

# Sample Paper

3

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:

[1×8=8]

1. Almost 3,000 years of food evolution has taken place for the pizza pie to reach its current delicious state today. Although flat breads have been around for 6,000 years, the word, "pizziare" started appearing in Italian writings as far back as 1000 B.C. The word pizza itself is believed to have originated from an Old Italian word meaning 'a point', which in turn became the Italian word "pizziare", which means to pinch, or to pluck.
2. Tomatoes were first introduced to Italy from South America in 1522. At first, the tomato was believed to be poisonous. Fortunately, the poorer peasants of the region finally overcame their doubts about tomatoes in the 17th century and began adding it to the bread dough, and the first pizzas were created.
3. Before the tomato arrived in the 1500s, the first pizzas in Naples were white, made with garlic, olive oil, salt, anchovies, and probably lard. Neapolitans were the first in Europe to embrace the tomato, since it was deemed poisonous in Europe as a member of the nightshade family. With the rise in popularity of tomato, people started using it more and more. Mozzarella cheese was also slowly gaining ground. Mozzarella had become available in Italy only after water buffaloes were imported from India in the 7th century (mozzarella was first made with water buffalo milk). Its popularity grew very slowly until the last half of the 18th century. In fact, cheese and tomatoes did not meet on a pizza until 1889.
4. The most commonly considered pizza (tomato, mozzarella, basil) was supposedly created on June 11, 1889 by a pizza-maker named Raffaele Esposito. This Pizzaiolo (pizza-maker in Italian and spelled Pizzaiuolo in Neapolitan) created a special pizza for the visit of Queen Margherita of Savoia. He made three different pizzas, but the Queen fell in love with one in particular, topped with three ingredients representing the three colours of the Italian flag. The Italian flag was represented by the tomatoes (red), mozzarella (white), and basil (green). Esposito named this pizza "Pizza alia Margherita" in honour of the Queen. Whether Esposito was the first to use those ingredients or not, this is known as the classic Neapolitan pizza or the modern-day tomato-and-cheese pizza.
5. In the latter half of the 19th century, pizza migrated to America with the Italians. By the turn of the century, the Italian immigrants had begun to open their own bakeries and were selling groceries as well as pizza. Gennaro Lombardi opened the first true US pizzeria in 1905 at 531/3, Spring Street in New York City, a part of town known as "Little Italy".
6. In India, of late, pizza has become a popular food. It has become a fashion and also a manner of showing that one is part of the famous Western culture. In fact, it is more of a fashion statement. The popularity of the food is rocketing. This is evident from a report by Fortune magazine. The two giants of the pizza industry, Pizza Hut and Dominos, are in hot

competition with each other in India. India has 134 Pizza Huts and 149 Dominos locations, with each chain opening 50 stores a year.

7. The popularity of pizza in India, Fortune claims, is because of its similarity to India's native cuisine. Unlike Chinese and Japanese, Indians eat leavened bread (roti/naan), and a popular traditional version slathers it in butter and garlic- not unlike garlic bread, the most often ordered side dish at both Dominos and Pizza Hut franchises in India. Cheese (paneer) is ubiquitous in India's northern cuisine. Tomatoes and all kinds of sauces are prevalent everywhere. Combine these ingredients into one gooey, oily, tasty dish that you can eat with your hands-as Indians traditionally do-and you have a hit. Compare this with other popular food or noodles. Sometimes, it slurps down our forks, and off the plate, and here we land up in a whole lot of mess. Add to this, the embarrassment which would have been caused had the place been a famous restaurant or the boss's party. The one thing that increases the love for pizza among one and all is that we can all eat it with our hands.
8. Experts estimate that the Indian pizza market will grow at a compound annual rate of 15 percent. As per estimates of the Ministry of Food Processing, the ready-to-eat market in India today exceeds 40 billion (US \$ 800 million), with the size of the heat-and-eat pizza market being 2.5 billion (US \$ 50 million). Most of those sales will come in large metropolises and mini-metros like Pune, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, and Hyderabad.

**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer 8 questions by choosing the correct option.**

1. The word 'pizza' and 'pizziare' are similar to each other as.....
  - (a) these words belong to different countries
  - (b) these words have the same meaning
  - (c) these words refer to the same ingredients
  - (d) these words describe the same emotion
2. Tomatoes would not have been used before 17<sup>th</sup> century as.....
  - (a) tomatoes were supposed to be tasteless
  - (b) tomatoes were supposed to be sour
  - (c) tomatoes were supposed to be poisonous
  - (d) tomatoes were supposed to be harmful
3. The colour of first Pizza in Naples seemed to be white due to.....
  - (a) the ingredients being used
  - (b) the addition of cheese
  - (c) the tomato being added
  - (d) the food colour being used
4. Mozzarella was not used initially in pizzas as.....
  - (a) Mozzarella was not available in Italy
  - (b) Mozzarella was very expensive
  - (c) Mozzarella was out of stock
  - (d) Mozzarella was very greasy
5. Which pizza represented the Italian flag?
  - (a) Tomato and mozzarella
  - (b) Mozzarella and basil
  - (c) Mozzarella, tomato and basil
  - (d) Mozzarella, tomato and spinach
6. A part of town in New York City known as 'Little Italy' seems to derive its name from...
  - (a) Italian immigrants
  - (b) Italian politicians
  - (c) Italian spices
  - (d) Italian culture
7. Who opened the first true US pizzeria in 1905?
  - (a) Raffaele Esposito
  - (b) Gennaro Lombardi
  - (c) Neapolitans
  - (d) None of these
8. Pizza is extremely popular in India.....
  - (a) Because it is cheap and easily available
  - (b) Because it is a part of the famous eastern culture
  - (c) Because of its similarity to India's native cuisine
  - (d) Because water buffalo milk is readily available here
9. "With the rise in popularity of tomato.....". Pick the option in which the meaning of 'Rise' is NOT the same as it is in the passage.
  - (a) There was **modest rise** in the prices last year.
  - (b) As they strolled along, Ryland discussed the **recent rise** of interest in the sport.
  - (c) Environmental changes **gave rise** to new species.
  - (d) The 2000s **saw the rise** of commercially viable seeds created by transgenesis.

10. The narrator says that 'Cheese is ubiquitous in India's northern cuisine'. The synonym of 'ubiquitous' can be inferred as.....
- (a) relevant (b) widespread  
(c) scarce (d) accessible

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

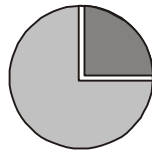
- Nearly 25 per cent (one fourth) of India's total land area is now under forest and tree cover. However, there is still a long way to go - more than a decade, admits the government - before India reaches its target of having 33 per cent of its total land area under forest and tree cover. The latest 'India State of Forest Report' (ISFR 2019) released by the country's Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar on 30th December, 2019, revealed that the total forest and tree cover of the country is 807,276 square kilometres (which is 24.56 per cent of the geographical area of the country).
- As per the report, 'forest cover' includes all tree patches which have a canopy density more than 10 per cent and area of one hectare or more in size, irrespective of their legal status and species composition. The term 'Recorded Forest Area' (RFA) is used for lands which have been notified as 'forest' under any Government Act or rules or recorded as 'forest' in government records.
- The report noted that the gain in forest cover or improvement in forest canopy density may be attributed to better conservation measures, protection, afforestation activities, tree plantation drives and agroforestry, whereas loss in forest cover and impairment of forest canopy may be attributed to shifting cultivation, forest fires, felling of trees, natural calamities, anthropogenic pressure and developmental activities.
- In terms of area, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra. In terms of forest cover as a percentage of their total geographical area, the top five states are Mizoram (85.41 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (79.63 per cent), Meghalaya (76 per cent), Manipur (75.46 per cent) and Nagaland (75.31 per cent).
- The study showed encouraging results from some states that showed a marked increase in terms of forest cover. The top states showing increased forest cover include Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
- On the basis of percentage of forest cover with respect to the total geographical area, Lakshadweep (with 90.33 percent) has the highest forest cover, followed by Mizoram (86.27 percent) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. (81.73 percent)
- The assessment states the "increasing trend of forest and tree cover is largely due to the various national policies aimed at conservation and sustainable management of our forests" like Green India Mission, National Agro-Forestry Policy (NAP), reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD plus) policy, joint forest management (JFM), National Afforestation Programme and funds under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to states.



**On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any 6 questions by choosing the best option.**

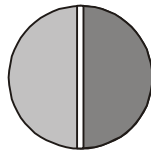
11. The forest cover includes:
- (a) All tree patches which have canopy density of more than 20 per cent and area of two hectare or more in size  
(b) All tree patches which have canopy density of more than 10 per cent and area of two hectare or more in size  
(c) All tree patches which have canopy density of more than 10 per cent and area of one hectare or more in size  
(d) All tree patches which have canopy density of more than 20 per cent and area of one hectare or more in size

12. The state which has the largest area under forest cover is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Odisha (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Mizoram
13. Based on the information given in the passage, choose the option that correctly represents the forest cover in India:



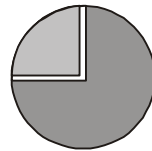
■ Tree and Forest cover  
■ Others

1



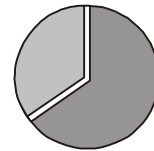
■ Tree and Forest cover  
■ Others

2



■ Tree and Forest cover  
■ Others

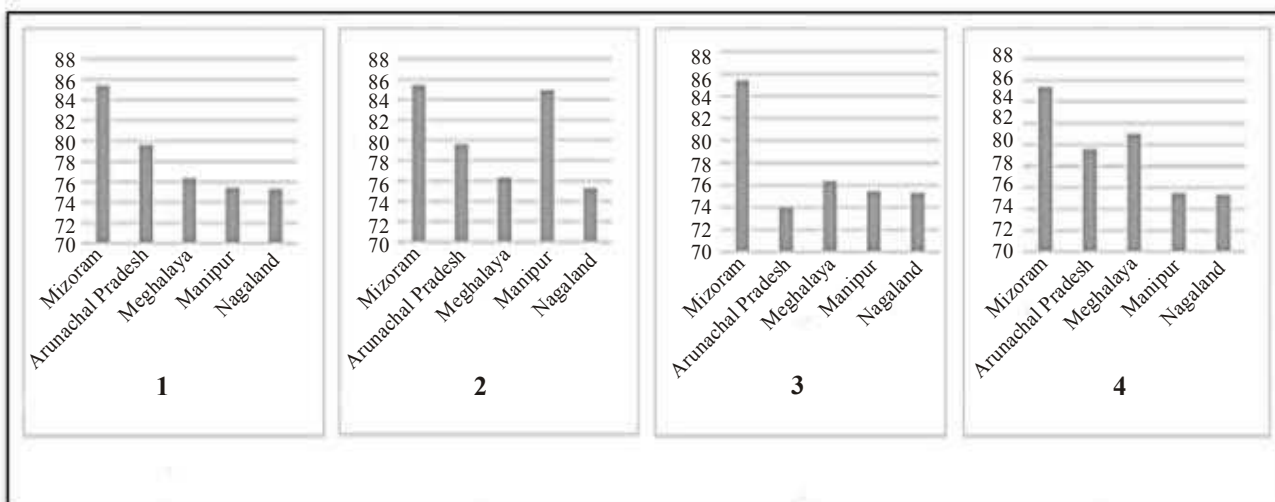
3



■ Tree and Forest cover  
■ Others

4

- (a) Option 1 (b) Option 2 (c) Option 3 (d) Option 4
14. The top three states with increased forest area are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh  
(b) Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh and Odisha  
(c) Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh  
(d) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala
15. Gain in forest cover can be attributed to all the following EXCEPT.....
- (a) Better conservation measures (b) Afforestation activities  
(c) Tree plantation drives (d) Developmental Activities
16. Loss in forest cover can be attributed to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Shifting cultivation, forest fires, planting of trees, natural calamities and anthropogenic pressure.  
(b) Shifting cultivation, afforestation activities, felling of trees, natural calamities, and development activities.  
(c) Protection measures, forest fires, felling of trees, natural calamities and developmental activities.  
(d) Shifting cultivation, forest fires, felling of trees, natural calamities and anthropogenic pressure.
17. Percentage of forest cover with respect to the total geographical area is maximum in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka  
(b) Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
(c) Lakshadweep Islands, Mizoram and Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
(d) Lakshadweep Islands, Nagaland and Andhra Pradesh
18. Which of the following represents the correct percentage of forest cover in the various states of India?



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

**WRITING**

**III. Answer any four out of the five questions given, with reference to the context below.**

**St Pauls School**  
**NOTICE**  
 7<sup>th</sup> November 2021  
 A. \_\_\_\_\_

This is B. \_\_\_\_\_ the students of classes IX to XII that the Nestle quiz contest is to be held on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2021. Only C. \_\_\_\_\_ who had participated in the interhouse quiz contest D. \_\_\_\_\_. Interested students may give their names to their house master for selections by 18<sup>th</sup> November 2021.

Arun Trivedi  
 E. \_\_\_\_\_)

**Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank:**

- 19. A.**  
 (a) Contest for selection (b) Selection for quiz contest  
 (c) Inter house selection (d) Selections
- 20. B.**  
 (a) information (b) for information  
 (c) to inform (d) an information
- 21. C.**  
 (a) ones (b) the ones (c) those students (d) the participants
- 22. D.**  
 (a) are allowed (b) can participate (c) qualify (d) are eligible
- 23. E.**  
 (a) Signature (b) authority (c) Head boy (d) in charge

**Write a letter to the editor of an English daily, making a plea to the common people to switch over to solar energy to conserve electricity and limit electricity bills.**

147 Mayur Vihar

New Delhi

11<sup>th</sup> Nov 20xx

The Editor Hindustan Times New Delhi

Subject: Evoking A. \_\_\_\_\_ Towards Solar Energy

Sir

Through the columns of your reputed newspaper, I wish to make the people aware of the growing need and demands of solar power. We all know that our earth is showing B. \_\_\_\_\_ of a patient in declining health and it is due to excessive pollution on our planet. Man has a desire to live a luxurious life and for that, he is C. \_\_\_\_\_ electricity. He doesn't realize that overuse would exhaust the treasure. We must conserve electricity which is the need of the hour.

But this conservation can only be done if we start using solar power systems. Various kinds of solar D. \_\_\_\_\_ like solar cookers, solar lanterns, solar heating and cooking system, solar water heater, etc., are available in the market.

These solar systems are E. \_\_\_\_\_. They are F. \_\_\_\_\_ and are available in different sizes. So, I request you to publish this letter in your newspaper to make people aware of the need of conserving electricity and limiting electricity bills. Public must pay attention to the dire need of G. \_\_\_\_\_ over to solar energy.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely

Divyansh

- 24. A.**  
 (a) Regard (b) Awareness (c) interest (d) concern

25. B.  
 (a) signs (b) like (c) condition (d) ailing
26. C.  
 (a) always using (b) over consuming (c) using (d) regularly consuming
27. D.  
 (a) appliances (b) equipments (c) gadgets (d) systems
28. E.  
 (a) expensive (b) economical (c) good (d) cheap
29. F.  
 (a) polluting (b) non-polluting (c) quite alright (d) good
30. G.  
 (a) reverting (b) deciding (c) switching (d) changing

### LITERATURE

**V. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (18 Marks)**

All at once the church's clock struck twelve. Then the Angelus. At the same moment the trumpets of the Prussians, returning from drill, sounded under our windows. M. Hamel stood up, very pale, in his chair. I never saw him look so tall.

31. What does Angelus refer to?  
 (a) Sound of Prussian soldiers' drill. (b) Roman catholic prayer.  
 (c) Sound of Thanks giving. (d) Prussian trumpets.
32. What does the trumpets of the Prussians imply?  
 (a) Igniting patriotic fervour.  
 (b) Playing the band to reduce war stress.  
 (c) People of Alsace are now enslaved.  
 (d) Prussians cheering up the people of Alsace.
33. "I got to wishing that you were right. Then I got to believing you were right. And Charley, it's true I found the third level! I've been here two weeks and right now down the street at the Daly's someone is playing the piano."  
 Why did the speaker wish that Charley was right?  
 (a) Because he wanted to go for a holiday  
 (b) Because he wanted to believe his friend  
 (c) Because he too wanted to escape to a quiet town  
 (d) Because he had already visited Galesburg once before
34. Who is the speaker of the above lines?  
 (a) Sam (b) Louisa  
 (c) Charley's psychiatrist, Tom (d) Charley's grandfather
35. The third level in the above extract refers to the level of.....  
 (a) Grand Central railway station (b) Bus station  
 (c) Level of video Game (d) Parking level of a shopping mall

But I got mixed up on the first words and stood there, holding on to my desk, my heart beating, and not daring to look up. I heard M. Hamel say to me, "I won't scold you, little Franz; you must feel bad enough. See how it is! Every day we have said to ourselves, 'Bah! I've plenty of time. I'll learn it tomorrow.' And now you see where we've come out. Ah, that's the great trouble with Alsace; she puts off learning till tomorrow. Now those fellows out there will have the right to say to you, 'How is it; you pretend to be Frenchmen, and yet you can neither speak nor write your own language?' But you are not the worst, poor little Franz. We've all a great deal to reproach ourselves with."

36. The tone of M. Hamel in the given extract is.....  
 (a) serious and sarcastic. (b) gentle and taunting.  
 (c) sarcastic and lamenting. (d) gentle, grave and anguishing.

37. Mr. Hamel wants the children to .....
- (a) be indifferent and calmly accept the new language
  - (b) be attentive and not to be indifferent to the French language
  - (c) be ignorant of the consequences of the order
  - (d) welcome their new master.
38. The phrase 'to reproach ourselves with' means.....
- (a) understand something in its true context
  - (b) respecting somebody's opinion
  - (c) Disapprove of one's actions
  - (d) to take pride in our own decisions
39. M. Hamel looked pale and distraught because.....
- (a) He felt emotional and choked
  - (b) He was worried about losing his lucrative job.
  - (c) He was annoyed by the thought that the Prussians are taking over.
  - (d) He didn't like the sound of the trumpets.
40. All of a sudden the master looked 'tall'
- (a) As he was standing against the light
  - (b) Franz saw him from behind that made him look tall
  - (c) M. Hamel's fine Sunday clothes gave him those extra inches
  - (d) He had grown in respect and stature and was swelling in pride
41. What role did the American professor play in bringing Hana and Sadao together?
- (a) He asked them to join his class.
  - (b) He invited them for his expedition.
  - (c) He invited a number of foreign students at his home and that included Sadao and Hana.
  - (d) He talked to their parents to agree to their relationship
42. How did Douglas plan to save himself when he realised that he was sinking?
- (a) By taking the help of the emergency squad.
  - (b) By taking a big jump.
  - (c) By holding onto the boundary wall of the pool.
  - (d) By remembering the warm arms of his mother.
43. Neruda points out that humans are 'single-minded'. With reference to the given statement, which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- (a) We are single-minded in our actions which harm the environment.
  - (b) Wars resulting from our hostility promote development.
  - (c) Because of the single-minded nature of humans, earth will come to an end.
  - (d) We need to leave behind our single-mindedness and inculcate human values.
44. What is the meaning of Saheb's full name?
- (a) Emperor of the universe
  - (b) King of the country
  - (c) Lord of the country
  - (d) Lord of the universe
45. "Her hands went weak and she could not draw her breath." This means that Hana was?
- (a) tired of doing all the household chores
  - (b) was working laboriously to save Tom
  - (c) consumed by the feeling of anxiety
  - (d) irritated by Sadao's decision to treat the PoW
46. The reports about the Japanese armies in the newspapers indicated that:
- (a) They were losing their wars against the enemies.
  - (b) They were received with shouts of joy wherever they went.
  - (c) They received mass support in their fight against the Japanese.
  - (d) They faced stiff resistance wherever they went.
47. "Ignorance of the human body is a cardinal sin." was a statement of quoted by
- (a) General Takima
  - (b) Sadao's Japanese General
  - (c) Sadao's Professor of Anatomy
  - (d) Sadao's father

48. 1. 'Don't try to save him. What if he should live?'  
 2. 'I'm a poor person and it's not my business.'  
 3. 'This man will live in spite of all'  
 4. 'Then certainly I can allow nothing to happen to you'.
- A. Sadao  
 B. General  
 C. Old gardener  
 D. Hana  
 E. Yumi

Match the above-mentioned dialogues with their speakers.

- (a) 1-E, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A (b) 1-D, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B  
 (c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-E, 4-D (d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
49. William Douglas was a friend and advisor of:  
 (a) President John F Kennedy (b) President Cleveland  
 (c) President Clinton (d) President Roosevelt
50. What does the narrative style of the poem, 'My mother at sixty-six' signify?  
 (a) differing thoughts (b) many thoughts  
 (c) contrasting thoughts (d) a single thread of thought
51. The moral that Alphonse Daudet wants to bring out in 'The Last Lesson' would be.....  
 (a) not to put off things that one can do that day  
 (b) old order changed to new  
 (c) one should accept everything that happens  
 (d) teachers should be respected
52. Which option describes the condition of Douglas, in the picture given?



- (a) I can't see anything to hold on to.  
 (b) I think I'll drown as I can keep myself afloat.  
 (c) I'll grab the rubber tube that has been thrown into the water.  
 (d) I'm kicking my hands hard underwater.
53. "All I could hear was the empty sound of my own footsteps." Charley was at .....  
 (a) the Third level (b) the Second Level  
 (c) the corridor in the subway (d) the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel
54. His terror infected and she stood breathless, waiting. There was only silence. Sadao's head was muddled with the thoughts of.....  
 (a) going through another sleepless night  
 (b) the American being seized by the General's men  
 (c) what could the sound of a crash mean  
 (d) somebody had broken into the house
55. The introduction to the YMCA pool was associated with  
 (a) pleasant memories  
 (b) unpleasant associations  
 (c) memories of spending time with his father  
 (d) unpleasant memories and childish fears
56. In the poem, My Mother at Sixty-six, the poetess refers to one of the following as a familiar ache  
 (a) A constant reminder of her childhood (b) An ailment that was troubling her for a long time  
 (c) A dream that disturbed her (d) The pain of losing her mother





# OMR ANSWER SHEET

## Sample Paper No – 3

- ★ 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 darkend / half darkened circle might be rejected.

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

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	
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