## Sample Paper

## 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 $\mathbf{1 2}$ questions. Attempt a total of $\mathbf{1 0}$ questions, as per specific instructions for each question.
4. Section C-LITERATURE has $\mathbf{3 0}$ questions. Attempt $\mathbf{2 6}$ 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.

What writers struggle to express through numerous newspaper columns, the cartoon manages in a pointed one-liner. Little wonder then, that the first thing most of us like to see when we pick up a newspaper is the cartoon. Simple though it may seem, making a cartoon is an art that requires a combination of hard work, training and a good sense of humour. Cartoonists say that the cartoons that make us laugh the most are in fact the cartoons that are hardest to make. Even celebrated cartoonists like R. K. Laxman admit that making a cartoon is not a piece of cake. Laxman says he has to wait for over six hours, which includes spending a lot of time scanning newspapers and television channels before any idea strikes him.
So how does one become a cartoonist? Which of us has the talent to make it? How can we master the rib-tickling strokes and the witty one-liners? How can we make people smile or laugh? There are few colleges or schools for cartoonists. Most cartoonists come from art colleges, while some learn the craft on their own. Most established cartoonists are of the view that no institute can teach you to make a cartoon. "You can pick up the craft, you may learn to sketch and draw in institutes, but no one can teach anyone how to make a good cartoon," says Uday Shanker, a cartoonist with Navbharat Times. While basics, like drawing and sketching can be learnt in an art college, and are important skills, these alone, do not make a good cartoonist. Because it's a question of one's creativity and sense of humour; two qualities one simply may not have. The advice established cartoonists give is that just because you can sketch, don't take it for granted that you will become a cartoonist.

## Read the questions given below and choose the option you consider the most appropriate. Answer any eight questions.

1. What according to Laxman is the challenge in creating a good cartoon?
(a) waiting for the right thought to emerge.
(b) browsing newspapers and television.
(c) getting the right kind of training.
(d) good drawing and sketching skills.
2. Which of these words BEST describes this passage?
(a) humorous
(b) technical
(c) challenging
(d) informative
3. Of the many qualities that cartoonists should have, which of the following is not referred to directly but can be inferred from the passage?
(a) knowledge of current technologies.
(b) knowledge of educational institutions.
(c) knowledge of news and current affairs.
(d) knowledge of different languages.
4. According to the passage, which group of people is of the opinion that one cannot learn to make a cartoon in institutions?
(a) many struggling writers.
(b) highly creative artists.
(c) well-respected cartoonist.
(d) all newspaper editors.
5. "Don't take it for granted that you will become a cartoonist." Choose the option that is closest in meaning to the sentence.
(a) Don't assume that you will become a cartoonist.
(b) Don't hope that you will become a cartoonist.
(c) Don't believe that you will become a cartoonist.
(d) Don't imagine that you will become a cartoonist.
6. What is the other word for "creative"?
(a) Talented
(b) Unimaginative
(c) Conservative
(d) Stupid
7. What is the word which means "confess" in the given passage?
(a) Admit
(b) Conceal
(c) Deny
(d) Exclude
8. According to you what is a suitable title for the given passage?
(a) Cartoons World
(b) So, You Want to be a Cartoonist
(c) How Cartoonist think!
(d) Cartoonists World
9. What are the qualities required to become a good cartoonist?
(a) Hard work, training and good sense of humour
(b) Luck, Intuition and Skill
(c) Training, keenness and Hard work
(iv) Skill, Good sense of humour and luck
10. Find synonym of "copious" in the passage?
(a) Numerous
(b) Combination
(c) Rib-tickling
(d) Basics

## II. Read the passage given below.

Ulhas Mandlik, 35, a power-loom owner from Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra, and his mother were homeward-bound one evening when heavy rain forced them to take shelter beneath a bridge. Not far away, a small group of labourers huddled together under a part of the cement housing above a 16 metre deep well used to pump water for irrigation.
Suddenly, Mandlik and his mother heard the labourer's scream. When the two got to the well, they were told that a five-yearold boy named Hariya had fallen in through a side opening in the structure. Ignoring his mother's fears, Mandlik quickly knotted together lengths of flimsy rope belonging to the labourers and asked them to lower him into the dark well. "I hope the rope holds," he thought. As he descended, Mandlik noticed the metal rungs on the wall of the well. He grabbed hold of one and started climbing down, when he saw the boy clinging to a pipe running up the well's centre. Grabbing the child, Mandlik started to climb praying that the old rungs wouldn't give away and plunge them both into the churning water below. Their luck held and within a few minutes, Mandlik clambered to ground level and handed over Hariya to his sobbing father. The man fell at Mandlik's feet and offered him some money as a reward. Refusing the cash, Mandlik took Hariya and his family to a nearby eatery and offered them steaming tea to warm them up. Several organisations have honoured Mandlik for his bravery and presence of mind on that wet day three years ago. "I am happy I was at the right place at the right time," he says," and was able to return a little boy to his family.

## Read the questions given below and choose the option you consider the most appropriate. Answer any six questions that follow.

11. What first drew Ulhas and his mother to the well?
(a) shelter from the heavy rain.
(b) the return journey home.
(c) news of a small boy's fall.
(d) the labourer's screams.
12. What were Ulhas mother's fears really associated with?
(a) the rusted rungs inside the wall.
(b) the risk to the life of the rescuer.
(c) the churning water inside the well.
(d) doubts about the safety of the boy.
13. Which of the following could be a learning from the report?
(a) it is best not to involve oneself in situations involving others.
(b) one should not take shelter even beneath a bridge in the rain.
(c) one cannot predict when an accident may be fall any person.
(d) metal rungs alongside the wall of a well may not always be useful.
14. Which of these expressions best describes Ulhas in view of this incident?
(a) disregard for an elder's warnings.
(b) disbelief in one's own abilities.
(c) faith only in prayers for success.
(d) concern for others with no expectations.
15. Which of these did Hariya's father express on receiving his son?
(a) gratitude
(b) relief
(c) anxiety
(d) peace
16. Find a word from the passage which means "easily damaged"?
(a) Flimsy
(b) Huddled
(c) Clambered
(d) Knotted
17. What is the antonym of the word "presence"?
(a) Appearance
(b) Poltergeist
(c) Apparition
(d) Absence
18. What is the meaning of the word "plunge" given in the passage?
(a) Dive
(b) Peak
(c) Thrust
(d) Rise

## WRITING AND GRAMMAR

## GRAMMAR

III. Answer any five out of the six questions by selecting the most appropriate option foreach.
19. When Juan was two, he $\qquad$ already speak very well.
(a) might
(b) could
(c) can
(d) should
20. She $\qquad$ visit her grandparents' house during holidays.
(a) dare to
(b) ought to
(c) can
(d) might
21. Identify the tense used in the underlined phrase. "The weatherman forecasted that it is going to rain."
(a) Present indefinite tense
(b) Future indefinite tense
(c) Future perfect continuous tense
(d) Present continuous tense
22. Two-thirds of the food supply $\qquad$ for the month.
(a) has been used
(b) were used
(c) have been using
(d) has been using
23. She said, "Shut the door!"
(a) She asked me whether I would shut the door.
(b) She ordered me to shut the door.
(c) She said that I should shut the door.
(d) She shouted and said to shut the door.
24. She said, "They will be leaving soon."
(a) She said that they would leave soon.
(b) She said that they are leaving.
(c) She said that they would be leaving soon.
(d) She said that they will leave soon.

## WRITING

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

Below is a graph given showing birth and death rates in a country from 1901 to 2101. Write an analytical paragraph.

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. Which information regarding the graph is correct?
(a) The death rate stood at around 10000 in 1901 and then has increased steadily.
(b) The graph shows the huge gap between birth rate and death during 1961 to 2002.
(c) The birth rate will be more than the birth rate in the latter half of the 21 st century.
(d) Birth rate was 20000 in 1901 and started decreasing gradually.
28. In how many parts do we divide analytical paragraph?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
29. 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
30. In how many words do we write an analytical paragraph?
(a) $\quad 50-100$
(b) 150-200
(c) 100-120
(d) $\quad 80-100$

## LITERATURE

## V. Read the extracts given below and answer the question that follow.

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.
31. Who was Wanda Petronski?
(a) French girl
(b) Scottish girl
(c) American girl
(d) Polish girl
32. What had Peggy and Madeline started doing?
(a) They made fun of Wanda
(b) They played with Wanda
(c) They appreciated Wanda
(d) They shared lunch with Wanda
33. What type of the students used to sit near Wanda?
(a) Smart kids
(b) Intelligent boys
(c) Rough boys
(d) Disciplined boys
34. Pick out words from the passage that mean the same as 'noisy movement of the feet on the ground'.
(a) Scribbling of feet
(b) Scuffling of feet
(c) Rough movement of feet
(d) Lousy movement of feet
35. What is the antonym of "roar"?
(a) Gale
(b) Howl
(c) Clamour
(d) Whisper

## V. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow.

Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the Bol, just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is absolutely essential.
36. When are all the marriage gifts meaningless in Goa?
(a) Bread
(b) Pasta
(c) Sweet bread
(d) Bread crumbs
37. What was important at the daughter's engagement?
(a) Bread
(b) Pizza
(c) Cakes
(d) Sandwiches
38. What was in use for Christmas and other occasions?
(a) Sweet bread
(b) Cakes
(c) Cakes and bolinhas
(d) Bolinhas
39. Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as- 'Attraction'.
(a) Important
(b) Essential
(c) Charm
(d) Elegant
40. Select the suitable word from the extract to complete the following:

Painting: Painter :: Cake:
(a) Shopkeeper
(b) Bakery
(c) Baker
(d) Grocery
VII. Read the extracts 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.
41. Who is ' $I$ ' in these lines
(a) Snow
(b) Man
(c) Woman
(d) Poet
42. What changed the mood of the poet?
(a) When he saw snow
(b) When snow fell from the hemlock tree on the poet
(c) When snow fell from the hemlock tree
(d) When he fell on the snow
43. What did the poet decide?
(a) He decides to save his clothes
(b) He decides to stay indoors
(c) He decides to save the rest of the day
(d) He decides to give up
44. What was the mood of the poet before and after the incident?
(a) Elated and sad
(b) Depressive and enjoyable
(c) Fun loving and dull
(d) Peaceful and chaotic
45. What is the meaning of the word "rued"?
(a) delighted
(b) enjoyed
(c) regret
(d) ruin
VIII. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

He should be lurking in shadow
Sliding through long grass
Near the water hole
Where plump deer pass.
46. Who does 'He' refer to?
(a) Cheetah
(b) Leopard
(c) Lion
(d) Tiger
47. Where is the tiger at present?
(a) Zoo
(b) Sanctuary
(c) Circus
(d) Natural habitat
48. Give a word opposite in meaning from these lines to 'light'.
(a) Glow
(b) Sparkle
(c) Shadow
(d) Dark
49. Pick out the word from the extract that means the same as- "wait in hiding".
(a) Sliding
(b) Plump
(c) Lurk
(d) Hide
50. Who is the prey in this extract?
(a) Donkey
(b) tiger
(c) lion
(d) deer
IX. Attempt the following.
51. Who was Mr. Keesing?
(a) Anne's Father
(b) Anne's Maths teacher
(c) Anne's Uncle
(d) None of the Above
52. Who was Anne's true friend?
(a) Her pen 'kitty'
(b) Her cat 'kitty'
(c) Her diary 'kitty'
(d) None of the Above
53. What did the aunt's grandmother want in return for meadows?
(a) Cancer
(b) Celiac Disease
(c) Palpitations
(d) None of the Above
54. What is the name of Lomov's dog?
(a) Guess
(b) Guard
(c) Squeezer
(d) Sweater
55. When does Natalya accept the proposal?
(a) when Lomov went unconscious
(b) when they finished arguing
(c) when he proposed her
(d) when Lomov came back in
56. What is Lomov's side of justification about the land?
(a) their land extended till Burnt Marsh
(b) his grandmother always talked about it
(c) his grandmother gave it to her great grandfather's peasants
(d) both (a) and (b)
57. What was Tricki's real disease?
(a) stomach pain
(b) vomiting due to over-feeding
(c) cholera
(d) fever
58. "I think I know a cure for you." What is the 'cure'?
(a) controlling Tricki's diet
(b) giving him a surgery
(c) giving injections
(d) keeping under observation
59. The dogs at the clinic took no interest in Tricki because he was:
(a) dull and boring
(b) not of their race
(c) of small size
(d) more powerful than them
60. When Mr. Herriot took Tricki to his clinic, Mrs. Pumphrey was:
(a) happy
(b) excited
(c) wailing
(d) thanking the doctor

## OMR ANSWER SHEET <br> Sample Paper No - 1

* 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 :___ End time__ Time taken $\quad$ ___

1. Name (in Block Letters)
$\square$
2. Date of Exam
$\square$
3. Candidate's Signature $\square$
SECTION-A

| 1. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 7. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 13. | (a) | (b) | (C) | (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 8. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 14. | (a) | (b) | (C) | (d) |
| 3. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 9. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 15. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 4. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 10. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 16. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 5. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 11. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 17. | (a) | (b) | (C) | (d) |
| 6. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 12. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 18. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |

SECTION-B

| 19. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 23. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 27. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 24. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 28. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 21. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 25. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 29. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 22. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 26. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 30. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |

SECTION-C

| 31. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 41. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 51. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 42. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 52. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 33. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 43. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 53. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 34. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 44. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 54. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 35. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 45. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 55. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 36. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 46. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 56. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 37. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 47. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 57. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 38. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 48. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 58 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 39. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 49. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 59 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 40. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 50. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | 60. | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |


| No. of Qns. Attempted |  | Correct |  | Incorrect |  | Marks |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

