

# Sample Paper

6

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 & GRAMMAR has 12 questions. Attempt a total of 10 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.*
4. *Section C-LITERATURE has 30 questions. Attempt 26 questions, as per specific instructions for each question.*
5. *All questions carry equal marks.*
6. *There is no negative marking.*

## READING SECTION

### I. Read the passage given below.

Long, long ago, in a big forest, there were many trees. Among the cluster of trees, there was a very tall pine tree. He was so tall that he could talk to the stars in the sky. He could easily look over the heads of the other trees. One day late in the evening, the pine tree saw a ragged, skinny girl approaching him. He could see her only because of his height. The little girl was in tears. The pine tree bent as much as he could and asked her: "What is the matter? Why are you crying?"

The little girl, still sobbing, replied, "I was gathering flowers for a garland for goddess Durga, who I believe, would help my parents to overcome their poverty and I have lost my way". The pine tree said to the little girl, "It is late evening. It will not be possible for you to return to your house, which is at the other end of the forest. Sleep for the night at this place." The pine tree pointed out to an open cavelike place under him. The little girl was frightened of wild animals. The girl quickly crept into the cavelike place. The pine tree was happy and pleased with himself. He stood like a soldier guarding the place. The little girl woke up in the morning and was amazed to see the pine tree standing as a guard outside the cave. Then her gaze travelled to the heap of the flowers that she had gathered the previous night. The flowers lay withered on the ground. The pine tree understood what was going on in the girl's mind. He wrapped his branches around the nearby flower trees and shook them gently. The little girl's eyes brightened. But a great surprise awaited her. The pine tree brought out a bag full of gold coins which had been lying for years in the hole in its trunk and gave it to the girl. With teary eyes, she thanked her benefactor and went away.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY Eight questions from the twelve that follow.**

1. Why was the little girl crying?  
(a) She had lost her parents  
(b) She had lost her way towards home  
(c) She had lost herself  
(d) She had lost her bag
2. Where did the pine tree want the little girl to sleep for the night?  
(a) Over it  
(b) On it  
(c) Under it  
(d) Inside cave
3. Why was the little girl disappointed when she looked at the flowers and what did the tree do to make her happy?  
(a) Flowers were stolen by people  
(b) Flowers had withered  
(c) Flowers had rotten  
(d) Flowers were less in number.
4. What lesson does the story teach us?  
(a) Gentle, kind and devoted  
(b) Generous, greedy and helpful  
(c) Helpful, kind and generous  
(d) Greedy, kind and generous

5. What is meant by the word, 'cluster'?
 

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|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Together  | (b) Group    |
| (c) Separated | (d) Isolated |
6. What is meant by the word, 'approaching'?
 

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| (a) Going near | (b) Coming close |
| (c) Going far  | (d) Far away     |
7. What is meant by the word, 'wild'?
 

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| (a) Meek      | (b) Graceful |
| (c) Dangerous | (d) Conflict |
8. What is meant by the word, 'withered'?
 

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| (a) Stale      | (b) Shrunk |
| (c) Diminished | (d) Rotten |
9. Give an appropriate title for the given passage?
 

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Little girl and the pin tree | (b) Pine tree            |
| (c) Little girl                  | (d) Benevolent pine tree |
10. Pine tree is the benefactor in this passage?
 

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| (a) True | (b) False |
|----------|-----------|

**II. Read the passage given below.**

Maybe you're bored of bananas, apples and grapes and need a fresh produce pick? A nutrient-rich serving of kiwi fruit may be just what you need. A serving of kiwi fruit (2 kiwis) has twice the vitamin C of an orange, as much potassium as a banana and the fibre of a bowl of whole grain cereal—all for less than 100 calories!

The fuzzy fruit is sky-high in both soluble and insoluble fibre, both of which are essential for promoting heart health, regulating digestion, and lowering cholesterol levels—that's a winning trifecta. Kiwi fruit has also been considered a "nutritional all-star," as Rutgers University researchers found that kiwi fruit has the best nutrient density of 21 commonly consumed fruits.

Along with vitamin C, kiwi fruits are rich in many bioactive compounds that have antioxidant capacity to help to protect against free radicals, harmful by-products produced in the body. If you want clean energy, think of kiwi fruit because they're rich in magnesium, a nutrient essential to convert food into energy.

A kiwi fruit also doubles as a peeper-keeper by supplying your eyes with protective lutein, a carotenoid that's concentrated in eye tissues and helps protect against harmful free radicals. Kiwi fruit is also packed with blood pressure-lowering potassium. In fact, a 100-gram serving of kiwi fruit—that's about one large kiwi—provides 15% of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of potassium.

Kiwi fruit has been growing in New Zealand for over 100 years. Once the fruit gained in popularity, other countries started to grow them including Italy, France, Chile, Japan, South Korea and Spain. At first, kiwis were referred to as 'Yang Tao' or 'Chinese Gooseberry,' but the name was ultimately changed to kiwi fruit so that everyone would know where the fruit came from.

A ripe kiwi fruit will be plump and smooth skinned, and free of wrinkles, bruise, and punctures. If you find that your kiwi is a little too firm after buying it, simply let it ripen at room temperature for three to five days. The firmer the fruit, the tarter it will taste. To speed up the ripening process, you can also place kiwis in a paper bag with an apple or banana. If you want to store the fruit longer, you should keep in a plastic bag in the refrigerator.

11. What does a serving of kiwi offer?
 

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|---------------|---------------|
| (a) vitamin C | (b) vitamin E |
| (c) vitamin A | (d) vitamin K |
12. Kiwi has been considered as a "nutritional all-star" because it:
  - (a) has the best antioxidant capacity
  - (b) has the best nutrient density
  - (c) provides 25% of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of potassium
  - (d) is packed with blood pressure-lowering potassium.

13. Kiwi fruit is helpful for the eyes as:
- it is packed with potassium
  - it has best antioxidant capacity
  - it supplies eyes with protective lutein
  - it is rich in magnesium
14. To make a kiwi fruit ripen:
- place it in a gunny bag
  - place it in a paper bag
  - place it in a paper bag with an apple or banana
  - none of these
15. A kiwi has as much potassium as:
- a banana does
  - two bananas do
  - half a banana does
  - none of these
16. A ripe kiwi fruit has:
- wrinkles
  - bruise
  - punctures
  - smooth skin
17. At first, kiwis were referred to as 'Yang Tao' or '\_\_\_\_\_':
- Yang bao
  - Yang chao
  - Chinese raspberry
  - Chinese gooseberry
18. Kiwi fruit is also packed with blood pressure lowering calcium.
- True
  - False

## WRITING AND GRAMMAR

### GRAMMAR

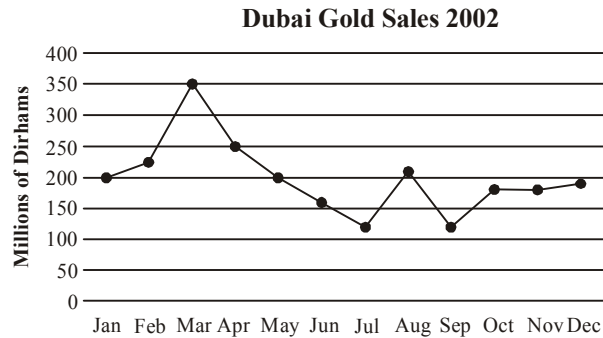
#### III. Answer any five out of the six questions by selecting the most appropriate option for each.

19. Oh! I \_\_\_\_\_ have loved to go with you all.
- could
  - should
  - might
  - would
20. \_\_\_\_\_ you pass me the salt and pepper?
- Might
  - Can
  - Shall
  - Ought
21. Identify the tense used in the following sentence. "When I reached the bookstore, all the copies had already been sold."
- Past perfect tense
  - Past indefinite tense
  - Present perfect tense
  - Present indefinite tense
22. The wise leader and politician \_\_\_\_\_ assassinated.
- are
  - has been
  - have been
  - have had been
23. She said, "Did you take part in the competition"?
- She asked the whether she had taken part in the competition.
  - She asked if she had taken part in the competition.
  - She asked the her if she would take part in the competition.
  - She told her that she must take part in the competition.
24. Raza said, "Will you go to the pictures with me"?
- Raza requested if he would go to the pictures with me.
  - Raza said to him if he will go to the pictures with him.
  - Raza asked him if he would go to the pictures with him.
  - Raza asked him that if he would go to the pictures with him.

## WRITING

## IV. Answer any five out of the six questions given, with reference to the context below.

The graph given shows estimated sales of gold in Dubai in 2002. Write an analytical paragraph describing the line graph in around 150 words.



25. What are the essential features of an analytical paragraph?
- (1) It is necessary to use simple and accurate language
  - (2) It should be brief and comprehensive
  - (3) Personal observation and viewpoint are important
  - (4) Active form of the verb is preferable
- (a) Both 1 & 3      (b) Both 1 & 2      (c) None of the above      (d) All of the above
26. Format of the analytical paragraph includes:
- (a) Introduction only
  - (b) Introduction and body
  - (c) Introduction, body and conclusion
  - (d) None of the above
27. In how many parts do we divide analytical paragraph?
- (a) One
  - (b) Two
  - (c) Three
  - (d) Four
28. Which of the following statement regarding analytical paragraph is correct?
- (a) An analytical paragraph is a form of summary
  - (b) An analytical paragraph is a form of narrative writing
  - (c) An analytical paragraph is a form of descriptive writing
  - (d) An analytical paragraph is a form of story writing
29. In how many words do we write an analytical paragraph?
- (a) 50-100
  - (b) 150-200
  - (c) 100-120
  - (d) 80-100
30. Which information regarding the graph is correct?
- (a) In January 2002, the sales stood at 200 million Dirhams.
  - (b) The gold sales started to plummet over the next three months and hit 110 million Dirhams in the month of June.
  - (c) The estimated gold sales fluctuated in 2003.
  - (d) The sales at the start of the year were almost the same as they were in the beginning of the year.

## LITERATURE

## V. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE, by answering the questions that follow.

But on Wednesday, Peggy and Maddie, who sat down front with other children who go! 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.

## 31. What did Peggy and Maddie notice on Wednesday?

- (a) presence of Wanda in the class
- (b) absence of Wanda in the class
- (c) cheerfulness of Wanda in the class
- (d) liveliness of Wanda in the class

32. Why was Peggy popular in her school?  
 (a) she was pretty had curly hair and many clothes  
 (b) she was ugly had red hair and only one piece of cloth  
 (c) she was beautiful had straight hair and no clothes  
 (d) she was graceful and pretty
33. Why did they use to wait for Wanda?  
 (a) To have fun (b) To play with her  
 (c) To eat with her (d) To have conversation with her
34. Pick out a word from the passage which means the same as 'to bring in with footsteps'.  
 (a) Path (b) Track (c) footsteps (d) Footpath
35. What is the past participle of wait?  
 (a) Waits (b) Wait (c) Waited (d) Waiting

**VI. Read the extracts given below and attempt the questions that follow.**

Tears blurred her eyes and she gazed for a long time at the picture. Then hastily she rubbed her eyes and studied it intently. 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.

36. Who is 'She' in the passage?  
 (a) Peggy (b) Wanda (c) Maddie (d) Peg
37. What did she study intently?  
 (a) Cloth (b) Paper (c) Drawing (d) Friends
38. Who made that picture?  
 (a) Maddie (b) Wanda (c) Peggy (d) Peg
39. Pick out the word from the passage which means the same as-deeply.  
 (a) seriously (b) intently (c) vocally (e) Locally
40. What is the synonym of vivid?  
 (a) Vague (b) Boring (c) Dull (d) Lifelike

**VII. Read the extracts given below and attempt the questions that follow.**

*Or if sometime when roaming round,  
 A noble wild beast greets you,  
 With black stripes on a yellow ground,  
 Just notice if he eats you.  
 This simple rule may help you learn  
 The Bengal Tiger to discern.*

41. Who is the 'noble wild beast' here?  
 (a) Tiger (b) Lion (c) Bengal tiger (d) Zebra
42. How does this beast look?  
 (a) Black stripes on a yellow ground  
 (b) Brown stripes on an orange ground  
 (c) Black stripes on yellow ground  
 (d) Brown stripes on yellow ground
43. Pick out the word from the stanza that means the same as 'to recognise'.  
 (a) Depreciate (b) Decrease (c) Discern (d) Increase
44. Name the poem?  
 (a) How to tell wild animals (b) Wild animals  
 (c) Animals (d) Bengal tiger
45. Name the poet?  
 (a) H.G Wells (b) Carolyn wells (c) Carolyn Kleene (d) H. G Kleene

**VIII. Read the extracts given below and attempt the questions that follow.**

*If strolling forth, a beast you view,  
Whose hide with spots is peppered,  
As soon as he has lept on you,  
You'll know it is the Leopard.  
Twill do no good to roar with pain,  
He'll only lep and lep again.*

46. How can you recognise the Leopard?  
 (a) Spots on the skin (b) Stripes on the skin  
 (c) Polka Dots on the skin (d) Redness on the skin
47. How is it different from the Bengal Tiger?  
 (a) Round black spots on the body (b) White spots on the body  
 (c) Red spots on the body (d) Pink spots on the body
48. Pick out the word from the stanza that means the same as-'a large animal of the cat family'  
 (a) Tiger (b) Lion (c) Leopard (d) Ox
49. What is the antonym of 'LEAP'?  
 (a) Hop (b) Jump (c) Bound (d) Fall
50. What is the antonym of 'beast'?  
 (a) angel (b) creature (c) brute (d) idol

**IX. Attempt the following.**

51. What was Horace's first thought?  
 (a) to kill them (b) to shout (c) to run (d) to blackmail them
52. How did Horace think that she was the owner's wife?  
 (a) She was confident (b) She knew the place well  
 (c) Sherry rubbed against her (d) All of them
53. What was Horace fond of?  
 (a) books (b) robbing (c) locks (d) none of the above
54. Who is the author of "A Question of Trust" ?  
 (a) James Herriot (b) Ruskin Bond (c) Robert Arthur (d) Victor Canning
55. How many times did Horace Danby make a theft in a year?  
 (a) only once (b) twice (c) thrice (d) every month
56. Where had the servant at Shot over Grange gone that afternoon?  
 (a) to their homes (b) to the market (c) to the park (d) to the cinema
57. He changed his name in order to stay ahead of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Police (b) employers (c) none of them (d) both of them
58. What name did he tell Anil?  
 (a) Anil Singh (b) Hari Lal (c) Hari Singh (d) Anil Lal
59. What do you mean by the word "grunting"?  
 (a) make a low inarticulate sound (b) say something which is clearly audible  
 (c) shouting (d) none of the above
60. How was the meal he cooked first night?  
 (a) delicious (b) mouth-watering (c) finger-licking good (d) terrible

# OMR ANSWER SHEET

## Sample Paper No – 6

- ★ Use Blue / Black Ball pen only.
- ★ Please do not make any stray 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 darkened / half darkened circle might be rejected.

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| Start time : _____ | End time _____ | Time taken _____ |
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1. Name (in Block Letters)

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2. Date of Exam

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3. Candidate's Signature

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### SECTION-A

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| 5. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 11. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 17. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
| 6. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 12. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 18. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |

### SECTION-B

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| 19. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 23. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 27. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
| 20. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 24. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 28. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
| 21. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 25. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 29. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
| 22. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 26. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 30. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |

### SECTION-C

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| 31. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 41. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 51. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
| 32. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 42. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 52. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
| 33. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 43. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 53. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
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| 35. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 45. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 55. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
| 36. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 46. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 56. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
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| 38. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 48. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 58. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
| 39. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 49. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 59. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |
| 40. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 50. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d | 60. <input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c <input type="radio"/> d |

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*Page for Rough Work*

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