages: N1, N2, and N3 sleep.

When people first go to sleep, they are in NREM sleep. The first stage of NREM sleep is N1 sleep. During N1 sleep, people get very drowsy. Some people have muscle twitches during this part of sleep. People are not very conscious of, or aware of, their surroundings during this stage of sleep. Brain monitors identify small, slow, and irregular brain waves during N1 sleep. The second stage of sleep is N2 sleep. People are not at all conscious of their surroundings during N2 sleep. About 45%-55% of total adult sleep is N2 sleep. Brain monitors identify large brain waves with quick bursts of activity during N2 sleep. The third stage of sleep is N3 sleep. It is very deep sleep. Brain monitors identify very slow brain waves during N3 sleep. Therefore, N3 sleep is called slow-wave sleep (SWS.) After N3 sleep, people cycle back to lighter N2 sleep before going into REM sleep. People cycle through the stages of NREM sleep 4 or 5 times each night and enter REM sleep several times during one night.

Dreams occur during REM sleep and the eyes move quickly beneath closed eyelids. During REM sleep, people and animals are paralyzed. Scientists think people enter a state in which they cannot move so they will not hurt themselves while they are dreaming. The National Sleep Foundation in the United States says that 7–9 hours of sleep daily is best for an adult. Seven to nine hours of sleep is good for memory, alertness, problem-solving, and health. Less than six hours of sleep affects the ability to think. Getting too much sleep may not be good for people either. Too much sleep is linked to sickness and depression.

Babies need a lot more sleep than adults. A new-born infant needs up to 18 hours of sleep each day. A baby spends about nine hours in REM sleep. Five-year-olds need 11–13 hours of sleep each day. A five-year-old spends about 2 hours in REM sleep. Teenagers need 9–10 hours of sleep each day. Pregnant women need more sleep than other adults. Many people think that elderly people need less sleep than younger adults, but that is not true. Most adults do well with 7–9 hours of sleep.

Scientists are not sure of all the reasons for sleep. They know that sleep helps the body heal and grow. Sleep helps the immune system – which helps people fight disease. Sleep helps the infant brain grow. It seems that REM sleep is especially important for babies’ brain growth. It also seems that sleep is a time for processing memories. Why do we dream? Some scientists believe that dreams have a psychological purpose. Some think that dreams help organize our brains. Some think that dreams are the result of random brain activity during REM sleep.

Sleep patterns differ substantially from culture to culture. Cultures with artificial light have different sleep patterns from cultures without artificial light (like electric lamps.) In cultures that use artificial light, people usually go to sleep later at night, and they sleep through the night. In other cultures, people often sleep for two periods. They go to sleep shortly after the sun goes down. They sleep deeply for several hours. Then, they tend to wake up for several hours. Afterward, they go to sleep again for several more hours. In hunter-gatherer groups, people sleep off and on throughout the day and night.

1. What happens during REM sleep?

- a) The sleeper dreams
- b) The sleeper becomes paralyzed
- c) The sleeper's eyes move rapidly.
- d) All of the above are correct.
- e) Both A and C are correct.

2. How much sleep should an adult get?

- a) 6-8 hours
- b) 8 hours
- c) 7-9 hours
- d) At least 9 hours.
- e) As much as possible

3. Which group needs the most sleep?

- a) BABIES
- b) TEENAGERS
- c) ADULTS
- d) PREGNANT WOMEN
- e) ELDERLY ADULTS

4. What are some of the known reasons why people sleep?

- a) In order to grow
- b) In order to stay healthy
- c) In order to fight sickness
- d) In order to improve problem-solving
- e) All of the above

5. Why do people dream?

- a) Dreams might help organize our brains
- b) Dreams might be random brain activity
- c) Dreams might have a psychological purpose.
- d) Dreams might reenergize your body
- e) A and B are correct.
- f) A, B, and C are correct.

6. If you are conscious of something,...

- a) you know about it
- b) you are aware of it
- c) you have trouble thinking.
- d) Both A and B are correct.
- e) Both A and C are correct

7. If you are paralyzed, you...

- a) cannot sleep
- b) cannot move
- c) do not dream
- d) do not understand
- e) do not fight sickness

8. If something is artificial, it is...

- a) realistic
- b) true
- c) non-natural
- d) non-human
- e) non-functional

-----Key-----READING PASSAGE-2-

- 1. (d)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (a)
- 4. (e)
- 5. (f)
- 6. (d)
- 7. (b)
- 8. (c)

Passage-18

In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They traveled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the Congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages. In the winter, the settlers' only means of travel down this trail was via dog sled.

Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were no longer the standard mode of transportation, and of course with the airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmobiles.

By the mid 1960's, most Alaskans didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dog teams had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G. Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colourful history. To raise awareness about this aspect of Alaskan history, she came up with the idea to have a dog sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the Pages and the Redingtons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race.

Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora dog Mushers Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969.

After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome—over 1,000 miles. There

were many who believed it could not be done and that it was crazy to send a bunch of mushers out into the vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it.

1. The primary purpose of this passage is to
 - a) recount the history of the Iditarod trail and the race that memorializes it
 - b) describe the obstacles involved in founding the Iditarod race
 - c) outline the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Iditarod Trail
 - d) re-establish the important place of the Iditarod Trail in Alaska's history

2. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following contributed to the disuse of the Iditarod Trail except
- a) more modern forms of transportation
 - b) depleted gold mines
 - c) highway routes to ghost towns
 - d) reduced demand for land travel
3. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for mode?
- a) FORMULA
 - b) WAY
 - c) PREFERENCE
 - d) OPTION
4. According to the passage, the initial Iditarod race
- a) was funded through the sale of musher entrance fees
 - b) was founded by an advocate for Alaskan history
 - c) ended at the ghost town of Iditarod
 - d) boasted a total of 400 entrants
5. As used in paragraph 3, the phrase “self-made historian” implies that Dorothy G. Page
- a) was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive
 - b) was determined to honor the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials
 - c) had pursued the study of Alaska’s history out of her own interest
 - d) had personally educated others about Alaska’s history
6. In 1925, when a diphtheria outbreak threatened the lives of people in the remote town of Nome, the government used the Iditarod Trail to transport medicine nearly 700 miles to the town. If the author chose to include this fact in the passage, it would best fit in
- a) paragraph 1
 - b) paragraph 2
 - c) paragraph 3
 - d) paragraph 5

7. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that because the U.S. Army reopened the Iditarod Trail in 1972,

- a) more people could compete in the Iditarod race
- b) the mushers had to get permission from the U.S. Army to hold the race
- c) the trail was cleared all the way to Nome
- d) the Iditarod race became a seasonal Army competition

-----Key-----

- 1. (a)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (b)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (c)
- 6. (a)
- 7. (c)

WRITING

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- (c) finalised a book set
- (d) ordered a book set

(ii)

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- (b) if you could send my ordered set of books as soon as possible
- (c) if you could refund my money before taking back the wrong set of books
- (d) if you could replace the wrong book set with the one originally ordered

(iii)

- (a) am looking forward to hear from you
- (b) expect a quick response from you
- (c) look forward to hear from you
- (d) am expecting a prominent response

- (iv)
- (a) the transaction document and the receipt
- (b) the order copy and the bill copy
- (c) the bank statements and the refund request letter
- (d) the invoice and the complaint letter

- (v)
- (a) writing to you again
- (b) seeking help from a consumer protection agency
- (c) complaining to the police
- (d) filing a case against you

Answer Key

- (i) (b) bought a book set (Order No. 000154)
- (ii) (d) if you could replace the wrong book set with the one originally ordered
- (iii) (c) look forward to hear from you
- (iv) (a) the transaction document and the receipt
- (v) (b) seeking help from a consumer protection agency

2. You are Sanjeet of 122, Arjun Nagar, New Delhi. A number of scooters and cars are parked in your locality without any order, causing blockage of the streets. Complete the letter to the local Secretary of the Resident’s Association complaining against this problem.

122, Arjun Nagar
New Delhi

February 20, 2019

The Secretary
(i)
New Delhi

Sir

Subject- Complaint regarding the issue of (ii) in the locality.

I would like to draw your attention to the bad parking habits of residents in our locality. It is resulting in a lot of chaos and (iii)for those who come back late.

Despite defining the area assigned to each vehicle, cars are parked amidst two parking spots. One vehicle occupies the space for 2-3 vehicles leading to mismanagement. Two-wheelers are (iv) This creates problems for other people as they have to then spend a lot of time finding parking spots in other localities. It induces frustration and (v)

Various notices and warnings have been given to the rule-violators, but to our dismay, no

betterment can be seen. I request you to take strict action as this is leading to fights between the residents. (vi) is expected considering the depth of the situation.

Yours faithfully
Sanjeet
A concerned citizen

- (i)
- (a) Society's Association
 - (b) Municipal Corporation
 - (c) Resident's Association
 - (d) Traffic Police Department

- (ii)
- (a) unauthorised parking
 - (b) wrong parking
 - (c) parking area
 - (d) bad parking habits

- (iii)
- (a) paid parking
 - (b) no place for parking
 - (c) disturbed state of mind
 - (d) aggression

- (iv)
- (a) placed nowhere near the allotted zone
 - (b) placed in the four-wheeler parking area
 - (c) placed on the footpath
 - (d) haphazardly

- (v)
- (a) need for more parking area
 - (b) tension for the safety of vehicles
 - (c) need for a security guard for the vehicles
 - (d) need of coming early for the sake of parking space

- (vi)
- (a) Speedy and quick response
 - (b) Prominent reply
 - (c) Effective and Speedy action
 - (d) Justified action

Answer Key

- (i) (c) Resident's Association
- (ii) (d) bad parking habits
- (iii) (b) no place for parking

- (iv) (a) placed nowhere near the allotted zone
- (v) (b) tension for the safety of vehicles
- (vi) (c) Effective and Speedy action

3. You had taken an Annual Maintenance Contract from M/s Cool Service Agency, Panchkula for maintenance of the 16 Samsung Air Conditioners installed in your office in Sector 17, Chandigarh. However, the service is irregular and unsatisfactory. Complete the complaint letter to the proprietor of the agency. You are Dev Arora, Punjab Coaching Institute, Sector 7, Chandigarh.

Punjab Coaching Institute

(i)
.....

7th May, 20XX

The Proprietor
M/s Cool Service Agency
Sector 4, Panchkula- 134112

Subject: Unsatisfactory Annual Maintenance Service for Samsung ACs

Sir

We had taken an AMC (Annual Maintenance Contract) for our 16 Samsung air conditioners with your agency under contract no. AMC 23/17 on 15th March, 20XX. At that time, we were (ii)
..... that your service engineer would carry out a monthly preventive maintenance visit in the first week of every month and any other complaints registered by us will be (iii)
.....
.....

Unfortunately, the preventive maintenance monthly visit for May has not been held so far. Last month two of our complaints got unsatisfactory response from your side, as they were attended after 4-5 days. This is causing (iv)
..... Our students have started complaining and threatening to boycott classes due to the discomfort during summer.

You are requested to initiate action at the earliest so that you honour the terms of the AMC, otherwise we will be compelled to go to the consumer forum for redressal.

Yours faithfully
Dev Arora
Manager

- (i)
- (a) Madhya Marg, Sector 4, Panchkula
- (b) Pashchim Marg, Sector 17, Chandigarh- 160007
- (c) Pashcim Marg, Sector 4, Chandigarh- 134112
- (d) Madhya Marg, Sector 17, Chandigarh- 160007

- (ii)
- (a) sure about it
 - (b) assured by your Marketing Executive
 - (c) doubtful about it
 - (d) assured by your sales person

- (iii)
- (a) attended gradually
 - (b) attended sooner or later
 - (c) promptly attended to within one day
 - (d) attended within a week

- (iv)
- (a) great inconvenience to us
 - (b) a lot of trouble for us
 - (c) no problem at all to us
 - (d) some problem for us

- (v)
- (a) look into the matter
 - (b) solve our problem immediately
 - (c) initiate action at the earliest
 - (d) give a satisfactory response

Answer Key

- (i) (d) Madhya Marg, Sector 17, Chandigarh- 160007
- (ii) (b) assured by your Marketing Executive
- (iii) (c) promptly attended to within one day
- (iv) (a) great inconvenience to us
- (v) (c) initiate action at the earliest

TOPIC: LETTER TO THE EDITOR (MCQ)

SAMPLE 1

You are Amit/ Amita. You happened to take part in a medical camp organized by Health Club of your school in a remote village near Delhi. You are surprised to find that most of the people there have no awareness of basic health and hygiene. As a concerned citizen you decide to take up their cause and organize camps to make the villagers aware of the importance of hygiene. Complete the letter to the editor of a national newspaper, expressing your concern and encouraging youngsters to take part in such campaigns.

Answer:

47, COD colony

Jaipur

18th February, 20 xx

The Editor

The Hindu

New Delhi _

Subject: (i)_____

Sir

(ii)_____, I wish to draw the attention of the youngsters towards the negligent attitude of people towards basic health and hygiene. The villagers are not paying any attention to sanitation and personal hygiene which is leading them towards ill health. This hurdle can be overcome by (iii)_____. We can make these villagers aware of the importance of a healthy lifestyle by means of discussions or health check-ups by specialists.(iv)_____. They must be taught that cleanliness is next to godliness. I invite youngsters through this letter of mine to volunteer their names so that we can put our plan into action. A little effort on our part will save these villagers from contracting serious diseases. Thanking you.

(v)_____

Amita

Choose the correct option to fill the blanks:

- (i) a)Create awareness about blood donation camp
b)Create awareness about health and hygiene.
c)Create awareness about conservation of environment.
d)Create awareness about global warming
- (ii) a)Through the coloumns of your esteemed newspaper
b) In the coloumns of your esteemed newspaper
c)By the columns of your esteemed newspaper
d)From the coloumns of your esteemed newspaper

- (iii) a) organising blood donation camp in these areas
b) organising cricket coaching camp in these areas
c) organising Health Camps in these areas
d) organising free vaccination camp in these areas.
- (iv) a) A small school can be set up there for routine learning.
b) A small dispensary can be set up there for routine checkups.
c) A small bank can be set up there for routine transactions
d) A small community hall can be set up for recreation
- (v) a) Yours affectionately
b) Yours obediently
c) Yours lovingly
d) Yours sincerely

SAMPLE 2

Though there is a movement like ‘Sarvashiksha Abhiyan’ and enrolling of underprivileged children in schools under RTE, there are still many children, who do not go to school, rather have never seen a school. It is indeed disturbing. Complete this letter to the editor of a national newspaper expressing your views and the steps to be taken.

87 A Saket Colony

Agra

(i) _____

The Editor

The Times of India

New Delhi

Subject: (ii) _____

Sir

Through the columns of your reputed newspaper, I wish to draw your attention towards the movement ‘Sarvashiksha Abhiyan’ which aims at providing knowledge to all children. Even the act RTE-Right to Education also ensures education for all children between the ages of four to fourteen. But these movements and acts do not show themselves implemented anywhere especially in the underprivileged class.(iii) _____ . They either work as a domestic labour or work in factories, dhabas, etc.

It is disturbing to note that our government’s plans are not bearing any fruits. It is all because of

(iv) _____ .

We all need the help of print media as well as electronic media to spread messages of awareness to the masses. The underprivileged children must be made to realize that they have the right to get education. So, they must go to school. The foremost thing is to discourage (v) _____ . I hope you will pay attention to this noble cause and publish it in your newspaper.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely

Siddharth Singh

Choose the correct option to fill the blanks:

- (i) a) 24- 08-2021
b) 24-Aug-2021

- c) 24/08/2021
- d) 24-8-21

- (ii) a) Providing shelter to the underprivileged
- b) Providing food for the underprivileged
- c) Providing Education to the Underprivileged
- d) Providing clothes to the underprivileged

- (iii) a) There are still many children who go to school.
- b) There are still many children who do not go to school
- c) There are still many people who go to work
- d) There are still many people who do not go to work.

- (iv) a) lack of awareness towards the RTE & National Literacy Movement.
- b) lack of awareness towards Clean India Movement.
- c) lack of awareness towards Fit India Movement.
- d) Lack of awareness towards Digital India Movement.

- (v) a) dowry system to so as to give these children a bright future.
- b) untouchability so as to give these children a bright future.
- c) inequality in society so as to give these children a bright future.
- d) child-labour so as to give these children a bright future.

SAMPLE 3

Complete the letter to the Editor of 'The Hindu', New Delhi, about the scarcity of water in your locality suggesting ways to improve the position of water supply. You are Kunal/Karuna of Ghaziabad.
522, Railway Colony
Ghaziabad

24th Aug , 20xx

(i) _____

Subject: Poor Water Supply

Sir,

(ii) _____, I wish to draw your attention towards the water supply in our colony. There is a great scarcity of water in our colony. We're supplied water for only 3-4 hours in the whole day. The pressure at that time is so low that it is very difficult to finish the chores in time. Moreover, sometimes (iii) _____ unfit for use. Most of the times, there is a power-cut also at the same hours when water is supplied which affects us a lot.

So, (iv) _____ to improve the quality of water supplied in our area and increase the hours of supply so that the residents of our area do not face the problem. Everyone is aware that water is our basic necessity and we cannot do without it. I hope some positive action will be taken by the authorities at the earliest.

Thanking you.

Yours truly

(v) _____

Choose the correct option to fill the blanks:

- (i) a) The Hindu
The Editor
New Delhi
- b) The Editor
The Hindu
New Delhi
- c) New Delhi
The Editor
The Hindu
- d) The Editor
New Delhi
The Hindu
- (ii) a) Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper
b) In the columns of your esteemed newspaper
c) By the columns of your esteemed newspaper
d) From the columns of your esteemed newspaper
- (iii) a) the water supplied is cold and icy.
b) the water supplied is hot and warm
c) the water supplied is dirty and unclean
d) the water supplied is clean and clear
- (iv) a) I request the government concerned
b) I request the authorities concerned
c) I request the police concerned
d) I request the minister concerned
- (v) a) Amit/Amita
b) Sumit/ Smita
c) Rajiv/Raji
d) Kunal/Karuna

ANSWER KEY (LETTER TO THE EDITOR-MCQs)

SAMPLE 1: (i) – b (ii) – a (iii) – c (iv) – b (v) – d

SAMPLE 2: (i) – b (ii) – c (iii) – b (iv) – a (v) – d

SAMPLE 3: (i) – b (ii) – a (iii) – c (iv) – b (v) – d

GRAMMAR

		GAP-FILLING TASKS
1	<p>Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the note about the Wangala Festival of Meghalaya.</p> <p>The Wangala (i)_____ festival for the Garo in Meghalaya, Assam and Nagaland. It is a postharvest festival (ii)_____ the end of the agricultural year. It is popularly known as ‘The Hundred Drums’ festival. During the signature dance, the leading warrior (iii)_____ with synchronised 7 dance steps and specific hand-head movements.</p> <p>i) a) is important b) are an important c) was the important d) is an important</p> <p>ii) a) being celebrated for marking b) celebrated to mark c) celebrate to mark d) being celebrated for mark</p> <p>iii) a) leads the youngsters b) lead the youngsters c) was leading the youngsters d) had led the youngsters</p>	
2	<p>Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the note about the Tansen Sangeet Samaroh Festival of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>Tansen Sangeet Samaroh (i) _____ every year in the month of December in Behat village of Gwalior district, Madhya Pradesh. It is a 4-day musical extravaganza. Artists and music lovers from all over the world (ii) _____ here to pay tribute to the Great Indian Musical Maestro Tansen. The event is organized at the tomb of Tansen by Ustad Alauddin Khan Kala, under the department of culture, Government of Madhya Pradesh. Artists from all over India (iii) _____ to deliver vocal and instrumental performances.</p> <p>(i) (a) celebrates (b) is celebrated (c) celebrated (d) was celebrated (ii) (a) was gathering (b) will gather (c) gather (d) is gathering (iii) (a) are invited (b) has been inviting (c) is inviting (d) invited</p>	

3		<p>Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks :</p> <p>Located 80 km north of Udaipur Forest, Kumbhalgarh Fort (i) _____ fort in Rajasthan after Chittorgarh Fort. The fort wall spans a length of 36 kilometers and is therefore known as "The Great Wall of India". Kumbhalgarh Fort (ii) _____ Aravalli range is the birthplace of Maharana Pratap, the famous king of Mewar. This is the reason that Rajputs (iii) _____ in the hearts of this fort. In 2013, the fort was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site at the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee.</p> <p>(i) (a) was the second largest (b) is the second larger (c) is a second largest (d) is the second largest</p> <p>(ii) (a) spreads in the (b) spread in the (c) spreading in the (d) spread on the</p> <p>(iii) (a) have a special place (b) has a special place (c) had a special place (d) having a special place</p>
4		<p>Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the following:</p> <p>A total of 152 million children - 64 million girls and 88 million boys - (i) _____ in child labour globally, accounting for almost one in ten of all children worldwide. Despite rates of child labour declining over the last few years, children (ii) _____ in some severe forms of child labour such as bonded labour, child soldiers, and trafficking. Across India child labourers (iii) _____ in a variety of industries: in brick kilns, carpet weaving, garment making, domestic service, food and refreshment services (such as tea stalls), agriculture, fisheries and mining.</p> <p>(i) (a) are estimated to been (b) are estimates to be (c) are estimated to being (d) are estimated to be</p> <p>(ii) (a) are still being used (b) are still been used (c) were still being use (d) are still be used</p> <p>(iii) (a) can being found (b) could be found (c) can be found (d) can be find</p>

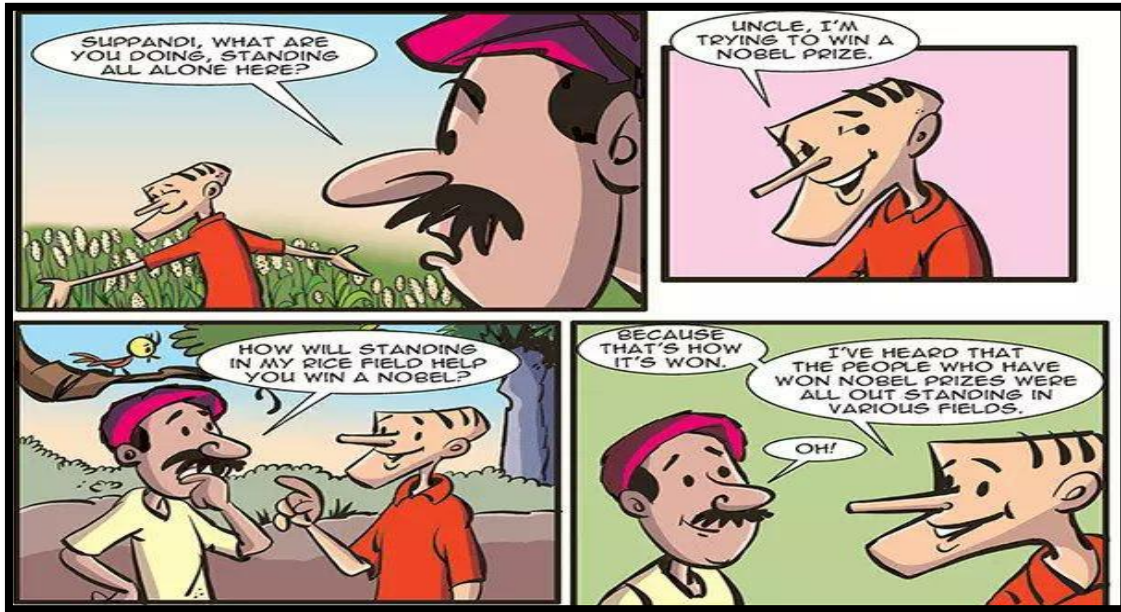
5	<p>Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks :</p> <p>Global warming occurs when carbon dioxide and other air pollutants and greenhouse gases (i)_____ absorb sunlight and solar radiation that has (ii) ____ surface. Normally, this radiation would escape in space-but these pollutants, which can last for years to centuries in the atmosphere, trap the heat and cause the planet (iii) ____ That's what's known as the greenhouse effect.</p> <p>(i) (a) collected in the atmosphere (b) collects in the atmosphere (c) collect into the atmosphere (d) collect in the atmosphere</p> <p>(ii) (a) bounced off the earth's (b) bouncing off the earth's (c) bounced of the earth's (d) bounce off the earth's</p> <p>(iii) (a) to get hottest (b) in getting hotter (c) to get hotter (d) to get hot</p>
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GAP-FILLING QUESTIONS- ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	ANSWERS
1	Ans. (i) d) is an important (ii) b) celebrated to mark (iii) a) leads the youngsters
2	Ans. (i) (b) is celebrated (ii) (c) gather (iii) (a) are invited
3	Ans. (i) (d) is the second largest (ii) (b) spread in the (iii) (a) have a special place
4	Ans. (i) (d) are estimated to be (ii) (a) are still being used (iii)(c) can be found
5	Ans. (i) (a) collected in the atmosphere (ii) (a) bounced off the earth's (iii) (c) to get hotter

REPORTED SPEECH

1. Read the given comic strip and complete the passage given below.



I saw Supandi standing in the field. When I (I) doing there, he (II) he was trying to win a Nobel prize. I was confused and enquired how standing in the rice field would help him do so. He stumped me by saying that he (III) won Nobel prizes had all been outstanding in their fields!

- I. (a) exclaimed what he was (b) told him what he was
(c) asked him what he was (d) says to him about what
- II. (a) ordered that (b) refused that
(c) questioned that (d) replied that
- III. (a) has heard that people who has (b) was hearing that people who has
(c) had heard that people who had (d) did hear that people who had

2. Read the given comic strip and complete the passage given below.



The doctor ___(I)___ the patient that the best thing ___(II)___ was to give up smoking, drinking and fried food. The patient took the doctor by surprise when he asked ___(III)___ the second-best thing to do.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| I. | (a) asked | (b) advised |
| | (c) told | (d) says to |
| II. | (a) he can do | (b) he should do |
| | (c) he would | (d) he could do |
| III. | (a) what was | (b) what is |
| | (c) what would be | (d) what could be |

3. Read the given comic strip and complete the passage given below.



One day Krishna found one of his friends crying. He asked ___(I)___ and ___(II)___ . His friend was inconsolable and wailed that all ___(III)___ . he informed that they had drank water from Kaliya's pool.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. | (a) what is the matter | (b) what was the matter |
| | (c) what the matter was | (d) what the matter is |
| II. | (a) why he was crying | (b) why is he crying |
| | (c) why was he crying | (d) why he is crying |
| III. | (a) my cows are dead | (b) my cows were killed |
| | (c) his cows are dead | (d) his cows were dead. |

4. Read the given comic strip and complete the passage given below.



Nancy asked her sister Sara __ (I) __. Sara informed that __ (I) __ trouble sleeping. She informed that __ (III) __ not to eat a heavy meal before bed and so she was having it then.

- I. (a) what she is doing (b) what she was doing
(c) what had she been doing (d) what was she doing
- II. (a) she had been having (b) she is having
(c) I've been having (d) she had
- III. (a) the doctor told her (b) the doctor tells her
(c) the doctor had been telling (d) the doctor had told her

5. Read the given comic strip and complete the passage given below.



Supandi told his friend Maddy that __ (I) __ about the interview the next day. Maddy __ (II) __. He __ (III) __ Supandi to put his best foot forward.

- I. (a) I'm really nervous (b) I was really nervous
(c) he was really nervous (d) he is really nervous
- II. (a) requested him to relax (b) told him to relax
(c) said him to relax (d) ordered him to relax
- III. (a) encouraged (b) ordered
(c) asked (d) persuaded

ANSWER KEY
REPORTED SPEECH

QUESTION NO	PART	ANSWER
1	I	C
	II	D
	III	C
QUESTION NO	PART	ANSWER
2	I	B
	II	D
	III	A
QUESTION NO	PART	ANSWER
3	I	C
	II	A
	III	D
QUESTION NO	PART	ANSWER
4	I	B
	II	A
	III	D
QUESTION NO	PART	ANSWER
5	I	C
	II	B
	III	A

LITERATURE
1 FIRST FLIGHT
2 FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET

A LETTER TO GOD

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

Extract 1

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

The house-the only one in the entire valley -sat on the crest of a low hill. From this height one could see the river and the field of ripe corn dotted with the flowers that always promised a good harvest. The only thing the earth needed was a good downpour or at least a shower. Throughout the morning Lencho -who knew his fields intimately- had done nothing but see the sky towards the north-east.

(a) Based on the detail of the house's location, how can it best be described?

(i) majestic (ii) imposing (iii) solitary (iv) unique

(b) The field of corn dotted with flowers means that

(i) not a single flower was bigger than a dot (ii) the flowers were scattered across

(iii) the flowers were shaped like dots (iv) the flowers had shrunk in size

(c) Lencho wished for a downpour or a heavy shower. Pick the option that correctly lists the correct match for the kinds of rain.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Heavy rain | a. Light rain that falls in very fine drops |
| 2. Thunderstorm | b. Very heavy rain, tropical rain |
| 3. Drizzle | c. It's coming down quite strong and you get very wet very quickly |
| 4. Torrential rain | d. Really heavy rain that comes very suddenly |
| 5. Downpour | e. Is a violent, short-lived weather disturbance associated with lighting, thunder and strong, gusty winds. |

(i) 1-b, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a, 5-c

(ii) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-e, 5-b

(iii) 1-e, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a

(iv) 1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d

(d) Based on the given extract, what is Lencho not likely to think while looking at his field.



(i) option i (ii) option ii (iii) option iii (iv) option iv

(B) The word ‘amiable’ does not mean the same as:

- (i) cordial (ii) good-natured (iii) unsocial (iv) friendly

(C) The postman was amused:

- (i) on seeing Lencho’s faith in God. (ii) as the letter was addressed to God.
(iii) as Lencho had written a wrong address. (iv) as he did not know what to do with the letter.

(D) The postmaster was impressed:

- (i) on seeing the address on the envelope. (ii) by Lencho’s courage.
(iii) by Lencho’s faith in God. (iv) all of the above

Extract 4

One of the employees, who was a postman and also helped at the post office, went to his boss laughing heartily and showed him the letter to God. Never in his career as a postman had he known that address. The postmaster — a fat, amiable fellow also broke out laughing, but almost immediately he turned serious and, tapping the letter on his desk, commented, “What faith! I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter. Starting up a correspondence with God!”

A) What made postman laugh?

- i) a letter to mother
ii) behavior of the postman
iii) a letter to God
iv) both 2 and 3

B) What does the phrasal verb ‘break out’ mean?

- i) start abruptly
ii) stop abruptly
iii) speak abruptly
iv) sit silently

C) What did the postmaster wish for?

- i) to have a joint venture with God
ii) to have a collaboration with God in his business
iii) to have a communication with God
iv) to have the place of God

D) What does word ‘amiable’ mean?

- i) unfriendly
- ii) friendly
- iii) hostile
- iv) hot-headed

Extract 5

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

The following Sunday Lencho came a bit earlier than usual to ask if there was a letter for him. It was the postman himself who handed the letter to him while the postmaster, experiencing the contentment of a man who has performed a good deed, looked on from his office.

Lencho showed not the slightest surprise on seeing the money; such was his confidence—but he became angry when he counted the money. God could not have made a mistake, nor could he have denied Lencho what he had requested.

Immediately, Lencho went up to the window to ask for paper and ink. On the public writing-table, he started to write, with much wrinkling of his brow, caused by the effort he had to make to express his ideas. When he finished, he went to the window to buy a stamp which he licked and then affixed to the envelope with a blow of his fist.

(A) Why did the postmaster look contented?

- (i) seeing Lencho at the post office
- (ii) a postman handed the letter to Lencho
- (iii) he had been able to help Lencho
- (iv) seeing Lencho’s faith in God

(B) Why was Lencho angry when he counted the money?

- (i) the amount was less than he had asked.
- (ii) God had denied Lencho his request.
- (iii) his confidence was shaken.
- (iv) God had made a mistake.

(C) Which word does ‘wrinkling’ not correspond to?

- (i) pursue
- (ii) scrunch
- (iii) contract
- (iv) crease

(D) Choose the characteristic displayed by the postmaster when he decided not to shake Lencho’s faith in God:

- (i) Encouragement
- (ii) goodness
- (iii) liberality
- (iv) sympathy

Extract 6

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

When he finished, he went to the window to buy a stamp which he licked and then affixed to the envelope with a blow of his fist. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said: “God: Of the money that I asked for, only seventy pesos reached me. Send me the rest, since I need it very much. But don’t send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks. Lencho.”

(A) What was the most likely response that the postmaster expected in Lencho’s second letter?

1. Sorrowful 2. Gratitude 3. Disappointment 4. Elation 5. Shock

(i) 2 and 5

(ii) 1 and 3

(iii) 2 and 4

(iv) 3 and 5

(B) Lencho’s letter included

(i) request for some money (ii) description of the post office

(iii) belief of being looted (iv) list of further demands.

(C) Pick the most suitable quote for this extract.

(i) “It is easier to fool people than to convince them that they have been fooled.”—mark twain

(ii) “Real knowledge is to know the extent of one’s ignorance.”- Confucius

(iii) “You see a person’s true colours when you are no longer beneficial to their life.”-anonymous

(iv) “True generosity means accepting ingratitude.”-Coco channel

Answer key Extract 1

(a) iii) solitary

(b) ii) the flowers were scattered across

(c) iv) 1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d

(d) iv) option iv

Extract 2

- a. (i) Destroying his crops
- b. (iii) Despair
- c. (ii) Amid
- d. (ii) metaphor

Extract 3

- a. (i) his problem had not been solved
- b. (iii) Unsocial
- c. (ii) as the letter was addressed to God.
- d. (iii) By Lencho's faith in God

Extract 4

- a. (iii) A letter to God
- b. (i) Start abruptly
- c. (iii) To have a communication with God
- d. (ii) friendly

Extract 5

- a. (iii) he had been able to help Lencho
- b. (i) the amount was less than he had asked
- c. (i) pursue
- d. (ii) goodness

Extract 6

- a) (iii) 2 and 4
- b) (iii) list of further demands
- c) (iv) "True generosity means accepting ingratitude."-coco channel

STANDALONE MCQS

Letter To God

- Q.1 Where did Lencho expect the downpour to come from?
(a) North (c) North-west
(b) North-east (d) South-east
- Q.2 What did Lencho compare the large raindrops with?
(a) Silver coins
(b) Pearls
(c) Diamonds
(d) New coins
- Q.3 The field looked as if it were covered in _____.
(a) Salt
(b) Locusts
(c) Sugar
(d) Ice
- Q.4 Lencho compared the quantum of damage with
(a) Attack by rats
(b) Attack by crows
(c) Plague of locusts
(d) None of the above
- Q.5. What is the irony in this lesson?
(a) Lencho was sad after the hail storm even though he was the one waiting for a shower
(b) Postmaster laughed at Lencho but still helped arrange money for him
(c) Lencho blamed the post office employees who in fact helped him
(d) there is no irony
- Q.6. What type of conflict does the chapter highlight?
(a) conflict between nature and humans
(b) conflict among humans
(c) conflict among God and nature
(d) both a and b

Answer key

Letter to God

Q1. B – North-east

Q2. D- New coins

Q3. A- Salt

Q4. C-plague of locusts

Q5. C- Lencho blamed the post office employees who in fact helped him

Q6. D- both a and b

2 NELSON MANDELA
EXTRACT BASED MCQS

1. My country is rich in the minerals and the gems that lie beneath its soil, but I have always known that its greatest wealth is its people, finer and truer than the purest diamonds.

A. 'but I have always known that its 'greatest wealth' is its people'. Pick the option that lists the correct answer for what 'greatest wealth' would include.

- I. a) honest
b) self-sacrificing
c) industrious
d) ambitious

- II. a) sympathetic
b) emphatic
c) industrious
d) ambitious

- III. a) Callous
b) self-sacrificing
c) industrious
d) ambitious

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



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

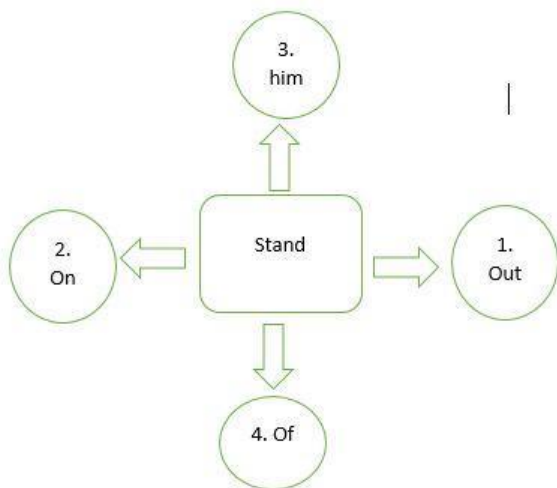
C. Pick out the option that showcases the usage of 'wealth' as in the extract.

- a) Possessed of wealth and power, they offered only promises to the poor.

- b) He brings a wealth of executive experience from previous roles in both the public and private sector to the mutual non-friendly society.
- c) Traditionally, materialistic comfort, wealth, and security are the least of the concerns of the forest dwellers.

2. I have seen men stand up to attacks and torture without breaking, showing a strength and resilience that defies the imagination. I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear.

A. The speaker uses the phrasal verb- *stand up*. Choose the option that DOES NOT indicate a valid phrasal verb.



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

B. Pick out the option that DOES NOT showcase the usage of ‘resilience’ as in the extract.

- a) The final pages are devoted to the legends of her resilience.
- b) Nylon is excellent in wearability, abrasion resistance and resilience.
- c) Family therapists may be their best allies in passing on resilience.

C. The speaker’s perception about courage is:

- a) Overcoming fear
- b) Ignoring fear
- c) Accepting fear

3. Today, all of us do, by our presence here...confer glory and hope to newborn liberty. Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long, must be born a society which all humanity will be proud of.

A. Why does the speaker say that is a 'human disaster'?

He says this as they have:

- a) Been prejudiced and considered outlaws in their own land
- b) Experienced it for more than a decade.
- c) They were not given equal job and career choices and opportunities.

B. The title that best suits this given extract is

- a) Glory for all humans.
- b) Significance of humanity.
- c) Realisation of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

C. Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which apparently two contradictory terms appear in conjugation. Eg: Deafening silence.

Pick the option that showcases an example of oxymoron from the extract.

- a) Human dignity
- b) Lasted long
- c) Extraordinary human disaster

4. Tenth May dawned bright and clear. For the past few days I had been pleasantly besieged by dignitaries and world leaders who were coming to pay their respects before the inauguration. The inauguration would be the largest gathering ever of international leaders on South African soil.

A. Prior to tenth of May, _____ government had prevailed in South Africa

- a) democratic
- b) racial
- c) non-racial
- d) republic

B. pick out the word which does not correspond to the word "besieged"

a.inundated

b.blocked

c.freed

c.Pick out the the expression similar to eminent

- a) leaders
- b) dignitaries
- c) professionals
- d) guests

5. For decades this had been the seat of white supremacy, and now it was the site of a rainbow gathering of different colors and nations for the installation of South Africa's first democratic, non-racial government

A. The seat of white supremacy indicates

- a) the British rule over South Africa
- b) the American rule over South Africa
- c) the minority rule

B. The term rainbow in the passage refers to

- a) color of the skin
- b) color of the flags and ribbons
- c) color of the attires

C. leaders were eagerly waiting to witness the _____ ceremony

- a) inauguration
- b) valedictory
- c) installation

6. Even in the grimmest times in prison, when my comrades and I were pushed to our limits, I would see a glimmer of humanity in one of the guards, perhaps just for a second, but it was enough to reassure me and keep me going. Man's goodness is a flame that can be hidden but never extinguished

A. pick out the word which does not correspond to grimmest

- a) dismal
- b) stern
- c) gratifying

B. Mandela was behind bars because

- a) he defied all laws of gravity
- b) he was responsible for the leakage of confidential information
- c) he revolted against the atrocities/misrule by whites

C. which of the following is incorrect with respect to :extinguish:

- a. flame
- b. spark
- c. hope

7. I pledged to obey and uphold the constitution and to devote myself to the well being of the Republic and its people.

A. which word in the extract means to give one's time or energy or resource

- a)pledge
- b)uphold
- c)devote

B. pick out the word which is not similar to PLEDGE

- a) promise
- b) commit
- c) uphold

C. pick out a word which means a body or framework for good governance

- a)well being
- b)uphold
- c) constitution

8. Never, never, and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another. The sun shall never set on such glorious human achievement.

A. Pick out the tone of the speaker in the passage

- a) Depressed
- b) Determined
- c) Gloomily

B. Pick out the word which is not similar to the word oppression

- a) Cruel or unjust treatment
- b) Abuse
- c) Misuse

C. Pick out a word which refers to the human achievement in the passage

- a) Political emancipation
- b) Discrimination
- c) glorious

ANSWER KEY LESSON 2 CASE/EXTRACT BASED

1. A (I) B (c) C (b)

2. A (c) B (b) C (a)

3. A (c) B (b) C (c)

4. A (b) B (c) C (b)

5. A (a) B (c) C (c)

6. A (c) B (c) C (b)

7. A (c) B (c) C (c)

8. A (b) B (c) C (a)

3 TWO STORIES ABOUT FLYING

CASE BASED/REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

- 1. Even when each of his brothers and his little sister, whose wings were far shorter than his own, ran to the brink, flapped their wings, and flew away, he failed to muster up courage to take that plunge which appeared to him so desperate.**
- A. Which mental state of the young seagull does the extract reveal?
a) Guilt and shame
b) Disesteem
c) Passiveness
d) Covetousness
- B. Choose the word which is not appropriate to the phrase “take the plunge”.
a) go for it
b) decide to do something
c) complete
d) initiate
- C. How many sisters does the young seagull have?
a) None
b) One
c) Not mentioned
d) Many
- 2. “Ga , ga, ga, ” he cried, begging her to bring him some food. “Gaw- col-ah”, she screamed back derisively. But he kept calling plaintively, and after a minute or so he uttered a joyful scream.**
- A. From the extract, find out the word which means the same as ‘expressing sorrows’.
a) Scream
b) Derisively
c) Plaintively
d) Utter
- B. The mother screamed back derisively because
a) she didn’t like her son
b) she felt him as a stupid
c) she didn’t like to share with him the food
d) she was trying to wake up his self esteem
- 3. What urged the young seagull to make his first flight?**
a) Hunger
b) Sight of fish
c) His siblings enjoying food
d) Both a and b

Answers

1. A- b
B- c
C- b
2. A- c
B- d
3. d

THE BLACK AEROPLANE (PART- 2)

CASE BASED/REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

1. **The moon was coming up in the east, behind me, and stars were shining in the clear sky above me. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. I was happy to be alone high up above the sleeping countryside.**

A. In which direction was the author flying?

- a) East
- b) West
- c) North
- d) South

B. Figure of speech used in the sleeping countryside is

- a) Metonymy
- b) Metaphor
- c) Personification
- d) Assonance

2. **Why did the pilot call the Paris Control room?**

i). **To know the weather forecast.**

ii). **To ask for the correct direction.**

iii) **To inform the airport authorities about his flight to England.**

- a) Only (i) is correct
- b) Only (ii) is correct
- c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
- d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct

3. **How would you describe the 'risk' the narrator took?**

- a) Unnecessary
- b) Imminent
- c) Impetuous
- d) Unavoidable

4. **Based on the given extract ,choose the meme which would be the most appropriate response to "I'll take risk".**





b)



d)

5. Choose the option that correctly matches the idioms in Column A to the meanings in column B:

A	B
<p>a. It will never fly</p> <p>b. Pass with flying colours</p> <p>c. Fly off the handle</p> <p>d. Fly on the wall</p>	<p>i. To get angry very quickly</p> <p>ii. It will not succeed</p> <p>iii. An unnoticed observer</p> <p>iv. To pass successfully and excellently</p>

- A) a- iv, b- ii, c- i, d- iii
- B) a- ii , b- i, c- iii d- vi
- C) a- ii, b-vi, c- i, d- iii
- D) a- i, b- iii, c- ii, d- iv

4. FROM THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK

Case- Study Based MCQs

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow:

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

(i) Why was writing in a diary a strange experience for the writer?

- I. She had never written anything before.
- II. She was writing anything for the first time.
- III. She doubted if anyone would read her story.
- IV. No one would be interested in the musings of a 13-year-old schoolgirl.

Pick the option that lists these correctly

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I & IV
- (c) Only II & III
- (d) Only I & III

(ii) Pick the option which is not synonymous with the word 'musings.'

- (a) Introspective
- (b) Light-headed
- (c) Reflective
- (d) Ruminant

(iii) 'Need to get all kinds of things off my chest.' What does this imply?

- (a) To share your intimate feelings with someone
- (b) To tell someone about your secrets
- (c) To tell someone about something that has been worrying you
- (d) To tell someone about your joyous moments

(iv) Why did the writer 'feel like writing?'

- (a) She wanted to tell someone about her worries who will keep them secret
- (b) She didn't have any best friend to talk about her things
- (c) She wanted to write a book to be published later
- (d) She wanted to try her hand at writing

(v) What can be the other ways of 'getting all kinds off the chest?'

- I. To speak out loudly about your worries when you are alone.
- II. To share your feelings with your best friend.
- III. To distract your mind by doing something which interests you.
- IV. To share your worries with your parents.

Pick the option that lists these correctly

- (a) Only IV
- (b) Only III
- (c) Only I & III
- (d) Only II & IV

2. Let me put it more clearly, since no one will believe that a thirteen-year-old girl is completely alone in the world. And I'm not. I have loving parents and a sixteen-year-old sister, and there are about thirty people I can call friends. I have a family, loving aunts and a good home. No, on the surface I seem to have everything, except my one true friend. All I think about when I'm with friends is having a good time. I can't bring myself to talk about anything but ordinary everyday things. We don't seem to be able to get any closer, and that's the problem. Maybe it's my fault that we don't confide in each other. In any case, that's just how things are, and unfortunately they're not liable to change. This is why I've started the diary.

(i) What can be the one word for the phrase 'on the surface?'

- (a) Naturally
- (b) Obviously
- (c) Superficially
- (d) Artificially

(ii) What is the true feeling of the writer according to the passage?



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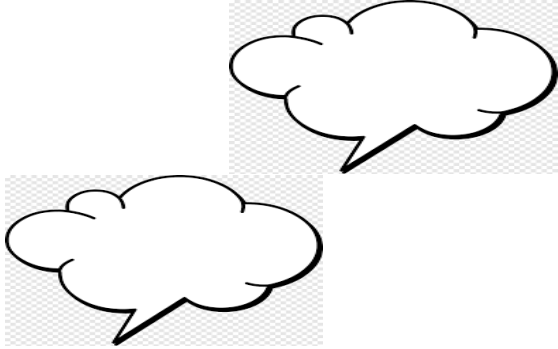
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- (a) (I)
- (b) (II)
- (c) (III)
- (d) (IV)

(iii) Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'liable to change' as used in the extract?

- (a) If a theory by nature is liable to change, it cannot be considered absolutely true.
- (b) Wall Street is a reliable analyst, liable to change its mind at any minute.
- (c) Temperature of a city is liable to change every day depending upon the weather conditions.
- (d) Mood of a person is liable to change without any reason.

(iv) According to the passage, why did the writer start the diary?

- I. To improve her writing skills.
- II. She does not have a true friend to share her feelings.
- III. She does not confide in her friends.

IV. She can talk about ordinary things only with her friends.

V. Things are not liable to change for her.

Pick the option that lists these correctly

- (a) I, II & III
- (b) II, III & IV
- (c) II, III & V
- (d) II, III, IV & V

(v) Pick the option that is ODD one out with reference to the meaning of 'confide'.

- (a) Transmit
- (b) Repose
- (c) Retain
- (d) Entrust

3. Our entire class is quaking in its boots. The reason, of course, is the forthcoming meeting in which the teachers decide who'll move up to the next form and who'll be kept back. Half the class is making bets. G.N. and I laugh ourselves silly at the two boys behind us, C.N. and Jacques, who have staked their entire holiday savings on their bet. From morning to night, it's "You're going to pass", "No, I'm not", "Yes, you are", "No, I'm not". Even G.'s pleading glances and my angry outbursts can't calm them down. If you ask me, there are so many dummies that about a quarter of the class should be kept back, but teachers are the most unpredictable creatures on earth.

(i) Pick the option that lists the image that most appropriately corresponds to 'quaking in its boots.'

(I)



(II)



(III)



(IV)



- (a) (I)
- (b) (II)
- (c) (III)
- (d) (IV)

(ii) Pick out the emoticon which clearly brings out the meaning of ‘angry outbursts’ as used in the extract.

(I)



(II)



(III)

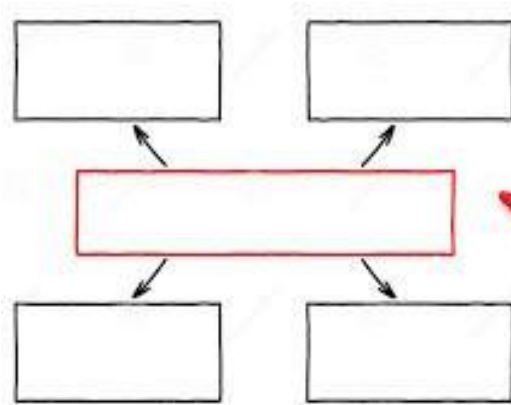


(IV)



- (a) (I)
- (b) (II)
- (c) (III)
- (d) (IV)

(iii) Pick the option that is ODD one out with reference to the meaning of ‘staked’.



- (a) (I)
- (b) (II)
- (c) (III)
- (d) (IV)

(iv) Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of ‘dummies’ as used in the extract?

- (a) Gabriel began to beat up the dummy again.
- (b) He is a dummy for the real store owner.
- (c) There are so many dummies that half of the soldiers should be sent back.
- (d) There are dummy foods in the display case.

- (v) Why, according to the writer, teachers are the most unpredictable creatures on earth?
- (a) Despite many assumptions she couldn't tell about her class' result confidently.
 - (b) Teachers can change the result of the students at the end time also.
 - (c) Teachers can pass a failing student.
 - (d) One cannot predict the reaction of teachers in a given situation.

4. I get along pretty well with all my teachers. There are nine of them, seven men and two women. Mr Keesing, the old fogey who teaches maths, was annoyed with me for ages because I talked so much. After several warnings, he assigned me extra homework. An essay on the subject, 'A Chatterbox'. A chatterbox — what can you write about that? I'd worry about that later, I decided. I jotted down the title in my notebook, tucked it in my bag and tried to keep quiet.

- (i) 'I get along pretty well with all my teachers.' What does this imply?
- (a) The writer is very reserved with all her teachers.
 - (b) The writer easily mingles up with all her teachers.
 - (c) The writer is friendly and compatible with all her teachers.
 - (d) The writer is obedient and sincere towards all her teachers.
- (ii) Pick the option that lists the image that most appropriately corresponds to 'old fogey.'

(I)



(II)



(III)



(IV)



- (a) (I)
- (b) (II)
- (c) (III)
- (d) (IV)

(iii) Which figure of speech is there in 'was annoyed with me for ages ? '

- (a) Oxymoron
- (b) Anaphora
- (c) Transferred Epithet
- (d) Exaggeration

(iv) Mr Keesing was an 'old fogey.' Based on the extract, pick the option with the list of words that best describe Mr Keesing.

- (I) Old fashioned
- (II) Strict
- (III) Friendly
- (IV) Amiable
- (V) Patient

- (a) Only I & II
- (b) Only I, II & V
- (c) Only II & V
- (d) Only IV & V

(v) Why Mr Keesing gave extra homework to the writer?

- (a) Even after several warnings she didn't stop talking in the class.
- (b) To trouble with extra burden of homework.
- (c) He wanted to teach her a nice lesson.
- (d) To make her realise her mistake.

5. I began thinking about the subject while chewing the tip of my fountain pen.

Anyone could ramble on and leave big spaces between the words, but the trick was to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. I thought and thought, and suddenly I had an idea. I wrote the three pages Mr Keesing had assigned me and was satisfied. I argued that talking is a student's trait and that I would do my best to keep it under control, but that I would never be able to cure myself of the habit since my mother talked as much as I did if not more, and that there's not much you can do about inherited traits.

(i) Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'ramble' as used in the extract?

- (a) I ramble through the little town daily.
- (b) In a ten-page ramble, Barre explains why he wrote the book.
- (c) The hotel also offers a free guided ramble every week.
- (d) Together they make a wonderful backdrop as they ramble up the trellis on the far wall.

(ii) What convincing arguments were given by the writer to prove the necessity of talking?

- I. Talking is necessary for a person.
- II. Talking is a student's trait
- III. Talking excessively is an incurable disease.

- IV. The writer has inherited the trait of talking from her mother.
V. One cannot control the habit of excessive talking.

Pick out the option that lists these correctly.

- (a) I & V
(b) III & V
(c) II & IV
(d) I & III

(iii) According to the above passage, arrange the following images in the correct sequence.

- (I) (II) (III)
(IV)



- (a) I, II, III, IV
(b) IV, III, II, I
(c) III, IV, I, II
(d) II, III, IV, I

(iv) Pick the option which is not synonymous with the word 'inherited.'

- (a) acquired
(b) genetic
(c) inborn
(d) innate

(v) Based on this extract, pick the option with the list of words that best describe the writer.

- I. Negligent
II. Creative
III. Skilled writer
IV. Sadist.
V. Calm

- (a) I & II
(b) II & III
(c) III & IV
(d) IV & V

6. The class roared. I had to laugh too, though I'd nearly exhausted my ingenuity on the topic of chatterboxes. It was time to come up with something else, something original. My friend, Sanne, who's good at poetry, offered to help me write the essay from beginning to end in verse and I jumped for joy. Mr Keesing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I'd make sure the joke was on him.

(i) Which image corresponds to the meaning of the word 'roared' as used in the extract?

(I)
(IV)



(II)



(III)



- (a) I
- (b) II
- (c) III
- (d) IV

(ii) Pick the option which is synonymous to the word 'ingenuity.'

- (a) dullness
- (b) clumsiness
- (c) ineptness
- (d) innovativeness

(iii) Why the writer had exhausted her ingenuity on the topic of chatterboxes? It is because

- (a) she had already written on the topic
- (b) she had spoken about the topic many times before
- (c) she had read everything about the topic and could not think beyond that
- (d) she was not interested in the topic anymore

(iv) How Mr Keesing was trying to play a joke on the writer?

- (a) By playing a prank with her in the class
- (b) By making her write on the same topic again and again with some variations
- (c) By mocking at her in front of the class
- (d) By assigning her extra home work frequently

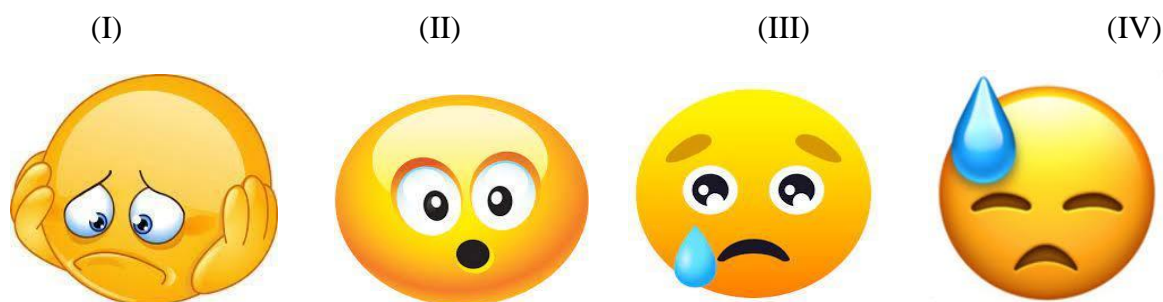
(v) Pick the option which is not synonymous to the word 'ridiculous.'

- (a) absurd
- (b) pathetic
- (c) credible
- (d) risible

7. 'Paper has more patience than people.' I thought of this saying on one of those days

when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out. I finally stayed where I was, brooding: Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I'm not planning to let anyone else read this stiff-backed notebook grandly referred to as a 'diary', unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won't make a bit of difference.

(i) Pick out the emoticon which clearly brings out the meaning of 'depressed' as used in the extract.



- (a) (I)
- (b) (II)
- (c) (III)
- (d) (IV)

(ii) 'Paper has more patience than paper.' How the statement impacted the writer?

- (a) She started talking to the paper in private.
- (b) She thought of writing a diary.
- (c) She thought of writing a book to be published later.
- (d) She thought of sharing her feelings with friends in written form.

(iii) Pick the option which is synonymous to the word 'brooding.'

- (a) Inconsiderate
- (b) Inattentiveness
- (c) Pondering
- (d) Heedless

(iv) Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'wondering' as used in the extract.

- (a) The boy looked around him with wondering eyes.
- (b) I was wondering when you would call.
- (c) Wondering how to buy a travel trailer is never fun.
- (d) Right now he was wondering if he had chosen the right occupation.

(v) 'it probably won't make a bit of difference.' What does 'it' imply to in the sentence? 'It' implies to

- (a) the writing of a diary by the writer.
- (b) reading of the writer's diary by anyone.
- (c) reading of the writer's diary by her true friend.
- (d) reading of the writer's diary by her parents.

8. Since no one would understand a word of my stories to Kitty if I were to plunge right in, I'd better provide a brief sketch of my life, much as I dislike doing so. My father, the most adorable father I've ever seen, didn't marry my mother until he was thirty-six and she was twenty-five. My sister, Margot, was born in Frankfurt in Germany in 1926. I was born on 12 June 1929. I lived in Frankfurt until I was four. My father emigrated to Holland in 1933. My mother, Edith Hollander Frank, went with him to Holland in September, while Margot and I were sent to Aachen to stay with our grandmother. Margot went to Holland in December, and I followed in February, when I was plunked down on the table as a birthday present for Margot.

(i) Based on this extract, pick the option with the list of words that best describe the writer's father.

- (a) Kind and Intelligent
- (b) Charming and Wise
- (c) lovable and clever
- (d) Attractive and understanding

(ii) Pick the option which is not synonymous to the word 'plunge.'

- (a) Dive
- (b) Stick
- (c) Ascent
- (d) Plunk

(iii) According to the above passage which of the following statements are correct?

- I. The writer was very much interested in providing a brief sketch of her life.
- II. The writer's father emigrated to Holland in 1933.
- III. The writer and her sister went to Aachen in September 1933.
- IV. The writer and her sister together went to Holland in December 1933.
- V. The writer was born in Frankfurt in Germany.

Pick the option that lists these correctly.

- (a) I, II & IV
- (b) II, III & V
- (c) I, III & IV
- (d) II, IV & V

(iv) Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'plunked down' as used in the extract.

- (a) He plunked himself down on the bench.
- (b) He was reluctant to plunk down the money for a new car.

- (c) I offered him a lounge chair and he plunked down.
- (d) He plunked the items down on the counter.

9. I started right away at the Montessori nursery school. I stayed there until I was six, at which time I started in the first form. In the sixth form my teacher was Mrs Kuperus, the headmistress. At the end of the year, we were both in tears as we said a heart-breaking farewell. In the summer of 1941 Grandma fell ill and had to have an operation, so my birthday passed with little celebration. Grandma died in January 1942. No one knows how often I think of her and still love her. This birthday celebration in 1942 was intended to make up for the other, and Grandma's candle was lit along with the rest.

(i) Based on this extract, pick the option with the list of words that best describe the writer.

- I. Sensitive
- II. Emotional
- III. Heartless
- IV. Jovial
- V. Shy

- (a) I & II
- (b) II & III
- (c) III & IV
- (d) IV & V

(ii) Pick the option which is synonymous to the word 'intended.'

- (a) nondeliberate
- (b) nonpurposive
- (c) deliberate
- (d) unintentional

(iii) According to the above passage arrange the following statements in correct sequence.

- I. The writer bids farewell to Mrs Kuperus.
- II. The writer started going to Montessori nursery school.
- III. Writer's birthday celebration in 1942.
- IV. Death of the writer's grandmother.

Pick the option that lists these correctly.

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) II, I, IV, III
- (c) IV, III, II, I
- (d) II, III, I, IV

(iv) Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'make up' as used in the extract.

- (a) Make up your mind after thinking it over carefully.
- (b) The way Charles tried to make up to the boss was distasteful to the workers.
- (c) I have a lot of faults to make up for.
- (d) The teacher asked the students to make up short dialogues by themselves.

10. Mr Keesing had a good laugh at my arguments, but when I proceeded to talk my way through the next lesson, he assigned me a second essay. This time it was supposed to be on ‘An Incurable Chatterbox’. I handed it in, and Mr Keesing had nothing to complain about for two whole lessons. However, during the third lesson he’d finally had enough. “Anne Frank, as punishment for talking in class, write an essay entitled — ‘Quack, Quack, Quack, Said Mistress Chatterbox’.”

(i) Pick the option which is synonymous to the word ‘incurable.’

- (a) reformable
- (b) savable
- (c) curable
- (d) irreformable

(ii) Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of ‘entitled in’ as used in the extract.

- (a) All children are entitled to education.
- (b) The poem is entitled Ode to Skylark.
- (c) You may be entitled to reclaim some tax.
- (d) Officers are entitled to travel first class.

(iii) Which emoticon would justify the reaction of Mr Keesing in the third lesson when the writer didn’t stop talking?

(I)



(II)



(III)



(IV)



- (a) (I)
- (b) (II)
- (c) (III)
- (d) (IV)

(iv) Instead of scolding in front of the whole class Mr Keesing is punishing the writer again and again for excessive talking by assigning her extra homework. What does this suggest about his behaviour as a teacher?

- (a) He is tolerant enough and at the same time tries to improve his students’ behaviour also.
- (b) He is quick tempered and always punishes the student who defies the discipline.
- (c) He is very strict and punishes the naughty student to teach him a lesson.
- (d) He has a lot of patience and doesn’t want to be harsh with his students.

STAND ALONE MCQs

1. Which option correctly replaces the underlined phrase in the given line from **From the Diary of Anne Frank?** I don't want to jot down the facts in this diary.

- A –To mark
- B –To make a written note of
- C - To record
- D –To mention

2. Anne wrote a poetry on the topic “Quack, Quack, Quack, Said Mistress Chatterbox” when the topic was given to her for the third time to write an essay as punishment. She did this.....

- A –To come up with something different.
- B –To irritate Mr Keesing.
- C –To make joke of Mr Keesing.
- D –To show her writing skills.

3. Anne is when she sits at her home with her chins in her hands.

- A–sad and thoughtful.
- B–depressed and confused.
- C–listless and sad.
- D–depressed and bored.

4. What was the point that prompted Anne to keep a diary in first place?

- A –She didn't have a true friend
- B – She felt shy in sharing her secrets with friends.
- C – She didn't confide in her friends.
- D – She wanted to record her life's events in a diary.

5. Anne was when she says “A chatterbox — what can you write about that?”

- A - Tensed
- B - Confused
- C - Afraid
- D - Irritated

6. Which option correctly replaces the underlined phrase in the give line from **‘From the Diary of Anne Frank?’**That evening, after I'd finished the rest of my homework, the note about the essay caught my eye.

- A –enchanted my attention.
- B –enticed me
- C –attracted my attention
- D –fascinated me

7. **In what way Mr Keesing changed after reading Anne's poem on 'Quack, Quack, Quack, Said Mistress Chatterbox.'**

- A –He felt insulted and stopped scolding the students
- B –He became friendly with the students
- C –He became stricter after that incident
- D –He became jovial and started joking in the classes

8. **Why did Anne give a brief sketch of her family in her diary?**

- A –No one would understand it if she jumped right in.
- B -She wanted to introduce her family to the reader.
- C –She wanted to show her love for her family.
- D – To make the readers understand her story properly.

9. **When did Anne write the diary?**

- A –While hiding in Frankfurt.
- B –While hiding in Amsterdam
- C -While living in Aachen with her grandmother.
- D –While living in Holland with her family.

10. **Who got Anne's diary published?**

- A –Her father's friend
- B –Her mother Edith Hollander Frank
- C –Her father Otto frank
- D –Her sister Margot Frank

STAND ALONE MCQs

Answer Key

- 1. B – To make a written note of
- 2. C –To make joke of Mr Keesing.
- 3. D – depressed and bored.
- 4. A – She didn't have a true friend
- 5. B - Confused
- 6. C –attracted my attention
- 7. D – He became jovial and started joking in the classes
- 8. A – No one would understand it if she jumped right in.
- 9. B – While hiding in Amsterdam
- 10. C – Her father Otto frank

5 THE HUNDRED DRESSES – 1

EXTRACT-1, 2 and 3

EXTRACT 1 TODAY, Monday, Wanda Petronski was not in her seat. But nobody, not even Peggy and Madeline, the girls who started all the fun, noticed her absence. Usually Wanda sat in the seat next to the last seat in the last row in Room Thirteen. She sat in the corner of the room where the rough boys who did not make good marks sat, the corner of the room where there was most scuffling of feet, most roars of laughter when anything funny was said, and most mud and dirt on the floor.

Wanda did not sit there because she was rough and noisy. On the contrary, she was very quiet and rarely said anything at all. And nobody had ever heard her laugh out loud. Sometimes she twisted her mouth into a crooked sort of smile, but that was all.

1. It was not proper for Wanda to sit where she usually sat because----

I It was the dirtiest part of the class.

II Boys who were not studious sat there.

III It was frighteningly quiet there.

IV Girls usually do not sit at such places.

a) ONLY I AND II

b) ONLY II AND IV

c) ONLY I, II AND III

d) ONLY I, II AND IV

2. The expression "scuffling of feet" means

a) rubbing feet for warmth

b) noise made when we drag our feet

c) rubbing feet due to scratching sensation

d) noise made when feet land on the ground while jumping

3. Wanda sat there because

a) she was NOT rough and noisy.

b) she was rough and noisy.

c) as she herself was shy and quiet she preferred noisy places.

d) she had no real friend to sit at a more decent place.

4. Sometimes she twisted her mouth into a crooked sort of smile. This tells us that Wanda

a) knew not how to smile.

b) had never learnt how to give a genuine smile.

c) knew she was not an accepted member of the class and so could not smile as one normally would!

d) knows how to smile but hated doing so in such an unfriendly class.

5 The synonymous equivalents of the expression "on the contrary" is

I Obverse

II Negation

III Inverse

IV Mirror Image

a) Only I and II

b) Only II and III

c) Only I, II and III

d) All I, II, III and IV

6. But nobody, not even Peggy and Madeline, the girls who started all the fun, noticed her absence. This makes it clear

a) it is a common phenomenon not to notice anyone's absence

b) the students in Wanda's school were preoccupied always

c) the students of the school minded their own business and were not meddlesome.

d) Wanda was not important or popular enough to be noticed.

7. The fact that Wanda rarely smiled or laughed goes to prove that

I being companionless is a curse

II Having an awkward name does result in a disaster

III If our peers avoid us it does affect our spirit adversely

IV Peggy must be rusticated from school for making Wanda's life miserable

V Wanda will be better off by leaving the school wherein students do not know how to behave well.

a) Only I, II and III

b) Only II, III AND IV

c) Only II and III

d) All I, II, III, IV and V

EXTRACT 2 Nobody knew exactly why Wanda sat in that seat, unless it was because she came all the way from Boggins Heights and her feet were usually caked with dry mud. But

no one really thought much about Wanda Petronski, once she sat in the corner of the room.

The time when they thought about Wanda was outside of school hours — at noon-time when they were coming back to school or in the morning early before school began, when groups of two or three, or even more, would be talking and laughing on their way to the school yard.

8. If one hails from Boggins Heights it meant (select the most appropriate answer)

- a) one would be exactly like Wanda was
- b) one would never be accepted as a friend by anyone
- c) one would dirty their shoes
- d) one hailed from an economically weaker background.

9. When was Wanda the centre of attraction?

- a) When she smiled her crooked smile.
- b) When they were within the school premises but when it was lunch time.
- c) When they were outside the school premises
- d) For her serious looks and awkward smile she never was attractive!

10. What was exactly Wanda to most of her peers? (think well and answer)

- a) A dull AND SPIRITLESS PERSON!
- b) An object of ridicule and fun!
- c) A source of boredom!
- d) All the above options!

EXTRACT 3 Then, sometimes, they waited for Wanda — to have fun with her.

The next day, Tuesday, Wanda was not in school, either. And nobody noticed her absence again.

But on Wednesday, Peggy and Maddie, who sat down front with other children who got good marks and who didn't track in a whole lot of mud, did notice that Wanda wasn't there. Peggy was the most popular girl in school. She was pretty, she had many pretty clothes and her hair was curly. Maddie was her closest friend. The reason Peggy and Maddie noticed Wanda's absence was because Wanda had made them late to school. They had waited and waited for Wanda, to have some fun with her, and she just hadn't come.

They often waited for Wanda Petronski — to have fun with her.

11. What made Peggy the most popular girl in the school?

- I She was extremely pretty.
- II She had many pretty clothes and her hair was curly.

III Maddie was her closest friend.

IV She did not dirty her shoes.

V She was excellent in studies.

a) Only I, II, III

b) Only I, II and V

c) Only III, IV and V

d) All the above options

12. The next day, Tuesday, Wanda was not in school, either. And nobody noticed her absence again. We can infer from this that

a) may be the novelty of teasing Wanda had worn off

b) the students had decided perhaps to let Wanda be and not bother her and bother about her

c) it simply means that Wanda was still a nobody to them

d) they had more important things to bother about like the forthcoming drawing and colouring contest

13. Finally Peggy and Maddie if not the others notice Wanda's absence because

I They did have some amount of friendship for her even if it was a small amount

II They actually missed having fun with her by teasing her.

III They were actually noble and nice girls and so were quite anxious for some news from Wanda

IV She had been the cause for their being not on time to school

a) Only IV

b) Only II and IV

c) Only II

d) Only I, II and IV

-----Key----- (EXTRACTS I, 2 AND 3)

1. (d)

2. (b)

3. (d)
4. (c)
5. (d)
6. (d)
7. (a)
8. (d)
9. (c)
10. (b)
11. (b)
12. (c)
13. (b)

THE HUNDRED DRESSES-1 EXTRACT- 4,5,6,7 AND 8

Extract 4 Wanda Petronski. Most of the children in Room Thirteen didn't have names like that. They had names easy to say, like Thomas, Smith or Allen. There was one boy named Bounce, Willie Bounce, and people thought that was funny, but not funny in the same way that Petronski was.

1. Wanda Petronski was an unusual name simply because

I Rarely did parents think of such a name for their children.

II It was difficult to pronounce

III It was funny to say the least

IV It made one a very different sort of person sort of odd and awkward.

- a) Only I and II
- b) Only II and III
- c) Only I, II and III
- d) All I, II, III and IV

Extract 5 Wanda didn't have any friends. She came to school alone and went home alone. She always wore a faded blue dress that didn't hang right. It was clean, but it looked as though it had never been ironed properly. She didn't have any friends, but a lot of girls talked to her. Sometimes, they surrounded her in the school yard as she stood watching the little girls play hopscotch on the worn hard ground.

2. The fact that a lot of girls talked to Wanda and surrounded her in the school yard tells us that

- a) Wanda actually did have friends but she did not realize the fact
- b) All the girls in the heart of their hearts truly adored her
- c) she was one great source of entertainment and a break from monotony for them
- d) they were quite interested in her but it was she who was moody and hostile always!

3. The word "faded" means NOT

- a) lacklustre
- b) lusterless
- c) vibrant
- d) clourless

Extract 6 "Wanda," Peggy would say in a most courteousbmanner as though she were talking to Miss Mason. "Wanda," she'd say, giving one of her friends a nudge, "tell us. How many dresses did you say you hadbanging up in your closet?"

"A hundred," Wanda would say.

"A hundred!" exclaimed all the little girlsincredulously, and the little ones would stop playinghopscotch and listen.

"Yeah, a hundred, all lined up," said Wanda. Then her thin lips drew together in silence.

"What are they like? All silk, I bet," said Peggy.

"Yeah, all silk, all colours."

"Velvet, too?"

"Yeah, velvet too. A hundred dresses," Wandawould repeat stolidly. "All lined up in my closet."

4 All the girls were full of incredulousness at Wanda's reply because

- a) they were amazed that Wanda had such a massive collection of clothes and yet wore the same dress daily
- b) All were envious of her for possessing such a huge collection of dresses
- c) they wondered why at all then she wore only one faded dress to school --so foolish of her!
- d) they were quite disgusted with her for lying so blatantly when all knew the bitter truth that she was poor

5. Wanda then put her thin lips together in silence. This is a clear indication of the fact that

- a) she knew no one believed her although she indeed was speaking the truth (although not

in the way the girls understood)

- b) she was an ill-bred and ill-mannered girl by all means
- c) she hated talking too much about her precious dresses
- d) she thought that the girls of her school were all rude and needlessly troubled her.

6. The word incredulously surely means

- a) trustfully
- b) favourably
- c) questioningly
- d) uncritically

7 The word stolid most nearly means

- a) demonstrative
- b) expressive
- c) animated
- d) unemotional

Extract 7 Then they'd let her go. And then before she'd gone very far, they couldn't help bursting into shrieks and peals of laughter.

A hundred dresses! Obviously, the only dress Wanda had was the blue one she wore every day. So why did she say she had a hundred? What a story!

"How many shoes did you say you had?"

"Sixty pairs. All lined up in my closet." Cries of exaggerated politeness greeted this.
"All alike?"

"Oh, no. Every pair is different. All colours. All lined up."

8 The expression "cries of exaggerated politeness" means

- a) very, very polite
- b) likeably polite
- c) polite but not adequately polite
- d) disgustingly and insincerely polite

9. The word closet by all means cannot mean

- a) cabinet
- b) locker
- c) chest

d) a living room

10. "they couldn't help bursting into shrieks and peals of laughter." This tells us that Wanda's schoolmates

a) were all a mean lot without being aware of it

b) were having a grand time at her expense

c) were jovial in nature

d) were a lively lot

e) both a and b

11. What truly must have made Wanda's school mates disgusted with her

a) for being so horribly poor and dirtying her shoes day in and day out

b) for wearing the same ill-fitting dress everyday

c) for lying so blatantly about her dresses and shoes

d) for being so moody and grim all the time

12. So why did she say she had a hundred? What a story! This makes one thing obvious to her schoolmates--

a) she is a great story teller

b) she is absolutely honest

c) she is hatefully dishonest

d) she wishes to show how superior she is to all

Extract 8 Peggy, who had thought up this game, and Maddie, her inseparable friend, were always the last to leave. Finally Wanda would move up the street, her eyes dull and her mouth closed, hitching her left shoulder every now and then in the funny way she had, finishing the walk to school alone.

13 What feelings must Wanda be going through as per the last sentence of the extract ?

a) Wanda was so sore with the girls of her school that she was certainly plotting revenge.

b) Wanda hated the girls like poison but was helpless as she could do nothing about it

c) Wanda felt hurt and upset that no one really understood her though she was being truthful.

d) Wanda hated Peggy and Maddie for spoiling her life at school

KEY TO EXTRACTS 4,5,6,7,8

1 d

2 c

3 c

4 d

5 a

6 c

7 d

8 d

9 d

10 e

11 c

12 c

13 c

THE HUNDRED DRESSES-1 EXTRACT 9, 10 and 11

EXTRACT 9 Peggy was not really cruel. She protected small children from bullies. And she cried for hours if she saw an animal mistreated. If anybody had said to her, “Don’t you think that is a cruel way to treat Wanda?” she would have been very surprised. Cruel? Why did the girl say she had a hundred dresses? Anybody could tell that that was a lie. Why did she want to lie? And she wasn’t just an ordinary person, else why did she have a name like that? Anyway, they never made her cry.

1. We actually should not hate Peggy even though she teased Wanda mercilessly about her dresses because

I She was a pretty and a very intelligent girl!

II She was a sensitive girl and actually cried endlessly whenever an animal was meted out a cruel treatment.

III She was, let us not forget, the most popular girl of her school.

IV She was quite protective towards little children especially when bullies troubled them.

V She looked for pure entertainment-- so what's wrong in teasing a classmate?

VI She truly did not know that Wanda was being troubled by her for Wanda never cried at all!

a) Only I, II and VI

b) Only II, IV and VI

c) Only II, IV, V and VI

d) Only I, III, IV and VI

2. Wanda in a sense deserved the insensitivity shown towards her because

a) she publicised the fact that she had hundred dresses.

- b) she lied so very openly that she had a hundred dresses (at least all the girls thought so)
- c) though she had so many dresses why come to school wearing the same dress-how disgusting!
- d) she was rude, unfriendly and avoided all company

3 Peggy and others would have stopped teasing Wanda if (choose the most apt option)

- a) She stopped lying about her dresses and shoes although she was speaking in a sense the truth
- b) She smiled and laughed more
- c) She changed her name to something more proper and easy to pronounce
- d) She left BOGGINS Heights for good and lived in a more respectable place

4. From the extract it is clear that

- a) the name of a person decides how one is treated
- b) parents need to take care while naming their children
- c) Wanda's parents need to be ticked off for naming her so badly!
- d) Having an awkward name makes people treat you at times as if you were an odd person!

EXTRACT 10 As for Maddie, this business of asking Wanda every day how many dresses and how many hats, and how many this and that she had was bothering her. Maddie was poor herself. She usually wore somebody's hand-me-down clothes. Thank goodness, she didn't live up on Boggins Heights or have a funny name.

5. Though Maddie was poor too she was still better off than Wanda because

I She did have several dresses even if they were old and used ones.

II Peggy was her loyal friend and would never tease her.

III She did not live in Boggins Heights.

IV She did not have a funny name thank goodness for that!

- a) Only I,II and III
- b) b) Only I, III and IV
- c) c) Only I, II and IV
- d) d) All I. II. III. IV

6 From the above extract it is clear that

- a) Maddie hates funny names such as Wanda Petronski and is glad that she had a far more sensible name
- b) She was ashamed of being poor and resentful of the fact that she wore somebody's

used clothes

c) Maddie had a prejudice against those who hailed from Boggins Heights that's why she is glad she does not stay there

d) For Maddie it was a relief that she was poor but none knew it and since her name and place of residence were passable she was safe from being ridiculed

EXTRACT 11 Sometimes, when Peggy was asking Wanda those questions in that mocking polite voice, Maddie felt embarrassed and studied the marbles in the palm of her hand, rolling them around and saying nothing herself. Not that she felt sorry for Wanda, exactly. She would never have paid any attention to Wanda if Peggy hadn't invented the dresses game. But suppose Peggy and all the others started in on her next? She wasn't as poor as Wanda, perhaps, but she was poor. Of course, she would have more sense than to say she had a hundred dresses. Still she would not like for them to begin on her. She wished Peggy would stop teasing Wanda Petronski.

7. Maddie couldn't help feeling embarrassed whenever Peggy teased Wanda in her mocking polite voice as

a) she felt sorry for poor Wanda

b) she felt so as she was ashamed to be Peggy's friend

c) being poor herself she sympathised with Wanda

d) she was scared that soon, being poor herself, Peggy and others would start teasing her too!

8 Maddie studied the marbles in the palm of her hand, rolling them around and saying nothing herself. This makes it crystal clear that

a) Maddie was pretending that marbles interested her more when actually she was quite uncomfortable that Wanda was being mocked at by Peggy

b) Maddie loved marbles and loved rolling them around

c) Maddie found doing so was far a more better occupation than the now boring exercise of teasing Wanda

d) Maddie could never really concentrate on things like earlier too she worked at arithmetic absent-mindedly

9 The antonym of the word mocking is

a) ridicule

b) belittle

c) endorse

d) harass

10 The word embarrassed does NOT mean

a) unperturbed

b) agitated

c) discomfited

d) uneasy

11 She would never have paid any attention to Wanda if Peggy hadn't invented the dresses game. This tells us that

- a) Maddie minded her own business and never meddled into others' matters
- b) In the eyes of Maddie Wanda was an absolute nobody.
- c) Maddie was not a bit observant and so missed on even normal things like who were her classmates etc
- d) She was quite snobbish and care two hoots for others despite being poor herself

-----Key----- (EXTRACTS 9, 10 AND 11)

1. (b)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4 (d)

5 (b)

6 (d)

7 (d)

8 (a)

9 (c)

10 (a)

11 a

THE HUNDRED DRESSES EXTRACTS 12, 13 AND 14

12 Today, even though they had been late to school, Maddie was glad she had not had to make fun of Wanda. She worked her arithmetic problems absentmindedly. "Eight times eight — let's see..." She wished she had the nerve to write Peggy a note, because she knew she never would have the courage to speak right out to Peggy, to say, "Hey, Peg, let's stop asking Wanda how many dresses she has." When she finished her arithmetic she did start a note to Peggy. Suddenly she paused and shuddered. She pictured herself in the school yard, a new target for Peggy and the girls. Peggy might ask her where she got the dress that she had on, and Maddie would have to say it was one of Peggy's old ones that Maddie's mother had tried to disguise with new trimmings so no one in Room Thirteen would recognise it.

1. The fact that Maddie worked her arithmetic problems absent-mindedly tells us that

- a) she was horribly weak in maths and so never showed interest in it
- b) her mind was fully occupied with Wanda's issue
- c) she was not a studious girl and studies never really excited her

d) all the above options

2. Maddie did NOT have the nerve to write to Peggy. This tells us that

I Maddie was a real coward of sorts

II Peggy inspired fear even in the closest of her companions

III Maddie was scared if she spoke for Wanda she would soon become Wanda number two for Peggy and others.

IV Maddie's skills as far as writing goes was NOT good enough probably.

a) I AND II

b) I, II AND III

c) III ONLY

d) I, II AND IV

3. Maddie suddenly stopped and shuddered because

a) she never really had cared for Wanda so why speak for her?

b) she never wished to lose Peggy's friendship

c) she thought how hurt Peggy would be and felt sorry for even planning to write her a note

d) she was scared that once the note was read Peggy would make her the new target

4. New trimmings were most painstakingly added to Maddie's dresses by her mother because

a) she wished her daughter to look truly attractive and presentable

b) it was an old dress and the mother did not want this fact to be known to all

c) her daughter studied in a special school and so the dress she wore needed to be good enough.

d) like every mother she wished her daughter to be decent and the centre of attraction

5. The word nerve does NOT mean

a) timidity

b) valour

c) audacity

d) rudeness

13 If only Peggy would decide of her own accord to stop having fun with Wanda. Oh, well! Maddie ran her hand through her short blonde hair as though to push the uncomfortable thoughts away. What difference did it make? Slowly Maddie tore into bits the note she had started. She was Peggy's best friend, and Peggy was the best-liked girl in the whole room. Peggy could not possibly do anything that was really wrong, she thought.

6. Maddie fondly hoped for Peggy of her own accord stopping to have fun with Wanda.

- a) True because Peggy was NOT one to go by others' suggestions
- b) Yes people should do things only if they like to do it. You can't compel them to do things can you?
- c) Maddie was a person who believed that problems would take care of themselves so why bother?
- d) Maddie's hope was that way she need not ask Peggy to stop teasing Wanda and end up becoming her new target!

7. From the extract it is clear that uncomfortable thoughts can be pushed away by

- a) Diverting your mind through some activity
- b) Continuously thinking about the same thing
- c) Writing a note to someone
- d) running your hand through your hair

8. Maddie tore into bits the note she had started because

- I . Her courage failed her
- II She was scared of the consequences of her act
- III It would in no way influence Peggy's attitude towards the Wanda affair
- IV She was certain to become Peggy's next victim.

- a) ONLY II AND III
- b) ONLY I, I AND III
- c) ONLY II
- d) ALL I, II, III AND IV

9. Maddie says Peggy could NOT do anything that was wrong. This tells us that

- a) Peggy was simply perfect in all respects
- b) if Peggy made fun of Wanda she was justified in doing so
- c) Peggy enjoyed tremendous respect and adoration among her peers

d) Peggy was fully right in teasing Wanda. It is a sign of perfection too.

14 As for Wanda, she was just some girl who lived up on Boggins Heights and stood alone in the schoolyard. She scarcely ever said anything to anybody. The only time she talked was in the school yard about her hundred dresses. Maddie remembered her telling about one of her dresses, pale blue with coloured trimmings. And she remembered another that was brilliant jungle green with a red sash. "You'd look like a Christmas tree in that," the girls had said in pretended admiration.

10. As for Wanda, she was just some girl who lived up on Boggins Heights...

- a) These words tell us where Wanda lives
- b) These words speak of how important or unimportant Boggins Heights is
- c) These words tell us Wanda is an absolute nobody
- d) these words just make up a general statement

11. From the extract it is clear as crystal that Wanda

- a) was unhappy that she was treated as an odd man out just because she was poor and had an unusual name
- b) is what she is because she comes from Boggins Heights
- c) was basically introverted in nature
- d) was rather dumb and stupid

12. Since Wanda talked only of her hundred dresses and that too only in the school yard it is a clear indication of

- a) her discipline in not gossiping within the confines of the classroom
- b) there was something about the school yard which brought out Wanda's natural self
- c) her love for dresses especially those that she had designed all by herself
- d) her disgusting trait of lying so openly about what she did not possess

13. The expression "pretended admiration" certainly means

- a) Insincere criticism
- b) Winning praise
- c) Sincere appreciation
- d) Insincere approval

-----Key----- (EXTRACTS 12, 13 AND 14)

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

THE HUNDRED DRESSES EXTRACTS 15, 16 AND 17

15 Thinking about Wanda and her hundred dresses all lined up in the closet, Maddie began to wonder who was going to win the drawing and colouring contest. For girls, this contest consisted of designing dresses and for boys, of designing motorboats. Probably Peggy would win the girls' medal. Peggy drew better than anyone else in the room. At least, that's what everybody thought. She could copy a picture in a magazine or some film star's head so that you could almost tell who it was. Oh, Maddie was sure Peggy would win. Well, tomorrow the teacher was going to announce the winners. Then they'd know.

1. Thinking about Wanda's dresses made Maddie's mind all of a sudden think of the drawing and design contest. This tells us that

I It's obvious that Maddie like any other student of her class was eager for the results of the contest to be announced.

II She was sure Wanda would win the contest.

III It was merely that Wanda's dresses reminded her of the contest.

IV It is always happens that when you think of dresses-- lovely ones at that--you think of drawing and colouring contests and Maddie was no exception to this syndrome.

- a) ONLY I AND III
- b) ONLY I AND IV
- c) ONLY I, II AND III

d) ALL I, II, III AND IV

2. The fact that girls were given designing dresses and boys were given designing motorboats obviously means

- a) girls can design dresses only.
- b) boys are not meant for girlish things like designing dresses
- c) boys love motorboats more than dresses
- d) in a sense the teacher concerned was guilty of gender discrimination

3. From the extract it is clear that

I The winner of the girls' contest was more or less known to all.

II The girls were proved right in assuming who was going to win.

III The girls believed Peggy would win because they thought she was the best.

IV The girls were ultimately proved wrong!

- a) ONLY I AND II
- b) ONLY II AND III
- c) ONLY I, III AND IV
- d) ONLY II, III AND IV

4. She could copy a picture in a magazine or some film star's head so that you could almost tell who it was! This sentence reveals the fact that

- a) People thought so of Peggy because they all adored her
- b) Well she was intelligent, pretty and rich wasn't she? So she had it all!
- c) Maddie was Peggy's friend and naturally would think highly of her
- d) Peggy indeed possessed awesome talent in drawing and colouring etc.

16 The next day it was drizzling. Maddie and Peggy hurried to school under Peggy's umbrella. Naturally, on a day like this, they didn't wait for Wanda Petronski on the corner of Oliver Street, the street that far, far away, under the railroad tracks and up the hill, led to Boggins Heights. Anyway, they weren't taking chances on being late today, because today was important.

5. Peggy and Maddie used the same umbrella. This is a testimony for the fact that

- a) Peggy loves sharing things with Maddie
- b) Peggy is stupid. She could have realized Maddie was poor too.

- c) Maddie was too poor to own an umbrella
- d) Peggy and Maddie were such great friends

6. The word 'drizzling' certainly means

- a) downpour
- b) cloudburst
- c) deluge
- d) sprinkle

7. The writer says "Naturally on a day like this..." because

- a) it was the day the results were to be announced
- b) it was a day when nature was quite pleasant and comfortable
- c) it was raining and so rather inconvenient
- d) the writer wanted to sound poetical and so this choice of words

8. The expression "not taking chances" does mean

- a) not avoiding risks
- b) losing all opportunities available
- c) avoiding risks
- d) not grabbing chances

17 "Do you think Miss Mason will announce the winners today?" asked Peggy. "Oh, I hope so, the minute we get in," said Maddie. "Of course, you'll win, Peg." "Hope so," said Peggy eagerly.

The minute they entered the classroom, they stopped short and gasped. There were drawings all over the room, on every ledge and windowsill, dazzling colours and brilliant, lavish designs, all drawn on great sheets of wrapping paper. There must have been a hundred of them, all lined up. These must be the drawings for the contest. They were! Everybody stopped and whistled or murmured admiringly.

9. Maddie said, "Of course, you'll win, Peg." "Hope so," said Peggy eagerly.

I Peggy wished to win but was not fully sure that she would do so.

II Maddie was pretty sure that Peggy would win

III Both hoped for Peggy's victory with supreme confidence

IV Peggy was of diffident type and had no faith in her abilities even though her friend knew

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to wait...*



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her strengths.

- a) ONLY I AND II
- b) ONLY I, II AND III
- c) ONLY III AND IV
- d) ONLY II AND IV

10. The word dazzling certainly does mean

- a) dull and drab
- b) bright and brilliant
- c) huge and imposing
- d) very invaluable

11. Whoever had made those dazzling, brilliant and lavish designs was

- a) a true lover of beauty
- b) was rich and spent money like water
- c) exceptionally gifted
- d) a fool to fritter away time on such unimportant matters

12. They stopped short and gasped surely because

- a) the room was too congested for them to breathe freely
- b) they were simply amazed and impressed at what they saw
- c) this was their usual reaction whenever they entered their beloved classroom
- d) they were quite shocked and upset at what they saw

13. The word admiringly obviously does not mean

- a) applaudingly
- b) warmly
- c) coldly
- d) supportively

-----Key----- (EXTRACTS 15, 16 AND 17)

- 1. (a)
- 2. (d)
- 3. (c)

4. (d)
5. (c)
6. (d)
7. (c)
8. (c)
9. (a)
10. (b)
11. (c)
12. (b)
13. (c)

THE HUNDRED DRESSES EXTRACTS 18, 19 AND 20

18 As soon as the class had assembled, Miss Mason announced the winners. Jack Beggles had won for the boys, she said, and his design for an outboard motor was on exhibition in Room Twelve, along with the sketches by all the other boys.

1. The synonym of the word assembled is by all means

I clustered

II federated

III consolidated

IV converged

a) ONLY I

b) ONLY I AND IV

c) ONLY I, III AND IV

d) ALL I, II, III AND IV

2. As soon as the class had assembled, Miss Mason announced the winners as

a) she wished to be done with the business all at once

b) she loved announcing things in her class

c) she wished to see all the thrill and excitement it would evoke on the faces of the students

d) she wished to soon after resume her teaching for she was a conscientious teacher

19 “As for the girls,” she said, “although just one or two sketches were submitted by most, one girl —and Room Thirteen should be proud of her — this one girl actually drew one hundred designs — all different and all beautiful. In the opinion of the judges, any one of the drawings is worthy of winning the prize. I am very happy to say that Wanda Petronski is the winner of the girls’ medal.

3. “As for the girls,” she said, “although just one or two sketches were submitted by most, ...” by saying so the teacher

- a) expressed her disappointment that a majority of the girls were lacking in enthusiasm
- b) wished to emphasize on the need for the girls to submit as many sketches as possible
- c) wished to glorify a single girl's capacity to put in labour and denounce their laziness
- d) actually wished all to realize the fact that among them there was one who was an amazingly proficient artist

4. ‘In the opinion of the judges, any one of the drawings is worthy of winning the prize’ this means that

- a) Quantity coupled with quality reaps rich rewards
- b) quality of a work pales in comparison to quantity
- c) the judges were being unduly appreciative
- d) quantity of a work does always count

5. When the teacher announced the name of Wanda as the winner all the students must have

- a) been shocked at the unfairness of it all--the judges had been absolutely incompetent
- b) realized that Peggy and they had been properly punished for their bad conduct
- c) been astounded that somebody could be so hugely gifted as Wanda was
- d) felt how wrong they had been in glorifying Peggy's talent

6. "I am very happy to say that Wanda Petronski is the winner of the girls’ medal." the teacher said.

- a) The teacher was happy that henceforth her class would learn to treat Wanda with respect for the extraordinary skills she possessed
- b) The teacher without any doubt had a soft corner for Wanda
- c) The teacher said so out of spite for she was displeased with her class for having treated Wanda badly
- d) The teacher believed in the adage-variety is spice of life and so a new winner was always welcome

20 Unfortunately, Wanda has been absent from school for some days and is not here to receive the applause that is due to her. Let us hope she will be back tomorrow. Now class, you may file around the room quietly and look at her exquisite drawings."The children burst into applause, and even the boys were glad to have a chance to stamp on the floor, put their fingers in their mouths and whistle, though they were not interested in dresses.

"Look, Peg," whispered Maddie. "There's that blue one she told us about. Isn't it beautiful?" "Yes," said Peggy, "And here's that green one. Boy, and I thought I could draw."

7. Had Wanda not been absent from school

- a) for a change she would have received genuine admiration from her peers
- b) she could have been derisive over the others for their own indifferent designs
- c) she could have seen the humbled faces of her peers which would have delighted her
- d) she could have crowed over others for her magnificent drawings

8. To "file around" means

- a) to collect around
- b) to surround a given area
- c) to cut around
- d) to move one after another

9. The expression "exquisite drawings" most certainly means

- a) elaborate drawings
- b) complicated drawings
- c) superlative drawings
- d) meticulously done drawings

10. Even the boys were glad to have a chance to stamp on the floor surely conveys the message that

- a) for the first they saw some real reason to show admiration for a girl
- b) normally they did not react to anything at all
- c) they knew no other way to express their feelings
- d) for them it was a rare chance to do so as normally it was deemed as an act of indiscipline

11. When Peggy said " Boy and I thought I could draw" Peggy meant she has realized that

a) she simply can't draw at all

b) only she could draw wonderfully

c) she could draw yes but there was one far superior to her in the business

d) people all these days were wrong in appreciating her drawings

-----Key----- (EXTRACTS 18, 19, 20)

1. (d)

2. (c)

3. (d)

4. (a)

5. (c)

6. (a)

7. (a)

8. (d)

9. (c)

10. (d)

11. (c)

6 THE HUNDRED DRESSES -2

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

1.	<p>Dear Teacher,</p> <p>My Wanda will not come to your school anymore. Jake also. Now we move away to big city. No more holler ‘Pollack’. No more ask why funny name. Plenty of funny names in the city.</p> <p>Yours truly, Jan Petronski</p>
i	<p>Jan’s tone in the writing of the letter IS NOT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) distressingb) spitefulc) hurtd) painful.
ii	<p>What, according to the letter, was the reason that prompted Mr. Petronski to take the decision to move to a big city?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) his wish to achieve success in the big city.b) his urge to join his relatives who mostly lived in the big city.c) his anxiety over their poverty in the small city.d) his agony about his children being viewed as ‘different’ by their schoolmates.
iii	<p>Jan’s writing in fragments suggests that he</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) liked brevityb) was uneducatedc) was in a hurryd) was careless
iv	<p>The phrase ‘Pollack’ reveals a discrimination on the basis of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) raceb) genderc) religiond) wealth
v	<p>The line-- Plenty of funny names in the city—suggests that the city</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) is a melting pot of people from different parts of the world.

		<p>b) has foreign people willing to give opportunities to the poor.</p> <p>c) is a safe haven for immigrants if they have funny names.</p> <p>d) has a special status for all who are willing to be funny.</p>
	2	<p>I am sure that none of the boys and girls in Room Thirteen would purposely and deliberately hurt anyone’s feelings because his or her name happened to be a long, unfamiliar one. I prefer to think that what was said was said in thoughtlessness. I know that all of you feel the way I do, that this is a very unfortunate thing to have happened — unfortunate and sad, both.</p>
	i	<p>Pick the option having the words that DO NOT match the word, ‘unfamiliar’, from those given.</p> <p>1) foreign 2) strange 3) unique 4) unacquainted 5) unknown 6) well known</p> <p>a) 3 and 4</p> <p>b) 4 and 5</p> <p>c) 2 and 6</p> <p>d) 3 and 6</p>
	ii	<p>Regarding Wanda being teased, Miss Mason was</p> <p>a) in denial that such behaviour was possible by her students.</p> <p>b) aware, but didn’t want to discuss it with the students.</p> <p>c) unaware that the students were frequently teasing Wanda.</p> <p>d) of the belief that such behaviour was a normal part of growing up.</p>
	iii	<p>How, according to you, do the students of Room Thirteen feel? Pick the LEAST possible option.</p> <p>a) humiliated</p> <p>b) sad</p> <p>c) guilty</p> <p>d) thrilled</p>
	iv	<p>What is the ‘unfortunate and sad’ thing that has happened?</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wanda did not come to school for two days b) Peggy and Maddie made fun of her c) Wanda and her brother had left the school d) Wanda couldn't receive the prize. 						
	v	<p>How would you describe Miss Mason's feelings towards the class?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) happy b) cheerful c) upset d) angry 						
	3	<p>The first period was a study period. Maddie tried to prepare her lessons, but she could not put her mind on her work. She had a very sick feeling in the bottom of her stomach. True, she had not enjoyed listening to Peggy ask Wanda how many dresses she had in her closet, but she had said nothing. She had stood by silently, and that was just as bad as what Peggy had done.</p>						
	i	<p>What did Maddie think of herself after the letter was read out loud?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) grateful b) lucky c) heroic d) coward 						
	ii	<p>Match the options</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1) Peggy</td> <td style="width: 50%;">a) stood by silently</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Maddie</td> <td>b) played the dresses game</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Wanda</td> <td>c) responded to the questions</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c b) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a c) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c d) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a 	1) Peggy	a) stood by silently	2) Maddie	b) played the dresses game	3) Wanda	c) responded to the questions
1) Peggy	a) stood by silently							
2) Maddie	b) played the dresses game							
3) Wanda	c) responded to the questions							
	iii	<p>Why did Maddie have a sick feeling at the bottom of stomach?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ms. Mason may punish Peggy and her b) Peggy and Maddie had mocked Wanda. c) Wanda and her brother had left school. d) Both b and c. 						
	iv	<p>What was just as bad as what Peggy had done?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wanda teasing Maddie b) Peggy teasing Wanda c) Maddie did not stand up for Wanda d) Wanda not realizing the prank 						
	v	<p>Why did Maddie think 'they were doing wrong'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is not polite to make fun of others 						

		<p>b) Wanda was her friend c) Peggy was indifferent to Wanda’s feelings d) Maddie did not discourage Peggy from teasing Wanda</p>
	4	<p>When school was dismissed in the afternoon, Peggy said, with pretended casualness, “Hey, let’s go and see if that kid has left town or not.”. So, Peggy had had the same idea! Maddie glowed. Peg was really all right. The two girls hurried out of the building, up the street toward Boggins Heights, the part of town that wore such a forbidding air on this kind of a November afternoon, drizzly, damp and dismal.</p>
	i	<p>“So, Peggy had the same idea! Maddie glowed” What was the idea?</p> <p>a) To tease Wanda one more time b) To go and look for Wanda at Boggins Height c) To apologize to Wanda d) Both b and c</p>
	ii	<p>Why do you think Peggy pretended casualness?</p> <p>a) She didn’t want to express her guilt. b) She didn’t want to apologize to Wanda. c) She was curious to know if Wanda had left town. d) Both a and b.</p>
	iii	<p>Which word in the extract means ‘light rain’?</p> <p>a) damp b) dismal c) drizzly d) glowed</p>
	iv	<p>What was Maddie desperate to do?</p> <p>a) To make amends with Wanda b) To confess to Ms.Mason c) To write a letter to Wanda d) To discuss the matter with Peggy</p>
	v	<p>The following are synonyms of which word in the extract</p> <p>1) unpleasant 2) ominous 3) threatening 4) uninviting</p> <p>a) Dismissed b) Casualness c) Pretending d) forbidding</p>
	5	<p>Well, whether Peggy felt badly or not, she, Maddie, had to do something. She had to find Wanda Petronski. Maybe she had not yet moved away. Maybe Peggy would climb the Heights with her, and they would tell Wanda she had won the contest, that they thought she was smart and the hundred dresses were beautiful.</p>

	i	<p>Why did Maddie wish that Wanda had not moved away?</p> <p>a) She wanted to bid Wanda a farewell. b) She wanted to do something for her. c) She wanted to tell her that they were sorry. d) She wanted to be sure Wanda was leaving for good.</p>
	ii	<p>What did Maddie not want to say to Wanda?</p> <p>a) That she had won the contest b) That they thought she was smart c) That the hundred dresses were beautiful d) That Peggy was innocent.</p>
	iii	<p>What is Boggins Heights?</p> <p>a) A busy locality in town b) A locality on the outskirts of town c) A place on the outskirts where Wanda lived d) A posh locality in town</p>
	iv	<p>Why was Maddie in a rush to do something?</p> <p>a) She wanted to meet Wanda before she left Boggins Heights b) She wanted to say sorry to Wanda for not speaking up c) She didn't want to let go of the opportunity to say sorry. d) She wanted to reach Boggins Heights before that evening.</p>
	v	<p>Where was Maddie?</p> <p>a) Outside school b) In room thirteen c) In the playground d) At Boggins Heights</p>
	6	<p>“Well, at least,” said Peggy gruffly, “I never did call her a foreigner or make fun of her name. I never thought she had the sense to know we were making fun of her anyway. I thought she was too dumb. And gee, look how she can draw!”</p> <p>Maddie could say nothing. All she hoped was that they would find Wanda. She wanted to tell her that they were sorry they had picked on her, and how wonderful the whole school thought she was, and please, not to move away and everybody would be nice. She and Peggy would fight anybody who was not nice.</p>
	i	<p>What excuses does Peggy think of for her behaviour?</p>

		<p>a) Wanda didn't know she was being made fun of</p> <p>b) she got the idea of hundred drawings only when Peggy asked her</p> <p>c) None of the above</p> <p>d) Both a and b</p>
	ii	<p>What is the tone of Peggy's words?</p> <p>a) Self-effacing</p> <p>b) Self-defensive</p> <p>c) Self-defeating</p> <p>d) self-assertive</p>
	iii	<p>What is meant by "picking on someone"?</p> <p>(a) Unfairly bully or make fun of someone</p> <p>(b) snatching something from someone</p> <p>(c) kidnapping someone</p> <p>(d) unduly favouring someone</p>
	iv	<p>And gee, look how she can draw! What does Peggy imply?</p> <p>1) that Peggy was good at drawing</p> <p>2) that Wanda was much better than her in drawing</p> <p>3) that Wanda drew beautiful designs</p> <p>4) that Wanda was very bad at drawing</p> <p>a) Option 1 & 4</p> <p>b) Option 2 & 3</p> <p>c) Only 3</p> <p>d) Only 2</p>
	v	<p>"...how wonderful the whole school thought she was, and please, not to move away and everybody would be nice." How would you describe Maddie?</p> <p>a) penitent</p> <p>b) desperate</p> <p>c) persistent</p> <p>d) supportive</p>
	7	<p>"I think that's where the Petronskis live," said Maddie, pointing to a little white house. Wisps of old grass stuck up here and there along the pathway like thin kittens. The house and its sparse little yard looked shabby but clean....."</p>
	i	<p>Who of the following does not belong to the Petronski's?</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Jan b) Jake c) Jemma d) Wanda
	ii	<p>Which of the following is an incorrect use of 'wisp'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wispy fellow b) Wisps of hair c) Wisps of grass d) Wisp of butter
	iii	<p>The yard around Wanda's house reminded Maddie of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Her granny's house b) Her childhood home c) Wanda's faded blue dress d) Maddie's house
	iv	<p>Wanda's house at Boggins Heights is compared with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a small untidy cottage b) a shabby but clean dress c) a poor neighbourhood d) a neat and tidy garden
	v	<p>Peggy knocked firmly on the door. Who answered the door?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Jan b) Wanda's mother c) Wanda's brother d) None
	8	<p>But that night she could not get to sleep. She thought about Wanda and her faded blue dress and the little house she had lived in. And she thought of the glowing picture those hundred dresses made — all lined up in the classroom.</p>
	i	<p>Who does 'she' refer to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Peggy b) Ms Mason c) Wanda d) Maddie
	ii	<p>What are the hundred dresses?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Wanda's dresses b) Wanda's dress designs for the contest c) Peggy's dresses d) Peggy and Wanda's dresses

iii	<p>Why were the hundred dressesall lined up in the classroom?</p> <p>a) It was an apparel exhibition b) It was a drawing contest c) It was a display of Wanda’s dress designs d) It was a sale of designer dresses</p>
iv	<p>Why could ‘she’ not get any sleep?</p> <p>a) She was already missing her friend Wanda b) She suffered from pangs of remorse c) She had made fun of Wanda d) None of the above</p>
v	<p>Which of the following does not describe “the glowing picture of those hundred dresses made — all lined up in the classroom”?</p> <p>a) exquisite b) beautiful c) crude d) awesome</p>
9	<p>If she ever heard anybody picking on someone because they were funny looking or because they had strange names, she’d speak up. Even if it meant losing Peggy’s friendship. She had no way of making things right with Wanda, but from now on she would never make anybody else that unhappy again.</p>
i	<p>What was’ the important conclusion’ that she had reached?</p> <p>a) To cut off her friendship with Peggy b) To never belittle others c) To never view a fellow classmate as an outsider d) To never stand by and say nothing again.</p>
ii	<p>How did she make Wanda unhappy again and again?</p> <p>a) By allowing Peggy to make fun of Wanda b) By not waiting for her outside the school c) By not asking the reason for her two day absence d) By not speaking up for Wanda</p>
iii	<p>What possibly is not “a strange name” according to Maddie?</p> <p>a) Thomas b) Pollack c) Novak Djokavic d) Parvati</p>
iv	<p>What, according to you, should the school-management adopt as a policy to</p>

		<p>ensure comfort and safety of the students?</p> <p>1) Anti-bullying regulations</p> <p>2) Zero-tolerance for discriminatory practices</p> <p>3) Suspension of students from school</p> <p>4) Physical punishment</p> <p>a) Options 1 & 2</p> <p>b) Options 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>c) Only option 4</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>
	v	<p>Which of the following cannot be ‘a funny ’ trait based on the reading of the text?</p> <p>1) Hair colour</p> <p>2) Shape of eyes</p> <p>3) Skin complexion</p> <p>4) accent</p> <p>a) 1 & 2</p> <p>b) 3 & 4</p> <p>c) All of the above</p> <p>d) None of above</p>
	10	<p>The colours in the dress were so vivid that she had scarcely noticed the face and head of the drawing. But it looked like her, Maddie! It really looked like her own mouth. Why it really looked like her own self! Wanda had really drawn this for her. Excitedly, she ran over to Peggy’s.</p>
	i	<p>What does ‘it’ refer to?</p> <p>a) bone of the hundred dresses</p> <p>b) the face of the girl in the picture</p> <p>c) the dress design</p> <p>d) Maddie’s face</p>
	ii	<p>What was the most striking feature of the drawings given to them by Wanda?</p> <p>a) The colours in the dress were vivid.</p> <p>b) The face in the pictures resembled Maddie.</p> <p>c) The faces in the pictures resembled their faces.</p> <p>d) Both the pictures are equally attractive.</p>
	iii	<p>According to Maddie and Peggie, why did Wanda give them those drawings?</p>

		<p>a) Wanda wanted to show off her drawing skills</p> <p>b) Wanda wanted to make them realize that they had underestimated her.</p> <p>c) Both Peggy and Maddie had asked for her drawings</p> <p>d) Wanda must have really liked them.</p>
	iv	<p>Wanda gifts Maddie and Peggy the two paintings. What does it reveal about Wanda's character?</p> <p>a) She was friendly</p> <p>b) She was forgiving</p> <p>c) She was naive</p> <p>d) She was revengeful</p>
	v	<p>Pick the option that corresponds with 'vivid'.</p> <p>a) eyesore</p> <p>b) vibrant</p> <p>c) dull</p> <p>d) drab</p>

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS- ANSWER KEY

Q.No	Item	Answers
1	<p>i)</p> <p>ii)</p> <p>iii)</p> <p>iv)</p> <p>v)</p>	<p>b- spiteful</p> <p>d-his agony about his children being viewed as 'different' by their schoolmates</p> <p>b-was uneducated</p> <p>a- race</p> <p>a- is a melting pot of people from different parts of the world.</p>
2	<p>i)</p> <p>ii)</p> <p>iii)</p> <p>iv)</p> <p>v)</p>	<p>d- 3 and 6</p> <p>c- unaware that the students were frequently teasing Wanda.</p> <p>d- thrilled</p> <p>c- Wanda and her brother had left the school</p> <p>c- upset</p>

3	<p>i)</p> <p>ii)</p> <p>iii)</p> <p>iv)</p> <p>v)</p>	<p>d-coward</p> <p>c-1-b, 2-a, 3-c</p> <p>d-Both b and c.</p> <p>c-Maddie did not stand up for Wanda</p> <p>d-Maddie did not discourage Peggy from teasing Wanda</p>
4	<p>i)</p> <p>ii)</p> <p>iii)</p> <p>iv)</p> <p>v)</p>	<p>d-Both b and c</p> <p>d-Both a and b</p> <p>c-drizzly</p> <p>a-To make amends with Wanda</p> <p>d-forbidding</p>
5	<p>i)</p> <p>ii)</p> <p>iii)</p> <p>iv)</p> <p>v)</p>	<p>c- She wanted to tell her that they were sorry.</p> <p>d-That Peggy was innocent.</p> <p>c- A place on the outskirts where Wanda lived</p> <p>c- She didn't want to let go of the opportunity to say sorry.</p> <p>b-In room thirteen</p>
6	<p>i)</p> <p>ii)</p> <p>iii)</p> <p>iv)</p> <p>v)</p>	<p>d-Both a and b</p> <p>d-self-assertive</p> <p>a-Unfairly bully or make fun of someone</p> <p>b-Option 2 & 3</p> <p>a-penitent</p>
7	<p>i)</p> <p>ii)</p> <p>iii)</p> <p>iv)</p> <p>v)</p>	<p>d- Jemma</p> <p>d-Wisp of butter</p> <p>c- Wanda's faded blue dress</p> <p>b-a shabby but clean dress</p> <p>d- None</p>

8	i) ii) iii) iv) v)	d-Maddie b-Wanda’s dress designs for the contest c-It was a display of Wanda’s dress designs b-She suffered from pangs of remorse c- crude
9	i) ii) iii) iv) v)	d- To never stand by and say nothing again. d- By not speaking up for Wanda a- Thomas b- Options 1, 2 & 3 d- None of above
10	i) ii) iii) iv) v)	b- the face of the girl in the picture c- The faces in the pictures resembled their faces. b-Wanda wanted to make them realize that they had underestimated her. b-She was forgiving b-vibrant

POETRY (FIRST FLIGHT)

1 DUST OF SNOW

by Robert frost

Extract 1

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree

(a) Of the many symbols the hemlock tree represents, choose the one that frost drew upon in all likelihood, for this poem. Symbol of

- (i) longevity
- (ii) togetherness.
- (iii) healing.
- (iv) protection.

(b) Choose the option that lists the possible feelings of the poet prior to the experience shared in the poem.

1. Reassured 2. Disappointed 3. Curious 4. Demotivated
5. Thankful 6. Disheartened 7. Impulsive

- (i) 1, 3 & 7
- (ii) 2, 4 & 6
- (iii) 5 & 7
- (iv) 1 & 3

(c) Choose the option showing the reason not corresponding with “... a crow / shook down on me / the dust of snow”.

- (i) the crow’s landing on the branch of the tree.
- (ii) the shivering of the crow, due to the cold.
- (iii) the readjustment of position of the crow on the branch.
- (iv) the cawing of the crow hidden in the foliage.

Extract 2

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I had rued.

(a) Identify the option that does not use the word 'rue' correctly.

- (i) The film was a disaster and he rued his decision to act in it.
- (ii) I am sure she rued the day she listened to a fortune-teller.
- (iii) It wasn't long before i rued my disobedience and my deceit.
- (iv) Others finally rue the one who is dishonest and heartless.

**(b) Synecdoche is a poetic device that uses a part to represent the whole. E.g.,
that's a great set of wheels! (set of wheels has been used for car.)**

Pick an example of synecdoche from the poem.

- (i) Has given my heart/a change of mood
- (ii) The way a crow/ shook down on me
- (iii) The dust of snow / from a hemlock tree.
- (iv) And saved some part / of a day i had rued

(c) Name the poetic device used in the line "and saved some part".

- (i) Alliteration
- (ii) metaphor
- (iii) oxymoron
- (iv) simile

Extract 3

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree
Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I had rued.

a. What is the dust of snow?

- (i) it is the dust on the trees.
- (ii) it is the snow-flakes fallen on the hemlock tree.
- (iii) it is the flowers on the tree.
- (iv) it is the feathers of a crow.

b. What has changed the poet's mood?

- (i) the bird flying over the tree
- (ii) the snow-flakes on the hemlock tree
- (iii) a crow shaking down on him snowflakes from the hemlock tree
- (iv) flowers falling from the hemlock tree

c. What is a hemlock tree?

- (i) it is a tree with flowers.
- (ii) it is a very beautiful tree with big leaves.
- (iii) it is a poisonous plant with small white flowers.
- (iv) it is a plant with beautiful flowers.

d. What does the 'dust of snow' that the crow shakes off a hemlock tree stand for?

- (i) The dust of snow stands for dusty winds.
- (ii) The dust of snow stands for hope and joy in the midst of sorrow.
- (iii) The dust of snow stands for dusty days.
- (iv) The dust of snow stands for gloomy times.

Answer key

Extract 1

- a) (iii) healing.
- b) (ii) 2, 4 & 6
- c) (iv) the cawing of the crow hidden in the foliage

Extract 2

- a) (iv) others finally rue the one who is dishonest and heartless.
- b) (i) has given my heart/a change of mood
- c) (i) alliteration *q*

Extract 3

- a) (ii) it is the snow-flakes fallen on the hemlock tree.
- b) (*iii*) a crow shaking down on him snowflakes from the hemlock tree

- c)(iii) it is a poisonous plant with small white flowers
- d) (ii) the dust of snow stands for hope and joy in the midst of sorrow

2 FIRE AND ICE

by Robert frost

Extract 1

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.

a) What does the poet compare fire with?

- i) hatred
- ii) desire
- iii) hot
- iv) both 1 and 3

b) Name the poetic device used in the line "I hold with those who favour fire".

- i) assonance
- ii) alliteration
- iii) none
- iv) both

c) Name the poetic device used in the line "some say the world will end in fire".

- i) metaphor
- ii) imagery
- iii) alliteration
- iv) oxymoron

Extract 2

Q.1 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

A) What would suffice if the world were to perish twice?

- (i) Ice
- (ii) Fire
- (iii) Hatred
- (iv) both 1 and 2

B) What would be a better option to end the earth?

- i) fire
- ii) ice
- iii) both are equally competent
- iv) none

C) Pick the option that is NOT TRUE about the poet according to the extract. The poet_____.

- i) is inclined to believe that the world would most likely end with fire
- ii) has heard divided opinions about the way the world would end in all likelihood
- iii) preaches love and kindness to combat the spread of hate among all
- iv) declares the power of ice to be as destructive as that of fire

Extract 3

Q.1 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

A) What is the rhyming scheme of the poem?

- a) *Abaabcxcb*
- b) *aababcxcb*
- c) *aaabbcxcb*
- d) *ababbcxcb*

B) Select the options that CORRECTLY symbolize 'Fire' and 'Ice', as suggested in the poem

1.rage 2.violence 3.indifference 4.hate 5.greed

- a) **Fire - 3, 4 ; Ice – 1, 2, 5**
- b) **Fire – 2, 5 ; Ice _ 1, 3, 4**
- c) **Fire – 1, 2, 5 ;Ice – 3, 4**
- d) **Fire – 1, 2, 4 ;3, 5**

C) What is the meaning of "perish"?

- a) bloom
- b) rise
- c) die
- d) glow

ANSWER KEY

Extract 1

- a) desire
- b) both
- c) imagery

Extract 2

- iv) both 1 and 2
- iii) both are equally competent
- iii) preaches love and kindness to combat the spread of hate among all

Extract 3

- a) Abaabcbcb
- b) Fire – 1, 2, 5 ;Ice – 3, 4
- c) die

3 A TIGER IN THE ZOO

REFERENCE TO CONTEXT/CASE BASED

1. But he's locked in a concrete cell,
His strength behind bars,
Stalking the length of his cage,
Ignoring visitors.
He hears the last voice at night,
The patrolling cars,
And stares with his brilliant eyes

A. The main contrasting idea suggested by the extract is that of

- a) Strength and weakness
- b) Nature and culture
- c) Confinement and freedom

B. Choose the option listing the most likely reason for the tiger to ignore visitors, according to the extract.

- a) He is scared of their constant stares.
- b) The visitors don't provide him with any food.
- c) He knows that none would help him out of captivity.

C. Alliteration is a literary device that occurs with the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.

Pick the option that DOES NOT showcase an example of alliteration from the extract.

- a) Behind bars
- b) Concrete cell
- c) With his

2. He should be snarling around houses

At the jungle's edge

Baring his white fangs, his claws,

Terrorising the village!

A. Choose the situation that corresponds to the emotion behind the exclamation mark in the poem.

1. Hey! Hey! That's no way to dispose off the garbage. Have you no community sense? Please put it in the bin.

2. I don't know where my ID-card. Let me check the bag once more. AH, finally!

3. I've been trying to call mom for the past 20 minutes and can't get through. I don't know how. Aarrggghh! Again!

- a) Option 1
- b) Option 2
- c) Option 3

B. The words "slosh", "thud" are examples of the onomatopoeic words phonetically-resembling the sound that they describe. Choose the option that fits the given description.

- a) Baring
- b) Snarling
- c) Terrorising

C. One of the many symbols that represents the savage nature, mentioned by Leslie Norris to describe the beast mentioned in the extract

- a) Claws
- b) Fangs
- c) Snarling

ANSWER KEY TO THE POEM EXTRACTS

- 1. A (c) B (c) C (c)
- 2. A (c) B (b) C (b)

4 THE BALL

CASE BASED/REFERENCE TO CONTEXT

1. Why is money called external?

- a) We need to earn money through hard work.
- b) We can replace the lost things with its help.
- c) It is made in an artificial way.
- d) None of these

Ans: b

2. What does the phrase 'epistemology of loss' refer to?

- a) Loss of worldly things.
- b) Loss of relationships.
- c) The knowledge of how to stand up against the sense of lost things.
- d) All of them

Ans : c

3. Why does an ultimate shaking grief fix the boy?

- a) He lost his ball in the water.
- b) He lost his childhood memories along with the ball.
- c) He is scared of his mother's reaction.
- d) None of these.

Ans: b

4. Name the literary device used in " Merrily bouncing down the street, and then Merrily over- there it is in the water!"

- a) Simile
- b) Metaphor
- c) Anaphora
- d) Alliteration

Supplementary Reader (Footprints without Feet)

1 A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

EXTRACT 1; 1. He marched out to the car carrying the little dog wrapped in a blanket. The entire staff was roused and maids rushed in and out bringing his day bed, his night bed, favourites cushions, toys and rubber rings, breakfast bowl lunch bowl ,supper bowl . Realizing that my car would never hold all the stuff, I started to drive away. As I moved off , Mrs Pumphrey , with a despairing cry , threw an armful of the little coats through the window.

1. In the above extract 'His ' refers to _____
 - a) Tricki
 - b) Mr. Herriot
 - c) Hodkin
 - d) none of these
2. The staff was worrying about his things because _____
 - a) Tricki was about to be hospitalized'
 - b) he was going to park
 - c) he was going to the Mall
 - d) he was going on a trip
3. who carried the little dog wrapped in a blanket?
 - a) Mrs Pumphery
 - b) Dr. James Herriot
 - c) Hodkin
 - d) None of these
4. All the people in the house are very much concerned about Tricki, which statement in the passage supports the statement?
 - a) entire staff was roused
 - b) Mrs Pumphrey was throwing everything out of the window
 - c) Dr. Herriot was not interested to hold any more baggage of Tricki
 - d) all the bowls were thrown in the street.

ANSWERS

1. a) dr. Herriot
2. a) Tricki was about to be hospitalized
3. b) Dr. James Herriot
4. a) the entire staff was roused

2. As I moved off, Mrs Pumphrey , with despairing cry , threw an armful of the little coats through the window. I looked in the mirror before I turned the corner of the drive: everybody was in tears.

(i) Where was the speaker going ?

- a) to the hospital
- b) to the church
- c) to the cemetery
- d) to a picnic spot

(ii) Why was everybody in tears?

- a) Because the speaker will never return
- b) Because the speaker was ill
- c) Because Tricki was being hospitalized
- d) Because Tricki will never return

(iii) Who was Mrs Pumphrey in the above lines?

- a) Tricki's owner
- b) Mr Herriot's friend
- c) Speaker's relative
- d) Tricki's helper

(iv) Why was Tricki sent to hospital ?

- a) He was not happy at home
- b) Mrs Pumphrey wanted to get rid of it
- c) Tricki had bouts of vomiting
- d) All of the above

ANSWERS

- (i) (a) to the hospital
- (ii) © Tricki was being hospitalized
- (iii) (a) Tricki's owner
- (iv) © he had bouts of vomiting

EXTRACT 3: I was really worried about Tricki this time. I had pulled up my car when I saw him in the street with his mistress and I was shocked at his appearance. He had hugely become fat, like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner. His eyes, bloodshot and rheumy, stared straight ahead and his tongue lolled from his jaws. Mrs Pumphrey hastened to explain " he was so listless, Mr Herriot . he seemed to have no energy . I thought he must

be suffering from malnutrition , so I have been giving him some little extras between meals to build him up, some malt and cod-liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks at night to make him sleep – nothing much really”.

- 1) *Who is “I” in the above passage?*
 - a) *GARDNER*
 - b) *Mrs PUMPHREY*
 - c) *Dr. James Herriot*
 - d) *All the above*
- 2) *Why was the speaker worried for Tricki?*
 - a) *because of Tricki’s arrogant nature*
 - b) *he had become hugely fat*
 - c) *Mrs Pumphrey became ill after Tricki left her home*
 - d) *All the above*
- 3) *Appearance of Tricki is defined as _____*
 - a) *Like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner*
 - b) *His eyes, bloodshot and rheumy*
 - c) *Tongue lolled from his jaws*
 - d) *All the above*
- 4) *What did Mrs Pumphrey tell the speaker?*
 - a) *Tricki was listless and seemed to have no energy as he was suffering from malnutrition*
 - b) *She is giving tough exercises*
 - c) *Gardner is taking to her ring-throw*
 - d) *All the above*

ANSWERS:

. 1, © Dr, James Herriot

2. (b) he had become hugely fat

3, (d) All the above

3. (a) he was listless and seemed to have no energy

EXTRACT 4; Mrs Pumphrey wrung her hands “Oh, I will, Mr Herriot , I’m sure you are right, but it is so difficult , so very difficult”. She set off, head down, along the road as if determined to put the new regime into practice immediately

- i) How did Mrs Pumphrey react at first ? She reacted

 - a) **Angrily**
 - b) **INDIFFERENTLY**
 - c) **PLAINLY**
 - d) **DESPERATELY**

- ii) Mrs Pumphery knew that it was to put Mr Herriot's advice into practice
- Easy
 - Not easy
 - Impossible
 - Improbable
- iii) Mr Herriot was a
- Child specialist
 - A lawyer
 - Veterinary doctor
 - A teacher
- iv) What did Mr Herriot advise Mrs Pumphery?
- To keep Tricki on a strict diet
 - To give exercise to Tricki
 - To give liquid diet to Tricki
 - To engage a dog trainer
- v) The expression new regime here means
- time table
 - Mr Herriot's medicine prescription
 - New dress
 - New routine

Answers : (i) d

(ii) b

(iii) c

iv) a

(v) (d)

Extract 5. -Out on the road, I glanced down at the pathetic little animal gasping on the seat by my side. I patted the head and tricki made a brave effort to wag his tail. "Poor old lad," I said. "You haven't a kick in you but I think I know a cure for you". At the surgery, the household dogs surged round me. Tricki looked down at the noisy pack with dull eyes and, when put down lay motionless on the carpet. The other dogs, after sniffing round him for a few seconds, decided he was an uninteresting object and ignored him.

[a] What did the speaker notice in the car?

- Tricki was gasping
- Tricki was not agile and active
- Tricki made a brave effort to wag his tail

(iv) All of the above

[b] What happened at the surgery?

(i) Household dogs surged round the speaker

(ii) Tricky looked down at the noisy pack

(iii) Only i and ii are correct

(iv) All of the above

[c] Why did other dogs ignore tricky after sometime?

(i) Because Tricky was lying motionless and so seemed to be not interested in other dogs.

(ii) Because Tricky didn't show any interest in other dogs.

(iii) Because Tricky seemed to be an uninteresting object

(iv) All of the above

[d] Which of the following means same as glance?

(i) Squiz

(ii) Scream

(iii) Sleep

(iv) All of the above

[e] Sniffing means?

(i) Breathing heavily

(ii) Perceive by inhaling through the nose making a sound

(iii) both i and ii are correct

(vi) Only i is correct

ANSWER KEY: -

[a] iv

[b] iii

[c] iv

[d] i

[e] ii

Extract 6. - I made up a bed for him in a warm loose box next to the one where the other dogs slept. For two days I kept a eye on him, giving him no food but plenty of water. At the end of the second day, he started to show some interest in his surroundings and on the third day he began to whimper when he heard the dogs in the yard. When I opened the door. Tricky trotted out and was immediately engulfed by joy, the greyhound, and his friends. After rolling him over and thoroughly inspecting him, the dog moved off down the garden. Tricky followed them rolling slightly with his surplus fat.

[a] What is not true from the following?

- (i) The speaker made a bed for Tricky.
- (ii) The bed was made in warm loose box.
- (iii) The bed was next to the one where the other dogs slept.
- (iv) All are correct

[b] What happened at the end of second day?

- (i) The doctor gave no food but plenty of water to Tricky
- (ii) Tricky began to whimper
- (iii) Tricky started to show some interest in his surroundings.
- (iv) All of the above

[c] Tricky was engulfed by?

- (i) Joe
- (ii) A greyhound
- (iii) A greyhound's friends
- (iv) All of the above

[d] What did Tricky do?

- (i) Trotted out
- (ii) Followed the other dogs
- (iii) Went after the dogs
- (iv) All of the above

[e] Whimper means?

- (i) cry
- (ii) smile
- (iii) laugh
- (iv) All of the above

ANSWER KEY:-

A (ii)

B (iii)

C (iv)

D (iv)

E (i)

Extract 7.

“ Did you cut down the sweet things as I told you ?”

“Oh I did for a bit, but he seemed to be so weak I has to relent. He does love cream cakes and chocolates so I can't bear to refuse him .”I looked down again at the little dog. That was the trouble . Tricky's only fault was greed. He had never been known to refuse food, he would tackle a meal at any hour of the day or night . And I wondered about all the things Mrs Pumphery had not mentioned. Are you giving him plenty of exercise? “ Well ,he has his little walks with me as you can see, but Hodkin, the gardener has been down with lumbago, so there has been no ring-throwing lately.

1. *What all the speaker asked Mrs Pumphrey ?*
 - a) *Did she cut down the sweet things?*
 - b) *Did she give him plenty of exercise?*
 - c) *There has been no ring ring-throwing lately*
 - d) *Both a and b*
2. *What was the fault of Tricky?*
 - a) *Greed*
 - b) *He would tackle a meal at any hour of the day or night*
 - c) *He had never been known to refuse food*
 - d) *All the above*
3. *What is the meaning of phrasal verb “ Cut down”?*
 - a) *Reduce*
 - b) *Increase*
 - c) *Add up*
 - d) *Consume*
4. *What was the reason that there was no ring-throwing lately?*
 - a) *Hadkin was not well*
 - b) *The gardener was not coming*
 - c) *He has been down with lumbago*
 - d) *All the above*
5. *Which of the following is same as lately?*
 - a) *Recently*
 - b) *Not long ago*

- c) *Long long ago*
- d) *Both (a) and (b)*

ANSWERS:

1. *(d) both (a) and (b)*
2. *(d) all the above*
3. *(a) reduce*
4. *(d) all the above*
5. *(d) both (a) and (b)*

Extract 8: *From then on his progress was rapid. He had no medical treatment of any kind but all day he ran about with the dogs, joining in the friendly scrimmages. He discovered the joys being bowled over , tramped on and squashed every few minutes. He became an accepted member of the gang, and unlikely, silky little object among the shaggy crew, fighting like a tiger for his share at mealtimes and hunting rats in the old hen house at night . he had never had such a time in his life.*

- (i) *What were Tricky's present joys?*
 - (a) Pouncing on pedestrians*
 - (b) Barking at strangers*
 - (c) Fighting and struggling with other dogs*
 - (d) None of the above*
- (ii) *Which discernible change was there in him?*
 - a) Eating little*
 - b) Spending sleepless nights*
 - c) Enjoying the best part of his life , never had such a time in life*
 - d) All the above*
- (iii) *Tricky discovered the joys of being _____*
 - (a) Bowled over*
 - (b) Jumped on*
 - (c) Squashed every few minutes*
 - (d) All the above*
- (iv) *Which word does "shaggy" not correspond to ?*
 - a) Hairy*
 - b) Bushy*
 - c) Untidy*
 - d) Thin*
- (v) *Find out the word from the passage that means quite opposite to "hostile"*
 - a) Fighting*
 - b) Shaggy*
 - c) Friendly*
 - d) Rapid*

ANSWERS: (I) © *fighting and struggling with other dogs*

(ii) © *enjoying the best part of his life , never had such a time in life*

(iii) (d) *all the above*

(iv) (d) *thin*

(vi) © *friendly*

Extract 9.

I tried to sound severe: "Now I really mean this. If you don't cut his food right down and give him more exercise he is going to be really ill. You must really harden your heart and keep him on a very strict diet. "Mrs Pumphrey wrung her hands. " Oh I will. Mr Herriot. I'm sure you are right. I watched their progress with growing concern. Tricki was tottering along in his little tweed coat, he had a whole wardrobe of these coats for the cold weather and a rain coat for wet days.

1. *Why was speaker sounding severe?*
 - a) *Because the speaker wanted to convey his intention strictly to Mrs Pumphrey that she should follow diet restrictions for Tricki*
 - b) *She is lenient and soft cornered towards Tricki I in respect of her diet*
 - c) *She is not giving enough food*
 - d) *Both (a) and (b) are correct*
2. *Which of the statement as per the extract is fact?*
 - a) *Mrs Pumphrey is happy to follow the new routine*
 - b) *She expressed her inability to follow the new regime immediately*
 - c) *She made her heart hard and decided to keep Tricki on fasting for many years*
 - d) *She was determined to follow the new regime and put into practice immediately as there was no option for her*
3. *Which expression in the passage confirms that she is guilty of pampering ?*
 - a) *She wrung her hands and confirms that she will*
 - b) *I am sure you are right*
 - c) *Set off by head down along the road*
 - d) *All the above*
4. *Which expression in the extract clearly hints that Tricki was enjoying plenty of seasonal comforts?*
 - a) *She was tottering in his little tweed coat*
 - b) *He had a wardrobe of these coats*
 - c) *Struggling as the Doctor gave her powerful dose of medicine*
 - d) *Both a) and b) are correct*
5. *What do you mean by " totter"?*
 - a) *Moving in feeble and unsteady way*
 - b) *Making groaning sounds*
 - c) *Yelling with barking sounds*
 - d) *Walking with alacrity and agility*

ANSWERS:

1, (d) both (a) and (b)

2. (d) she was determined to follow the new regime and put into practice immediately

3. (d) *all the above*

4. (d) *both (a) and (b)*

5. (a) *moving in feeble and unsteady way*

Extract 10. *Within minutes, about of thirty feet of gleaming black metal drew up outside the surgery . The chauffeur opened the door and I could just make out the figure of Mrs Pumphrey almost lost in the interior . “ Oh Mr Herriot do tell me the truth , Is he really better? Yes” He is fine. There is no need for you to get out of the car. “ I ll go and fetch him” I walked through the house garden”. A mass of dogs was hurtling round and round the lawn and in their midst , ears flapping , tail waiving, was the little golden figure of Tricki, in two weeks he had been transformed into lithe , hard muscled animal ; he was keeping up well with the pack , stretching out in a great bound, his chest almost brushing the ground.*

1. *Lithe means same as _____*

- a) *Flexible*
- b) *Agile*
- c) *Supple*
- d) *All the above*

2. *Gleaming means same as _____*

- a) *Shine*
- b) *Scintillating*
- c) *Sparkling*
- d) *All the above*

3. *What changes were seen in Tricki?*

- a) *He had been transformed into a lithe*
- b) *He had been transformed into a hard muscled animal*
- c) *He had been transformed into supple and flexible animal*
- d) *All the above*

4. *What was noticed by Mr. Herriot when he went to fetch Tricki?*

- a) *A mass of dogs was hurtling round and round*
- b) *Tricki earas were flapping and waving his tail*
- c) *Tricki looked like a golden figure*
- d) *All the above*

5. *What conversation took place between Mr. Herriot and Mrs Pumphrey?*

- a) *Mrs Pumphrey asked about Tricki’s health*
- b) *Mr Herriot confirmed about the recovery of Tricki*
- c) *Mr Herriot told Mrs Pumphrey to collect Tricki from the car*
- d) *Both (a) and (b) are correct*

Answers : 1. (d)

2. (d)

3. (d)

4 (d)

5 (d)

Extract 11. . I carried him back along the passage to the front of the house. The chauffeur was still holding the car for open and when Tricki saw his mistress he took off from my arms in a tremendous leap and sailed into Mrs Pumphrey's lap. She gave a startled "Ooh" and then had to defend herself as she swarmed over her licking her face and barking . During the excitement, I helped the chauffeur to bring out the beds, toys , cushions coats and bowls, none of which had been used . As the car moved away, Mrs Pumphrey leaned out of the window, tears shone in her eyes her lips trembled. Oh, Mr Herriot "she cried " How can I ever thank you? This is a triumph of surgery.

1, " Triumph means same as _____

- a) Victory
- b) Success
- c) Achievement
- d) All the above

2. "Tremedous means same as _____

- a) massive
- b) huge
- c) enormous
- d) all the above

3. what was the reaction of Mrs Pumphrey?

- a) Mrs Pumphreey had tears in her eyes
- b) Mrs Pumphrey's lips trembled
- c) she was feeling grateful
- d) all the above

4. which of the following is correct?

- a) Mr Herriot helped the Chauffeur bring back Tricki's things
- b) Mrs Pumphrey did not show any gratitude
- c) Tricki was least bothered about her Mistress
- d) there was no excitement at Pumphery's house

5. What did Tricki do when he saw Mrs Pumphrey?

- a) took off from arms of Mr Herriot
- b) sailed to Mrs Pumphrey's lap
- c) he licked Mrs Pumphrey;s face
- d) All the above

1. (d)
2. (d)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (d)

Standalone MCQs as per CBSE Pattern

1. Why was Tricki sent to hospital?

- a) He was not happy at home*
- b) Mrs Pumphrey wanted to get rid of it*
- c) Tricki had bouts of vomiting*
- d) All of the above*

2. Who was Tricki?

- (a) A monkey*
- (b) A tortoise*
- (c) A dog*
- (d) A parrot*

3. What was the name of Mrs Pumphrey's dog ?

- a) Ben*
- b) Tommy*
- c) Tricki*
- d) johny*

4. The narrator describes Tricki as a pathetic little animal?The use of " pathetic " indicates at the narrator-

- a) he was fond of Tricki*
- b) he thought Tricki was contemptible*
- c) he pitied Trick's condition*
- d) he felt that Tricki was enjoying robust health*

5. what was Trick's main fault ?

- a) Greed*
- b) Laziness*

c) *Fatness*

d) *Agility*

6. *Mrs Pumphrey was a very _____ lady*

a) *Miserly*

b) *Poor*

c) *Rich*

d) *Cruel*

7. *At his surgery, the doctor gave Trickino food for _____ dys.*

a) *five*

b) *two*

c) *three*

d) *four*

8. *What did MrsPumphrey think about her dog's illness?*

a) *Fever*

b) *Malnutrition*

c) *Stomach ache*

d) *Renal fail*

9. *"I think I know a cure of you ". who is " I"*

a) *Mrs Pumphrey*

b) *Mrs Pumphrey's husband*

c) *Doctor James Heriot*

d) *Mrs Pumphrery's servant*

10. *What is the "cure "according to the doctor?*

a) *Controlling Tricki's diet*

b) *Giving him a surgery*

c) *Giving injections*

d) *Keeping under observation*

11. The dogs at the clinic took no interest in Tricky because _____

- a) He was dull and boring
- b) Not of their race
- c) He was ferocious
- d) ill-tempered

12. Who carried the little dog wrapped in a blanket?

- a) Mrs Pumphrey
- b) Dr. James Herriot
- c) Hodgkin
- d) None of these

13. When Tricky was brought to the hospital his appearance is defined as _____

- a) Like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner
- b) His eyes, bloodshot and rheumy
- c) Tongue lolled from his jaws
- d) All the above

14. Mr Herriot was a

- a) Child specialist
- b) A lawyer
- c) Veterinary doctor
- d) A teacher

15. What is the meaning of phrasal verb "Cut down"?

- a) Reduce
- b) Increase
- c) Add up
- d) Consume

16. What was the reason that there was no ring-throwing lately?

- a) Hadkin was not well
- b) The gardener was not coming
- c) He has been down with lumbago
- d) All the above

17. Which expression from the lesson clearly hints that Tricky was enjoying plenty of seasonal comforts?

- a) She was tottering in his little tweed coat
- b) He had a wardrobe of these coats
- c) Struggling as the Doctor gave her powerful dose of medicine
- d) Both a) and b) are correct

18. What do you mean by "totter"?

- a) Moving in feeble and unsteady way
- b) Making groaning sounds
- c) Yelling with barking sounds
- d) Walking with alacrity and agility

19. *What changes were seen in Tricki while she was under Herriot's treatment ?*

- a) *He had been transformed into a lithe*
- b) *He had been transformed into a hard muscled animal*
- c) *He had been transformed into supple and flexible animal*
- d) *All the above*

20. *" Triumph means same as _____*

a) *Victory*

b) *defeat*

c) *vanquish*

d) *Seized*

21. *. What did Tricki do when he saw Mrs Pumphrey?*

a) *took off from arms of Mr Herriot*

b) *sailed to Mrs Pumphrey's lap*

c) *he licked Mrs Pumphrey;s face*

d) *All the above*

22. *Who do you blame for Tricki's illness?*

(a) *Mrs.Pumphrey*

(b) *Tricki*

(c) *Herriot*

(d) *Gardener*

22. - *Who is Hodgkin?*

a) *dog owner*

b) *gardener*

c) *Veterinary surgeon*

d) *Dog*

24. *What did the doctor advise Mrs Pumphrey ?*

a) *To cut his food*

b) *give him more exercise*

c) *keep him on a very strict diet*

d) *all of the above*

-25. *What is the meaning of 'distraught'?*

a) *bend*

b) *worried*

c) *upset*

d) *) both b and c*

26 *Who was Joe?*

- a) *Nurse*
- b) *Pug*
- c) *greyhound*
- d) *cat*

27- *How would you describe the vet?*

- a) *tactful*
- b) *over-doing*
- c) *careless*
- d) *irrational*

28- *What does the narrator refer to Tricki as, in the group of other dogs?*

- a) *silky little object*
- b) *shaggy little object*
- c) *he didn't say anything*
- d) *none of the above*

29 *What is the meaning of the word "convalescing"?*

- a) *condescending*
- b) *worsen*
- c) *disappointing*
- d) *recover*

30 *All the people in the house are very much concerned about Tricki, which statement in the passage supports the statement?*

- a) *Entire staff was roused*
- b) *Mrs Pumphrey was throwing everything out of the window*
- c) *Dir. Herriot was not interested to hold any more baggage of Tricki*
- d) *All the bowls were thrown in the street.*

ANSWERS FOR MCQs

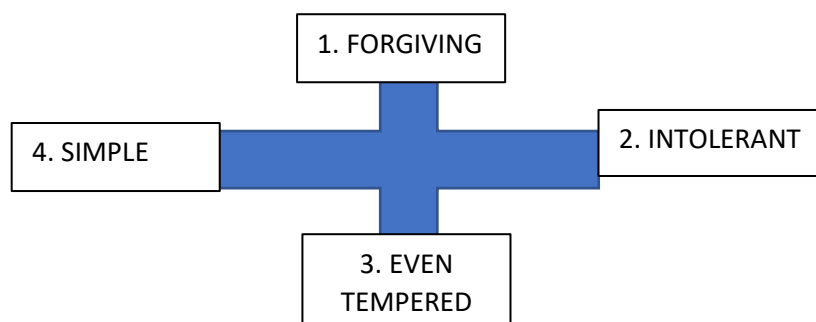
- 1. *c*
- 2. *c*
- 3. *c*
- 4. *c*
- 5. *a*
- 6. *c*
- 7. *b*
- 8. *b*
- 9. *c*
- 10. *a*
- 11. *a*
- 12. *b*

- 13. *d*
- 14. *c*
- 15. *a*
- 16. *d*
- 17. *d*
- 18. *a*
- 19. *d*
- 20. *a*
- 21. *d*
- 22. *a*
- 23. *b*
- 24. *d*
- 25. *d*
- 26. *c*
- 27. *a*
- 28. *a*
- 29. *d*
- 30. *a*

THE THIEF'S STORY BY RUSKIN BOND

1. He was about 25 — a tall, lean fellow — and he looked easy-going, kind and simple enough for my purpose. I hadn't had much luck of late and thought I might be able to get into the young man's confidence. "You look a bit of a wrestler yourself," I said. A little flattery helps in making friends.

- I. Who is the speaker?
 - a) Anil
 - b) A wrestler
 - c) Hari Singh
 - d) A teacher
- II. What is the speaker's purpose in describing the 'tall, lean fellow'?
 - a) To inform the reader that the person described was a good wrestler.
 - b) To inform the reader that the person described was a kind person.
 - c) To inform the reader that the person described was like him.
 - d) To inform the reader that the person described could be easily cheated.
- III. Why does the speaker tell the listener that he looks like a wrestler?
 - a) To win the listener's confidence.
 - b) To encourage him to participate in a wrestling match.
 - c) To use flattery to make friends with the listener.
 - d) To mock at him by calling him a wrestler.
- IV. Which one of the following does not correspond to 'easy going'?



- a) Option 1
 - b) Option 2
 - c) Option 3
 - d) Option 4
- V. Choose the characteristic displayed by the speaker here.
- a) Encouraging
 - b) Good judge of people
 - c) Authoritative
 - d) Friendly

2. I followed casually. “Hello again,” he said. I gave him my most appealing smile. “I want to work for you,” I said. “But I can’t pay you.” I thought that over for a minute. Perhaps I had misjudged my man. I asked, “Can you feed me?” “Can you cook?” “I can cook,” I lied again.

I. Choose the answer that corresponds with the speaker’s ‘line of work’?



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- a) Option A
- b) Option B
- c) Option C
- d) Option D

II. ‘I followed casually’ implies that

- a) The speaker had a casual gait.
- b) The speaker didn’t want to attract attention.
- c) The speaker followed without any intention.
- d) The speaker acted nonchalant so as not to arouse any suspicion.

III. Why did the speaker give his most ‘appealing smile’?

- a) To win his confidence.
- b) To show his gratitude.
- c) To show he had a dashing smile.
- d) To show he was well mannered and pleasing.

IV. ‘I lied again’ Why did he lie? Which of the following statements are true?

- A. To get employed under Anil.
 - B. To keep ahead of the police.
 - C. To make a favourable impression on Anil.
 - D. To hide his identity.
- a) Only A and B
 - b) Only A, B and C
 - c) Only A and C
 - d) Only B and D

V. Identify how the tone of the speaker changes in the given conversation.

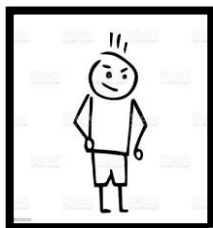
- a) From being sarcastic to being amused.
- b) From being confident to becoming doubtful.
- c) From being amused to feeling dejected.
- d) From being celebratory to feeling dejected.

3. I was still a thief when I met Anil. And though only 15, I was an experienced and fairly successful hand. Anil was watching a wrestling match when I approached him. He was about 25 — a tall, lean fellow — and he looked easy-going, kind and simple enough for my purpose. I hadn’t had much luck of late and thought I might be able to get into the young man’s confidence.

I. Based on the given extract, what is the speaker not likely to think?

1. Finally, I've met my man.

2. It'll be easy to dupe him.



3. What a mighty wrestler!

4. I'd better get busy. Smile appealingly.

- a) Option 1
b) Option 2
c) Option 3
d) Option 4
- II. 'I was still a thief when I met Anil.' This line implies that
a) Most likely he is not a thief anymore.
b) most likely he is still a thief.
c) most likely he thieves sometimes now.
d) most likely he is a saint now.
- III. 'I hadn't had much luck of late' What could be the possible reasons? Choose the correct set of options.
A. He had not found his next target.
B. He had been lying low after the previous crime.
C. He was waiting for an auspicious time to resume his trade.
D. He hadn't got an opportunity to rob someone.
a) Only A, B, C.
b) Only A and D
c) Only B, C, D.
d) Only C and D
- IV. 'Easy-going, kind and simple'. Which of the following character trait does not correspond to the given description?
a) Empathetic
b) Sophisticated
c) Transparent
d) Relaxed
- V. 'And though only 15, I was an experienced and fairly successful hand.' Identify the tone of the speaker.
a) Regretful
b) Plaintive
c) Modest
d) Boastful

4. **“Well,” I said modestly, “I do wrestle a bit.” “What’s your name?” “Hari Singh,” I lied. I took a new name every month. That kept me ahead of the police and my former employers. After this introduction, Anil talked about the well-oiled wrestlers who were grunting, lifting and throwing each other about. I didn’t have much to say.**

- I. Anil was watching the wrestling match because he
 - a) had been invited to watch the wrestling match.
 - b) was supposed to meet someone there.
 - c) was hoping to make friends with the wrestlers.
 - d) loved wrestling and followed it closely.
- II. ‘I didn’t have much to say.’ implies that
 - a) the young boy was not interested in the wrestling match.
 - b) the young boy did not know much about wrestling.
 - c) the young boy didn’t enjoy his conversation with Anil.
 - d) the young boy was just killing time talking to random people.
- III. ‘Grunting, lifting and throwing’ does not correspond to which sport?
 - a) Gymnastics
 - b) Kabaddi
 - c) Wrestling
 - d) Freestyle boxing
- IV. Pick the option that showcases the usage of ‘modestly’ as in the extract.
 - a) She was dressed modestly.
 - b) To his disappointment, the book sold only modestly.
 - c) He modestly discourages any talk of him winning the Nobel Prize.
 - d) Her parents were school teachers who lived modestly on their small salaries.
- V. The young boy knew the tricks of his trade, some of which were... Choose the correct set of options.
 - A. He was a good wrestler.
 - B. He used a different alibi every time.
 - C. He used an alias every time.
 - D. He chose a new place every time.
 - a) Only A, C and D
 - b) Only A, B and C
 - c) Only A and C
 - d) Only B, C and D

5. **“If you can cook, then maybe I can feed you.” He took me to his room over the Jumna Sweet Shop and told me I could sleep on the balcony. But the meal I cooked that night must have been terrible because Anil gave it to a stray dog and told me to be off. But I just hung around, smiling in my most appealing way, and he couldn’t help laughing.**

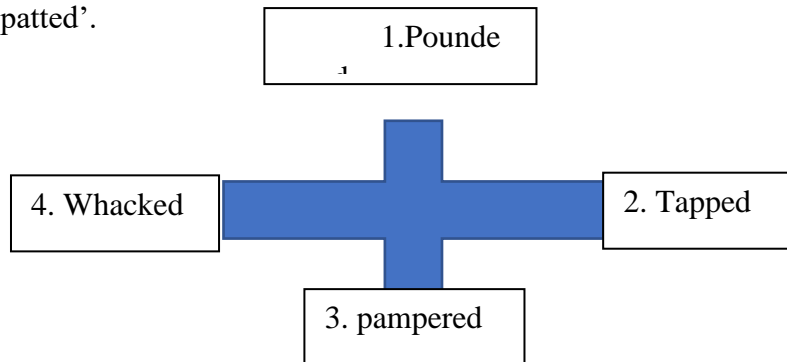
- I. Which one of the following statements is true about the terms of employment?
 - a) The young boy would cook for Anil and get a fixed monthly salary.
 - b) The young boy would cook and would get to live in Anil’s residence.
 - c) The young boy would cook without being paid but get to eat his

- meals with Anil.
- d) The young boy would cook without pay but would get to stay with Anil and also get his meals.
- II. 'He took me to his room over the Jumna Sweet Shop'. What kind of a residence was it? Choose the most appropriate one.
- Modest
 - Luxurious
 - Ascetic
 - Regal
- III. 'He couldn't help laughing.' Why did Anil laugh?
- He was mocking at the young boy.
 - He was amused at the young boy's effort to please him by smiling.
 - He was tickled by a joke cracked by the young boy about his cooking.
 - He was being entertained by the young boy's effort to cook.
- IV. Pick the option that showcases the usage of 'terrible' as in the extract.
- He had suffered terrible injuries.
 - You look terrible, you'd better sit down.
 - Your driving is terrible!
 - The storm was terrible and caused a lot of damage.
- V. The author uses the idiom 'to be off'. Choose the option that does not correspond to the given use of the idiom in the extract.
- I must be off if I want to take the next bus.
 - Ask the driver to stop the bus so we can get off.
 - If you don't need me anymore, I'll be off.
 - I'd never let an 11-year-old kid go off on his own.

6. Later, he patted me on the head and said never mind, he'd teach me to cook. He also taught me to write my name and said he would soon teach me to write whole sentences and to add numbers. I was grateful. I knew that once I could write like an educated man there would be no limit to what I could achieve.

- I. The young boy was grateful because
- Anil let him stay despite his poor cooking skills.
 - Anil promised him to teach how to read and write.
 - Anil was easy-going and kind.
 - Anil let him stay with him.
- II. 'I knew that once I could write like an educated man there would be no limit to what I could achieve.' Choose the quote that supports the idea expressed here.
- "Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire."
— **W.B. Yeats**
 - "Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your temper or your self-confidence." — **Robert Frost**
 - "Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all." — **Aristotle**
 - Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school. — **Albert Einstein**
- III. 'He patted me on the head and said never mind.' What is the most likely reason why Anil didn't turn the speaker out?

- a) Anil was impressed by the speaker's 'appealing smile'.
 - b) Anil took pity on him.
 - c) Anil was a kind man who understood the speaker's desperation for work.
 - d) Anil was too simple and timid to turn the speaker away.
- IV. Anil decided to teach this young boy how to read and write because
- a) he was compassionate
 - b) he was kind
 - c) he wanted to keep the young boy busy.
 - d) he wanted the boy to feel empowered.
- V. Pick the option that is nearest to the meaning of 'patted'.



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

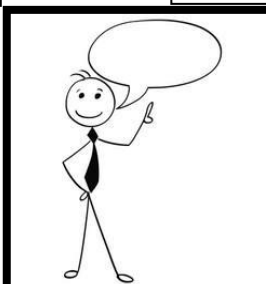
7. It was quite pleasant working for Anil. I made the tea in the morning and then would take my time buying the day's supplies, usually making a profit of about a rupee a day. I think he knew I made a little money this way but he did not seem to mind.

- I. Which of the following statements is true about the young boy's duties in Anil's house?
- A. He cooked the meals.
 - B. He made tea in the mornings.
 - C. He bought the day's supplies.
 - D. He helped Anil with his writing.
- a) Only A
 - b) Only A and B
 - c) Only B and C
 - d) Only A and D
- II. The speaker says, 'It was quite pleasant working for Anil.' Which of the following reasons for the given statement is not true?
- a) Because he didn't have much work to do.
 - b) Because he made a daily profit of about a rupee.
 - c) Because Anil didn't seem to mind that he made a daily profit cheating.
 - d) Because he had a lot of spare time to go about his business of cheating.

III. What would Anil most likely think while he knew that the young boy made a little money every day?

1. Someday, I'll catch you thief!

2. How long will you cheat me!
Wait till I hand you over to the ..



4. Doesn't matter. It's only a rupee after all.

3. Doesn't matter. Let him. I don't pay him anyway.

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

IV. How would you best contrast the two characters, Anil and Hari Singh?

- a) Naïve and Street-smart.
- b) Saint and Thief.
- c) Calm and Restless.
- d) Kind and Cruel.

V. Pick the option that showcases the usage of 'mind' as in the given extract.

- a) I'm quite clear in my mind about what I'm doing.
- b) She was one of the most brilliant minds of the last century.
- c) Mind your head. This is a very small door!
- d) I was imagining golden daffodils in my mind.

8. Anil made money by fits and starts. He would borrow one week, lend the next. He kept worrying about his next cheque, but as soon as it arrived, he would go out and celebrate. It seems he wrote for magazines — a queer way to make a living!

I. Which of the following statements are true about Anil's profession?

- A. Anil had a fixed source of income.
- B. Anil was a freelance writer.
- C. Anil wrote for magazines.
- D. His income was not regular.
- E. He earned enough to be able to lend.

- a) Only A and B
- b) Only A and D
- c) Only A, C and E
- d) Only B, C and D

II. Why did the speaker find Anil's profession a 'queer' one?

- a) He had never seen anyone earning by writing.
- b) He never imagined anyone could earn by writing.
- c) He thought one could earn money either by working in offices or

- thieving.
- d) Since he was illiterate, he failed to understand how one could earn by writing.
- III. Anil was struggling writer. This explains his behaviour towards the young boy to a certain extent. Which of the following statements supports this idea?
- A. Since he earned in fits and starts, he understood Hari's desperation for work.
- B. He pardons Hari for cooking a terrible meal and understands his need for work.
- C. Just like the young boy, Anil struggles to get proper meals and so, he borrows sometimes.
- D. He had no regular source of income, just like the young boy.
- a) Only A and D support the idea.
- b) Only C and D support the idea.
- c) Only A, B and D support the idea.
- d) All the statements support the idea.
- IV. 'He kept worrying about his next cheque, but as soon as it arrived, he would go out and celebrate.' Which of the following character traits corresponds with his behaviour?
- a) Tight fisted
- b) Spend thrift
- c) Frugal
- d) Thrifty
- V. Choose the option that does not correspond to 'fits and starts.'
- a) Herky-jerky
- b) Off and on
- c) Hits and misses
- d) On-and-on

9. Well, it's time I did some real work, I told myself; I'm out of practice. And if I don't take the money, he'll only waste it on his friends. After all, he doesn't even pay me.

- I. What 'real work' is the speaker referring to?
- a) Cooking
- b) Learning to read and write
- c) Thieving
- d) Duping
- II. Why does the speaker say, 'I'm out of practice.'?
- a) He's not practiced writing recently.
- b) He's not cheated anyone recently.
- c) He's not dodged the police recently.
- d) He's not practiced running recently.
- III. Given below are famous quotes. Which one of these would you like to offer as advice to the young boy at this point in the story?
- a) Money is the key that opens all locks.
- b) It's better to ask than to steal.

- c) Karma is watching you.
 - d) Stealing a drum is easy but finding a place to beat it is not.
- IV. How does the speaker try to justify his plan to steal from Anil? Pick the statements that are true.
- A. He had not done any 'real work' recently.
 - B. He was out of practice and wanted to resume his trade.
 - C. Anil did not pay him for his work.
 - D. Anil would only squander away the money on his friends.
- a) Only A
 - b) Only A and B
 - c) Only A and C
 - d) Only C and D.
- V. Pick the option that most nearly correspond with 'out of practice'.
- a) Stagnating
 - b) Thriving
 - c) Roaring
 - d) Bustling

10. Anil was asleep. A beam of moonlight stepped over the balcony and fell on the bed. I sat up on the floor, considering the situation. If I took the money, I could catch the 10.30 Express to Lucknow. Slipping out of the blanket, I crept up to the bed. Anil was sleeping peacefully. His face was clear and unlined; even I had more marks on my face, though mine were mostly scars.

- I. Which situation was the speaker considering?
- a) Anil sleeping peacefully.
 - b) Waking Anil.
 - c) Stealing the money tucked under the mattress.
 - d) Running away with the cash.
- II. What is the purpose of describing Anil's face as 'clear and unlined'?
- a) To suggest that Anil has a handsome face.
 - b) To suggest that Anil lived a carefree life.
 - c) To suggest Anil hadn't experienced a difficult life.
 - d) To contrast his life with Anil's.
- III. For a young boy such as Hari Singh who is clearly living a disadvantaged life and has perhaps lost his childhood to poverty, which of the following schemes of the Government of India are best suited for him so that he can come out of the shadows and lead a more fulfilling life?
- a) **Rashtriya Bal Kosh**- The primary objective is to enhance the scholarly execution of the youths who are living in the Child Care Institutions
 - b) **Integrated Child Development Services**- The primary objective is to Improve the nutritional and health status of children aged between 0-6 years and lactating mothers.
 - c) **National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme**- This scheme focuses on rehabilitation of child labour and employment of adolescent workers and put them into NCLP Special Training Centres (STCs) to provide a formal system of education, social security, employment, developmental programme benefits, as

relevant, to the target children.

- d) **National Creche Scheme**”- for the children of working mothers which provides daycare facilities to the children

IV. Which literary device has been used in ‘**A beam of moonlight stepped over the balcony and fell on the bed**’

- a) Alliteration
b) Transferred epithet
c) Personification
d) Simile

V. Why did he plan to take a train to Lucknow?

- a) To start a new life there.
b) To escape the cops here.
c) To escape being followed by Anil.
d) To keep ahead of the police and his employer.

THE THEIF’S STORY BY RUSKIN BOND

Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
1	I	C
	II	D
	III	C
	IV	B
	V	B
Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
2	I	C
	II	D
	III	A
	IV	D
	V	B
Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
3	I	C
	II	A
	III	B
	IV	B
	V	D

Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
4	I	D
	II	B
	III	A
	IV	C
	V	D
Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
5	I	D
	II	A
	III	B
	IV	C
	V	B
Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
6	I	B
	II	A
	III	C
	IV	D
	V	B
Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
7	I	C
	II	C
	III	C
	IV	A
	V	C
Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
8	I	D
	II	D
	III	D
	IV	B
	V	D

Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
9	I	C
	II	B
	III	B
	IV	D
	V	A
Q. NO	PART	ANSWER
10	I	D
	II	D
	III	C
	IV	C
	V	D

3 FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET

PASSAGE 1

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Suspicion grew even stronger when he suddenly produced some ready cash, though he had admitted not long before that he had no money.

Q 1. Who is 'he' in the above extract? Who suspected him?

- a) 'He' in the above extract is Griffin. He was suspected by Mrs. Hall the owner of the inn.
- b) 'He' in the above extract is Mr. Hall. He was suspected by Mrs. Hall the owner of the inn.
- c) 'He' in the above extract is the clergyman. He was suspected by Mrs. Hall the owner of the inn.
- d) 'He' in the above extract is Mr. Baker. He was suspected by Mrs. Hall the owner of the inn.

Q 2. Why was he suspected?

- a) He was suspected because one moment he had no ready cash but the next moment he had gold
- b) He was suspected because one moment he had no ready cash but the next moment he possessed it.
- c) He was suspected because one moment he had no ready cash but the next moment he had silver.
- d) He was suspected because one moment he had no ready cash but the next moment he had a bungalow.

Q 3. Find a word / phrase from the extract that means the same as 'hard money'.

- a) The phrase is 'ready cash'.
- b) The phrase is 'cash'.
- c) The phrase is 'stealing cash'.
- d) The phrase is 'no money'.

Q 4. Give an antonym of 'suddenly'.

- a) The antonym is 'quickly'.
- b) The antonym is 'immediately'.
- c) The antonym is 'rapidly'.
- d) The antonym is 'gradually'.

Q 5. Give a synonym of 'suspicion'.

- a) The synonym is 'immediately'.
- b) The synonym is 'spy'.
- c) The synonym is 'doubt'.
- d) The synonym is 'thinking'.

PASSAGE-2

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Brilliant scientist though he was, Griffin was rather a lawless person. His land-lord disliked him and tried to eject him. In revenge Griffin set fire to the house. To get away without being seen he had to remove his clothes. Thus, it was that he became a homeless wanderer, without clothes, without money and quite invisible until he happened to step in some mud, and left footprints as he walked!

Q 1. How can you say that Griffin was a brilliant scientist?

- a) Griffin was a brilliant scientist as he carried on experiments for years to prove that human body could become invisible.
- b) Griffin was a brilliant scientist as he carried on experiments for years to prove that human body could become powerful.

- c) Griffin was a brilliant scientist as he carried on experiments for years to save earth.
d) Griffin was a brilliant scientist as he carried on experiments for years to prove that human body can be reused.

Q 2. How will you describe Griffin?

- a) Griffin was a very nice person. He wanted best for everyone.
b) Griffin was a lawless person who was disliked by everyone. He was a selfish man who could go to any extent to make himself successful.
c) Griffin was a lawless person who was disliked by everyone. He was a kind man.
d) Griffin was a lawless person who was disliked by everyone. He tried to be good all the time.

Q 3. Why did Griffin set the landlord's house on fire?

- a) Griffin wanted to take revenge from the landlord as he was being asked for more money. So, he set the house on fire.
b) Griffin wanted to take revenge from the landlord as he was being tortured. So, he set the house on fire.
c) Griffin wanted to take revenge from the landlord as he was being ejected from the house. So, he set the house on fire .
d) Griffin wanted to take revenge from the landlord as he was given a small room. So, he set the house on fire

Q4. How did Griffin become a homeless wanderer?

- a) He set the house on fire and became invisible. He also took off his clothes. So, he became a homeless wanderer without clothes.
b) He set the house on fire and became invisible. He wanted to be home-less.
c) He set the house on fire and became invisible. He wanted to be homeless, so he wandered here and there.
d) He set the house on fire and became invisible and could not buy any house.

Q 5. Who disliked Griffin?

- a) Griffin was disliked by his friends.
b) Griffin was disliked by his landlord.
c) Griffin was disliked by his neighbours.
d) Griffin was disliked by his mother.

PASSAGE 3

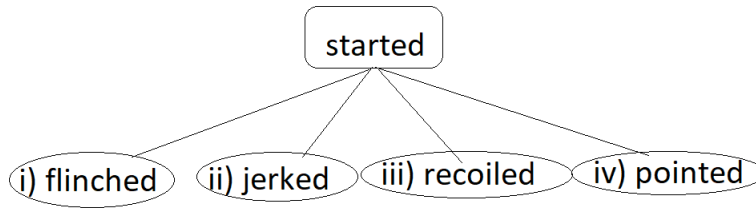
Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The two boys started in surprise at the fresh muddy imprints of a pair of bare feet. What was a barefooted man doing on the steps of a house in the middle of London? And where was the man?

As they gazed, a remarkable sight met their eyes. A fresh footmark appeared from nowhere!

Further footprints followed, one after another, descending the steps and progressing down the street. The boys followed, fascinated, until the muddy impressions became fainter and fainter, and at last disappeared altogether.

Q1.Pick out the option that is NOT related to 'started' as used in the extract



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

Q2 Where did the boys first see the footprints ?

- a) on a footpath
- b) on the steps of a house
- c) on a busy street
- d) on the snow covered ground

Q3) Choose an option that is a synonym of the word 'progressing' in the extract..

- a) developing
- b) managing
- c) gathering
- d) moving

Q4)Pick the option that best describes how the boys are feeling based on the extract.

- a) enchanted, curious,puzzled
- b) captivated, curious,puzzled
- c) repulsed, curious, captivated
- d) enchanted, repulsed,curious

Q5) What remarkable sight did the boys witness?

- a) a naked man walking in the snow
- b) fresh muddy footprints appeared in front of them out of nowhere
- c) an invisible person hit them and left only his footprints behind
- d) footprints walking down the street in the middle of a snowstor

PASSAGE - 4

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

As she and her husband turned away in terror, the extraordinary chair pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them.

Mrs Hall almost fell down the stairs in hysterics. She was convinced that the room was haunted by spirits, and that the stranger had somehow caused these to enter into her furniture.

“My poor mother used to sit in that chair,” she moaned! To think it should rise up against me now! The feeling among the neighbours was that the trouble was caused by witchcraft.”

Q1) Mrs Hall felt that the room was haunted by spirits because

- a) She could see evil spirits.
- b) She heard strange noise.
- c) Uncanny things happened there.
- d) The door slammed shut.

Q2) Pick the option that best describes how Mrs Hall must be feeling at the moment described in the extract.

- a) stunned and furious
- b) shocked and outraged
- c) outraged and nervous
- d) stunned and agitated

Q3) Pick the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'hysterics' as used in the extract.

- a) My friend and I were in splits when we saw the clown's antics.
- b) I don't know why I suddenly felt worried about flying home.
- c) The sight of blood put the old man in a frenzy.
- d) The people who had witnessed the performance were spellbound.

Q4) The neighbours thought it was 'witchcraft'. This tells us that neighbours were

- a) suspicious.
- b) superstitious.
- c) nervous wrecks.
- d) gossip-mongers

Q5) Look at the different meanings of 'haunt'. Pick the option that DOES NOT correspond to its meaning

- a) To be conscious of a strange phenomenon.
- b) Be persistently and disturbingly present in (the mind).
- c) (Of something unpleasant) continue to affect or cause problems for.
- d) A place frequented by a specified person.

PASSAGE - 5

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Then to his amazement he realised that the room appeared to be empty. He and his wife looked under the desk, and behind the curtains, and even up the chimney. There wasn't a sign of anybody. Yet the desk had been opened and the housekeeping money was missing. "Extraordinary affair!" the clergyman kept saying for the rest of the day.

Q 1). What was the extraordinary affair?

- a) The extraordinary affair was hearing strange noises but not seeing anyone.

- b) The extraordinary affair was robbery.
- c) The extraordinary affair was invisibility.
- d) The extraordinary affair was robbery and a bomb blast.

Q 2. Who experienced the extraordinary affair?

- a) The clergyman experienced the extraordinary affair.
- b) Jaffers experienced the extraordinary affair.
- c) Griffin experienced the extraordinary affair.
- d) Richard experienced the extraordinary affair.

Q 3. Who is speaking to whom and what is the speaker talking about?

- a) The clergyman is speaking to his servant about the deeds of Griffin.
- b) The clergyman is speaking to his wife about the deeds of Griffin.
- c) The clergyman is speaking to his wife about the deeds of Richard.
- d) The clergy man is speaking to his wife about the deeds of Jaffers.

Q 4. Who stole the money?

- a) Mrs.Hall stole the money.
- b) Mr.Hall stole the money.
- c) Griffin stole the money.
- d) Mr.Paul stole the money.

Q 5. Who is the author of the story?

- a) H.G Wells is the author of the story.
- b) M.G Wells is the author of the story.
- c) H.G Wells is the author of the story.
- d) T.G Wells is the author of the story.

PASSAGE - 6

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Eager to get away from crowded London he took a train to the village of Iping, where he booked two rooms at the local inn. The arrival of a stranger at an inn in winter was in any case an unusual event. A stranger of such uncommon appearance set all tongues wagging, Mrs. Hall, the landlord's wife, made every effort to be friendly.

Q 1. After escaping from London, where did Griffin go? Why?

- a) After escaping from crowded London, he went to the village of Iping because he wanted to live in

solitary place where he could carry out his work undisturbed.

b) After escaping from crowded London, he went to the village of Cruise because he wanted to live in solitary place where he could carry out his work undisturbed.

c) After escaping from crowded London, he went to the village of Blessing because he wanted to live in solitary place where he could carry out his work undisturbed.

d) After escaping from crowded London, he went to the village of Iping because he wanted to live there.

Q 2. What did he experience there?

a) His uncommon appearance was disliked.

b) His uncommon appearance attracted everybody's attention.

c) He was irritated and sad.

d) His uncommon appearance disturbed him.

Q3. Who was the landlord's wife?

a) Mrs. Paul was the landlord's wife.

b) Mrs. Griffin was the landlord's wife.

c) Mrs. Tall was the landlord's wife.

d) Mrs. Hall was the landlord's wife.

Q4. How did the landlord's wife behave?

a) The landlord's wife made every effort to be harsh.

b) The landlord's wife made every effort to be rude.

c) The landlord's wife made every effort to be friendly.

d) The landlord's wife made every effort to be subtle.

Q 5. Which phrase in the above extract means the same as 'everybody started talking about him'?

a) Set all tongues wagging' phrase in the above extract means the same as everybody started talking about him.

b) Set all tongues lagging' phrase in the above extract means the same as everybody started talking about him.

c) Crowded London' phrase in the above extract means the same as everybody started talking about him.

d) Set all mouths wagging' phrase in the above extract means the same as everybody started talking about him.

PASSAGE - 7

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Mrs. Hall almost fell down the stairs in hysterics. She was convinced that the room was haunted by spirits, and that the stranger had somehow caused these to enter into her furniture.

Q 1. Why did Mrs. Hall think that the room was haunted by spirits?

a) Inside the empty room, Mrs. Hall heard a sniff close to her ear. Then the hat in the room leapt up and dashed itself into her face. She was happy.

b) Inside the empty room, Mrs. Hall heard a sniff close to her ear. Then the hat in the room leapt up and dashed itself into her face. It made her to think that the room was haunted by spirits.

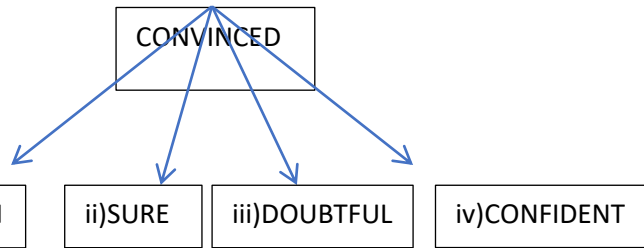
c) Inside the empty room, Mrs. Hall heard a sniff close to her ear. There was a ghost.

d) Inside the empty room, Mrs. Hall heard a sniff close to her ear. There was a strange person there.

Q2 The word 'spirits' in the above passage refers to

- a) a happy state of being
- b) a natural element
- c) a super natural element
- d) an intoxicating drink

Q3 Pick out the option that is not related to 'Convinced' as mentioned in the extract.



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

Q4 Who had caused this to happen? Why?

- a) Griffin, the scientist had caused this to happen because he did not like Mr. Jaffers presence in his room.
- b) Griffin, the scientist had caused this to happen because he wanted to have some fun.
- c) Griffin, the scientist had caused this to happen because he did not like Mrs. Hall's presence in his room.
- d) Griffin, the scientist had caused this to happen because he did not like the furniture in his room.

Q 5. Why did Mrs. Hall trip? What was her fear?

- a) Mrs. Hall got scared of the chair that pushed her out of the room and she tripped. She feared that the spirits have entered into her.
- b) Mrs. Hall got scared of the chair that pushed her out of the room and she tripped. She feared that the spirits have entered into the furniture.
- c) Mrs. Hall got scared of the chair that pushed her out of the room and she tripped. She feared that the ghosts are there.
- d) Mrs. Hall got scared of the chair that pushed her out of the room and she tripped. She feared that she will fall.

PASSAGE - 8

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

He escaped easily enough from the boys who followed his footprints in London. But his adventures were by no means over. He had chosen a bad time of the year to wander about London without clothes. It was mid-winter. The air was bitterly cold and he could not do without clothes. Instead of walking about the streets he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

Q 1. Why was the time bad for Griffin?

- a) To become invisible Griffin had to remove his clothes but it was difficult as it was the cold of January.
- b) To become invisible Griffin had to remove his clothes but it was difficult as it was the cold of May.
- c) To become invisible Griffin had to remove his clothes but it was difficult as it was the cold of March.
- d) To become invisible Griffin had to remove his clothes but it was difficult as it was the cold of June.

Q 2. How did Griffin save himself from the cold ?

- a) Griffin entered into a mall which closed after sometime. He wore clothes, ate food and slept with quilts there.
- b) Griffin entered into a store which closed after sometime. He wore clothes, ate food and slept with quilts there.
- c) Griffin entered into a house which closed after sometime. He wore clothes, ate food and slept with quilts there.
- d) Griffin entered into a hotel which closed after sometime. He wore clothes, ate food and slept with quilts there.

Q 3'..his adventures were by no means over.'The adventure referred to here is _____

- a) Griffin being followed by two policemen on the streets of London
- b) Griffin being followed by two dogs on the streets of London.
- c) Griffin being followed by two thieves on the streets of London
- d) Griffin being followed by two boys on the streets of London.

Q 4. What was his profession?

- a) He was a scientist.
- b) He was a doctor.
- c) He was a dentist.
- d) He was a writer.

Q5. Read the following sentences and choose the correct option that corresponds to the meaning of 'slip into' from the extract.

- a) She slipped into unconsciousness
- b) After the formal meeting he slipped into his T-Shirt
- c) The thief slipped into the building while the watchman took a nap.
- d) She just slipped into a conversation to mention that she was leaving.

PASSAGE - 9

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

There were nervous, excited cries of "Hold him!" But this was easier said than done. Griffin had shaken himself free, and no one knew where to lay hands on him

Q1 Who were making nervous cries?

- a) The two boys
- b) The store assistants
- c) Mr. & Mrs. Hall
- d) Startled people of Iping

Q2 They wanted to catch him because he was a _____.

- a) Magician
- b) Scientist
- c) Criminal
- d) Wizard

Q3 Which of the following options does not conform to the meaning of the phrase 'easier said than done'?

- a) It's difficult to find a job in the city.
- b) The exam was really hard.
- c) Designing a house is a complex process.
- d) Solving the Sudoku was a child's play for him.

Q4 'no one knew where to lay hands on him'because Griffin had _____

- a) Left the lodge
- b) Left the village of Iping
- c) Become invisible
- d) Gone to London

Q5 The antonym of 'Invisible' is

- a) distinct
- b) obscure
- c) unseen
- d) hidden

PASSAGE - 10

Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The landlord and his wife were up very early, and were surprised to see the scientist's door wide open. Usually it was shut and locked, and he was furious if anyone entered his room. The opportunity seemed too good to be missed.

Q1. The landlord and his wife were surprised as

- a) the scientist's door was wide open
- b) the scientist door was shut and locked
- c) the scientist's door and window was open.
- d) The scientist's door and window was shut and locked.

Q2) 'He became furious if anyone entered his room' ... This shows that Griffin

- a) was shy
- b) was secretive
- c) was a private person
- d) Had something to hide.

Q3) The landlord and his wife wanted to search Griffin's room when they unexpectedly found it open.

- a) True
- b) False

Q4. The antonym of 'furious' is

- a) enraged
- b) angry
- c) infuriated
- d) calm

Q5. The synonym of opportunity is

- a) lapse
- b) inopportune
- c) chance
- d) unfavourable

ANSWER KEY(Case Study Questions)

PASSAGE 1

Q1-a Q2-b Q3-a Q4-d Q5-c

PASSAGE 2

Q1-a Q2-b Q3-c Q4-a Q5-b

PASSAGE 3

Q1-d Q2-d Q3-d Q4-b Q5-b

PASSAGE 4

Q1-c Q2-d Q3-c Q4-b Q5-a

PASSAGE 5

Q1-a Q2-a Q3-b Q4-c Q5-c

PASSAGE 6

Q1- a Q2-b Q3-d Q4-c Q5-a

PASSAGE 7

Q1-b Q2-c Q3-c Q4-c Q5-b

PASSAGE 8

Q1-a Q2-b Q3-d Q4-a Q5-c

PASSAGE 9

Q1-d Q2-c Q3-d Q4-c Q5-a

PASSAGE 10

Q1-a Q2-d Q3-a Q4-d Q5-c

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*So why
to wait...*



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