Time: 90 Minutes Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions

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

READING SECTION

I. Read the passage given below:

 $[1 \times 8 = 8]$

- I. The Elizabethan period was responsible for the characterization of women. In this period of History, upper-class women were viewed as subservient to men without being relevant to society. Marriages were the key to establish alliances with other powerful families and a wealthy welfare. Upper class women at this time were limited, and it is impossible to imagine about all the things they were able to do to reach an established and wealthy family based on morality. Things such as to stay at home governing a household, taking care of children and performing duties were daily life plans. There were some exceptions as is the case of Elizabeth Bennet, a character that appears in "Pride and Prejudice".
- II. In one of the most famous books she wrote "Pride and Prejudice", she portrays in a sarcastic way the role of women in the golden age society. Austen's powers of subtle discrimination and shrewd perceptiveness is revealed in this interesting book, and through it she is able to convey such a complex message using a simple, yet witty, style. Passion and reason were the perfect ingredients that Austen combined in order to produce a dramatic story that reflects society in the 18th century.
- III. In "Pride and Prejudice", Austen denounced the elements of marriage and society that she found distasteful. As women were not able to decide their own future or make their own choices and men ruled the world and depicted women to be weak and passive, Literature was a way for strong-willed women to share their opinions and peacefully suggest societal changes, therefore Jane Austen is the perfect example of this. In her book Jane tries to portray women as self-confident, able to think for themselves and able to hold their own beliefs, drawing a fantastic picture of society, breaking rules with something that was far from being true. The feminist view of Austen was delivering the message that women were puppets of a monotonous society.
- IV. On the other hand, 'Pride and Prejudice' reflects the idea that society in the 18th century was drawing attention only towards people's belongings instead of feelings and senses as was the case of many marriages. It is important to mention that, Austen was thinking about female dependence over male genre, through 'Pride and Prejudice', she tries to portray marriages as the safest way to social standing and economic security. Jane also, portrays the idea of moral issues in her works. She believed that breaking rules was a way of expressing disagreement about society and it was reflected in the security with which she developed her book.

SP-70 English

V. Women's intellectual power is also represented in the story of Jane Austen's book. In the plot she tries to figure out the idea of power controlled by a woman and this woman is represented through Elizabeth. She was changing a man's mind so, that was a triumph for Austen, mainly because she was demonstrating that love can change everything and is the best weapon to fight against prejudices that are present in society. (506 words)

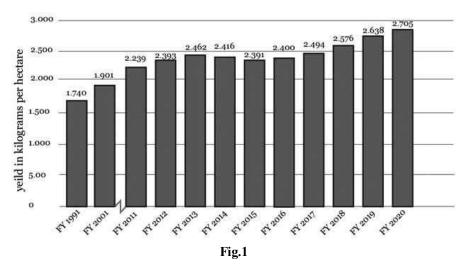
e correct option.

Bas	ed oı	n your understan	ding	of the passage, ansv	wer any eig	ght out of the ten questions	s by ch	oosing the correct opt			
1.	Dai	ly life plans of wo	men o	of the Elizabethan p	eriod inclu	ided-					
	(a)	going to work, h	ome-ı	making							
	(b)	staying at home	gove	rning a household,	taking care	e of children and performi	ng dut	ies			
	(c) taking care of own parents, earning money, making a household										
	(d)	studying, painting	ng, da	ancing, singing							
2.	Wh	at are the perfect	ingre	dients that Jane Au	isten mixed	I to create a dramatic story	of the	18th-century society-			
	(a)	Values and tradi	tions		(b)	Passion and reason					
	(c)	Family and frien	ds		(d)	Love and society					
3.	In t	he novel 'Pride an	ıd Pre	ejudice', Austen was	s witnessed	l speaking against-					
	(a)	Love	(b)	Education	(c)	Institution of marriage	(d)	Society			
4.	The	theme of the no	vel di	scussed in the above	ve passage	states the view of Jane A	usten's	 -			
	(a)	Realistic outlool	ζ.		(b)	Idealistic outlook					
	(c)	Feminist outlook	ζ.		(d)	Post-modernist outlook					
5.	The	class of society t	alked	about in the novel	'Pride and	Prejudice' is-					
	(a)	Upper-middle cl	ass		(b)	Lower-middle class					
	(c)	Lower class			(d)	Aristocratic class					
6.	The	writing style ada	apted	by Jane Austen wa	S-						
	(a)	Bold and comple	ex		(b)	Complicated yet funny					
	(c)	Simple yet witty			(d)	Authoritative yet humou	rous				
7.	From the above passage who do you think is the protagonist of the novel 'Pride and Prejudice'?										
	(a)	Jane Eyre			(b)	Elizabeth Bennet					
	(c)	Anne Steele			(d)	Emily Bronte					
8.	Sele	ect an option that	show	s the appropriate s	ynonym for	r 'prejudice'-					
	(a)	Partiality	(b)	Sympathy	(c)	Pleasing	(d)	Justice			
9.	Do you think Jane Austen is progressive regarding women's emancipation?										
	(a) No, Austen showed a rather regressive outlook towards women's upliftment										
	(b) She remained neutral regarding women's emancipation.										
	(c) Yes, Austen showed a very positive outlook towards the progression of women.										
	(d) Through the novel, Austen's reaction was unclear regarding women emancipation										
10.	According to Jane Austen, what should be the primary element for marriage?										
	(a)	Norms of societ	У		(b)	Money					
	(c)	Social Status			(d)	Love					
Rea	d the	passage below.									
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II.

- In financial year 2020, the yield of rice across India was estimated to be approximately 2.7 thousand kilograms per hectare. A consistent increase in the yield of rice was noted since fiscal year 1991. Rice is a staple food grain in India, with the yield competing with China's. The increasing Indian population is reflected by the growing rice demand across the country, as well as production and consumption volumes. ?
- Along with other food grains, rice is arguably the most important part of an Indian meal at least once in a day, regardless of region. India was the largest global rice producer in terms of the area harvested. Although some of this is exported, these numbers were reached in order to meet the demand for the crop - a demand from about 1.3 billion people. Despite the cultivation of wheat and other products, rice was the most consumed agricultural product and had the highest market value in 2016.

III. Agriculture, the backbone of the Indian economy and the reason for over 60 percent of the population's livelihood, gets arguably not as much assistance as it needs. Even in the face of governmental efforts to improve methods and to introduce education and development programs to ensure a more productive, less labor-intensive process, recent years have proved difficult for farmers. Excessive rain leading to flooding, droughts from unpredictable heat waves, in addition to the recent slump in the economy have led to challenging circumstances. High-yielding plants, agrochemicals and the use of technology might be solutions, reflected in an increasingly funded agrotechnology market in the country.



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

- 11. Select the option that lists the appropriate observation that can be made from the last paragraph.
 - (a) Farmers of rice cultivation are experiencing setbacks as less labour-intensive technology is being adapted for farming and erratic monsoon adds up to the difficulty.
 - (b) Farmers are happy with the technological development in the field of agriculture as their work is lessened and they can spend most time with their family.
 - (c) Technological change in the field of agriculture did not affect the farmers at all.
 - (d) Farmers are now shifting their work from agriculture to the industrial fields after the introduction of technology in the field of agriculture.
- 12. "High-yielding plants, agrochemicals and the use of technology might be solutions, reflected in an increasingly funded agro-technology market in the country."- What can be inferred from this line?
 - (a) Introduction of these new methods will make farming difficult as the farmers are uneducated.
 - (b) Introduction of these new methods will make cultivation easier for farmers and would not be a threat to their livelihood.
 - (c) Introduction of these new methods will make the farmers lazy thus production of rice will reduce.
 - (d) Introduction of these new methods in agriculture will not affect cultivation at all.
- 13. The yield of rice according to Fig. 1, shows-
 - (a) A steady and gradual growth in rice production throughout
 - (b) A steady growth in yield of rice, then a gradual decline and then a growth in production of rice.
 - (c) A gradual decline in the rice production throughout from 1991 to 2020.
 - (d) The graph shows a straight line meaning no change in rice production.

For the Visually Impaired Candidates

Select the option that lists the appropriate answer to the question, what for majority of rice is cultivated in India-

- (a) Export to other countries
- (b) Consumption for the people of the country
- (c) Half for the consumption of the people and half for export
- (d) For the consumption of the farmers only

SP-72 English

- 14. Select the option that lists the name of the country with which India is competing in rice production-
 - (a) U.S.A.
- (b) China
- (c) Nigeria
- (d) Bangladesh
- **15.** Select the option that displays the correct cause-effect relationship.
 - (a) Cause: India does not provide suitable conditions to grow wheat.

Effect: Rice is the staple food of the country.

(b) Cause: Rice is the staple food of India and is consumed at least once a day.

Effect: Though other food crops are also cultivated in India, rice was the most consumed agricultural product in 2016.

(c) Cause: There prevail erratic monsoon conditions in India.

Effect: Rice is not grown in India.

(d) Cause: There is too much governmental interference in agricultural fields.

Effect: Crops cannot be grown.

16. Based on your reading of paragraph I, select the appropriate counter- argument to the given argument.

Argument- "The increasing Indian population is reflected by the growing rice demand across the country, as well as production and consumption volumes."

- (a) With the increase in population, demand for rice decreased as people started to consume more wheat products.
- (b) With the increase of population, rice could not meet the demands for consumption.
- (c) Rice production decreased due erratic monsoon conditions.
- (d) With the increase in population, rice production in the country remained constant but imports of the same increased.
- 17. Select the option that lists the correct statement in accordance to the above paragraph-
 - (a) The yield of rice in the financial year of 2020 was more than the yield in fiscal year 1991.
 - (b) The yield of rice in the financial year of 2020 was same as the yield in fiscal year 1991.
 - (c) The yield of rice of the financial year of 2020 decreased from the yield of fiscal year 1991.
 - (d) The yield of rice of the financial year of 2020 did not change much from the yield of fiscal year 1991.
- **18.** Read the statements and list the option that states which one is correct.
 - (1) Government's interference to make agriculture less labour-intensive has affected the livelihood of farmers.
 - (2) Rains at appropriate intervals have ruined the rice cultivation process.
 - (3) Unpredictable heat waves have badly affected agriculture of rice.
 - (a) (1) and (2)
- (b) All the points
- (c) (1) and (3)
- (d) Only (1)

WRITING

III. Answer any five out of the six questions by selecting the most appropriate option for each.

The Mayor of the city of Kolkata has put up a notice to inform residents of the New Alipore and other adjacent places about repairing roads in the New Alipore area, which may result in certain inconveniences for the residents of the city.

- **19.** Select the appropriate title for the notice.
 - (a) Road Closed

(b) Scheduled Closure of Roads

(c) Traffic Congestion

- (d) Repairing Roads for a Better Transport Facility
- **20.** Select the most appropriate opening line from the list of options given below.
 - (a) This is to inform all the residents of Kolkata about...
 - (b) This notice is written to share with you all some news about...
 - (c) Greetings and attention please, to everyone in Kolkata...
 - (d) I wish to share with all the officials of Kolkata that...
- 21. Select the option with the information points to be included in the body of the notice.
 - 1. Duration of the project undertaken
 - 3. Alternate routes that can be accessed 4. N
 - 5. The daily wage of the workers
 - (a) (1), (2), (3) and (6)
 - (c) (2), (5) and (6)

- 2. Areas where roads will be closed
- 4. Number of workers working
- 6. Reason for the repair of roads
- (b) All the points 1 to 6
- (d) (4) and (6)

- 22. Select the suitable conclusion for the notice.
 - (a) Stay at home.

(b) Inconvenience regretted.

(c) Collaboration solicited.

(d) Stay alert.

- 23. What should be the tone of the notice?
 - (a) Formal and informative

(b) Informal and casual

(c) Narrative

(d) Suggestive

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

Mita, a resident of Park Street, Kolkata, wants to write a letter to the Editor of The Telegraph newspaper, expressing her grievances regarding the frequent waterlogging of the streets during the rainy season.

- 24. Choose a suitable subject for Mita's letter.
 - (a) Complaint against waterlogging in the streets
 - (b) Waterlogging in the streets should stop
 - (c) An appeal for the betterment of the roads
 - (d) Holes on roads should be covered
- 25. Select the option that mentions the most appropriate opening line for the letter.
 - (a) Greetings and attention please, I would like to speak about...
 - (b) This letter is written to share my opinions regarding...
 - (c) With great admiration and belief in the columns of your newspaper, I seek to bring to your notice...
 - (d) This is to inform that all the residents of Park Street area find it difficult...
- **26.** Select the options that should be included in the body of the letter.
 - 1. Problems faced by the residents
 - 2. Approximate time of waterlogging in the streets
 - 3. Traffic congestion as a result of the waterlogging
 - 4. Difficulties of stray animals
 - 5. Difficulty in conducting day-to-day activities
 - (a) Only (1)

(b) Both (4) and (5)

(c) All the points

- (d) (3), (5), (2)
- 27. Select an option that mentions the most appropriate opening line for the conclusion part of the letter.
 - (a) I would like if you tell the concerned authority...
 - (b) Hence, through the columns of your esteemed daily, I would like to appeal to the concerned administrative authority of the city...
 - (c) The authority must take necessary steps to...
 - (d) You should make immediate contact between the concerned authority and me, and we will discuss further about...
- 28. The concerned authority which is to be mentioned in the conclusion part refers to
 - (a) The mayor of the city

(b) The President of the country

(c) Local police officer

- (d) The Chief Minister of the state
- **29.** Some suggestions that can be included in Mita's letter are
 - 1. Covering the holes on the roads
 - Make the roads a little elevated
 - 3. Improve underground drainage system
 - 4. Make more hotels and restaurants in the area
 - 5. Installing pumps to drain rainwater immediately after waterlogging
 - (a) All the points

(b) All of the options except (4)

(c) None of the above

- (d) (1), (4), (5)
- **30.** What will be the suitable tone for Mita's letter?
 - (a) Narrative

(b) Informal

(c) Literary

(d) Formal and appealing

SP-74 English

LITERATURE

V. Read the extracts given below and attempt the questions that follow.

With that he picked me up and tossed me into the deep end. I landed in a sitting position, swallowed water, and went at once to the bottom. I was frightened, but not yet frightened out of my wits. On the way down I planned: When my feet hit the bottom, I would make a big jump, come to the surface, lie flat on it, and paddle to the edge of the pool. It seemed a long way down. Those nine feet were more like ninety, and before I touched bottom my lungs were ready to burst. But when my feet hit bottom I summoned all my strength and made what I thought was a great spring upwards. I imagined I would bob to the surface like a cork. Instead, I came up slowly. I opened my eyes and saw nothing but water - water that had a dirty yellow tinge to it. I grew panicky. I reached up as if to grab a rope and my hands clutched only at water. I was suffocating. I tried to yell but no sound came out. Then my eyes and nose came out of the water - but not my mouth.

- 31. Who picked the narrator and tossed him into the deep into the end of the water?
 - (a) A boy of about eighteen years, with thick hair on chest, with a good physique.
 - (b) A man of thirty-five years, with a strongly build body.
 - (c) A boy of about twenty-four years, with a straight and stout body, with a mustache.
 - (d) A bouncer of a nearby club.
- 32. "Then my eyes and nose came out of the water but not my mouth." What happened next?
 - (a) The narrator flailed at the surface of the water, tried to bring his legs up, but they hung as dead weight, paralysed and rigid.
 - (b) The narrator could swim and reach the surface of the water.
 - (c) The narrator then again went down in the depth of the water as the boy again hit him with his arm.
 - (d) The narrator got to the surface of the water and floated along the water.
- 33. The phrase 'out of my wits' means-
 - (a) feeling confident

(b) scared and frightened

(c) scared but hopeful

- (d) feeling courageous
- **34.** Select the option that describes the nature of the narrator according to the above extract.
 - (a) Timid but confident

(b) Strong and smart

(c) Shy but strong

- (d) Brave but feeble
- **35.** "It seemed a long way down. Those nine feet were more like ninety,..." Why did the narrator feel so?
 - (a) Confident, that he could save himself
 - (b) Afraid, that he was drowning
 - (c) Brave, that he was strong enough to get back on the surface
 - (d) Foolish, that he should not have come to the pool

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

My acquaintance with the barefoot ragpickers leads me to Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it, metaphorically. Those who live here are squatters who came from Bangladesh back in 1971. Saheb's family is among them. Seemapuri was then a wilderness. It still is, but it is no longer empty. In structures of mud, with roofs of tin and tarpaulin, devoid of sewage, drainage or running water, live 10,000 ragpickers. They have lived here for more than thirty years without an identity, without permits but with ration cards that get their names on voters' lists and enable them to buy grain. Food is more important for survival than an identity.

- **36.** "My acquaintance with the barefoot ragpickers leads me to Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it, metaphorically."- Why the word metaphorically is used?
 - (a) Delhi a metropolitan city is clean and inhabited by upper class or middle class families, whereas in contrastSeemapuri located near it is a slum area.
 - (b) Delhi is very well decorated and Seemapuri is not, thus this creates a difference between the two.
 - (c) Delhi is a bigger city than Seemapuri, so there is a contrast between the two.
 - (d) The people of Delhi is smarter than those of Seemapuri, that is why metaphorically is used.

- 37. How have the citizens of Seemapuri lived there for more than thirty years?
 - (a) The citizens of Seemapuri have lived there with their valid citizenship certificates.
 - (b) The citizens of Seemapuri have lived there without any of their identity proofs or permits, but with ration cards that helped them get their names on the voters' list.
 - (c) The citizens of Seemapuri live their illegally without any proof of their identity or citizenship.
 - (d) The citizens of Seemapuri live in rented houses.
- 38. Select an option that lists the appropriate antonym for 'periphery'-
 - (a) Boundary

(b) Verge

(c) Border

(d) Centre

39. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words choosing from the options given.

When the ragpickers get money from the trash it is of to the kids, but for the adults it is more of .

(a) wonder, survival

(b) Joy, sorrow

(c) Surprise, shock

- (d) Wonder, bereavement
- **40.** Select the option from the list that has used in the passage that means the opposite of 'confining'-
 - (a) Scrounging

(b) Becoming

(c) Aching

(d) Pitching

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

What I want should not be confused

with total inactivity.

Life is what it is about:

I want no truck with death.

If we were not so single-minded

1 1 1 1 1 1 1

about keeping our lives moving,

and for once could do nothing,

perhaps a huge silence

might interrupt this sadness

of never understanding ourselves

and of threatening ourselves with death.

- **41.** Select an option that suggests the theme of the poem.
 - (a) Our lives have become so busy that we hardly get the time to take a break and enjoy life for what it is. Let all stop for a moment, not to be inactive but be in the moment and live for that moment.
 - (b) The poet asks the readers to leave everything and to be idle and lazy.
 - (c) The poet encourages to work more so that one can enjoy life later.
 - (d) The theme suggests that death is inevitable.
- **42.** "Those who prepare green wars,

wars with gas, wars with fire,

victory with no survivors,

would put on clean clothes

and walk about with their brothers

in the shade, doing nothing."

What does this part of the poem suggest?

- (a) The people who go on wars, their dresses would be clean from blood for once and they would connect with their brothers whom they lost during battles.
- (b) They would get time to prepare for another upcoming war.
- (c) The soldiers would get time to rest before their next war.
- (d) The soldiers would take permanent retirement from military.

SP-	76											-	English	}
	43.	ıı .	victory with n	o surviv	ors "									
			•											
		What does this phrase suggest? (a) One party out of the two in a battle gets victory but with most of the soldiers dead.												
		(b)				y dies at the er	-		or the solutor.	o acaa.				
		(c)	Everyone die			y ares at the er	ia or t	iic wai.						
		` ′	War means th			's life								
	44.	` ′	would be an ex			51110.								
			hout rush, with											
			at does this pa			iggest?								
		(a)	=		_	s should rest s	o we s	should stop	them for a mo	oment.				
		()	Life is dull w	_				m p						
		(c)		_		e would withdr	aw fro	m their busy	schedule and	l be in t	he mome	ent. wou	ld definitel	v
		(-)	turn out to be		=						.,		,	
		(d)			-	g is bad for ou	r heal	th.						
	45.		-	-		opposite of 'in								
		(a)	Hinder	·			(b)	Disturb						
		(c)	Carry on				(d)	Suspend						
VIII.	Rea	d the	•	to atter	npt questi	ons that follow		•						
						aware of the pl		it gave him	, even though	they ha	d been m	arried y	ears enoug	h
						ot married hee		_	_	-		-	_	
	com	ne ho	me to Japan, a	nd whe	n his fathe	er had seen her	the m	arriage had	been arrange	d in the	e old Japa	anese wa	ay, althoug	h
	Sad	ao ar	nd Hana had ta	ılked ev	erything o	ver beforehand	d. The	y were perfe	ectly happy. Sł	he laid	her chee	k agains	st his arm.	
	46.	All	the servants in	n Sadac	's househo	old								
		(a)	were happy w	vith the	ir master		(b)	felt that he	deserved a re	eward				
		(c)	were very cri	tical of l	nim		(d)	wanted hir	n to let the sol	ldier di	e			
	47.	Sad	lao removed th	e bullet	from clos	e to soldiers								
		(a)	heart				(b)	liver lungs						
		(c)	Kidney				(d)	lungs						
	48.	Bot	h Sadao and F	Iana tho	ought that	keeping the w	ounde	d soldier in	their house w	ould				
		\ /	win them a re				(b)	endanger a						
		` ′	arouse police				(d)	make the s	ervants angry	1				
	49.		lao went to Am	erica to	learn									
			psychiatry				(b)		d medicine					
		(c)	music				(d)	fine arts						
	50.		what age Dr. S			rica?								
		(a)	22	(b)	32		(c)	12		(d)	42			
X.		-	the following:											
	51.		e a synonym fo		•			mi :		<i>(</i> 1)	G1 11			
		()	Healthy		Strong		(c)	Thin	11	(d)	Chubb	•	. 1 0	
	52.					ty-Six', is in a			unctuated by	comma	as. Why	did the p	ooet do so?	
			•			as the writing	-			4.3.1		C	1 1 1 1	
		(b)				ht that is inter	conne	cted with m	iany iragment	tea obs	servation	s of rea	ı world, bu	Ιt
		()	altogether po		-			- 41	41 1. 4 .		la aas 4			
		(c)	The poet tried to make the poem complex by putting the entire thought in one single sentence.											

(d) The poet tried to make the poem simple by putting the entire thought in one single sentence.

(b) Acquaintance

(a) Friend

53. Select the option from the list that tells the relation of one of the ragpickers with the narrator in the story 'Lost Spring'.

(c) Relative

(d) Teacher

- **54.** What does the narrator mean by "temporary refuge from reality"?
 - (a) People have some passions which make them happy and joyful and transcend them into another world of utopian happiness when doing the same, temporarily escaping from the harsh reality.
 - (b) People can temporarily escape and live in other world.
 - (c) People can transcend into other world to get happiness.
 - (d) People seek the use of virtual reality to cope with their sadness.
- **55.** The other two people mentioned in the story 'The Third Level' who had passion for collecting stamps other than the narrator are-
 - (a) Narrator's grandfather and President Roosevelt
 - (b) Narrator's mother and Bob Dylan
 - (c) Narrator's brother and President Roosevelt
 - (d) Narrator's son and Micheal Jackson
- 56. The term 'single-minded' means-
 - (a) half-hearted

(b) skeptical

(c) indecisive

- (d) obsessive
- 57. What was the name of the teacher in the story 'The Last Lesson'?
 - (a) Mr. Johnson

(b) Mrs. Goodwill

(c) M. Hamel

- (d) Ms. Porter
- 58. The phrase "The paper-seeming boy with rat's eyes" in the poem 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum' means-
 - (a) malnourished and almost as thin as paper
- (b) Unpleasant looking
- (c) Having a scar near the ye
- (d) Sly and secretive
- **59.** What is the name of the wife of the narrator in the story 'The Third Level'?
 - (a) Helena

(b) Alison

(c) Louisa

- (d) Jeremy
- **60.** "In death there is peace." Select the option that suggests the correct name of the story.
 - (a) The Last Lesson

(b) Lost Spring

(c) The Enemy

(d) Deep Water

OMR ANSWER SHEET

Sample Paper No – 9

- **★** Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- **★** Please do not make any atray marks on the answer sheet.
- **★** Rough work must not be done on the answer sheet.
- **★** Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer sheet, as faintly darkend / half darkened circle might by rejected.

Start time : F	and time		Time taker	1								
Name (in Block Letters)												
2. Date of Exam												
3. Candidate's Signature												
SECTION-A												
1. (a) (b) (c) (d)	7. a	(b)	© (d)	13. a	(b) (c)) (d)						
2. (a) (b) (c) (d)	8. a	b		14. a	b c) d						
3. (a) (b) (c) (d)	9. a	b	© d	15. a	(b) (c)) (d)						
4. a b c d	10. a		© (d)	16. a	(b) (c)							
5. a b c d	11. a		© (d)	17. a	(b) (c)) (d)						
6. a b c d	12. a	b	© (d)	18. a	(b) (c)) (d)						
SECTION-B												
19. (a) (b) (c) (d)	23. a		© (d)	27. a	b c							
20. a b c d	24. a	b	© (d)	28. a	b c							
21. a b c d	25. a	b		29. a	b c							
22. a b c d	26. a	<u>b</u>	© (d)	30. a	<u>b</u> c	<u>d</u>						
		SECTION										
31. (a) (b) (c) (d)	41. a	_		51. a	(b) (c)							
32. a b c d	42. a	(b)		52. (a)	b c							
33. a b c d	43. a	(b)		53. a	(b) (c)							
34. a b c d 35. a b c d	44. a 45. a	(b)		54. a 55. a	(b) (c)							
	46. (a)	b		1 1								
36. a b c d 37. a b c d	47. (a)	(b)		56. (a) 57. (a)	(b) (c)							
38. a b c d	48.	b	© (d)	58. a	b c							
39. a b c d	49.	(b)	© d	59. (a)	b c							
40. a b c d	50. a		\odot \odot	60. a	b c							
No. of Qns. Attempted	Correct		Incorrect		Marks							