

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

CLASS XI: ENGLISH CORE

REVISION TERM 2

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

1. The movement has not looked back means that

- (a) it is still evident
- (b) it has become popular
- (c) it is still continuing as a success
- (d) it has resulted in positive and long-term changes

Ans. (c) The movement has not looked back means that the movement is still continuing to be a success.

2. What is the meaning of holistic and ecological view?

- (a) The preservation of the environment
- (b) Saving of the water resources
- (c) Savings trees
- (d) Rainwater harvest

Ans. (a) The phrase 'holistic and ecological view' means a view that focuses on the preservation and the maintenance of the environment.

3. "The Earth's vital signs reveal a patient in declining health".

In the statement above, which literary device is used to signify 'Earth'?

- (a) Hyperbole
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Imagery
- (d) Personification

Ans. (d) Personification means to attribute human characteristics to non-human things. By comparing Earth to a patient, the author is personifying it.

4. Select the suitable option for the given statements, based on your reading of 'The Ailing Planet'.

- (i) The Green Movement became popular amongst common man in 1972.
 - (ii) The first green party was formed in New Zealand.
- (a) (i) is false (ii) is true
 - (b) Both (i) and (ii) are false
 - (c) (ii) is a fact but unrelated to (i)
 - (d) (ii) is the precursor of (i)

Ans. (d) After the first Green party was formed in New Zealand in 1972, the Green movement gained popularity in the world.

5. Select the roles assigned to humans with respect to 'The Ailing Planet'.

- (i) Trustee
 - (ii) Caretaker
 - (iii) Owner
 - (iv) Partnership
 - (v) Borrower
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (b) (i), (ii), (iv) and (v)
 - (c) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)
 - (d) (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)

Ans. (b) The chapter refers to humans as the 'stewards' and 'trustees' of the Earth. Later, through Mr. Lester Brown's words, they have been referred to as the 'borrowers'. And, the chapters suggests that in order to protect the environment, it and humans have to live in harmony as 'partners'.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

6. What is the concept of sustainable development?

- (a) Development of the future such that the present is not effected
- (b) Development for the present with the purpose of comfort for the future
- (c) Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations
- (d) Environmental development

Ans. (c) The concept of sustainable development suggests that natural resources should be used in such a manner that does not compromise the ability of the future generations to use those resources.

7. By calling man "the most dangerous animal in the world", the author isman for its activities.

- (a) condemning
- (b) taunting
- (c) labelling
- (d) criminalising

Ans. (c)

8. The author states that man is moving to a system based on partnership.

This indicates a system where

- (a) resources are used with care
- (b) resources are rarely used
- (c) alternative resources are used
- (d) resources are given rehabilitation time.

Ans. (a) A system based on partnership is a system wherein all the resources are used with care.

9. The first Brandt Report raised the question-“Are we to leave our successors a scorched planet of advancing deserts, impoverished landscapes and ailing environment.”

Select the option that explains it.

- (a) The report highlights the exponential increase in the negative impact of activities of development
- (b) The report points to the need to shift towards the principle of sustainable development
- (c) The report reflects that man has to be environmentally conscious
- (d) The report takes data from various countries and justifies its stance of sustainability

Ans. (b) The report and the question it asks are significant as they highlight how humankind needs to shift towards the principle of sustainable development.

10. What will the grassland turn into if systems become unsustainable?

- (a) Turn into a barren wasteland
- (b) Turn into desert
- (c) Soil quality will deteriorate
- (d) Drought lands

Ans. (b) The grasslands will turn into desert if systems become unsustainable.

11. At what rate is the world’s ancient patrimony of tropical forests eroding?

- (a) At the rate of one million per year
- (b) At the rate of forty to fifty million acres a year
- (c) At the rate of 90 million per year
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b) The world’s ancient patrimony of tropical forests is eroding at the rate of forty to fifty million acres a year.

12. Classify (1) to (4) as Fact (F) or Opinion (O), based on your reading of ‘The Ailing Planet’.

- 1. The Indian people do not understand the significance of the green movement.
- 2. Article 48A puts the responsibility of preservation of environment on the government.
- 3. The government is to be held responsible for the current state of the environment.
- 4. Even the government data is based on estimations.

- (a) F-1, 2; O-3, 4
- (b) F-2, 3, 4; O-1
- (c) F-1, 4; O- 2, 3
- (d) F-2, 4; O- 1, 3

Ans. (d)

13. Which of the following is TRUE for the study conducted by the United Nations?

- (a) Environment is deteriorating critically
- (b) Forest land is exponentially reducing
- (c) Natural resources are not renewing properly
- (d) Fossil Fuels are not sustainable

Ans. (a) The three-year study shows that the environment has deteriorated and that it is critical in eighty-eight countries.

14. Select the correct options with reference to the given statements on the basis of your reading of ‘The Ailing Planet’.

- (i) Increasing population is one of the major reasons for the exploitation of the environment.
 - (ii) Education is considered to be the best contraceptive for overpopulation.
- (a) Only (i) is correct
 - (b) Only (ii) is correct
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (d) Neither is correct

Ans. (a) Only (i) is correct as development is considered to be the best contraceptive for overpopulation.

15. When Margaret Thatcher says, “No generation has a freehold on this earth. All we have is a life tenancy — with a full repairing lease”, what does she highlight?

- (a) The need to find alternate sources of natural resources
- (b) The need to become environment conscious
- (c) The need to understand the negative impact of man’s actions
- (d) The need for the change in the relationship shared with nature

Ans. (b) By making the statement, Margaret Thatcher highlights how the society needs to become environment conscious and make efforts for its benefit.

● Extract Based MCQs

1. Read the extract given below and answer questions that follow.

“We have shifted — one hopes, irrevocably — from the mechanistic view to a holistic and ecological view of the world. It is a shift in human perceptions as revolutionary as that introduced by Copernicus who taught mankind in the sixteenth century that the earth and the other planets revolved round the sun. For the first time in human history, there is a growing worldwide consciousness that the Earth itself is a living organism — an enormous being of which we are parts. It has its own metabolic needs and vital processes which need to be respected and preserved.

The earth’s vital signs reveal a patient in declining health. We have begun to realise our ethical obligations to be good stewards of the planet and responsible trustees of the legacy to future generations.”

(i) What is meant by the ‘mechanistic view’ in the extract?

- (a) A worldview of machinery
- (b) A worldview without human beings in it
- (c) Depleting value of mankind
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) The ‘mechanistic view of the world’ means looking at the world as if it was a machine that needs to be recklessly used.

- (ii) The phrase 'holistic and ecological view' harbors the relationship based on
 (a) Subservience (b) Partnership
 (c) Trustee (d) Owner

Ans. (b) The holistic and ecological view harbors a relation based on partnership wherein both nature and mankind are interdependent on each other.

- (iii) The passage mentions that the earth has metabolic needs. It means that
 (a) it needs time to heal
 (b) it has its own processes and functions
 (c) it needs time to renew and maintain balance
 (d) it has to make sure that man gets everything

Ans. (c) Saying that the Earth has metabolic needs means that the Earth needs its own time to renew itself so that it can maintain the ecological balance.

- (iv) Why does the writer exemplify Copernicus to comment on the issue?
 (a) To justify the need to save trees
 (b) Because he was a fan of Copernicus
 (c) As Copernicus fought for the cause
 (d) To contrast the change in human perspective

Ans. (d) The writer uses the impact of Copernicus' research and time to contrast it with the need to bring change in the human perspective.

- (v) In what tone does the writer present their concerns?
 (a) Preaching (b) Condescending
 (c) Informative (d) Inspiring

Ans. (d) The tone is inspiring as it tends to inspire people to take action.

2. Read the extract given below to answer the questions that follow.

"In poor countries, local forests are being decimated in order to procure firewood for cooking. In some places, firewood has become so expensive that "what goes under the pot now costs more than what goes inside it". Since the tropical forest is, in the words of Dr Myers, "the powerhouse of evolution", several species of life face extinction as a result of its destruction.

It has been well said that forests precede mankind; deserts follow. The world's ancient patrimony of tropical forests is now eroding at the rate of forty to fifty million acres a year, and the growing use of dung for burning deprives the soil of an important natural fertiliser. The World Bank estimates that a five-fold increase in the rate of forest planting is needed to cope with the expected fuelwood demand in the year 2000."

- (i) From the above lines, what relation can be made in the statements below?

- I. The cost of what is being cooked is much lower than what is being used for cooking that.
 II. Firewood is so expensive that one cannot afford it anymore, the resources for cooking have become far more expensive than the ingredients

- (a) I is true but II is not
 (b) II is the explanation of I
 (c) There is no relation between the statements
 (d) II is true but I is not

Ans. (b) The connection between the two statements is that while statement I issues the problem, statement II explains and adds more to the given information.

- (ii) "What goes under the pot costs more than what goes inside the pot" indicates.
 (a) Increasing demand of the fuel
 (b) Increase in inflation
 (c) Increasing ecological costs
 (d) Increasing uses of wood

Ans. (a) The given lines indicate how the natural resource of fuel wood is so in demand that its prices are soaring sky high.

- (iii) The reference of the growing use of dung is to highlight the
 (a) depleting forest land
 (b) Conversion of grasslands into wastelands
 (c) Over dependence on alternate fuels
 (d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

- (iv) What has been the result of the tropical forests being "the powerhouse of evolution"?
 (a) They promoted technical tools
 (b) They caused eradication of livelihoods of species
 (c) They improved the search for fodder
 (d) All of the above

Ans. (b) The result of tropical forests' exploitation by humans has led to evolution, thus becoming the powerhouse for the same, but it has also led to eradication of livelihoods of many species and their extinction.

- (v) Select the correct meaning of 'forests precede mankind'.
 (a) Forests provide everything to the mankind
 (b) Forests have taught mankind how to grow and build
 (c) Forests were in existence on this planet much before the coming of man
 (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) The correct meaning of the phrase is that forests were in existence on this planet much before the coming of man.

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is Taplow doing on the last day of school?
(a) Extra work (b) Can't say
(c) Passing time (d) Doing his homework
- Ans.** (a) On the last day of school, Taplow is doing his extra work as he waits for Mr Crocker-Harris.
2. Why is Taplow waiting for his teacher, Mr. Crocker-Harris?
(a) To apologise to him (b) To talk about Frank
(c) To receive his result (d) To give him a present
- Ans.** (c) Taplow was waiting for Mr. Crocker-Harris to receive his remove, i.e. his result.
3. How is Mr. Crocker-Harris different from other teachers?
(a) As he is not biased (b) As he is strict
(c) As he is old (d) As he is rude
- Ans.** (a) Mr Crocker-Harris is an unbiased teacher who does not favour any child. He gave results according to the academic performance of his students.
4. Select the suitable option for the given statements, based on your reading of 'The Browning Version'.
(i) Taplow did not really hate the play 'Agamemnon' by Aeschylus.
(ii) Taplow disliked the way Crocker Harris taught the play.
(a) (i) is false but (ii) is true.
(b) Both (i) and (ii) are true.
(c) (ii) is a fact but unrelated to (i).
(d) (i) is the cause for (ii).
- Ans.** (b) Taplow states that he liked the story of Agamemnon but he disliked the way it was taught to him by his teacher Mr. Crocker-Harris.
5. Why does Taplow have to do extra work?
(a) Because he missed a day previous week as he was sick
(b) Because he didn't performed well in his studies
(c) Because he was there to help his teacher
(d) Because he was called by his teacher

- Ans.** (a) Taplow had to do extra work because he missed a day previous week as he was sick.
6. "Yes, sir, and I might be playing golf. You'd think he'd have enough to do anyway himself, considering he's leaving tomorrow for good — but oh no, I missed a day last week when I was ill — so here I am — and look at the weather, sir."

In the given lines, Taplow sounds

- (a) Despairing (b) Disdainful
(c) Bitter (d) Regretful
- Ans.** (c) In the given lines, Taplow sounds bitter because instead of enjoying the weather and playing golf, he had to stay back in the school and study.
7. Frank asks Taplow to imitate Crocker-Harris again. Select the option that explains it.
(a) Frank is envious of Crocker-Harris.
(b) Frank doesn't think Taplow sounds anything like Mr. Crocker Harris while imitating him.
(c) Frank is stupefied by the student's opinion for Crocker Harris.
(d) Frank dislikes Crocker-Harris.
- Ans.** (b) Franks asks Taplow to repeat his imitation because he doesn't think that Taplow sounds anything like Mr. Crocker-Harris.
8. Classify (1) to (4) as Fact (F) or Opinion (O), based on your reading of 'The Browning Version'.
 1. Frank cannot understand why students are afraid of Crocker Harris.
 2. Taplow knows that if he leaves without meeting Crocker Harris he wouldn't get his remove.
 3. Frank does not believe in the school system.
 4. Taplow is a very rational child.

(a) F-1, 2, 4; O-3 (b) F-2, 3; O-1, 4
(c) F-2; O-1, 3, 4 (d) F-3, 4; O-1, 2
- Ans.** (a)
9. Why did Taplow call Mr. Crocker – Harris 'hardly human'?
(a) Because he is a sadist
(b) He does not show any emotions
(c) He is very rude to everyone
(d) He finds peace in failing students
- Ans.** (b) He calls his professor 'hardly human' as he is all shriveled up and does not show any emotions.

10. What was Frank's reaction when Mrs Crocker-Harris entered the classroom?

- (a) He was happy
- (b) He was nervous
- (c) He was relieved
- (d) Nothing unusual

Ans. (c) Frank seemed relieved to see Mrs. Crocker-Harris as she entered the classroom.

11. Why was Taplow worried that Mrs. Crocker-Harris might have heard what they were saying?

- (a) As she had been standing for a few minutes when they were busy talking
- (b) As she interrupted them talking about her husband
- (c) As she heard them talking about the Principal
- (d) It is unclear why he was worried

Ans. (a) Taplow was worried that Mrs Crocker-Harris might have heard what they were saying about her husband as she had been standing there for a few minutes while they imitated Mr. Crocker-Harris.

12. Select the option that correctly describes Frank.

- I. Friendly
- II. Lenient
- III. Humorous
- IV. Disrespectful
- V. Uninterested

- (a) All but IV
- (b) I, II and III
- (c) III and V
- (d) All but II

Ans. (b) Frank seems to be friendly and his approach towards education is lenient. He is also humorous and entertains Taplow with a conversation.

13. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the play?

- I. Frank is curious about Taplow's opinion of Mr. Crocker-Harris.
- II. Taplow is confused about choosing a subject to study.
- III. Taplow is waiting for Mr. Crocker-Harris.
- IV. Mrs. Crocker-Harris asks Frank about Taplow's education.

- (a) I and III are true
- (b) I and IV are true
- (c) II and III are true
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Frank is curious to know about Mr Crocker-Harris and what Taplow thinks about him, which is why he strikes up a conversation with Taplow. It is while Frank arrives that Taplow is waiting for Mr Crocker-Harris to arrive.

14. Select the central thematic concern of the play, from the given options.

- I. The uniqueness of Mr. Crocker-Harris
- II. The bad behaviour of Taplow
- III. Mrs. Crocker Harris's shopping list
- IV. The play 'Agamemnon'

- (a) II and III
- (b) II and I
- (c) Only I
- (d) III and IV

Ans. (c) The central thematic concern of the play is the uniqueness of Mr. Crocker-Harris.

15. Select the option that lists the characteristics displayed by Taplow.

- I. Obedient
- II. Strange
- III. Unempathetic
- IV. Straight Forward
- V. Respectful

- (a) All but V
- (b) I, IV and V
- (c) II and III
- (d) All but II

Ans. (b) Taplow is obedient, straightforward and respectful as he is dedicated to his professor, expresses himself well and respects his teacher's orders.

● Extract Based Questions

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Frank What's your name?

Taplow Taplow.

Frank Taplow! No, I don't. You're not a scientist I gather?

Taplow No, sir, I'm still in the lower fifth. I can't specialise until next term — that's to say, if I've got my remove all right.

Frank Don't you know if you've got your remove?

Taplow No sir, Mr Crocker-Harris doesn't tell us the results like the other masters.

Frank Why not?

Taplow Well, you know what he's like, sir.

Frank I believe there is a rule that form results should only be announced by the headmaster on the last day of term."

(i) What does 'remove' mean in this context?

- (a) A division in British schools
- (b) Take away something
- (c) Unfasten
- (d) Get rid of

Ans. (a) 'Remove', in this context, means a division in British schools.

(ii) Select the statement(s) that can be inferred from the above extract:

- I. Frank is meeting Taplow for the first time.
- II. Taplow is a new student of Frank.
- III. Mr. Crocker-Harris is a rather unique teacher.
- (a) I and II are true
- (b) Only II is true
- (c) I and III are true
- (d) I, II and III are true

Ans. (c) The extract does not inform the reader whether Taplow is a new student of Frank or not.

(iii) What is Frank's reaction when he asks Taplow as to why he does not know about his remove yet?

- (a) Sad
- (b) Surprising
- (c) Angry
- (d) Happy

Ans. (b) It is surprising to Frank that Taplow has not received his remove yet.

- (iv) What does Frank mean to say when he states that Crocker-Harris is unlike other teachers?
- He follows rules
 - He does not favour any child
 - He is not flexible
 - He is strict

Ans. (c) When Frank says that Crocker-Harris is unlike other teachers, he wishes to highlight that Crocker-Harris follows rules. He waits for the headmaster to tell the results as per the rule which other teachers do not follow.

- (v) By stating the rule, Frank is
Mr. Crocker-Harris.

- trying to understand
- defending
- negating
- clarifying

Ans. (b)

- 2.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Frank Well, he's ten minutes late. Why don't you cut? You could still play golf before lock-up.

Taplow (really shocked) Oh, no, I couldn't cut. Cut the Crock — Mr Crocker-Harris? I shouldn't think it's ever been done in the whole time he's been here. God knows what would happen if I did. He'd probably follow me home, or something ...

Frank I must admit I envy him the effect he seems to have on you boys in the form. You all seem scared to death of him. What does he do — beat you all, or something?

Taplow Good Lord, no. He's not a sadist, like one or two of the others."

- (i) What makes Mr. Crocker-Harris different from other teachers?
- He might be a sadist
 - He treasures his students
 - He values other teachers
 - He has a special influence on students

Ans. (d) Mr. Crocker-Harris is different from other teachers as he has a special effect on his students.

- (ii) Frank asks Taplow to cut. He means that Taplow should

- leave
- wait
- contact
- forget

Ans. (a) Frank suggests that Taplow 'cut' i.e. leave, as Mr. Crocker is ten minutes late.

- (iii) Why does Taplow correct himself immediately after calling his professor Crock?

- Because Mr. Crocker-Harris arrived
- Because he is with another teacher
- Because he forgot his teacher's actual name
- Because he is sad

Ans. (b) As Frank is another teacher, it is important for Taplow to show his respect towards Mr. Crocker-Harris. Thus, he immediately corrects himself after calling his professor Crock.

- (iv) Taplow says that Crocker-Harris is not a sadist. Select the option that explains this.

- To negate Frank's belief that Crocker-Harris beats them.
- To state why they are afraid of Crocker-Harris.
- To justify why students are afraid of Crocker Harris.
- To claim that Crocker-Harris was not strict.

Ans. (a) Taplow says that Crocker-Harris is not a sadist to clarify that Crocker-Harris does not beat them as Frank misunderstands.

- (v) How does Taplow come out in the given extract?

- Rational
- Matter of fact
- Frank
- All of the above

Ans. (d)

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the chapter 'Silk Road' about?

- (a) About the author's journey to complete the kora
- (b) About the author's journey to Ravu
- (c) About the author's journey to Kashmir
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) 'Silk Road' is about the author's journey to complete the kora, which starts from slopes of Ravu and ends on Mount Kailash.

2. What is meant by 'kora'?

- (a) Yoga Aasana
- (b) Medication
- (c) Name of a small town
- (d) Meditation performed by Buddhist believers

Ans. (d) Kora is a meditation that is performed by the Buddhist believers and is a core religious activity that they complete.

3. Why is Mount Kailash important for the author's long journey in the mountains?

- (a) To show his essential display in Buddhist beliefs
- (b) To show his friends that he is adventurous
- (c) To meet a friend that lived in the mountains
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) Mount Kailash is important for the author's long journey in the mountains as it completes the kora, which is an essential display in Buddhist beliefs. Buddhists believers are to perform meditation in this process as it is important for their religious identity.

4. What does Lhamo's act of giving the coat made of sheepskin reflect on her?

- (a) She was charitable
- (b) She was native
- (c) She was wasteful
- (d) She cared for the author

Ans. (d) Lhamo's act of giving the author a long sleeve sheepskin coat as a farewell gift shows that she is a compassionate woman who knew that the author wasn't prepared for the cold of the mountains.

5. Selects the statement(s) that justify(s) the title of the chapter 'Silk Road'.

- I. Silk is the lake's name that the author crosses.
- II. The author explored the old silk route which was one of the historical routes for trade.
- III. The author enjoyed buying silk for his wife.
- IV. The author sees the creation of the silk cloth on his entire journey.

(a) II and IV (b) Only II (c) I and III (d) Only IV

Ans. (b) The chapter has been titled 'Silk Road' because the author explored the region of the old silk route which was one of the historical routes for trade.

6. Select the suitable option for the given statements, based on your reading of 'Silk Road'.

- (i) The author looks at the passing landscape with childlike curiosity and excitement.
 - (ii) The author has not expected the landscape to be so beautiful yet grim.
- (a) Both (i) and (ii) can be inferred
(b) Both (i) and (ii) cannot be inferred
(c) (i) can be inferred but (ii) cannot be inferred
(d) (i) cannot be inferred but (ii) can be inferred

Ans. (b)

7. Select the option that can be used to describe a Tibetan Mastiff.

- (i) Ferocious (ii) Alert
 - (iii) Friendly (iv) Goofy
 - (v) Loyal
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (iii) and (iv)
(c) (iv) and (v) (d) (i) and (v)

Ans. (a) The description of the Tibetan Mastiff by the author places them as 'ferocious' and 'alert' dogs who are wary of strange people and cars.

8. Why did the driver stop the car at a sharp turn?

- (a) He was tired and wanted to rest
- (b) Because the author was feeling sick
- (c) As the car's tyre got punctured
- (d) As a long track of snow was in front of them

Ans. (d) The driver stopped the car at a sharp turn as a long track of snow was in front of them and it would be difficult for them to cross it.

9. The slope was steep and studded with major rocks, but somehow Tsetan negotiated them, his four-wheel drive vehicle lurching from one obstacle to the next.

The given line shows that

- (a) the journey to do the Kora was not easy
- (b) the time chosen by the author to do the Kora was not correct
- (c) Tsetan was an expert driver who knew how to journey through the roads
- (d) Tsetan was bound to damage his vehicle in driving his car in such rough patches.

Ans. (c) The given lines show that Tsetan was an expert in tackling the icy roads that one can encounter on the journey to do the Kora.

10. Why was Hor an ugly and miserable place?

- (a) It had no modern markets
- (b) It had no vegetation or people
- (c) It didn't had any proper medical facilities
- (d) It had no place to live

Ans. (b) Hor was an ugly and miserable place as it was devoid of vegetation. It only had dust and rocks, along with garbage.

11. Classify (1) to (4) as Fact (F) or Opinion (O), based on your reading of Silk Road.

1. The author had expected Hor to be a beautiful and spiritual place.
2. The lack of pilgrims made the place look so lonely and miserable.
3. The description he had read about the place also led to his dissatisfaction.
4. Hor was located on a draughted land where the only respite was the lake.

- (a) F-1,4; O-2, 3
- (b) F-2, 3; O-1, 4
- (c) F-2; O-1, 3, 4
- (d) F-3, 4; O-1, 2

Ans. (a)

12. What happened when they reached Darchen at night to stay in the Guest House?

- (a) The author slept well
- (b) Tsetan went missing
- (c) The author was sad
- (d) The author wasn't able to breathe properly

Ans. (d) When they reached Darchen at night to stay in the guest house, the author wasn't able to breathe properly and demanded urgent medical assistance.

13. "As a Buddhist, he told me, he knew that it didn't really matter if I passed away, but he thought it would be bad for business." Select the option that explains it.

- (a) Tsetan's beliefs and business are in contradiction to each other.
- (b) Tsetan had become deeply attached to the author.
- (c) Tsetan did not believe that it was wrong to die in pilgrimage.
- (d) Tsetan as a hospitable man cannot let a guest die under his supervision.

Ans. (a) Tsetan was a Buddhist who believed that death is not the end. He might have gone directly to heaven as Kailash is a holy place. But at the same time he thought it would be bad if the author died because it might affect his business and he could have lost his credibility.

14. Why was meeting Norbu a relief for the author?

- (a) Because he finally found some company
- (b) Because Norbu could play with him
- (c) Because Norbu was a lost friend of his
- (d) The author was not relieved to meet Norbu

Ans. (a) The author felt relieved at meeting Norbu because he finally found some company and wouldn't be left alone. He also suggests hiring yaks to carry their luggages, which the author saw as a good sign.

15. What is the tone employed by the author in the chapter?

- (a) Informative
- (b) Formal
- (c) Informal
- (d) Serious

Ans. (c) The author employs an informal tone to convey his adventures and a compelling story of himself on the silk route.

● Extract Based MCQs

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

"Now that we were leaving Ravu, Lhamo said she wanted to give me a farewell present. One evening I'd told her through Daniel that I was heading towards Mount Kailash to complete the kora and she'd said that I ought to get some warmer clothes. After ducking back into her tent, she emerged carrying one of the long-sleeved sheepskin coats that all the men wore. Tsetan sized me up as we clambered into his car. "Ah, yes," he declared, "drokba, sir." We took a short cut to get off the Changtang. Tsetan knew a route that would take us South-West, almost directly towards Mount Kailash. It involved crossing several fairly high mountain passes, he said. "But no problem, sir", he assured us, "if there is no snow." What was the likelihood of that I asked. "Not knowing, sir, until we get there."

(i) Why does the author communicate via Daniel as can be understood by when he says "I'd told her through Daniel"?

- (a) They did not speak the same language
- (b) They were not on speaking terms
- (c) They were afraid to see each other
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) As Lhamo and the author did not speak the same language, Daniel assisted the conversation between them.

- (ii) Tsetan says that there will be no problem in their journey if there is no snow.

He means that snow

- (a) can hasten their movement
- (b) determines the smoothness of their journey
- (c) can tell if they can reach Mount Kailash
- (d) will increase their difficulties in the journey

Ans. (b) Snow determines whether their journey through the short cut would be easy or difficult as it has the power to hamper their travel.

- (iii) Choose the correct statement(s) that can be inferred from the passage.

- I. Lhamo was kind and generous to travellers.
- II. Tsetan knew the roads quite well.
- III. Daniel does not know any other language than the author's.

- (a) Only III
- (b) Only II
- (c) I and II
- (d) All of these

Ans. (c) Lhamo was kind and generous to the travellers. Tsetan knew the roads well as he suggested a short cut to travel through to reach quicker. However, Daniel knows more languages than the author's as he is able to communicate in Tibetan with Lhamo, a language unknown to the author.

- (iv) "Ah, yes," he declared, "drokba, sir." Select the option that explains it.

- (a) Tsetan says this as the author is looking like a drokba
- (b) Tsetan had complimented the author
- (c) Tsetan wants to point what the author was going to see
- (d) Tsetan wants to thank Lhamo for the coat

Ans. (a) The given line is said by Tsetan who states that the author is looking like a drokba.

- (v) Which of the following can be said about Tsetan?

- (a) He was an amiable man.
- (b) He was expert at his job.
- (c) He was going on the first journey of the season.
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. (d)

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

"It's a cold," he said finally through Tsetan. "A cold and the effects of altitude. I'll give you something for it." I asked him if he thought I'd recover enough to be able to do the kora. "Oh yes," he said, "you'll be fine."

I walked out of the medical college clutching a brown envelope stuffed with fifteen screws of paper. I had a five-day course of Tibetan medicine which I started right away. I opened an after-breakfast package and found it contained a brown powder that I had to take with hot water. It tasted just like cinnamon. The contents of the lunchtime and bedtime packages were less

obviously identifiable. Both contained small, spherical brown pellets. They looked suspiciously like sheep dung, but of course I took them. That night, after my first full day's course, I slept very soundly. Like a log, not a dead man.

- (i) What is the author's reaction to the medicine he is offered?

- (a) He is happy to get the treatment
- (b) He is doubtful about the treatment but succumbs to it
- (c) He is strongly against the medication
- (d) He did not believe that it was real medication

Ans. (b) The author is doubtful about the treatment as the pellets looked like sheep dung but he, despite the suspicion, takes the medication to heal himself.

- (ii) What is meant by the utterance: 'It's a cold,' in the beginning of the extract?

- (a) Tsetan knew English but chose not to talk to the author
- (b) The doctor was unhelpful and selfish towards the author, so he talked through Tsetan
- (c) Tsetan translated the conversation between the doctor and the author
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) As the author only knew English and the doctor only knew Tibetan, Tsetan translated the conversation between the doctor and the author.

- (iii) The author was suspicious about the medicine yet he took it. Why?

This was so because

- (a) he would not have been able to survive another sleepless night.
- (b) he was desperate to complete his kora.
- (c) he wanted relief from the cold.
- (d) he did not want Tsetan to worry about him and wanted him to continue his journey.

Ans. (b) The author was suspicious but he still took the medicine because he wanted to complete his kora for which he had come there.

- (iv) Which of the following describes the author's view about the Medical College?

- (a) Scantly maintained
- (b) Monastery like
- (c) Spiritual
- (d) Eye pleasing

Ans. (b) The author finds the Medical College at Darchen to be like a monastery.

- (v) Explain the phrase: 'Like a log, not a dead man'.

- (a) He slept peacefully
- (b) He felt lifeless
- (c) He dreamt about dying
- (d) He felt disturbed in his sleep

Ans. (a) The phrase meant that he slept peacefully. After going to the Tibetan doctor the author soon recovered. Unpalatable as it seemed, the medicine led him to a quick recovery. Hence, the author had a healthy and sound sleep unlike when he was ailing and restless.

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why does the poet get surprised when he gets an answer from the rain?
- (a) Because he expected a reply from earth
 - (b) Because he did not expect rain to reply
 - (c) Because he wanted to be alone with his thoughts
 - (d) Because he was only dreaming
- Ans.** (b) The poet gets surprised when he gets an answer from the rain, as it is inanimate and cannot speak. In this poem, to the poet's and reader's amazement, the rain gives a reply which has been translated by the poet for the readers.
2. What answer does the rain give back to the poet?
- (a) That he should leave for home
 - (b) That he should wake up
 - (c) That rain is a continuous process
 - (d) That this is not the Poem of Earth
- Ans.** (c) The rain answers the poet's question by telling him that it is the poem of Earth and is involved in a continuing process of going up and coming down.
3. How does the rain justify its claim 'I am the Poem of Earth'?
- (a) By explaining its relationship with earth
 - (b) By talking to the trees
 - (c) By staying quiet
 - (d) By bringing a storm to the poet
- Ans.** (a) The rain calls itself the poem of the Earth because the poem rendered by the poet has the task of bringing joy, happiness, life to its readers. Similarly when the rain falls down over Earth, a rhythm or music is created. That's why the rain calls itself 'the Poem of Earth'.
4. Why does the rain call itself 'impalpable'?
- (a) Because it cannot be felt by touching or seeing.
 - (b) Because it is afraid of the poet.
 - (c) Because it does not want to change its form.
 - (d) Because it is unsure of the future.
- Ans.** (a) Impalpable means something that cannot be felt by touching or seeing. When water takes the form of vapour, it is not visible to the human eye and nor can we feel its touch. Hence, the rain calls itself palpable.

5. Why does the rain say "without me were seeds only, latent, unborn" ?
- (a) Because rain shelters the seeds.
 - (b) Because rain protects the seeds.
 - (c) Because rain provides shadow to the seeds.
 - (d) Because rain helps the seeds grow.
- Ans.** (d) The rain helps the seeds grow into plants and without it, the seeds cannot grow into plants and stay hidden.
6. Choose the correct statement(s) for the poem "The Voice of the Rain".
- I. The poem is about rain, its eternal process and its benefits.
 - II. The rain is speaking through its own language, via the poet.
 - III. The poem is a reflection of the poet's dream.
 - IV. The poem translates the message of earth through the rain.
- (a) I and II are correct.
 - (b) I, II and IV are correct.
 - (c) III and IV are correct.
 - (d) I and IV are correct.
- Ans.** (a) The poem is about the eternal process of rain and its benefits. Through the words of the rain, the poet has tried to bring out the importance of rain for Earth, for plants and for people. As the poet is translating what the rain is speaking through its own language (the sounds it makes when it falls), the whole poem is about the rain talking to the poet.
7. Why does the poet contrast music with rain?
- (a) As rain is loved by the poet as much as music
 - (b) Because he was told by the trees to do it
 - (c) As rain makes rhythm with earth like music
 - (d) None of the above
- Ans.** (c) The poet contrasts music and rain as when rain falls down, it makes a rhythm with earth.
8. What is the similarity between the rain and music?
- (a) Both abandon the poet
 - (b) Both come back to their origin
 - (c) Both talk with the trees
 - (d) Both are interesting to the poet
- Ans.** (b) The rain and music both come back to their origin afterwards. Thus, they are similar.

9. Identify the tone of the poem 'The Voice of the Rain'.

- (a) Chaotic
- (b) Conversational
- (c) Sympathetic
- (d) Idle

Ans. (b) The tone of the poem is conversational in nature. It helps to maintain continuity of thoughts and ideas of the poet and also bring clarity and vividness in expression.

10. Find the figure of speech in the line 'bottomless sea' from the poem, 'The Voice of the Rain'.

- (a) Personification
- (b) Alliteration
- (c) Hyperbole
- (d) Metaphor

Ans. (c) 'Bottomless sea' is an example of hyperbole. The poet describes the sea as bottomless which is an exaggerated statement to bring out the desired effect.

11. Which of the following uses the same poetic device as used in the lines 'I am the poem of the Earth'?

- (a) Her tears were a river flowing down her cheeks.
- (b) He felt like the flowers were waving hello.
- (c) They fought like cats and dogs.
- (d) The wind howled in the night.

Ans. (d) In the line 'I am the Poem of Earth' the poetic device used in these lines is personification. The rain addresses itself like a human being with the pronoun 'I'.

12. What does 'Reck'd or unreck'd' mean?

- (a) enrichment or no enrichment
- (b) cared for or not cared for
- (c) to purify or not
- (d) to wash or not to wash

Ans. (b) The rain states that it does not care for anyone or their opinions. She is only responsible for her work which she does and leaves.

13. Select the suitable option for the given statements, based on your reading of 'The Voice of the Rain'.

- (i) The poet finds the music created by the soft-falling shower to be rain's voice.
 - (ii) In translating the voice of the rain the poet is describing the process and the purpose of rain.
- (a) (i) is false but (ii) is true.
 - (b) Both (i) and (ii) are true.
 - (c) (ii) is a fact but unrelated to (i).
 - (d) (i) is the cause for (ii).

Ans. (b) The poet translates the music created by the falling rain to describe the process of formation of the rain and the importance of rain for Earth.

14. The poet draws a parallel between rain and song to

- (a) point out the artistic quality of rain
- (b) state the creative expressions of man and God
- (c) bring out the similarities between pleasures gained from them
- (d) state the healing qualities of both rain and song

Ans. (d) The parallel between rain and song presents the healing quality of both rain and song. The rain heals the Earth just like the song heals the hurt hearts and mind of man.

15. Which of the following is TRUE as per the poem?

- (a) The process of rain is an everlasting and ever continuous process.
- (b) Rain's purpose is to beautify and purify Earth.
- (c) Rain replying to the poet adds a sense of mystery to the poem
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All the statements are true as per the poem.

• Extract Based MCQs

1. Read the extract to attempt the questions that follow.

"And who art thou? said I to the soft-falling shower,
Which, strange to tell, gave me an answer, as here translated:

I am the Poem of Earth, said the voice of the rain,"

(i) What is the difference between the two 'I' in the given lines?

- (a) One is of the poet and the other is of the rain
- (b) One is with love and other is with surprise
- (c) One asks the question and the other answer
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. (d) 'I' in the first line is referred to as the poet asking a question. 'I' in the third line is the raindrop which answers the poet's question.

(ii) The poet specifically says that the answer was given by 'The Voice of the Rain'. The emphasis on voice of rain adds a hint of to the poem.

- (a) mystery
- (b) thrill
- (c) drama
- (d) doubt

Ans. (a) The reference to The Voice of Rain as emphasised in the poem adds a sense of mystery to the poem as the reader is left to wonder how can rain answer.

(iii) What do you understand by the phrase 'strange to tell'?

- (a) Unusualness of the answer for the poet
- (b) Stupidness of the answer for the earth
- (c) Ordinarity of the answer for the poet
- (d) Commonness of the answer for the raindrops

Ans. (a) 'Strange to tell' means that it is an unusual and extraordinary answer given by the raindrops to the poet who asked who 'it' was.

(iv) What role does the poet play?

- (a) To give voice of rain
- (b) Translator
- (c) Advocate of rain
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) The poet assumes the role of the translator for the reader as he translates what the rain tells him.

(v) Select the suitable option for the given statements, based on your reading of the extract.

1. The poet is imagining the rain talking.
2. The rain calls itself the poem of the earth as it beautifies the world

- (a) (1) is false but (2) is true.
(b) Both (1) and (2) are true.
(c) (2) is a fact but unrelated to (1).
(d) (1) is the cause for (2).

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

"Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea,

Upward to heaven, whence, vaguely form'd, altogether changed, and yet the same,

I descend to lave the droughts, atomies, dust-layers of the globe,

And all that in them without me were seeds only, latent, unborn;"

(i) From where does the rain originate?

- (a) Clouds and land (b) Land and sea
(c) Sky and sea (d) Sky and land

Ans. (b) The rain originates from the land and the bottomless (deep sea) in the form of water vapour.

(ii) What happens to the raindrops in the sky?

- (a) They change their form
(b) They evaporate to become air
(c) They disappear from earth
(d) Nothing

Ans. (a) In the sky, the raindrops form the rain. Their form has changed but the essence has remained the same.

(iii) With what purpose does the rain descend from the sky?

- (a) To destroy crop (b) To flatter the poet
(c) To entertain earth (d) To give life to the planet

Ans. (d) The raindrops fall from the sky in order to give life to the planet by removing the dry areas and washing the famine-stricken lands.

(iv) What is 'latent' and 'unborn'?

- (a) Flowers (b) Plants
(c) Earth (d) Seeds

Ans. (d) The seeds are dormant and unborn because of lack of water which is needed for them to germinate and form a new plant.

(v) What quality of rain is highlighted in the extract?

- (a) Entertainer (b) Healer
(c) Preserver (d) Caregiver

Ans. (b) The rain assumes the role of a healer for the Earth. Before rain, the Earth is draughted and covered in dust. As rain falls, the dust and draught goes away and the land is covered with greenery.

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did the poet believe about Hell and Heaven when he was a child?
- That they were actual places
 - That they were imaginary
 - That they belong to the Church
 - That they were in America

Ans. (a) The poet believed that Hell and Heaven were actual places, when he was child.

2. Antithesis is where two opposite words are used together in a sentence in a poem. Where did the poet use it?

- Infant's face
- Forgotten place
- Hell and Heaven
- Preached of love

Ans. (c) Hell and Heaven are opposites of each other and thus, is used by the poet to bring out antithetical elements in his poem.

3. When did the poet begin to feel that his childhood was lost?

- When he went on a trip
- When he saw the reality of life
- When he called his parents
- When he read more books

Ans. (b) The poet began to feel that his childhood was lost when he found out about the reality of life which shattered his imagination.

4. The repetition of the questions shows that the poet is

- helpless
- excited
- stubborn
- desperate

Ans. (d) The poet is desperately looking for the childlike innocence and hence, asks a lot of questions in his attempt.

5. The poet's trust on adults breaks because

- they lie to the poet
- they preach love and fail to act on love
- they are selfish
- they are lazy

Ans. (b) The adults seem who they are not because they are hypocrites who preach love but fail to act on love.

6. Select the word that suits the poet's description of adults.

- Cunning
- Intelligent
- Smart
- Pretentious

Ans. (d) The poet seems to describe adults as 'pretentious' as they are double faced about their ideas of love.

7. The literary device 'refrain' is used in the poem 'Childhood' in the line

- When did my childhood go?
- Hell and Heaven
- Could not be found in Geography
- That's all I know

Ans. (a) In poetry, a refrain is a word, line or phrase that is repeated within the lines or stanzas of the poem itself. In the poem it has been employed in "When did my childhood go?"

8. What did the poet sense about himself when he realised he could use his own mind the way he wants?

- He sensed that he is as intelligent as his friends
- He sensed his own individuality and a separate personality
- He sensed that he is very smart
- He sensed that he could use his mind in creative work

Ans. (b) The poet sensed his own individuality and separate identity as he realised that he could use his own mind the way he wants.

9. Select the option that justifies 'To use whichever way I choose'.

- To form perspective
- To create newer ideas
- To question
- All of the above

Ans. (d) All the options given above justifies 'To use whichever way I choose.'

10. Where could he see his childhood now?

- In an infant's face
- Only in his memories
- Nowhere
- Only in the poem

Ans. (a) The poet could see his childhood now in an infant's face as it reminded him of purity and innocence.

11. Which of these is NOT one of the options where the poet thinks that his childhood has gone?
- The time when he ceased to be twelve
 - The time when he realised that hell and heaven could not be found in Geography
 - The time when he realised that adults were hypocrites
 - None of the above

Ans. (a) The poet has understood the loss of his childhood as he ceased to be eleven. Thus, it is not the time that he had ceased to be twelve.

12. What is the tone of the poem?
- Inspiring
 - Challenging
 - Hopeful
 - Nostalgic

Ans. (d) The poet uses a tone that is nostalgically remembering his childhood.

13. What are the aspects of adulthood that are discussed in the poem?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| I. Individuality | II. Bravery |
| III. Rationality | IV. Hypocrisy |
| (a) I and II | (b) I, II and IV |
| (c) III and II | (d) I and III |

Ans. (d) The poet points out that adulthood comes with rationality and individuality.

14. Select the suitable option for the given statements, based on your reading of 'Childhood.'

- The poet states that the childhood innocence and the happiness is lost as one becomes an adult.
 - The poet want the childlike innocence and happiness to remain forever.
- (i) is true but (ii) is false
 - Both (i) and (ii) are true.
 - (ii) is a fact but unrelated to (i).
 - (i) is the cause for (ii).

Ans. (a) The poet believes that childhood innocence and happiness is lost with adulthood. As one becomes an adult one becomes a rational individual as well as a hypocrite.

15. Markus Natten says that his childhood has gone to an 'unremembered place'. Which option indicates the significance of 'unremembered place'?

- Childhood is not lost to the rational world.
- Childhood is nowhere visible in the hypocritical world.
- The loss of childhood is permanent.
- Both (a) and (c)

Ans. (c) By stating that childhood had gone to an 'unremembered place', the poet indicates that once gone, childhood will never return. The loss of childhood is permanent.

● Extract Based MCQs

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

"When did my childhood go?
Was it the day I ceased to be eleven,

Was it the time I realised that Hell and Heaven,
Could not be found in Geography,
And therefore could not be,
Was that the day!"

- Why is the age of eleven so important to the poet?
 - Because he can now differentiate between fact and fiction
 - Because he now know about his parents
 - Because he can now get a new bike
 - Because he can now get new gifts

Ans. (a) It is because at the age of eleven, he can differentiate between what is fact and what is fiction.

- What quality has the poet acquired as mentioned in the extract?
 - Individuality
 - Rationality
 - Patience
 - Imagination

Ans. (b) The poet has gained the quality of a rational person at this stage.

- What shatters the poet's illusion about the world?
 - When he is unable to find hell and heaven in geography book
 - When his geography book is torn
 - When he turns twelve
 - When he talks to his teacher

Ans. (a) The illusion for the poet shatters when he is unable to find hell and heaven in his geography book.

- What is the cause of the poet's worry?
 - Loss of purity and innocence
 - Increase in age
 - Breaking of trust
 - Loss of fantasy

Ans. (a) The cause of the poet's worry is that he has lost the purity and innocence in his thoughts while gaining rational thinking.

- Which literary device has the poet used in the given lines?
 - Refrain
 - Alliteration
 - Anaphora
 - All of these

Ans. (d) Refrain is a literary device in which a line or phrase is repeated in every stanza. In the stanza 'When did my childhood go?'. Alliteration is a literary device in which a sound at the beginning of a word is repeated in closest placed words. Herein the sound of 'h' is repeated in 'hell and heaven'. Anaphora is the repetition of a phrase at the beginning of consecutive lines. Herein 'was it' is repeated.

2. Read the extract to attempt the questions that follow.

"When did my childhood go?
Was it when I found my mind was really mine,
To use whichever way I choose,
Producing thoughts that were not those of other people
But my own, and mine alone
Was that the day!"

(i) Explain 'my mind was really mine'.

- (a) The poet was afraid of himself
- (b) The poet was completely in control of himself
- (c) The poet felt strong yet indecisive
- (d) The poet felt confused by his environment

Ans. (b) The poet was completely in control of himself and felt that his mind belonged to him completely.

(ii) What is meant by: "producing thoughts that were not those of other people's"?

- (a) The poet gains confidence in individuality
- (b) The poet gains resilience in tough times
- (c) The poet takes on new challenges without a care in the world
- (d) The poet is still learning to express himself

Ans. (a) This line points that the poet has finally gained confidence in individuality and is able to express himself well.

(iii) Select the statements that justify why the poet is eager to know the lost place of his childhood.

- I. The poet cherishes childhood the most.
- II. The poet is eager to find pieces of his childhood again.
- III. The poet wants to tell his friends about his childhood.
- IV. The poet wants to find the innocence he lost.

- (a) All statements are correct
- (b) I and III are correct
- (c) Only II is correct
- (d) I, II and IV are correct.

Ans. (d) All statements justify the poet's eagerness except statement three which is false about the poet's intention.

(iv) Through the given lines, which characteristic of childhood is highlighted?

- (a) Blind belief
- (b) Innocence
- (c) Lack of rationality
- (d) All of these

Ans. (a) Through the given lines, the poet states that in childhood one used to believe what parents or elders told them blindly. But as he became an adult this blind belief on elders broke.

(v) What does the poet feel when he utters these lines?

- (a) Anxiety
- (b) Dejection
- (c) Regret
- (d) Disdain

Ans. (b) The poet feels dejected at the loss of his childhood.

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

1. Mr. Braun believes that Einstein does not believe in the education system. Select the option that explains it.
- (a) Einstein does not believe in learning facts.
 - (b) Einstein is not interested in school.
 - (c) Einstein believes that the education system is faulty.
 - (d) Einstein feels that the school teaches unnecessary things.

Ans. (a) Einstein's statement that he does not believe in learning facts makes Mr. Braun believe that Einstein does not believe in the education system. For Mr. Braun, facts are central to learning and education.

2. What was Albert's theory of education?
- (a) Learning all important facts
 - (b) Memorising
 - (c) Writing everything
 - (d) Ideas behind things

Ans. (d) According to Einstein, education should focus on ideas and not on facts. Facts can be looked up in books but ideas are required to be understood.

3. Select the option that lists the feelings Einstein fostered about the school.
- (i) Expensive
 - (ii) Faulty
 - (iii) Torturous
 - (iv) Hostile
 - (v) Dejected
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) (iv) and (v)

Ans. (b) Einstein felt going to school to be torturous as he did not like the current education system which relied on facts.

4. Einstein's misery was the atmosphere around his lodgings.
- (a) subdued by
 - (b) alleviated by
 - (c) intensified by
 - (d) dominated by

Ans. (c) Einstein was already miserable due to his school. This misery increased because of the place where he lived.

5. The 'slum violence' referred to by Einstein included
- (a) children howling
 - (b) children being beaten by parents
 - (c) drunken landlord
 - (d) All of the above

Ans. (b) Einstein refers to his landlady beating her children as one of the instances of slum violence he has encountered at his lodgings.

6. "But at least you have a room of your own, which is more than I can say,"

Through the given lines, Yuri is Einstein.

- (a) comforting
- (b) admonishing
- (c) confronting
- (d) helping

Ans. (a) By stating that Einstein has a room of his own, Yuri wants him to understand that he is in a much better condition. Yuri had to share a room with uncivilised students.

7. Select the suitable option for the given statements, based on your reading of 'Albert Einstein at School'.

(i) Yuri sounds bitter, almost envious of Einstein.

(ii) Yuri was Einstein's only friend in Munich.

- (a) (i) is false but (ii) is true.
- (b) Both (i) and (ii) are true.
- (c) (ii) is a fact but unrelated to (i).
- (d) (i) is the cause for (ii).

Ans. (a) It is true that Yuri was Einstein's only friend in Munich.

8. "And these are the students." With what feeling does the speaker utter these words?

- (a) Exasperation
- (b) Disgust
- (c) Shock
- (d) Annoyance

Ans. (b) When Einstein gets to know about the killing of a boy and the reaction of the other boy he feels disgusted at the state of students.

9. As per Einstein, what was good enough reason to study something?

- (a) If the reader likes it
- (b) If it is a part of the curriculum
- (c) If the reader is forced to study it
- (d) If the reader is able to justify his knowledge

Ans. (a) According to Einstein, one should study or read something only if one likes it, just like him who reads Geology, a subject that wasn't taught in the school.

- 10.** Classify (1) to (4) as Fact (F) or Opinion (O), based on your reading of 'Albert Einstein at School.'
1. Yuri really supported Einstein in his plan.
 2. Yuri was reluctant to offer Einstein his help.
 3. Yuri is Einstein's only friend in Munich.
 4. Einstein cared for Yuri and thus met him on his last day in Munich.

- (a) F-1, 3, 4; O-2
 (b) F-2, 3; O-1, 4
 (c) F-1, 3; O-2, 4
 (d) F-3, 4; O-1, 2

Ans. (c)

- 11.** Albert was about his appointment with the doctor.

- (a) annoyed (b) worried
 (c) passive (d) thrilled

Ans. (b) Albert Einstein was nervous about meeting the doctor as he did not know what he was going to say to the doctor.

- 12.** How did Albert plan to get into a college?

- (a) By giving an entrance exam
 (b) Through his father's reference
 (c) By getting a reference from his history teacher
 (d) By getting a reference from his mathematics teacher

Ans. (d) Einstein had planned on furthering his studies at an institute in Italy by getting a referral from his Mathematics teacher.

- 13.** Mr. Koch offered the reference willingly to Einstein. Select the option that explains it.

- (a) Mr. Koch also wanted Einstein to leave as he disturbed the class.
 (b) Mr. Koch felt that Einstein knew everything that he could learn from school.
 (c) Mr. Koch could see that Einstein was a special child and wanted to help him.
 (d) Mr. Koch did not want the future of a child to get spoilt because of the school.

Ans. (b) Mr. Koch appreciated Einstein and wrote a reference for him because he believed that Einstein had learned everything he could at school. In fact, he knew more than what mathematics the school could teach him.

- 14.** What sort of a student Einstein was according to Mr. Braun?

- (i) Insincere (ii) Rebellion
 (iii) Troublesome (iv) Obedient
 (v) Notorious (vi) Talkative
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 (c) (iii), (iv) and (v) (d) (i), (iv) and (v)

Ans. (a) According to the teachers of the school, Einstein was an insincere and a rebellious child. His presence was troublesome to the class as teachers could not teach and students could not learn.

- 15.** Select the suitable option for the given statements, based on your reading of 'Albert Einstein at School'.
- (i) Albert Einstein hated the town as much as he hated the school.

(ii) Einstein's misery was caused by the slum violence and the constant insults he got from his teachers.

- (a) (i) is false but (ii) is true.
 (b) Both (i) and (ii) are true.
 (c) (ii) is a fact but unrelated to (i).
 (d) (i) is the cause for (ii).

Ans. (b) Einstein's hatred for the town and the school comes from the misery he suffered because of the violence he had seen and the insults he had borne from his teachers.

● Extract Based MCQs

- 1.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

"I can't see any point in learning dates. One can always look them up in a book."

Mr Braun was speechless for a few moments.

"You amaze me, Einstein," he said at last. "Don't you realise that one can always look most things up in books? That applies to all the facts you learn at school."

"Yes, sir."

"Then I suppose you don't see any point in learning facts."

"Frankly, sir, I don't," said Albert.

"Then you don't believe in education at all?"

"Oh, yes, sir, I do. I don't think learning facts is education."

- (i) By stating that he does not believe in learning facts he is his perspective.

- (a) clarifying (b) negotiating
 (c) amplifying (d) rectifying

Ans. (a) When Einstein tells his teacher that he does not believe in learning fact, he is clarifying why he does not want to learn facts from the book.

- (ii) Select the correct inference from the given options on the basis of the extract.

- (a) Mr. Braun hated Einstein for his lack of interest in history.
 (b) Mr. Braun was irritated with Einstein for his disinterest in learning facts.
 (c) Mr. Braun did not want Einstein to stay in the school after this incident.
 (d) Mr. Braun did not appreciate Einstein negating all of his views.

Ans. (b) Mr. Braun disliked the fact that Einstein was not at all interested in learning dates or in general facts about anything.

- (iii) Which of the following qualities can be associated with Einstein on the basis of the given extract?
(a) Daring (b) Frank
(c) Honest (d) Sincerity

Ans. (c) The given extract shows that Einstein was an honest child who answered his irritated teacher's questions without any hesitation or hint of lie.

- (iv) Select the option that correctly states the views of Mr. Braun.
(a) Education systems focus on what is taught in schools and colleges.
(b) Education system does not give any space to one's opinions.
(c) Education system is based on learning facts.
(d) Education system is qualitative and does not need students like Einstein to question it.

Ans. (c) From the given extract, it can be gathered that Mr. Braun believes that education should be based on learning facts.

- (v) Einstein says that he does not believe that education is about learning facts.

Which of the following correctly states Einstein's perspective regarding education?

- (a) Views behind events (b) Ideas that lead to creation
(c) Opinions (d) All of these

Ans. (d) Einstein believed that education system shows focus on ideas, views and perspectives behind any event. It should not focus on learning facts.

- 2.** Read the extract to attempt the questions that follow:

"At least you live among civilised human beings, even if they are all poor students," said Albert.

"They are not all civilised," Yuri replied. "Did you not hear that one of them was killed last week in a duel?"

"And what happens to the one who killed him?"

"Nothing, of course. He is even proud of it. His only worry is that the authorities have told him not to fight any more duels. He's upset about this because he hasn't a single scar on his face to wear for the rest of his life as a badge of honour."

"Ugh!" exclaimed Albert. "And these are the students."

"Well, you'll be a student one day," said Yuri.

- (i) How is Einstein feeling in the given lines?
(a) Surprised (b) Annoyed
(c) Shaken (d) Disgusted

Ans. (d) Einstein feels disgusted in the given lines at the savage behaviour of the students.

- (ii) Yuri is trying to Einstein in the given lines.
(a) show his care for (b) calm and comfort
(c) cheer up (d) help

Ans. (b) In the given lines, Yuri is trying to calm Einstein and provide comfort to him when he feels miserable.

- (iii) How did Yuri achieve his purpose?
(a) Yuri compared his situation with Einstein's.
(b) Yuri distracted him with a news from his locality.
(c) Yuri told him about how he feels suffocated.
(d) Yuri told him about how he would have a better future.

Ans. (a) Yuri had wanted to calm Einstein and for the same he compared his own situation to that of Einstein.

- (iv) What can be said about the boy who killed another boy in the duel?

- (a) Arrogant (b) Barbaric
(c) Gutsy (d) Egoist

Ans. (b) The boy who had killed another boy can be called barbaric as he was not at all ashamed of his act. He was even proud of it and was regretful for having no scar from the duel.

- (v) "Well, you'll be a student one day," said Yuri.

What effect does the above lines have on Einstein?

- (a) Fills him with disgust
(b) Intensifies his misery
(c) Makes him disbelieve in the education system
(d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Einstein is disgusted at the savage behaviour of the students. The whole aspect of facing such scenario increases his misery.

10. Cyril says, 'that's different'. What is he talking about?

- (a) Working day (b) Way of talking
(c) Overall behaviour (d) His behaviour

Ans. (a) Cyril believes that his working day is different from his mother's working day.

11. What was George's reaction when he saw his wife drinking stout during the daytime?

- (a) He did not like it
(b) He did not mind
(c) He accompanied her
(d) He ignored her

Ans. (a) George was furious and expressed that he did not like his wife drinking stout during the day time as he saw her doing so.

12. Choose the correct statements about the play.

- I. Cyril asks his mother to snap out of her new change.
II. Doris gets a red eye as she cries immensely.
III. George is well-respected at the club he goes to.
IV. Mrs. Pearson was drinking coffee as she was smoking.
(a) I and III (b) I and II
(c) II and III (d) III and IV

Ans. (b) Out of the above statements, only I and II are correct as George is ridiculed by the club members in his absence and Annie wasn't drinking coffee while smoking.

13. Classify (1) to (4) as Fact (F) or Opinion (O), based on your reading of 'Mother's day.'

1. Mrs. Pearson should not have told George what people thought about him.
2. Mrs. Pearson, actually Mrs. Fitzgerald, went overboard in insulting the Pearson family.
3. Mrs. Fitzgerald's entry led to the climax of the play.
4. Mrs. Fitzgerald, actually Mrs. Pearson, should have let her family alone for some more hours.

- (a) F-1, 3, 4; O-2
(b) F-2, 3; O-1, 4
(c) F-2; O-1, 3, 4
(d) F-3, 4; O-1, 2

Ans. (c)

14. The family members are annoyed at Mrs. Pearson, but commonly for a few reasons. Identify them.

- I. Mrs. Pearson made no tea for them.
II. Mrs. Pearson was busy talking to her friends on the phone.
III. Mrs. Pearson expected them to change their selfish behaviours.
(a) I and III (b) I and II
(c) II and III (d) Only II

Ans. (a) The Pearson family members are mad at Mrs. Pearson for two common reasons. Firstly, she did not prepare any tea for them and secondly, she expected them to respect her work and change their selfish behaviours towards her.

15. What message does the author of 'Mother's Day' try to convey?

- (a) To work hard for your mother
(b) To spend time with family
(c) To appreciate wives/ mothers for their work
(d) To respect everyone

Ans. (c)

● Extract Based MCQs

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

"[As she is about to rise, Mrs. Fitzgerald reaches out across the table and pulls her down.]

Mrs. Fitzgerald Let 'em wait or look after themselves for once. This is where your foot goes down. Start now. [She lights a cigarette from the one she has just finished.]

Mrs. Pearson [Embarrassed] Mrs. Fitzgerald—I know you mean well—in fact, I agree with you—but I just can't—and it's no use you trying to make me. If I promise you I'd really have it out with them, I know I wouldn't be able to keep my promise.

Mrs. Fitzgerald Then let me do it.

Mrs. Pearson [Flustered] Oh no—thank you very much, Mrs Fitzgerald—but that wouldn't do at all. It couldn't possibly be somebody else—they'd resent it at once and wouldn't listen—and really I couldn't blame them. I know I ought to do it—but you see how it is? [She looks apologetically across the table, smiling rather miserably.]

Mrs. Fitzgerald [Coolly] You haven't got the idea."

(i) What is the contrast in the personalities of the two women?

- (a) Polite vs Assertive
(b) Gentle vs Sensible
(c) Scared vs Brave
(d) They have nothing to contrast

Ans. (a) The two women, Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Fitzgerald contrasts the former's politeness and the latter's assertiveness. While Mrs. Pearson thinks about dropping hints and being polite to explain to her family about some things, Mrs. Fitzgerald believes in being assertive and confrontational about it.

(ii) Which of the following explains "This is where your foot goes down"?

- (a) To physically fix your foot down to the floor
(b) To restraint yourself against a strong person
(c) To adopt a firm policy when faced with opposition or disobedience
(d) To give into what is expected

Ans. (c) The phrase 'to put your foot down' means to adopt a firm policy when faced with opposition or disobedience. Herein, it means to teach a lesson to the family about respecting her.

(iii) Who are the women talking about in the passage above?

- (a) About a neighbouring family
- (b) About Mrs. Fitzgerald's family
- (c) About a group of their friends
- (d) About Mrs. Pearson's family

Ans. (d) The women are talking about Mrs. Pearson's family and how they would not comply or even listen to Mrs. Pearson.

(iv) What does Mrs. Fitzgerald mean by 'let me do it'? Select the option that explains it.

- (a) She wants to confront Mrs. Pearson's family
- (b) She has an unusual solution to the problem
- (c) It is unclear that she wants to help
- (d) She wants to teach confrontational skills to Mrs. Pearson

Ans. (b) Mrs. Fitzgerald certainly has an unusual solution to the problem as when Mrs. Pearson tries to clarify what her neighbour had meant, Mrs. Fitzgerald says that Mrs. Pearson had no idea.

(v) Why does Mrs. Fitzgerald's idea embarrass Mrs. Pearson?

- (a) Because she knows her family will disrespect her
- (b) Because she knows that it would be useless
- (c) Because she does not want anything to change
- (d) Because she hadn't expected such a solution

Ans. (b) Mrs. Pearson gets embarrassed at Mrs. Fitzgerald's suggestion because she knows that it would not help the situation. In fact it would deteriorate it making it useless.

2. Read the extract to attempt the questions that follow.

"Mrs. Pearson I might. Who d'you think?"

Doris [Staring at her] Mum—what's the matter with you?

Mrs. Pearson Don't be silly.

Doris [Indignantly] It's not me that's being silly—and I must say it's a bit much when I've been working hard all day and you can't even bother to get my tea ready. Did you hear what I said about my yellow silk?

Mrs. Pearson No. Don't you like it now? I never did.

Doris [Indignantly] Of course I like it. And I'm going to wear it tonight. So I want it ironed.

Mrs. Pearson Want it ironed? What d'you think it's going to do—iron itself?"

(i) Identify the tone in which Mrs. Pearson talks.

- (a) Cool and incisive
- (b) Flattering and apologetic
- (c) Brave and strong
- (d) Taunting and angry

Ans. (a) The tone with which Mrs. Pearson (as Mrs. Fitzgerald in her body) talks is cool and incisive.

(ii) Why is Doris consistently reacting 'indignantly' towards her mother Mrs. Pearson?

- (a) The mother is not listening to her
- (b) The mother is angry at her as well
- (c) The mother is acting unusual
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (c) Doris is consistently reacting with anger towards her mother, Mrs. Pearson as she is acting unusual and is not complying to Doris.

(iii) Choose the words that describe Doris's personality, on the basis of the passage.

- I. Spoilt
- II. Independent
- III. Bad tempered
- IV. Kind

(a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and IV (d) II and III

Ans. (b) Doris was a spoiled brat of a child, who expected her mother to do everything for her. She is bad tempered as well, as she gets irritated very easily.

(iv) What does the passage reflect upon the relationship between Doris and Mrs. Pearson?

- (a) Doris only talks to her mother to get her work done
- (b) Doris cherishes her mother and likes to spend time with her
- (c) Doris uses her mother's dresses to look better
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (a) Doris is a selfish child, who only talks to her mother to get her work done. She takes her mother for granted and the passage reflects that.

(v) Mrs. Pearson is Doris for getting over dependent on her.

- (a) taunting (b) scolding (c) hinting (d) comical

Ans. (b) Mrs. Pearson (actually Mrs. Fitzgerald) wants Doris and other family members to treat Mrs. Pearson with respect. For the same, she scolds and even berates everyone so that they understand how they had taken Annie for granted.

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why is the chapter titled 'Birth'?
- (a) Because the doctor is specialist in childbirths.
(b) Because a lot of childbirths take place.
(c) Because it is about birth of a child.
(d) Because it talks about philosophy of life.
- Ans.** (c) The chapter is titled 'Birth' as it is about the significance of the birth of a child.
2. Joe refuses to enter the house. Why?
- (a) Because he was superstitious.
(b) Because he didn't want to disturb.
(c) Because he didn't want to see the child.
(d) Because he was anxious.
- Ans.** (d) Joe Morgan was feeling very anxious and thus, did not enter the house.
3. Choose the option that lists the words used by the author to describe Mrs. Morgan's mother.
- I. Unintelligent
II. Grey-haired
III. A woman in early-seventies
- (a) I and II (b) II and III
(c) I and III (d) All of these
- Ans.** (b) The author describes Mrs. Morgan's mother as a wise, grey-haired woman in her early seventies.
4. Select the statement(s) that is/are correct on the basis of your reading of 'Birth.'
- (i) Dr. Andrews did not really want to marry Christine.
(ii) Dr. Andrews was sure he wanted to spend his life with Christine.
- (a) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
(c) (i) is correct but (ii) is incorrect
(d) (i) is incorrect but (ii) is correct
- Ans.** (b) Dr. Andrews did want to live a life with his lover Christine but was in the dilemma due to the failed marriage of men around him.

5. Choose the word(s) that suit the condition of the new born baby.
- I. Lifeless II. Healthy
III. Underweight IV. Anemic
(a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Only III (d) III and IV

- Ans.** (a) The child was born lifeless and was described by the author in the same manner as it was born.
6. What dilemma did Dr. Andrew face?
- (a) Whether the child could be saved or not.
(b) Whether the treatment would be successful.
(c) Whether to attend to the child or the mother.
(d) Whether to inform Joe or not.
- Ans.** (c) The dilemma was that Dr. Andrew had to decide whether to attend to the child or the mother.
7. The midwife had placed the child under the bed. Select the option that explains it.
- (a) She did not want to break the hopes of the Morgan family.
(b) She didn't believe that the doctor could save the child.
(c) She had not expected that the child will die.
(d) She could not bear the sight of a dead child.
- Ans.** (b)
8. What did Andrew conclude from the whiteness of the child?
- (a) That he was dead.
(b) That he suffered from a lack of oxygen.
(c) That he should be taken to hospital.
(d) That Andrew couldn't save him.
- Ans.** (b) Andrew concluded that the child suffered from a lack of oxygen from the whiteness.
9. Choose the method(s) that Andrew applied to save the still born baby.
- I. He used a special method of respiration.
II. He called Dr. Edward Page.
III. He took the child to a hospital.
IV. He proceeded to offer him his blood.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
(c) Only III (d) I and III
- Ans.** (a) Andrew proceeded to apply a special method of respiration to save the child.

10. Why did the doctor continue his efforts despite the baby not resuscitating?

- (a) Fear of failure of his career
- (b) Fear of dashing Morgan family's hopes
- (c) Fear of reactions of the Morgan family
- (d) Fear of the society

Ans. (b) The author feared breaking the hopes and promises made to the Morgan family and so he continued his efforts.

11. Choose the statement(s) that apply to the chapter.

- I. It took Andrew forty-five minutes to yield results.
- II. Eventually, Andrew gave up on the lifeless child.
- III. Andrew proceeded to change the course of mid-wife's behaviour.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only III
- (d) None of these

Ans. (d) It took Andrew half an hour to yield the results, which ended in Andrew saving the life of the stillborn. At no point does Andrew attempt to change the course of mid-wife's behaviour.

12. What does the author refer to as 'a miracle'?

- (a) Life getting into the stillborn
- (b) Morgan family welcoming a child
- (c) Susan getting consciousness
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a) The miracle refers to the act of life getting into the stillborn child of the Morgans.

13. Why did Andrew get oblivious to all the work he had done in Blaenelly?

- (a) Because he got all hopeless.
- (b) Because he did something extraordinary that night.
- (c) Because he was leaving Blaenelly.
- (d) Because he got tired.

Ans. (b) Andrew got oblivious to all the work he had done in Blaenelly because he did something truly extraordinary that night.

14. In the end, Dr. Andrew exclaims, "I've done something; oh, God! I've done something real at last." Explain.

- (a) He felt happy finishing the task that took forever.
- (b) He felt like he truly accomplished something.
- (c) He felt anxious at the fame which was to follow his actions.
- (d) He felt sad at finishing a task.

Ans. (b) He realised that he had truly saved a life that night, fulfilling the purpose of his profession. For the first time Dr. Andrew felt that he had done something 'real', something worthwhile.

15. What can you say about Dr. Andrew after reading 'Birth'?

- (a) He did not put all his efforts.
- (b) He fulfilled his obligations well as a doctor.
- (c) His skills were not enough.
- (d) He was arrogant.

Ans. (b) One can see that Dr. Andrew truly fulfilled his obligations well as a doctor after the reading of this chapter.

● Extract Based MCQs

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

"THOUGH it was nearly midnight when Andrew reached Bryngower, he found Joe Morgan waiting for him, walking up and down with short steps between the closed surgery and the entrance to the house. At the sight of him the burly driller's face expressed relief. "Eh, Doctor, I'm glad to see you. I been back and forward here this last hour. The missus wants ye—before time, too."

Andrew, abruptly recalled from the contemplation of his own affairs, told Morgan to wait. He went into the house for his bag, then together they set out for Number 12 Blaina Terrace. The night air was cool and deep with quiet mystery. Usually so perceptive, Andrew now felt dull and listless. He had no premonition that this night call would prove unusual, still less that it would influence his whole future in Blaenelly."

(i) Explain: "The missus wants ye—before time, too."

- (a) The pregnant lady went into labour before expected.
- (b) The pregnant lady was awfully scared.
- (c) The pregnant lady wanted assistance before labour as well.
- (d) It is unclear from the passage.

Ans. (c) The pregnant lady, Mrs. Susan Morgan, demanded for Dr. Andrew to be present even before her labour began for more support and asked her husband, Joe Morgan to fetch him before time.

(ii) What does the expression "walking up and down with short steps" signify about Joe Morgan's feelings?

- (a) He was stressed out
- (b) He was more calm
- (c) He was impatient
- (d) He was angry

Ans. (a) The expression of walking up and down with short steps points that Joe Morgan was stressed out and anxious as he waited for Dr. Andrew to appear.

(iii) Despite feeling dull, Dr. Andrew decides to take the case. What does this highlight about him?

- (a) He is dedicated
- (b) He is underwhelmed
- (c) He is patient
- (d) He is boring

Ans. (a) Showing his motivation towards his case, he takes the case despite feeling dull. This shows that he is truly dedicated towards his work.

(iv) Identify the literary device used in the last line of the passage.

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Personification
- (c) Foreshadowing
- (d) Simile

Ans. (c) 'Foreshadowing' is a literary device which predicts the event to occur in the story ahead. In the last line, the writer is focusing on the importance this case would bring to him and foreshadows this in the beginning of the chapter.

- (v) The contemplation referred to in the extract refers to
- Thoughts about his career
 - Thoughts about a medical case
 - Thoughts about his lover, Christine
 - Thoughts about marriage

Ans. (c) Dr. Andrews throughout the lesson worries about his lover, Christine.

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

Inside, a narrow stair led up to a small bedroom, clean but poorly furnished and lit only by an oil lamp. Here Mrs Morgan's mother, a tall, grey-haired woman of nearly seventy and the stout, elderly midwife waited beside the patient, watching Andrew's expression as he moved about the room.

"Let me make you a cup of tea, Doctor, bach," said the former quickly, after a few moments. Andrew smiled faintly. He saw that the old woman, wise in experience, realised there must be a period of waiting that, she was afraid he would leave the case, saying he would return later.

"Don't fret, mother, I'll not run away."

- (i) Choose the statement(s) that elaborate the description of the room.

- The room is very bright and welcoming.
 - The room has dim lighting and a faint feeling.
 - The room is highly hygienic.
 - The room is huge with poor furniture in it.
- I and II
 - I and III
 - Only II
 - III and IV

Ans. (c) The room can be described as one with dim lighting and a faint feeling.

- (ii) Why does Dr. Andrew focus on the room more than the pregnant Mrs. Susan Morgan?

- Because he is quickly assured that she does not need attention right away.
- Because he does not want to interrupt the midwife.
- Because the room is grand and beautiful to captivate him.
- Because he is bored and finds the details in the room more interesting.

Ans. (a) Dr. Andrew figures as soon as he read the expressions of the two women that Mrs. Susan Morgan does not need his assistance immediately and thus, his focus shifts to other things in the room.

- (iii) What are the old woman's fears in the passage?

- That her daughter would not be healthy.
- That her grandchild would die.
- That the doctor was not interested in the case.
- That the doctor would leave.

Ans. (d) The doctor's movement points that he might just leave the case and go and this scares the old woman who looks at him, demanding assurance.

- (iv) What is the meaning of 'bach' in this context?

- Baby
- Child
- Dear
- Love

Ans. (c) Bach is a Welsh term for Dear, which is said after the name of a person to show care.

- (v) "Don't fret, mother, I'll not run away." Why did Andrew say this?

- To reassure Mrs. Morgan's mother
- To fulfill his obligations
- To break the silence
- To handle a critical situation well

Ans. (a) Andrew said to reassure Mrs. Morgan's mother.

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-15) Choose the correct determiners to fill in the blanks in the given sentences.

1. The train doesn't stop at station along the way, but it stops at of the main ones.

- (a) all , either (b) every , most
(c) each , much (d) both , some

Ans. (b) every , most

2. Unfortunately, our local library had books on the subject, so I'm going to the city library tomorrow hoping to find more.

- (a) much , a little (b) a little , a lot
(c) a few , much (d) few , some

Ans. (d) few , some

3. If there is food in the world for everyone, why do so people die of starvation?

- (a) little , much (b) enough , many
(c) much , few (d) any , a lot of

Ans. (b) enough , many

4. There isinformation available on recycling, but unfortunately, of it is known by ordinary people.

- (a) a lot of , little
(b) plenty of , much
(c) several , less
(d) much , little

Ans. (a) a lot of , little

5. If I had fabric left, I could make a dress, but I think I've only got to make a skirt.

- (a) plenty , a few
(b) a few more , much
(c) a number of , some
(d) a little more , enough

Ans. (d) a little more , enough

6. Cyanide leaked into Mersey Canal, and nine mile stretch of canal was affected.

- (a) the , the , a (b) — , — , a
(c) the , a , the (d) a , a , —

Ans. (c) the , a , the

7. The word deafness is used to describe degree of hearing loss, though it is most commonly used where there is total inability to hear.

- (a) some , much (b) the , some
(c) a , many (d) any , a

Ans. (d) any , a

8. A: Which of these wallpaper designs would you like in the living room?

B: look horrible. Why can't we just paint the walls?

- (a) All , None (b) Neither , Both
(c) None , Some (d) Every , Each

Ans. (b) Neither , Both

9. Diamonds have uses. In addition to the obvious use in jewellery, they have number of industrial applications.

- (a) much , any (b) many , a
(c) plenty of , the (d) some , each

Ans. (b) many , a

10. albatross,largest and most majestic skybird, has wing span of over nine feet.

- (a) — , the , — (b) The , a , the
(c) The , the , a (d) An , a , a

Ans. (c) The , the , a

11. The teacher said that we could write onsides of the paper, but to start a new page forquestion.

- (a) either , every (b) both , each
(c) some , all (d) all , some

Ans. (a) either , every

12. The wildlife of.....region is under threat and rare animal species may become extinct.

- (a) each , others (b) another , both
(c) every , either (d) the whole , some

Ans. (d) the whole , some

13. After years passed, I decided to have an operation to have wrinkles taken away from around my eyes.

- (a) several , all (b) many , a good many
(c) the whole , both (d) some , many

Ans. (b) many , a good many

14. Although in the group knew that had ever tried to climb the mountain by this path before, they all seemed very confident.

- (a) someone , nowhere (b) no one , anywhere
(c) everyone , no one (d) anyone , somebody

Ans. (c) everyone , no one

15. of the soldiers was given two complete uniforms, of which they were expected to keep spotlessly clean.

- (a) Every , either (b) Each , both
(c) Some , all (d) The whole , many

Ans. (b) Each , both

• Gap filling

Directions (Q. Nos. 16-20) Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks in the given passage.

Once, there was a very rich man. He was neither handsome nor clever but he worked hard and saved(16)..... money. There was a beautiful lady who lived just two doors away from his house. She was a widow with(17)..... children. Every morning, the rich man would steal a few glances at the widow when she came out to do her chores in the garden. One evening, the man decided to pay her a visit. He brought with him(18)..... presents, one for each child.(19)..... the children liked him and so every time he visited her, he brought presents for the children. This went on for(20)..... months.

16. (a) more (b) a lot of
(c) much (d) a whole lot

Ans. (b) a lot of

17. (a) little (b) a few
(c) small (d) few

Ans. (d) few

18. (a) much (b) many
(c) lots of (d) whole

Ans. (b) many

19. (a) All (b) Every
(c) Each (d) Either

Ans. (a) All

20. (a) quite (b) many
(c) several (d) few

Ans. (c) several

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-25) Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks in the given passage.

Pampore, a small town on the banks of the river Jhelum, near Srinagar, is the main centre of(21)..... saffron cultivation in India. The best saffron comes from Spain, which is the world's largest producer. Saffron, the(22)..... expensive spice in the world, is known as 'kesar' in(23)..... parts of India. It adds a golden colour to food and gives it(24)..... unique flavour. Moreover,(25)..... saffron goes a long way – for example, half a teaspoon is sufficient to flavour a litre of kheer.

21. (a) most (b) much
(c) lot of (d) whole

Ans. (a) most

22. (a) very (b) too
(c) most (d) lot

Ans. (c) most

23. (a) many (b) several
(c) every (d) each

Ans. (b) several

24. (a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) No article

Ans. (a) a

25. (a) few (b) a little
(c) small (d) quite

Ans. (b) a little

• Transformation of Sentences

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-40) Transform the given sentences without changing their meaning.

26. How gorgeous is the sunset!

- (a) The sunset is gorgeous.
(b) The sunset is not just gorgeous.
(c) The sunset is very gorgeous.
(d) The sunset is most gorgeous.

Ans. (c) The sunset is very gorgeous.

27. No other metal is as expensive as gold.

- (a) No other metal except gold is expensive.
(b) Gold is expensive of all the metals.
(c) Isn't gold the most expensive of all metals.
(d) Gold is the most expensive of all metals.

Ans. (d) Gold is the most expensive of all metals.

28. That chocolate is not as sweet as this one.

- (a) The chocolates vary in their sweetness.
(b) This chocolate is sweeter than that chocolate.
(c) This chocolate is not sweeter than that chocolate.
(d) This chocolate is sweeter than that one.

Ans. (d) This chocolate is sweeter than that one.

29. This tea is too hot for me.

- (a) This tea is so hot that I cannot take it.
- (b) This tea is very hot for me.
- (c) This tea is hot for me.
- (d) This tea is hot that I cannot take it.

Ans. (a) This tea is so hot that I cannot take it.

30. The oranges are too cheap to be good.

- (a) The oranges are cheap and good.
- (b) The oranges are cheap as well as good.
- (c) The oranges are very cheap good.
- (d) The oranges are so cheap that they cannot be good.

Ans. (d) The oranges are so cheap that they cannot be good.

31. Mary had hardly said a word since the party began.

- (a) Mary had not spoken much after the party began.
- (b) In the beginning, Mary did not speak much.
- (c) Mary did not speak anything in the party.
- (d) The party started and Mary did not speak much.

Ans. (a) Mary had not spoken much after the party began.

32. Rajdhani Express is the fastest train.
(Positive Sentence)

- (a) There is no other train as fast as Rajdhani Express.
- (b) No other train is as fast as Rajdhani Express.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

33. Buy one shirt and get one free.

- (a) If you buy one shirt, you get another shirt free.
- (b) If you buy one shirt, you get one free.
- (c) A shirt free on purchase of a shirt.
- (d) Buy one shirt to get one free.

Ans. (b) If you buy one shirt, you get one free.

34. Samay writes more neatly than any other boy in the class.

- (a) No other boy of Samay's class writes as neatly as he does.
- (b) Samay writes neatly than all his classmates.
- (c) Samay's writing is very neat.
- (d) Samay's writing is neater than all the boys in his class.

Ans. (a) No other boy of Samay's class writes as neatly as he does.

35. The students were not able to solve the problem. It was too difficult for them.

- (a) It was too difficult to solve the problem.
- (b) To the students it was too difficult to solve the problem.
- (c) The problem for the student was too difficult to solve.
- (d) The problem was too difficult for the students to solve.

Ans. (d) The problem was too difficult for the students to solve.

36. He must work hard to make up for the lost time.

- (a) He should make up the lost of time working hard.
- (b) He worked hard and up for the lost time.
- (c) Working hard he can make up the lost time.
- (d) He has to make up the lost time working hard.

Ans. (b) He worked hard and made up for the lost time.

37. How childish are your talks!

- (a) Your talks are childish.
- (b) You should not talk childish.
- (c) Your talks are most childish.
- (d) Your talks are very childish.

Ans. (d) Your talks are very childish.

38. She is as happy as her sister.

- (a) She is not happier than her sister.
- (b) She is happier than her sister.
- (c) Her sister and she are not happy.
- (d) Her sister is as happy as she.

Ans. (a) She is not happier than her sister.

39. She stayed at her aunt's everyday during the holidays.

- (a) She stayed at her aunt's few times during the holidays.
- (b) She stayed at her aunt's plenty of times during the holidays.
- (c) During the holidays, she stayed at her aunt's most of the time.
- (d) During the holidays, she stayed at her aunt's all the time.

Ans. (d) During the holidays, she stayed at her aunt's all of the time.

40. Most of the Bottle is filled with gel.

- (a) There is enough gel in the Bottle.
- (b) There is little gel in the Bottle
- (c) There is much gel in the Bottle.
- (d) There is some gel in the Bottle.

Ans. (a) There is enough gel in the Bottle.

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-15) Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks in the given sentence.

1. In 1619, the first African slaves in Virginia, USA and by 1790, their numbers nearly 700,000.

(a) were arriving / have been reaching
(b) arrived / had reached
(c) have arrived / were reaching
(d) were going to arrive / reach

Ans. (b) arrived / had reached

2. We a lovely view of the Bosphorus and the bridges over it while the plane over Istanbul.

(a) are getting / flies (b) had got / is flying
(c) got / was flying (d) get / has flown

Ans. (c) got / was flying

3. When they in Sydney Harbour, they nonstop for three months.

(a) anchor / will have been sailing
(b) were anchoring / sailed
(c) have anchored / were sailing
(d) are anchoring / have been sailing

Ans. (a) anchor / will have been sailing

4. According to the new schedule the whole team has accepted, we every Monday and Wednesday next term, but I'm sure we back to our normal routine of once a week before long.

(a) had trained / revert
(b) train / have reverted
(c) are training / reverted
(d) are going to train / will revert

Ans. (d) are going to train / will revert

5. The prospector ran into town in excitement because, at last, he some gold at the site which he for months.

(a) was finding / was panning
(b) will find / is going to pan
(c) will have found / has panned
(d) had found / had been panning

Ans. (d) had found / had been panning

6. I expect you bored with working at the Post Office by this time next year and for a more interesting job.

(a) have become / will have looked
(b) will have become / will be looking
(c) had found / had been panning
(d) found / will have panned

Ans. (b) will have become / will be looking

7. Listen! The coach the strengths of our opponents because our team against them before.

(a) has explained / weren't playing
(b) explains / won't play
(c) is explaining / hasn't played
(d) will explain / hadn't been playing

Ans. (c) is explaining / hasn't played

8. When I the alterations to the company accounts, I was left in no doubt that the accountant money from the firm.

(a) saw / had been stealing
(b) am seeing / has stolen
(c) was seeing / was stealing
(d) have seen / will have stolen

Ans. (a) saw / had been stealing

9. According to the doctor, this time next week, I around as normal and the cut on my foot completely.

(a) am walking / healed
(b) will be walking / will have healed
(c) walked / was healing
(d) have been walking / heals

Ans. (b) will be walking / will have healed

10. Shadow puppets in China and as far as Turkey and Greece today.

- (a) will originate / have been spreading
- (b) are originating / will be spreading
- (c) originate / had spread
- (d) originated / have spread

Ans. (d) originated / have spread

11. Over recent years, many skilled craftsmen and women their jobs in the pottery trade in the UK, but gradually English porcelain its reputation.

- (a) will have lost / will regain
- (b) had been losing / has regained
- (c) are losing / regained
- (d) have lost / is regaining

Ans. (d) have lost / is regaining

12. After she to turn up for our appointment for the third time, I to meet her again.

- (a) is failing / am refusing
- (b) has failed / had refused
- (c) was failing / will refuse
- (d) had failed / refused

Ans. (d) had failed / refused

13. Since I took part in my first debating match, I a member of the debating club, which I most weekends.

- (a) will have been / have attended
- (b) have been / attend
- (c) will be / was attending
- (d) am / had been attending

Ans. (b) have been / attend

14. By the first half of the 19th century, potato the staple food in the Ireland. In 1854, a disease, which resulted in widespread starvation.

- (a) was becoming / has struck
- (b) will become / was going to strike
- (c) had become / struck
- (d) was going to become / strikes

Ans. (c) had become / struck

15. The origins of domestic poultry uncertain, but experts believe that some breeds are descended from the Indian jungle-fowl, which still in India today.

- (a) had been / will have existed
- (b) were / had been existing
- (c) are / exists
- (d) have been / existed

Ans. (c) are / exists

• Gap Filling

Directions (Q. Nos. 16-20) Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks in the given passage.

The first half of the 20th century was dominated by the two World Wars. The wars resulted in unprecedented numbers of casualties. Eight and a half million people are believed(16)..... fighting in the First World War of 1914-1918. During the Second World War as many as 60 million(17)..... in Asia and the Pacific. From all the total number of casualties, half(18)..... civilians. The scale of(19)..... was largely due to the destructive power of weaponry. With the use of atomic bomb at the end of the Second World War, this reached too terrifying a peak that the major powers(20)..... to prevent international wars.

16. (a) that they died (b) having died
(c) to have died (d) died

Ans. (c) to have died

17. (a) killed (b) killing
(c) having been killed (d) were killed

Ans. (d) were killed

18. (a) were (b) had been
(c) are (d) is believed to be

Ans. (a) were

19. (a) kills (b) killing
(c) killed (d) kill

Ans. (b) killing

20. (a) have tried (b) will have been trying
(c) tried (d) will try

Ans. (c) tried

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-25) Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks in the given passage.

Turkey's annual information technology fair, CEBIT Bilisim Eurasia, this year aims to attract a diverse crowd into a society debate, especially(21)..... the use of Internet technologies in government. CEBIT Bilisim Eurasia(22)..... to host visitors from over 70 countries as well as members of the press from nearly 20 countries. Under the theme of 'Competitive Edge', Bilisim Summit 2007 and Forum Bilisim(23)..... how to improve the competitive power of countries, organisations and individuals by(24)..... ICT technologies. CEBIT Bilisim Eurasia(25)..... this year at the TUYAP Beylikdüzü Fair.

21. (a) being concerned (b) concerned
(c) having concerned (d) concerning

Ans. (d) concerning

22. (a) expects (b) is expected
(c) will be expected (d) had expected

Ans. (a) expects

23. (a) discussed (b) will be discussing
(c) will discuss (d) has discussed

Ans. (c) will discuss

24. (a) having used (b) used
(c) using (d) use

Ans. (c) using

25. (a) has staged (b) had been staged
(c) was staged (d) will be staged

Ans. (d) will be staged

• Transformation of Sentences

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-40) Change the tense of the following sentences as directed without changing their meaning.

26. Change into Simple Present Tense.
Anand was breathing oxygen from the cylinder.
(a) Anand breathe oxygen from the cylinder.
(b) Anand breathes oxygen from the cylinder.
(c) Anand is breathing oxygen from the cylinder.
(d) Anand took a breath of oxygen from the cylinder.

Ans. (b) Anand breathes oxygen from the cylinder.

27. Change into Simple Past Tense.
But I have taken my revenge at last.
(a) But I had taken my revenge at last.
(b) But I taken my revenge at last.
(c) But I took my revenge at last.
(d) But I have my revenge at last.

Ans. (c) But I took my revenge at last.

28. Change into Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
I had been working for Anil.
(a) I will have worked for Anil.
(b) I will work for Anil.
(c) I will be working for Anil.
(d) I will have been working for Anil.

Ans. (d) I will have been working for Anil.

29. Change into Past Continuous Tense.
Dingko Singh had inspired many youngsters in Manipur.
(a) Dingko Singh did inspiring many youngsters in Manipur.
(b) Dingko Singh had been inspiring many youngsters in Manipur.
(c) Dingko Singh was being inspired many youngsters in Manipur.
(d) Dingko Singh was inspiring many youngsters in Manipur.

Ans. (d) Dingko Singh was inspiring many youngsters in Manipur.

30. Change into Simple Future Tense.
What are we doing?
(a) What shall we be doing?
(b) What shall we have been doing?
(c) What shall we do?
(d) What shall be done?

Ans. (c) What shall we do?

31. Change into Present Perfect Tense.
She had an eager interest in athletics.
(a) She had have an eager interest in athletics.
(b) She had had an eager interest in athletics.
(c) She has an eager interest in athletics.
(d) She has had an eager interest in athletics.

Ans. (c) She has an eager interest in athletics.

32. Change into Past Perfect Tense.
The chairs were being arranged.
(a) The chairs had arranged.
(b) The chairs had been arranged.
(c) The chairs were arranged.
(d) The chairs had had arranged.

Ans. (b) The chairs had been arranged.

33. Change into Simple Future Tense.
He was kidnapped by an extremist militia.
(a) He will be kidnapped by an extremist militia.
(b) He will have been kidnapped by an extremist militia.
(c) He will be kidnapping by an extremist militia.
(d) He will kidnapped by an extremist militia.

Ans. (a) He will be kidnapped by an extremist militia.

34. Change into Present Continuous Tense.
Will you train your child to be a boxer as well?
(a) Are you training your child to be a boxer as well?
(b) Were you training your child to be a boxer as well?
(c) Will you have been training your child to be a boxer as well?
(d) Are you being trained to be a boxer as well?

Ans. (a) Are you training your child to be a boxer as well?

35. Change into Future Perfect Tense.
I had a cup of coffee in the morning.
(a) I will have had a cup of coffee in the morning.
(b) I will have a cup of coffee in the morning.
(c) I shall be having a cup of coffee in the morning.
(d) I will had a cup of coffee in the morning.

Ans. (b) I will have had a cup of coffee in the morning.

36. Change into Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
I shall be telling you three stories.
(a) I am telling you three stories.
(b) I had been telling you three stories.
(c) I was telling you three stories.
(d) I was being told to tell you three stories.

Ans. (b) I had been telling you three stories.

37. Change into Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

I had been working for Anil.

- (a) I will have been worked for Anil.
- (b) I will be working for Anil.
- (c) I shall had been working for Anil.
- (d) I will have been working for Anil.

Ans. (d) I will have been working for Anil.

38. Change into Simple Future Tense.

Every Fortnight a flower blooms on it.

- (a) Every Fortnight a flower will bloom on it.
- (b) Every Fortnight a flower will be blooming on it.
- (c) Every Fortnight a flower will have bloomed on it.
- (d) Every Fortnight a flower will have bloomed on it.

Ans. (a) Every Fortnight a flower will bloom on it.

39. Change into Present Continuous Tense.

Manolin had been forced by his parents.

- (a) Manolin has been forced by his parents.
- (b) Manolin is being forced by his parents.
- (c) Manolin is forced by his parents.
- (d) Manolin was forced by his parents.

Ans. (b) Manolin is being forced by his parents.

40. Change into Past Continuous Tense.

Do you remember your first arithmetic lesson?

- (a) Were you remembering your first arithmetic lesson?
- (b) Did you remember your first arithmetic lesson?
- (c) Had you remembered your first arithmetic lesson?
- (d) Are you remembering your first arithmetic lesson?

Ans. (a) Were you remembering your first arithmetic lesson?

PART 1

Objective Questions

• Multiple Choice Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-25) The questions given below consists of certain phrases. Rearrange these phrases to form a meaningful sentence.

1. A. I wanted to tell her
B. not to talk to him
C. not listen to me
D. but she would
(a) ABCD (b) ABDC (c) ADBC (d) BCAD
Ans. (b) ABDC
2. A. The managing director
B. in listening to her
C. was not interested
D. explain about why profits were lessening
(a) ABCD (b) ABDC (c) ACBD (d) BCDA
Ans. (c) ACB-D
3. A. for thousands of years
B. famous symbols of ancient civilisations
C. Monuments have been created
D. and they are often the most durable and
(a) CADB (b) ABCD (c) BADC (d) DCBA
Ans. (a) CADB
4. A. is one of the most widely used indicators
B. of ecosystems and their biodiversity
C. for assessing the condition
D. The conservation status of plants and animals
(a) DACB (b) DCBA (c) BCAD (d) ABCD
Ans. (a) DACB
5. A. photos which were submitted
B. in the fire last night
C. for the exhibition
D. have been totally burnt
(a) ADCB (b) BACD (c) ACDB (d) CADB
Ans. (c) ACDB

6. A. supported by soft term loans
B. to supply the raw material worth ₹ 5 lakh
C. the dealer has agreed
D. with a very low rate of interest
(a) CBAD (b) DBAC (c) ADCB (d) BACD
Ans. (a) CBAD
7. Mrs Dalal had a soft spot for Boori Ma,
A. occasionally she gave the old woman
B. flavor her stew
C. some ginger paste
D. with which to
(a) ABCD (b) DCAB (c) BCAD (d) ACDB
Ans. (d) ACDB
8. You're obviously wrong,
A. all by yourself-you needn't imagine that
B. you'll have to walk to the nearest garage
C. and because of such foresight
D. I will keep you company
(a) DCAB (b) CBAD (c) ABCD (d) DCBA
Ans. (b) CBAD
9. A. the only creature
B. laughter
C. blessed with the power of
D. man is
(a) BACD (b) DACB (c) ACBD (d) DCBA
Ans. (b) DACB
10. A. by keeping
B. oblige me
C. your
D. to yourself
E. suspicion
(a) CBAED (b) CEDBA (c) BACED (d) BACDE
Ans. (c) BACED
11. A. do with the
B. time that is given to us
C. All we have to
D. decide is what to
(a) CABD (b) BACD
(c) CDAB (d) DABC
Ans. (c) CDAB

- 12.** We are
 A. rounded with a sleep
 B. are made on, and
 C. such stuff as dreams
 D. our little life is
 (a) CBDA (b) CADB (c) ACBD (d) ADBC
Ans. (a) CBDA
- 13.** A. when meat
 B. the food poisoning occurred
 C. added in the food preparations
 D. of low quality was
 (a) CBAD (b) BCDA (c) ADBC (d) BADC
Ans. (d) BADC
- 14.** A. She saw her opportunity
 B. to make amends
 C. when he came to her home
 D. to borrow some sugar
 (a) BCDA (b) BCAD (c) ADBC (d) ABCD
Ans. (d) ABCD
- 15.** The statement
 P. therefore you must listen carefully
 Q. what the speaker has said
 R. in order to understand
 S. will be made just once
 (a) SRPQ (b) SPQR (c) SPRQ (d) RSPQ
Ans. (c) SPRQ
- 16.** Reading books
 P. is a habit
 Q. but also enlarges the mind
 R. because it not only increases knowledge
 S. which must be cultivated by everybody
 (a) PSRQ (b) PQSR
 (c) SRPQ (d) PQRS
Ans. (a) PSRQ
- 17.** Towards midnight
 P. so that the sky was lighted with
 Q. and the clouds drifted away
 R. the rain ceased
 S. the incredible lamp of stars
 (a) SPQR (b) SQPR (c) RPQS (d) RQPS
Ans. (d) RQPS
- 18.** The exhibition committee
 P. attractive and useful
 Q. to make the exhibition
 R. making efforts
 S. has been
 (a) SRQP (b) QPRS
 (c) SRPQ (d) QPSR
Ans. (a) SRQP
- 19.** They are plant eaters
 P. and various kinds of vegetation
 Q. browsing on grass
 R. and consume
 S. vast quantities of pasture
 (a) RSQP (b) QSRP (c) QPRS (d) RSPQ
Ans. (c) QPRS
- 20.** It is a rule
 P. by anyone and admit
 Q. that must not
 R. of no variation
 S. be violated
 (a) QSPR (b) PSQR (c) QPRS (d) RQPS
Ans. (a) QSPR
- 21.** I read an advertisement that said
 P. posh, air conditioned
 Q. gentlemen of taste
 R. are available for
 S. fully furnished rooms
 (a) SRPQ (b) PSQR (c) PQRS (d) PSRQ
Ans. (d) PSRQ
- 22.** The Indian woman wants
 P. in a male dominated society
 Q. as an equal partner
 R. and it is not too much to demand
 S. her rightful place
 (a) RSQP (b) QPSR (c) SQPR (d) SRPQ
Ans. (c) SQPR
- 23.** Little
 P. that he had been let down
 Q. stood by all these years
 R. did he realise
 S. by a colleague whom he had
 (a) QSPR (b) RPSQ (c) QSRP (d) RSQP
Ans. (b) RPSQ
- 24.** All religions are
 P. to advance the cause of peace
 Q. in a holy partnership
 R. justice and freedom
 S. bound together
 (a) PQRS (b) PRQS (c) SPQR (d) SQPR
Ans. (d) SQPR
- 25.** As lightning accompanies thunder
 P. was mingled with
 Q. so in my character
 R. the mutterings of my wrath
 S. a flash of humour
 (a) QSPR (b) PRSQ (c) QPRS (d) QRPS
Ans. (d) QRPS

Category I : Gap Filling

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-36) Choose the correct option from the given options.

1. Comrades, you all about the strange dream that I last night.

- (a) heard, had (b) will heard, has
(c) have heard, had (d) hear, has

Ans. (c)

2. They to play cricket every day when they were in the college.

- (a) ought (b) used
(c) may (d) might

Ans. (b)

3. A stapler is a thing you use to attach papers together.

- (a) which (b) where
(c) who (d) whose

Ans. (a)

4. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You buy any.

- (a) mightn't (b) couldn't
(c) mustn't (d) needn't

Ans. (d)

5. I always keep money in my wallet for emergencies.

- (a) any (b) some
(c) many (d) much

Ans. (b)

6. When I was living in London, a strange thing to me.

- (a) has happen (b) happen
(c) could happen (d) happened

Ans. (d)

7. Hiroshima is the place the first atomic bomb was dropped.

- (a) whose (b) which
(c) where (d) when

Ans. (c)

8. There must be way to knock nail in without using hammer.

- (a) some, the, a (b) any, the, an
(c) much, a, the (d) many, a, the

Ans. (a)

9. Tony in Manhattan now but he home to Brooklyn at least twice a year.

- (a) live, go (b) live, went
(c) had live, went (d) lives, goes

Ans. (d)

10. You leave small objects lying around. Such objects be swallowed by children.

- (a) needn't, might (b) shouldn't, may
(c) can't, must (d) mustn't, may

Ans. (b)

11. The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he before.

- (a) hasn't flown (b) didn't fly
(c) hadn't flown (d) wasn't flying

Ans. (a)

12. This isnew TV; yet, we have been having problems with it over..... last few weeks.

- (a) a, some, the (b) the, many, a
(c) the, any, a (d) a, much, the

Ans. (a)

13. The teacher said we read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we read it if we don't want to.

- (a) may, mustn't (b) might, needn't
(c) can, needn't (d) can, shouldn't

Ans. (c)

14. John tennis once or twice a week.

- (a) is playing usually
(b) is usually playing
(c) usually plays
(d) plays usually

Ans. (c)

15. We're good friends. We each other for a long time.

- (a) know (b) have known
(c) have been knowing (d) knew

Ans. (b)

16. Yasser Arafat is the person is the Palestinian leader.

- (a) which (b) whose
(c) who (d) when

Ans. (c)

17. Napoleon is the manwife was called Josephine.

- (a) who (b) whose
(c) what (d) which

Ans. (b)

18. He had been working for than 11 hours. He must be tired after such hard work. He prefer to get some rest.

- (a) more, may (b) much, can
(c) lot, may (d) many, might

Ans. (a)

19. Shirley a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished it.

- (a) has written (b) wrote
(c) had written (d) was writing

Ans. (b)

20. Hey, look where you are going! Oh, I'm terribly sorry,

- (a) I'm not noticing (b) I wasn't noticing
(c) I haven't noticed (d) I don't notice

Ans. (b)

21. The rain was pouring down in torrents but there wasn't wind.

- (a) a few (b) little
(c) much (d) fewer

Ans. (c)

22. students succeeded in passing than last year.

- (a) A little (b) A few (c) Much (d) Fewer

Ans. (d)

23. Nancy is not coming tonight. But she!

- (a) promises (b) promised
(c) will promise (d) had promised

Ans. (d)

24. I bought grapes from a stall. On way home, I ate them and had none left when I reached home.

- (a) some, the (b) much, a (c) fewer, the (d) many, the

Ans. (a)

25. It's a secret. You tell anybody.

- (a) mightn't (b) mustn't (c) needn't (d) daren't

Ans. (b)

26. You study hard to achieve success in your entrance exam.

- (a) used to (b) ought to
(c) need to (d) have to

Ans. (b)

27. My mother doesn't drink coffee.

- (a) any (b) many
(c) much (d) some

Ans. (c)

28. When I went back to my hometown three years ago, I found that a lot of changes

- (a) are taken place (b) were taken place
(c) have taken place (d) had taken place

Ans. (c)

29. I'm sorry the house is not available any longer. It to a timber tycoon.

- (a) is sold (b) was being sold
(c) has been sold (d) will be sold

Ans. (c)

30. Passengers to smoke in the train.

- (a) are not allowed (b) was not allowed
(c) had not allowed (d) will not allow

Ans. (a)

31. We invited friends over to our house for a barbecue.

- (a) each (b) much
(c) a little (d) a few

Ans. (d)

32. The student's to leave the building immediately.

- (a) ordered (b) will order
(c) have ordered (d) have been ordered

Ans. (d)

33. Sunday is the day most countries respect a day of rest in the week.

- (a) which (b) when
(c) what (d) whose

Ans. (b)

34. The roof may have been leaking for the past few weeks but you do not have to worry about it any longer. It now.

- (a) was repaired
(b) is repairing
(c) has been repaired
(d) is being repaired

Ans. (c)

