# 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.

The film industry is facing the challenge of the television screen which, because of its ready availability and nearness to entertainment seekers, is becoming very popular, particularly in the West where television programmes are as indispensable to people as newspaper material. Sustained entertainment for multitudes lasting two or three hours is possible only in big cinema halls. Scenic beauty, background effects and colour techniques which have made the products of cinema industry so attractive and delightful may not be reproduced by television programme organisers, and therefore, this important invention in the field of wireless communication, in spite of having become a big rival of the cinema, may not succeed in replacing it.
The motion picture has also stepped into the international sphere as an agent of goodwill and co-operation among nations. Cultural contacts which tend to reduce tension in the world and bring harmony in international relations have been established through the medium of films. The more people understand and appreciate the past history, present aims, customs, habits and beliefs of men and women in foreign lands, the more will they realise that their interests can best be served by establishing friendly relations with them and by removing those irritants which breed distrust, lack of co-operation and the desire to punish those whose views and attitudes are such as they do not like. As cultural agents' movies can cement ties of love and brotherhood among nations and teach them to confer on each other the benefits of all the rich and glorious achievements of the present enlightened age. In recent years, artists of the film world have been visiting foreign lands with a view to presenting before audience in those countries the best products of their cultural heritage. Film festivals which many European and Asian countries have been organising from time to time have also proved to be of immense value in reducing social barriers, colour prejudices and other causes of friction between nations.
On the basis of your reading of the passage given above, answer the following questions:

1. The film industry is facing the challenge of:
(a) the theatre
(b) financial crunch
(c) waning people's interest
(d) the television screens
2. The TV has become popular because of:
(a) its entertaining programmes
(b) its educative value
(c) its ready availability and nearness
(d) its wide appeal
3. Three things which make cinema so attractive are:
(a) scenic beauty, background effects and beautiful faces
(b) scenic beauty, good sets and colour techniques
(c) scenic beauty, gaudy dresses and colourful techniques
(d) scenic beauty, background effects and colour techniques
4. Films have become agents of:
(a) pioneering
(b) providing
(c) conferring
(d) goodwill and cooperation
5. Which of these reduces the tension of the people and bring harmony?
(a) film industry
(b) television programme
(c) beauty of nature
(d) cultural context
6. The artists of the film industry visit foreign lands with the purpose of:
(a) establishing friendly relations with them
(b) presenting best products of their cultural heritage
(c) bringing harmony in international relations
(d) getting better opportunity.
7. Film festivals have proved to be of immense value in reducing social barriers and colour $\qquad$ .
(a) discrimination
(b) prejudices
(c) differences
(d) management
8. Irritants only breed mistrust and conflicts among nations.
(a) True
(b) False
9. Find the word that means 'monumental' in the passage?
(a) immense
(b) sustained
(c) delightful
(d) friction
10. What is the meaning of the word enlightened?
(a) ignorant
(b) benighted
(c) informed
(d) tyrant

## II. Read the passage given below.

The Chinese proverb - Without rice, even the cleverest woman cannot cook - is true for innumerable Indians too. Eating simply boiled rice, is the world's most important basic type of food. It's also as delicious as pulao, biryani, idli, appams, kheer or puddings. The grain is available in a myriad variety the world over. It's not fattening, contrary to some urban myths; scientists and diet experts know that rice is good for you and can't make you heavier. It mainly comprises carbohydrates that do not add kilos, if consumed in moderation. An average 100-gram serving of rice has only about 0.4 gram of fat. In fact, this serving has no more than 100 calories. And, writes noted culinary expert TarlaDalal, - Rice has approximately the same calories as whole wheat and hence is not more fattening.
It's easy to digest. Rice Janji is, therefore, a home remedy for diarrhoea. In fact, the Janji, with a few accompaniments, like coconut chutney and cooked beans, makes for a healthful meal that millions in Kerala enjoy. White or brown? Unpolished brown rice may not be as popular as white, but is a good source of complex carbohydrates providing starch and fibre. It takes relatively more time to digest allowing the body to consume the energy released over an extended period. Brown rice is also richer in vitamins, vitamin $B, E$ and minerals like manganese and selenium, which make it more nutritious than the white rice varieties. However, white rice, too, has calcium and the essential B vitamins, niacin and thiamine. It's healthy since rice has no cholesterol or sodium; it is safe for those suffering from hypertension. Diabetics, who prefer rice daily, could choose brown rice after checking with their doctor.

## Answer the following questions:

11. Name two Indian dishes made out of rice.
(a) idli, uthappam
(b) kheer, paratha
(c) idli, kheer
(d) kheer, rasam
12. $\qquad$ is a home remedy for diarrhoea.
(a) ginger water
(b) curd
(c) banana
(d) rice janji
13. Pick out the word from the passage which means 'a medicine or treatment for a disease'.
(a) solution
(b) remedy
(c) therapeutic
(d) resolve
14. Rice has approximately the same calories as whole $\qquad$ .
(a) bajra
(b) wheat
(c) rajma
(d) rice janji
15. 100 gm serving of rice has not more than $\qquad$ calories in it.
(a) 100
(b) 10
(c) .001
(d) 1000
16. What does brown rice contain?
(a) Vitamin A and B
(b) Vitamin B and C
(c) Vitamin B and D
(d) Vitamin B and E
17. Which proverb says that 'without rice, even the cleverest woman cannot cook'?
(a) Japanese
(b) German
(c) French
(d) Chinese
18. It is safe for $\qquad$ patients to have rice daily and to choose brown rice in their diet.
(a) diabetic
(b) blood pressure
(c) rheumatic
(d) paralytic

## WRITING AND GRAMMAR

## GRAMMAR

III. Answer any five out of the six questions by selecting the most appropriate option for each.
19. Aziz will say, "There is no boy in the class".
(a) Aziz will say that there is no boy in the class.
(b) Aziz will say that there was no boy in the class.
(c) Aziz will say there is no boy in the class.
(d) Aziz say that there is no boy in the class.
20. Rashid said, "I can work for seven hours daily".
(a) Rashid asked if he could work for seven hours daily.
(b) Rashid said that he could work for seven hours daily.
(c) Rashid said he could work for seven hours daily.
(d) Rashid told that he can work for seven hours daily.
21. He said, "I passed the examination long ago".
(a) He said that he had passed the examination long ago.
(b) He said that he had passed the examination long before.
(c) He said he had passed the examination long before.
(d) He asked that he had passed the examination long before.
22. They ....... (live) in Shri Nagar for five years.
(a) are living
(b) were living
(c) has been living
(d) have been living
23. At the moment the child ..........(play) in the garden.
(a) playing
(b) plays
(c) is playing
(d) has been playing
24. I I .......... (tell) you already about it.
(a) told
(b) have told
(c) tells
(d) am telling

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

Global weather is warming leading to Arctic meltdown. Study the following pie chart and write a brief paragraph on factors affecting global warming.
Global warming is primarily a result of the greenhouse effect caused by too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which acts as a blanket, trapping heat.

25. Which information regarding the analytical paragraph is incorrect?
(a) Global average temperature has increased by 0.6 degree Celsius
(b) Global average temperature has increased by 0.7 degree Celsius
(c) Global warming is result of greenhouse gases
(d) Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere act as a blanket
26. Which human activity contributes least to the greenhouse gases?
(a) Industry
(b) Energy use
(c) Land use change
(d) Agriculture
27. Which human activity is mostly responsible for global warming?
(a) Refrigeration and air conditioning
(b) Agriculture
(c) Industry
(d) Energy use
28. Format of the analytical paragraph includes:
(a) Introduction only
(b) Introduction and body
(c) Introduction, body and conclusion
(d) None of the above
29. In how many parts do we divide analytical paragraph?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
30. What is analytical paragraph?
(a) It is a paragraph that gives analysis of the pictorial representation
(b) It is a paragraph that narrates a story
(c) It is a paragraph that gives an overview of the story
(d) A summarised version of the data

## LITERATURE

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

The two girls hurried on. They hoped to get to the top of the hill before dark. "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. It reminded Maddie of Wanda's one dress, her faded blue cotton dress, shabby but clean. There was not a sign of life about the house. Peggy knocked firmly on the door, but there was no answer. She and Maddie went around to the backyard and knocked there. Still there was no answer. There was no doubt about it. The Petronskis were gone. How could they ever make amends?
31. Who were the two girls?
(a) Maddie and petronski
(b) Peggy and Maddie
(c) Peggy and Wanda
(d) Wanda and Maddie
32. What did they find along the pathway of the Petronski home?
(a) Straws of new grass
(b) New grass
(c) Old grass
(d) Straw of old grass
33. How did they come to know that the Petronskis had moved away?
(a) She didn't pick their call
(b) She didn't come to the school
(c) She didn't answer the knock on her door
(d) She didn't show up when called
34. Pick out the word/phrase from the passage which means the same as 'straws?
(a) Wisps
(b) Dress
(c) Shabby
(d) Sparse
35. What is the name of the chapter from which this extract has been taken?
(a) The hundred dresses
(b) The hundred dresses part 1
(c) The hundred dresses part 2
(d) The hundred dresses part 1 and 2

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

Maddie turned this idea carefully over in her head, for if there were anything in it she would not have to feel so badly. 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. At last Maddie sat up in bed and pressed her forehead tight in her hands and really thought. This was the hardest thinking she had ever done.
36. Whose idea did Maddie turn over in her head?
(a) Her own idea
(b) Wanda's idea
(c) Peggy's idea
(d) Dresses idea
37. What was the idea?
(a) The idea of drawing 100 dresses
(b) The idea of the contest
(c) The idea that Wanda had
(d) The idea of having 100 dresses
38. Why could she not sleep?
(a) She felt good for Wanda
(b) She felt good for Maddie
(c) She felt bad for Wanda
(d) She felt bad for Maddie
39. Pick out the word from the passage which means the same as 'discoloured'.
(a) Lined
(b) Pressed
(c) Faded
(d) Hardest
40. what is the comparative degree of 'hardest'?
(a) Hard
(b) Harder
(c) Hardie
(d) Horded

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

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over-there it is in the water!
41. Name the poem?
(a) balling poem
(b) ball poem
(c) my ball poem
(d) ball
42. What has the boy lost?
(a) his pen
(b) his purse
(c) his ball
(d) his bat
43. What did he see?
(a) he saw ball going down the street
(b) he saw ball going in the playground
(c) he saw ball going into the river
(d) he saw ball going into the pit
44. Where did the ball go?
(a) into the pit
(b) into the water
(c) into the sand
(d) into a hole
45. Name the poet?
(a) John Berman
(b) John Berryman
(c) John Berryman
(d) John Beri

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

He hears the last voice at night,
The patrolling cars,
And stares with his brilliant eyes
At the brilliant stars.
46. Who does "he' refer to?
(a) Elephant
(b) Tiger
(c) Donkey
(d) Zebra
47. What does Tiger do at night?
(a) Dance
(b) Play
(c) Looks at stars
(d) Hunts
48. What are the cars doing?
(a) Bus patrolling the area
(b) Cars patrolling the area
(c) Movie in the theatre
(d) Hunting in the forest
49. Pick out the word from the stanza that means the same as- 'gleaming'.
(a) Brilliant
(b) Glowing
(c) Starry
(d) Mesmerising
50. What is the rhyming scheme of the stanza?
(a) Abcc
(b) Abca
(c) Abab
(d) Abcb

## IX. Attempt the following.

51. Who do you blame for Tricki's illness?
(a) Mrs. Pumphrey
(b) Tricki
(c) Herriot
(d) Vet
52. How would you decribe the vet?
(a) tactful
(b) over-doing
(c) careless
(d) irrational
53. What did they use out of these?
(a) toys
(b) cushions
(c) oats
(d) none of the above
54. What made the narrator call Mrs Pumphrey after a fortnight?
(a) Tricki got recovered
(b) Tricki got unwell
(c) He knew she is suffering
(d) both (a) and (c)
55. What did Mrs Pumphrey bring at first?
(a) two dozen fresh eggs
(b) four dozen fresh eggs
(c) wine
(d) both (a) and (c)
56. 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
57. What is the meaning of the word "jostling"?
(a) running
(b) struggling
(c) walking
(d) none of the above
58. Who was Joe?
(a) Nurse
(b) Pug
(c) Greyhound
(d) Cat
59. Why did the other dogs ignore Tricki?
(a) he was an uninteresting object
(b) he was ill
(c) he was furious
(d) all of the above
60. How was Tricki acting?
(a) refusing to eat his favourite food
(b) didn't go for walks
(c) vomiting
(d) all of the above

## OMR ANSWER SHEET <br> Sample Paper No - 7

* 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) | ( | (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) | ( | (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 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

