



**Instructions:**

- ✚ All questions are compulsory.
- ✚ The question paper consists of four sections.
  - Section A-Reading (20 marks)
  - Section B – Writing (5marks)
  - Section C Grammar (15 marks)
  - Section D Literature and Vocabulary (20 Marks)

**SECTION A- READING (20 MARKS)**

**Q1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.**

**12 Marks**

**The end of life on Earth?**

It weighed about 10,000 tons, entered the atmosphere at a speed of 64,000km/h and exploded over a city with a blast of 500 kilotons. But on 15 February 2013, we were lucky. The meteorite that showered pieces of rock over Chelyabinsk, Russia, was relatively small, at only about 17 metres wide. Although many people were injured by falling glass, the damage was nothing compared to what had happened in Siberia nearly one hundred years ago. Another relatively small object (approximately 50 metres in diameter) exploded in mid-air over a forest region, flattening about 80 million trees. If it had exploded over a city such as Moscow or London, millions of people would have been killed.

By a strange coincidence, the same day that the meteorite terrified the people of Chelyabinsk, another 50m-wide asteroid passed relatively close to Earth. Scientists were expecting that visit and know that the asteroid will return to fly close by us in 2046, but the Russian meteorite earlier in the day had been too small for anyone to spot.

Most scientists agree that comets and asteroids pose the biggest natural threat to human existence. It was probably a large asteroid or comet colliding with Earth which wiped out the

dinosaurs about 65 million years ago. An enormous object, 10 to 16km in diameter, struck the Yucatan region of Mexico with the force of 100 megatons. That is the equivalent of one Hiroshima bomb for every person alive on Earth today.

Many scientists, including the late Stephen Hawking, say that any comet or asteroid greater than 20km in diameter that hits Earth will result in the complete destruction of complex life, including all animals and most plants. As we have seen, even a much smaller asteroid can cause great damage.

The Earth has been kept fairly safe for the last 65 million years by good fortune and the massive gravitational field of the planet Jupiter. Our cosmic guardian, with its stable circular orbit far from the sun, sweeps up and scatters away most of the dangerous comets and asteroids which might cross Earth's orbit. After the Chelyabinsk meteorite, scientists are now monitoring potential hazards even more carefully but, as far as they know, there is no danger in the foreseeable future.

Types of space rocks

Comet – a ball of rock and ice that sends out a tail of gas and dust behind it. Bright comets only appear in our visible night sky about once every ten years.

Asteroid – a rock a few feet to several kms in diameter. Unlike comets, asteroids have no tail. Most are too small to cause any damage and burn up in the atmosphere. They appear to us as 'shooting stars'.

Meteoroid – part of an asteroid or comet.

Meteorite – what a meteoroid is called when it hits Earth.

**Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. The damage caused by the Russian meteorite \_\_\_\_.

- could have been much worse
- was huge
- was greatly reduced by the early warning system
- was much worse than the one in Siberia one hundred years ago

2. The Siberian meteorite \_\_\_\_.

- hit a forest

- hit a big city
- caused glass to shower over people
- damaged trees when it exploded

3. On the same day as the meteorite exploded over Chelyabinsk, \_\_\_\_.

- there was another, related, asteroid event
- there was another, unrelated, asteroid event
- scientists realised that an even bigger asteroid could hit Earth
- scientists issued a warning for 2046

4. The Russian meteorite \_\_\_\_.

- had been predicted by scientists
- came as a surprise
- was too small to worry about
- will come close to Earth again in the future

5. Experts say that comets and asteroids could \_\_\_\_.

- wipe out all animal life, leaving only plants
- kill a significant proportion of the Earth's human population
- put an end to all plant and animal life on Earth
- cause as much damage as the Hiroshima bomb

6. A small asteroid \_\_\_\_.

- can still cause a lot of damage
- is not a problem if it is spotted early
- cannot cause any significant harm
- is actually more dangerous than a larger one

7. Earth has been relatively safe thanks to \_\_\_\_.

- pure luck
- luck and the protective force of another planet from our solar system
- early warning systems set up by NASA
- luck and our position in relation to the sun

8. Scientists say \_\_\_\_.

- it is impossible to monitor all the potential hazards
- we are not in any danger for the moment
- a meteorite is likely to hit Earth sooner or later
- their early warning systems will protect us

9. When the meteorite exploded on 15 February 2013, many people were \_\_\_\_\_

(hurt) by falling glass.

- wiped out
- injured
- flattened
- cause

10. 65 million years ago, an enormous object struck the Yucatan region of Mexico with a force of 1000 megatons.

- True
- False
- Not mentioned

11. Jupiter protects Earth by diverting away the dangerous comets and asteroids that might cross Earth's orbit.

- True
- False
- Not mentioned

12. Scientists will now \_\_\_\_\_ (observe or check regularly over a period of time) potential hazards even more carefully.

- flattened
- cause
- cross
- monitor

**Q2. Read the poem and answer the questions that follow.**

**8 Marks**

**No Men Are Foreign**

**BY JAMES KIRKUP**

Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign  
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes  
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon  
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.  
They, too, aware of sun and air and water,  
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.  
Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read  
A labour not different from our own.  
Remember they have eyes like ours that wake  
Or sleep, and strength that can be won  
By love. In every land is common life  
That all can recognise and understand.  
Let us remember, whenever we are told  
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves  
That we shall **dispossess**, betray, condemn.  
Remember, we who take arms against each other  
It is the human earth that we defile.  
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence  
Of air that is everywhere our own,  
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.

**13. What should be discouraged according to the poem?**

- the practice of love and brotherhood
- equality
- ill practice of hatred and discrimination
- None of the above

**14. In what ways are people alike?**

- all are born same
- all breathe to live and die in the same way
- all wear clothes
- all

**15. In the poem, dispossess means\_\_\_\_\_**

- deprive
- disadvantage
- disguise
- dislocate

**16. What does the title of the poem convey?**

- all the people belong to the same earth
- people belong to one country
- all people should live in one country
- none

**17. How is man's vision clouded?**

- by hate and narrow thinking
- by other people
- by other countries
- by ill feelings

**18. Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes- What figure of speech is found here?**

- Metaphor
- Hyperbole
- Proverb
- Simile

**19. According to the poet James Kirkup, belonging to a different country doesn't make one**

- violent
- different
- carefree
- indifferent

**20. During when the harvest is peaceful as mentioned in the poem 'No Men Are Foreign'?**

- period of harsh winter
- period of long winter
- period of cultivation and peace
- period of war

## SECTION B- WRITING

5Marks

**Q.3 Read the article and choose the correct answer:**

**What's carnival all about?**

Carnival is a festival that happens over a few days, usually just before Lent, in February or March. Because traditionally many people go on a fast during Lent, giving up meat, sugar or other foods and drink, carnival is an opportunity to enjoy these treats for the last time. It is a time to celebrate and party, with music and dancing in the streets. Some people believe that carnival is actually older than the Christian period of Lent, and that it started as the Roman festival of Saturnalia.

### **New Orleans**

One of the most famous carnivals in the world is in New Orleans, USA. It is called Mardi Gras, which is French for 'Fat Tuesday', the day when people would traditionally eat up all the fat before starting the Lent fast. The celebration in New Orleans lasts around two weeks, with a parade every day. Groups of people, called 'krewes', dress up in special costumes and ride on decorated floats. They throw small gifts to the people watching, especially strings of beads. There are also many balls, especially masked balls. Mardi Gras is very popular with tourists, and it is estimated that well over a million people visit every year to join the celebrations.

### **Rio de Janeiro**

The carnival in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is considered the biggest in the world, with around two million people celebrating on the streets each day. Rio Carnival is famous for its samba music and for the amazing costumes and floats. In 1984, the government decided to give the carnival a

special stadium, called the Sambadrome, where people could buy tickets to go and see the parades. However, there are still plenty of street parties and parades happening all over the city.

The parades are a kind of competition and the samba 'schools', or groups, are judged on their costumes, dancing, floats and music. Some samba schools spend millions of dollars on their preparations, but it is estimated that carnival makes over \$40 million from ticket sales and advertising.

### **Venice**

Carnival in Venice is a much quieter celebration, but it is still very famous, mainly for the beautiful masks that people wear. Traditionally, the masks are made and decorated by hand, with gold, jewels and feathers. There is a competition for the most beautiful mask, and there are many masked balls and other celebrations.

In St Mark's Square, there is an open-air theatre where you can watch traditional plays, and there are also classical music concerts. Because the streets are very narrow, there are candlelit parades on boats through the canals of the city. Watching all the people dressed in masks and costumes wandering through the city makes you feel as if you have stepped back in time to the 18th century.

### **Binche**

The carnival in Binche, Belgium, is not as famous as some of the others, but it may have the longest history. It dates back to the 14th century. Up to 1,000 men and boys, called 'Gilles', dress up in masks, costumes and wooden shoes. They also wear very tall feather hats, up to 90cm tall. The Gilles dance through the streets and throw oranges at the crowd. This can sometimes cause accidents and break windows, but it is supposed to be good luck if you are hit by an orange.

All over the world, carnival is a time to celebrate and have a good time with friends and family. Have a great carnival, if you're celebrating this year!

### **Magazine: Carnival – 1**

Choose the correct answer.

**1. Which carnival brings in around \$40 million?**

- Binche
- New Orleans
- Rio de Janeiro
- Venice



**2. The introductory paragraph of an Article should contain**

- a slogan
- an amazing fact or figure
- a statement that captures the content of the article in an interesting manner
- All of the above

**3. A Carnival doesn't involve the following**

- typically celebrated the week before Lent in Roman Catholic countries
- a religious ceremony in the church
- it involves music, dance, parades, use of masquerades and interesting costumes
- All of the above

**4. What is *not* mentioned in the above article on Carnivals?**

- The guidelines to organize carnivals in new cities of the world
- The unique costumes and performances during a carnival
- The specialty of carnivals in Binche, New Orleans, Rio de Janeiro and Venice
- None of the above

**5. What is the purpose behind writing any article?**

- To inform the readers about an issue or topic
- To publish the writing in a magazine or newspaper
- To express one's thoughts and ideas on a topic coherently in meaningful paragraphs
- All of the above

SECTION C: GRAMMAR

15 Marks

Q.4 Choose whether the highlighted part in red is a phrase, clause or a sentence

1. **Having always been keen on caring for people**, Susan decided to become a nurse.

- A. Phrase
- B. Clause
- C. Sentence

2. They were annoyed **by the baby crying so loudly**.

- A. Phrase
- B. Clause
- C. Sentence

3. **Although injured**, John managed to crawl to safety.

- A. Phrase
- B. Clause
- C. Sentence

4. **I will be running** for President.

- A. Phrase
- B. Clause
- C. Sentence

Q.5 The given sentence is in active/ passive voice. Change the voice of the sentence. Select the correct option from the sentence below.

5. **She has preserved all the old letters of her dead lover.**

- A. All the old letters of her dead lover have been preserved by her.
- B. All the old letters of her dead lover has been preserved by her.
- C. All the old letters have been preserved.
- D. The letters of her old lover have been preserved.

**6. I keep the butter in the fridge.**

- A. Fridge is where the butter has been kept.
- B. Butter is kept in the fridge.
- C. Butter was kept in the fridge by me.
- D. They keep the butter in the fridge.

**7. She bought a pearl necklace.**

- A. A pearl necklace was bought by her.
- B. A pearl necklace had been bought by her.
- C. A pearl necklace had been bought for her by him.
- D. A pearl necklace was bought for her.

**8. May you be blessed with happiness.**

- A. I bless you with happiness.
- B. May God bless you with happiness.
- C. God blesses you with happiness.
- D. God will bless you with happiness.

**Q.6 Change the following sentences from direct speech into reported speech.**

**9. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"**

- A. He enquired why I had not sent my application to him.
- B. He enquired why I did not send my application to him.
- C. He enquired why had I not sent my application to him.
- D. He enquired why did I not send my application to him.

**10. The government has announced, "Taxes will be raised":**

- A. The government has announced that taxes would be raised.
- B. The government has announced that taxes would raised.
- C. The government has announced that taxes will be raised.
- D. The government has announced taxes will be raised.

**11. Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Rani?"**

- A. Dinesh asked whether Rani was going to the party the next day.
- B. Dinesh asked Rani whether you are going to the party the next day.
- C. Dinesh asked Rani whether she was going to the party the next day.
- D. Dinesh asked Rani are you going to the party tomorrow.

**Q.7 Choose the correct Preposition**

- 12.** Muscat is famous \_\_\_\_\_ it's Royal Opera House. (from, with, for, among)
- 13.** The girl wasn't interested \_\_\_\_\_ attending the workshop. (for, in, to, with)

**Q.8 Finite / Non-finite verbs:**

**14. Swimming is one of the complete exercises. [Here 'swimming' is...]**

Past Participle

Infinitive

Gerund

Present Participle

**15. Seeing is believing. [Here 'seeing' and 'believing' are...]**

Participles

Gerunds

Infinitive

Finite Verbs

**SECTION D**

**LITERATURE & VOCABULARY      20 MARKS**

**Q.9 Fill in the blanks:**

**1. His voice sounded \_\_\_\_\_ as he answered his mother.**

- bold
- squeaky

2. The Blind man gave a \_\_\_\_\_ to the narrator which made him faint

- twitch
- twist

3. "The Morals of Chess" is an essay on chess by the American intellectual \_\_\_\_\_

- Benjamin Franklin
- Ralph Waldo Emerson

Q.10 TRUE AND FALSE

4. The grandmother accepted seclusion with resignation.

- False
- True

5. Caroline Bingley, Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy discuss the qualities of an accomplished woman.

- False
- True

6. The author of the novel 'Treasure Island' is Rudyard Kipling

- False
- True

Q.11 Match the column: (vocabulary)

7. Improprieties      immodest or dishonest behavior

8. Abominable      terrible

9. trill      a repeated short high sound

10. Engulfed      swallowed up

a repeated short high sound

terrible

**Q.12 Choose the correct option:**

**11. Which statement from the text proves that Vera was lying all along?**

- "A most extraordinary man, a Mr. Nuttel" (88).
- "Romance at short notice was her specialty" (88).
- "Framton shivered slightly and turned towards the niece with a look intended to convey sympathetic comprehension" (87).
- "The doctors agree in ordering me complete rest, an absence of mental excitement, and avoidance of anything in the nature of violent physical exercise" (87).

**12. Which of the following best describes the theme of "Caged Bird"?**

- Freedom is found through voice.
- It is better to be free.
- No one should cage a bird.
- Only free birds can sing.

**13. He found it difficult to get out of his bed because \_\_\_\_\_**

- he was lazy and wanted to sleep.
- he was unusually round and too wide.
- he had unusually small and frail limbs
- he was too heavy

**14. What is the narrator's attitude (tone) in The Metamorphosis toward the characters?**

- Formal and detached
- Informal and warm
- Moody and compassionate
- Cheerful and mysterious

**15. What kind of questions does the poet ask in the poem ( A Nation's Strength ) ?**

- Exclamatory
- Interrogative
- Rhetorical
- Self-Explanatory

**16. In the sentence 'That was the turning point in our relationship' which was the turning point?**

- Their moving to the village
- Their moving to the city
- Their moving abroad
- His joining the university

**17. Why does Jane's visit to the Bingley's end up lasting for days?**

- She gets soaked in a rainstorm and becomes ill.
- Mr. Bingley proposes to her.
- Mrs. Bennet forgets to send a carriage to bring her home.
- Jane is hoping to make Mr. Darcy fall in love with her.

**18. Who is the author of "Caged Bird"?**

- Maya Angeline
- Maya Angelou
- Amaya Mendes
- None of the above

**19. "You may wonder why we keep that window wide open on an October afternoon,"**

- Framton to Vera
- Vera to Mr. Sappleton
- Mrs. Sappleton's niece to Framton
- Vera to Mrs. Sappleton

**20. Gold, Pride and Sword stand for...**

- Truth, Honour and Pride.
- Pain, Suffering and War.
- Power, Glory and Material Wealth.
- Material Wealth, glory and power.