



THEME : WIT AND HUMOUR

- Reading A : The Dear Departed
- Reading B : The Dear Departed
- Reading C : The Brave Potter

LEARNING, THINKING AND CREATIVE QUESTIONS FOR NEW MODEL PAPER

SECTION - A : READING COMPREHENSION : MARKS : 15

Q.No. 1 - 5 (A. Reading)

5 Marks

1 Read the following passage carefully.

Mrs. Slater : (sharply) Victoria, Victoria! D'ye hear? Come in, will you?

(Victoria, a precocious girl, dressed in colours, comes in.)

Mrs. Slater : I'm amazed at you, Victoria. I really am. Be off now, and change your dress before your Aunt Elizabeth and your Uncle Ben come. It would never do for them to find you in colours with grandfather lying dead, upstairs.

Victoria : Why are they coming for? They haven't been here for ages.

Mrs. Slater : They're coming to talk over poor grandpa's affairs. Your father sent them a telegram as soon as we found he was dead. (A noise is heard) (Henry Slater, a stooping heavy man with a drooping moustache, enters. He is wearing a black tailcoat, grey trousers, a black tie and a bowler hat.)

Henry : I'm wondering if they'll come at all. When you and Elizabeth quarelled, she said she'd never set foot in your house again.

Mrs. Slater : She'll come fast enough after her share of what our father's left. You know how hard she can be when she likes. Where she gets it from I can't tell.

Henry : I suppose it's in the family. (pause) Where are my slippers ?

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 What is the relationship between Mrs. Slater and Elizabeth?

A.

2 Who found the grandpa dead ?

A.

3 Whart kind of girl was Victoria ?

[]

A) precious

B) intelligent

C) courageous

4. What did the telegram contain ? []

- A) The intimation about grandpa's sudden death
- B) The information about grandpa's things
- C) The marriage details of Abel

5. What happened to the grandfather really?

- A) He was dead.
- B) He was killed by Mrs. Slater.
- C) He fell asleep because of headache.

Additional Questions :

1. What qualities of Mrs. Slater have you noticed in this passage ?

A.

2. Which similarity do you find in between the two sisters from this passage ?

A.

3. Who are 'they' in the passage ? []

- A) Mr. and Mrs. Slater
- B) Henry and Victoria
- C) Mr and Mrs. Jordans

4. What is the occasion of their arrival ? []

- A) Abel, their father is thought to be dead
- B) Victoria's birthday
- C) Mr. and Mrs. Slater's house warming function

5. It would never do for them to find you in colours with granfather lying ea, upstairs. What do you understand from this line about Mrs. Slater ?

- A) She is commanding and gives importance to external appearance.
- B) She is cordial.
- C) She is mean.

2. Read the following part of the play :

Henry : Where are my slippers?

Mrs. Slater : In the kitchen; but you want a new pair, those old ones are nearly worn out. (Nearly breaking down) You don't seem to realize what it's costing me to bear up like I am doing. My heart's fit to break when I see the little trifles that belonged to father lying around, and think he'll never use them again. (Briskly) Here! You'd better wear these slippers of my father's now. It's lucky he'd just got a new pair.

Henry : They'll be very small for me, my dear.

Mrs. Slater : They'll stretch, won't they? I'm not going to have them wasted. (She has finished laying the table). Henry, I've been thinking about that bureau of

my father's that's in his bedroom. You know I always wanted to have it after he died.

Henry : You must arrange with Elizabeth when you're diving things up.

Mrs. Slater : Elizabeth's that sharp, she'll see I'm after it, and we'll drive a hard bargain over it.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 Why did Henry want a new pair of slippers?

A.

2 Why does the Slaters want to have a hard bargain ?

A.

3 Which phrase or part of the sentence indicates that Mrs. Slater is upset about something ? []

A) My heart's fit to break

B) He'll never use them

C) I always wanted to have it

4 The bureau belongs to..... []

A) Henry

B) Elizabeth

C) Abel Merryweather

5 Who died according to Mrs. Slater ? []

A) Isaac

B) brother of Henry

C) Abel Merryweather

3. Read the following part of the play :

Henry : Perhaps she's got her eye on the bureau as well.

Mrs. Slater : She's never been here since father bought it. If it was only down here instead of in his room, she'd never guess it wasn't our own.

Henry : (startled) : Amelia! (He rises.)

Mrs. Slater : Henry, why shouldn't we bring that bureau down here now? We can do it before they come.

Henry : (stupefied) I wouldn't care to.

Mrs. Slater : Don't look so daft. Why not?

Henry : It doesn't seem delicate, somehow.

Mrs. Slater : We could put that shabby old chest of drawers upstairs where the bureau is now. Elizabeth could have that and welcome. I've always wanted to get rid of it. (She points to the drawers.)

Henry : Suppose they come when we're doing it.

Mrs. Slater : I'll fasten the front door. Get your coat off, Henry. We'll change it.

(Mrs. Slater goes out to fasten the front door. Henry takes his coat off. Mrs. Slater reappears.)

Mrs. Slater : I'll run up and move the chairs out of the way.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 Who has got her eye on the bureau now?

A.

2 What would she never guess ?

A.

3 Which of the following sentences indicates that Henry opposes the proposal of Amelia? []

A) It doesn't seem delicate, somehow.

B) Perhaps she's got her eye on the bureau as well.

C) Suppose they come when we're doing it.

4 What is the intention of Mrs. Slater in fastening the front door ? []

A) Not to enter the theieves inside

B) Not to let Victorai go out

C) Not ot enter Ben and Elizabeth inside

5 'We'll change it.' What does this sentence indicate? []

A) They are going to steal the bureau.

B) They are going to buy a new bureau.

C) They are going to sell their old chest of drawers.

4. Read the following part of the play :

Victoria : What have you got your coat off for, father?

Henry : Mother and I are going to bring grandfather's bureau down here.

Victoria : Are you planning to pinch it?

Henry : (Shocked) No, my child. Grandpa gave it to your mother before he died.

: This morning?

Henry : Yes.

Victoria : Ah! He was drunk this morning.

(Mrs. Slater appears carrying a handsome clock under the arm.)

Mrs. Slater : I thought I'd fetch this down as well. (She puts it on the mantelpiece.) Our clock's worth nothing and this always appealed to me.

Victoria : That's grandpa's clock.

Mrs. Slater : Be quiet! It's ours now. Come, Henry, lift your end.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 What is the relationship between Victoria and Henry?

A.

2 'It's ours now.' What does 'it' refer to?

A.

3 What are they planning to do according to Victoria?

[]

A) to buy a new bureau

B) to send a telegram to the Jordans

C) to steal the bureau of the grandpa

4 Henry was shocked because

[]

A) he felt that Victoria noticed their plan to steal the bureau.

B) Victoria spoke foolishly.

C) the bureau was very beautiful.

5 Basing on the passage, Victoria is a / an girl.

[]

A) innocent and intelligent

B) colourful and industrious

C) foolish and dirty

5 Read the following part of the play :

Mrs. Jordan: Well, Amelia, and so he's gone at last.

Mrs. Slater : Yes, he's gone. He was seventy-two a fortnight last Sunday. (She sniffs back a tear.)

Ben : (chirpily) Now, Amelia, you mustn't give way. We've all got to die some time or other.

Mrs. Jordan: And now perhaps you'll tell us all about it.

Mrs. Slater : Father had been merry this morning. He went out soon after breakfast to pay his insurance.

Ben : My word, it's a good thing he did.

Mrs. Jordan: He always was thoughtful in that way. He was too honourable to have 'gone' without paying his premium.

Henry : And when I came in I found him undersressed sure enough and snug in bed.

Mrs. Slater : And when we'd finished dinner I thought I'd take up a bit of something on a tray. He was lying there for all the world as if he was asleep, so I put the tray down on the bureau - (correcting herself) on the chest of drawes - and went to waken him. (A pause) He was quite cold.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 What must Mrs. Slater give away ?

A.

2 What was the nice thing done by the father according to Ben ?

A.

3. 'He was too honourable to have gone without paying his premium.' By saying this sentence, Mrs. Jordan believes that []

- A) he paid the insurance premium
- B) he did not pay the insurance premium
- C) he had gone without paying the insurance premium

4. He was quite cold. This sentence indicates []

- A) the headache of the father
- B) the drunken state of the father
- C) the death of the father

5. Where did Mrs. Slater put the tray really when she entered the room of her father? []

- A) On the mantelpiece
- B) On the bureau
- C) On the chest of drawers

Additional Questions :

1. What does Mrs. Jordan mean by saying, "And now perhaps you'll tell us all about it"?

A.

2. What do you understand about the character traits of Mrs. Slater when she says, "Well, will you go up and look at him now, or shall we have tea?"

A.

3. What does 'he' refer to in the expression, "Well, Amelia, and so he's gone at last,"? []

- A) Grandpa
- B) Henry
- C) Mr. Ben

4. Mrs. Jordan says, "He always was thoughtful in that way," because []

- A) to know that the old man went out after breakfast
- B) to know that the old man paid the insurance
- C) to know that the old man didn't pay the insurance

5. What did Mrs. Slater want to say by saying, "He was quite cold."? []

- A) She wants to say that he was suffering from cold.
- B) She wants to say that he felt very cold.
- C) She wants to say that he was dead.

6. Read the following part of the play :

Mrs. Slater : (Rising briskly at length; in a business-like tone) Well, will you go up and look at him now, or shall we have tea?

Mrs. Jordan: What do you say, Ben?

Ben : I'm not particular.

Mrs. Jordan: (surveying the table) Well, then, if the kettle's ready, we may as well have tea first.

(Mrs. Slater puts the kettle on the fire and gets tea ready.)

Henry : One thing we may as well decide now is the announcement in the papers.

Mrs. Jordan: I was thinking of that. What would you put? (A pause)

Mrs. Jordan: Well, we'll think about it after tea, and then we'll look through his bits of things and make a list of them. There's all the furniture in his room.

Henry : There's no jewellery or valuables of that sort.

Mrs. Jordan: Except his gold watch. He promised that to our Jimmy.

Mrs. Slater : Promised your Jimmy! I never heard of that.

Mrs. Jordan: Oh, but he did, Amelia, when he was living with us. He was very fond of Jimmy.

Mrs. Slater : Well, (Amazed) I don't know!

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 Which sentence shows the indifferent nature of the characters towards the dead man?

A.

2 What is the announcement about ?

A.

3 Who is Jimmy ? []

A) Son of Amelia B) Grandson of Abel C) Brother of Ben

4 'The bits of things' in this passage refer to..... []

A) The assets and belongings of the father
B) The kettle and the old chest of drawers
C) Jewellery and ornaments

5 Which of the following is a true statement basing on the given passage? []

A) The Jordans did not go upstairs because they could not see the old man dead.
B) The Jordans thought it was a custom to divide the things of the father before seeing the dead body.
C) The Jordans wanted to see the dead body because they gave importance to their share of the father's property.

Additional Questions :

1 What does Henry remark ?

A.

2 What do they want to list out ?

A.

3 What do you think they will announce ? []

A) They will announce their obituary towards the old man's death.

B) They will announce the death of old man.

C) They will announce that they are his legal heirs.

4 "..... we may as well have tea first." What do you understand about Mrs. Jordan from her words ? []

A) She is much worried about her father's death.

B) She doesn't have any feelings for her father.

B) She doesn't have any feelings for her father and not worried at his death.

5 'His bits' in the above passage refer to []

A) the assets of Mr. Abel Merryweather

B) the old chest of drawers of Mr. Henry

C) the slippers of Mr. Abel Merryweather

7 Read the following part of the play :

Ben : Anyhow, there's his insurance money. Have you got the receipt for the premium he paid this morning?

Mrs. Slater : I've not seen it. (Victoria jumps up from the sofa and comes behind the table.)

Victoria : Mother, I don't think Grandpa went to pay his insurance this morning.

Mrs. Slater : He went out.

Victoria : Yes, but he didn't go into the town. He met old Mr. Tattersall down the street, and they went off past St. Philip's Church.

Ben : Do you think he hasn't paid it? Was it overdue?

Mrs. Slater : I should think it was overdue.

Mrs. Jordan : Something tells me he's not paid it.

Ben : The drunken old beggar!

Mrs. Jordan : He's done it on purpose, just to annoy us.

Mrs. Slater : After all I've done for him, having to put up with him in the house. these three years. It's nothing short of swindling.

Mrs. Jordan : I had to put up with him for five years.

Mrs. Slater : And you were trying to turn him over to us all the time.

Henry : But we don't know for certain that he's not paid the premium.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 Who is the drunken old beggar ?

A.

2 Why does Ben call the person the drunken old beggar ?

A.

3 ~~Victoria~~ knows []

A) he has not paid the insurance premium

B) he has already paid the insurance premium

C) he will pay the insurance premium

4 ~~Abel~~ went out []

A) to pay his insurance premium. B) to meet Mrs. Sharrocks

C) to meet Mr. Tattersall

5 It is not certain that []

A) he has paid the insurance premium B) he has met Mr. Tattersall

C) he went out

8 Read the following part of the play :

Mrs. Slater : Victoria, run upstairs and fetch that bunch of keys that's on your Grandpa's dressing-table.

Victoria : (timidly) In Grandpa's room?

Mrs. Slater : Yes.

Victoria : I - I don't like to.

Mrs. Slater : Don't talk so silly. There's one who can hurt you. (Victoria goes out reluctantly.) We'll see if he's locked the receipt up in the bureau.

Ben : In where? In this thing? (He rises and examines it.)

Mrs. Jordan : (also rising) Where did you pick that up, Amelia? It's new since last I was here. (They examine it closely.)

Mrs. Slater : Oh - Henry picked it up one day.

(Victoria returns, very scared. She closes the door after her.)

Victoria : Mother! Mother!

Mrs. Slater : What is it, child?

Victoria : Grandpa's getting up.

Ben : What ?

Mrs. Jordan : What do you say ?

Victoria : Grandpa's getting up.

Mrs. Jordan: The child's crazy.

Mrs. Slater : Don't talk so silly. Don't you know your grandpa's dead?

Victoria : No, no; he's getting up. I saw him.

(They are transfixed with amazement; Victoria clings to Mrs. Slater.)

Ben : (Suddenly) Hist! Listen.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 Why does Victoria not like to go to Grandpa's room?

A.

2 Who picked up the bureau really ?

A.

3 Where was the receipt locked according to Mrs. Slater?

[]

A) in the old chest of drawers

B) in the bureau

C) in the kitchen

4 Why was Victoria very scared ?

[]

A) she saw the grandpa was getting up

B) she saw the bureau in their room

C) she could not find the insurance peemium receipt

5 Mrs. Slater thinks that Victoria is a silly girl

[]

A) as she tells that grandpa is getting up.

B) as she could not find the receipt

C) as she refuses to go upstairs

9. Read the following part of the play :

Henry : You must arrange with Elizabeth when you're dividing things up.

Mrs. Slater : Elizabeth's that sharp she'll see I'm after it, and we'll drive a hard bargain over it.

Henry : Perhaps she's got her eye on the bureau as well.

Mrs. Slater : She's never been here since father bought it. If it was only down here instead of in his room, she'd never guess it wasn't our own.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 What is the advice given by Henry ?

A.

2 Who is Elizabeth ? What does 'it' refer to in the above passage ?

A.

3. What will 'she' be hard about ? []

- A) She will be hard about her wishes.
- B) She will be hard about eating food.
- C) She will be hard about getting her share of their father's property.

4. What kind of relationship does Mrs. Slater have with the person referred to as 'she' ? []

- A) The speaker has a kind of sweet relationship with her.
- B) The speaker has a kind of cordial relationship with her.
- C) The speaker has a kind of sour relationship with her.

5. What do you learn about Henry's character trait from what he says ? []

- A) Henry is fair. B) Henry is greedy.
- C) Henry is mean.

10. Read the following part of the play :

Henry : It doesn't seem delicate, somehow.

Mrs. Slater : We could put that shabby old chest of drawers upstairs where the bureau is now. Elizabeth could have that and welcome. I've always wanted to get rid of it. (She points to the drawers.)

Henry : Suppose they come when we're doing it.

Mrs. Slater : I'll fasten the front door. Get your coat off, Henry. We'll change it. (Mrs. Slater goes out to fasten the front door. Henry takes his coat off. Mrs. Slater reappears.)

Mrs. Slater : I'll run up and move the chairs out of the way. (Victoria appears, dressed according to her mother's instructions.)

Victoria : What have you got your coat off for, father ?

Henry : Mother and I are going to bring grandfather's bureau down here.

Victoria : Are you planning to pinch it?

Henry : (Shocked) No, my child. Grandpa gave it to your mother before he died.

Victoria : This morning?

Henry : Yes.

Victoria : Ah! He was drunk this morning. (Mrs. Slater appears carrying a handsome clock under her arm.)

Mrs. Slater : I thought I'd fetch this down as well. (She puts it on the mantelpiece.) Our clock's worth nothing and this always appealed to me.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 Why does Mrs. Slater decide to shift the bureau from her father's room before the arrival of the Jordans ?

A.

2 "Suppose they come when we're doing it." - Who are coming ? Why are they coming?

A.

3 This is an excerpt of []

A) Autobiography B) Biography C) Play

4 What does 'it' refer to in the expression, "It doesn't seem delicate, somehow."? []

A) bringing down the grandpa's bureau
B) bringing down the old chest of drawers
C) arrival of the Jordans

5 Mr. Henry got his coat off because []

A) to take a bath
B) to help Amelia with her work C) to wear another coat

11. Read the following part of the play :

Mrs. Jordan: Something tells me he's not paid it.

Ben : The drunken old beggar !

Mrs. Jordan: He's done it on purpose, just to annoy us.

Mrs. Slater : After all I've done for him, having to put up with him in the house these three years. It's nothing short of swindling.

Mrs. Jordan: I had to put up with him for five years.

Mrs. Slater : And you were trying to turn him over to us all the time.

Henry : But we don't know for certain that he's not paid the premium.

Mrs. Slater : Victoria, run upstairs and fetch that bunch of keys that's on your Grandpa's dressing-table.

Victoria : (timidly) In Grandpa's room?

Mrs. Slater : Yes.

Victoria : I - I don't like to.

Mrs. Slater : Don't talk so silly. There's no one who can hurt you. (Victoria goes out reluctantly) We'll see if he's locked the receipt up in the bureau.

Ben : In where? In this thing? (He rises and examines it.)

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 Why do you think Ben calls his father-in-law 'a drunken old beggar' ?

A.

-
2. What does Mrs. Slater ask Victoria to do ?
A.
3. What does 'it' refer to in the expression, "Something tells me he's not paid it." ? []
A) house rent B) shop rent C) insurance
4. Mrs. Slater says, 'It's nothing short of swindling.' What is the act of whindling here? []
A) the old man has drunk
B) the old man hasn't paid the premium
C) the old man has died
5. Mrs. Slater wants the bunch of keys because []
A) to see if her father has locked the receipt up in the bureau
B) to see if there are golden ornaments in the bureau
C) to search for the will

Q.No. 9 - 10 (B. Reading)

2 Marks

12. Read the following part of the play.

Abel : What's the matter with little Vicky?
(He sees Ben and Mrs. Jordan) Hello! What brings you here? How's yourself, Ben?
(Abel thrusts his hand at Ben who skips back smartly and retreats with Mrs. Jordan to a safe distance below the sofa.)

Mrs. Slater : (approaching Abel gingery) Father, is that you? (She pokes him with her hand to see if he is solid.)

Abel : Of course it's me. Don't do that, Amelia. What the devil do you mean by this tomfoolery?

Mrs. Jordan: You took us by surprise, father. Are you keeping quite well?

Abel : (trying to catch the words) Eh? What?

Mrs. Jordan: Are you quite well?

Abel : Aye, I'm right enough but for a bit of a head ache.

Now, answer the following questions.

2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. It was assumed that []
A) Victoria was always scared of her Grandpa.
B) the Grandpa was dead.
C) Mrs. Slater killed the Grandpa.
10. Choose the phrase that expresses annoyance or displeasure. []
A) What the devil B) Quite well C) Right enough

13. Read the following part of the play.

Abel : Aye, I'm enough but for a bit of a headache. (Looking at Amelia) Amelia, what the dickens did I do with my new slippers?

Mrs. Slater : (confused) Aren't they by the hearth, father ?

Abel : I don't see them. (Observing Henry trying to remove the slippers) Why, you've got 'em on, Henry.

Mrs. Slater : (promptly) I told him to put them on to stretch them; they were that new and hard. Now, Henry.

(Mrs. Slater snatches the slippers from Henry and gives them to Abel, who puts them on and sits the armchair.)

Mrs. Jordan: (to Ben) Well, I don't call that delicate, stepping into a dead man's shoes in such haste.

Now, answer the following questions.

2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. What does 'what the dickens' express ? []

A) pleasure B) gratefulness C) annoyance

10. What is not delicate according to Mrs. Jordan? []

A) Owning the slippers B) Buying the slippers

C) Changing the slippers

Additional Questions :

9. What is the relationship between Mrs. Jordan and Abel ? []

A) Abel Merryweather is Mrs. Jordan's father

B) Abel Merryweather is Mrs. Jordan's grandfather

C) Abel Merryweather is Mrs. Jordan's father-in-law

10. Abel suffered from something. What is it ? []

A) fever B) headache C) stomach ache

14. Read the following part of the play.

(Victoria runs across the Abel and sits on the floor at his feet.)

Victoria : Oh, Grandpa, I'm so glad you're not dead.

Mrs. Slater : (in a vindictive whisper) Hold your tongue, Victoria.

Abel : Eh? What's that? Who's gone dead?

Mrs. Slater : (loudly) Victoria says she's she's sorry about your head.

Abel : Ah, thank you, Vicky, but I'm feeling better.

Abel : Why, Ben, you are in mourning! And Lizzie too. And Amelia, and Henry and little Vicky! Who's gone dead? It's someone in the family. (He chuckles.)

Mrs. Slater : No one you know, father. A relation of Ben's.

Abel : And what relation of Ben's ?
Mrs. Slater : His brother.
Ben : (to Mrs. Slater) Damn it, I never had one.
Abel : Dear, dear. And what was his name, Ben?
Ben : (at a loss) Er-er. (He crosses to front of table.)

Now, answer the following questions. **2 x 1 = 2 Marks**

9. **Why was Victoria glad?** []
 A) Because her Grandpa was alive.
 B) Because her Grandpa has a headache.
 C) Because her Grandpa went out.

10. **Mrs. Slater asked Victoria to hold her tongue** []
 A) to be happy B) not to reveal the secret
 C) not to die

Additional Questions :

9. **The Slaters, the Jordans and Victoria were all in mourning because** []
 A) they think that Mr. Abel has died. B) Mr. Abel has really died.
 C) Albert has died.

10. **The expression, 'at a loss' suggests that** []
 A) Mr. Ben is excited. B) Mr. Ben is in confusion.
 C) Mr. Ben is wondered.

15. **Read the following part of the play.**

Mrs. Slater : No one you know, father. A relation of Ben's.
Abel : And what relation of Ben's?
Mrs. Slater : His brother.
Ben : (to Mrs. Slater) Damn it, I never had one.
Abel : Dear, dear. And what was his name, Ben?
Ben : (at a loss) Er-er. (He crosses to front of table.)
Mrs. Slater : (Right side of table, prompting) Frederick.
Mrs. Jordan: (Left side of table, prompting) Albert.
Ben : Er-Fred - Alb - Isaac.
Abel : Isaac? And where did your brother Isaac die?
Ben : In-er-in Australia.

Now, answer the following questions. **2 x 1 = 2 Marks**

9. Who died in Australia ? []

- A) Albert B) Frederick C) Isaac

10. Why were they not sure of the name of the person who died ? []

- A) Because nobody died really. B) Because they were not informed.
C) Because the dead man was in Australia.

16. Read the following part of the play.

Abel (rising) : Well, I suppose you've only been waiting for me to bring tea. I'm feeling hungry.

Mrs. Slater : (taking up the kettle) I'll make tea.

Abel : Come along, now, sit you down and let's be jolly.
(Abel sits at the head of the table, facing spectators.)

Abel : (suddenly recollecting) Ay, Amelia and Henry, what the devil did you mean by shifting by bureau out of my bedroom? (Henry and Mrs. Slater stare speechless). D'you hear me? Henry! Amelia!

Mrs. Jordan: What bureau was that, father?

Abel : Why, my bureau, the one I bought -

Mrs. Jordan: (pointing to the bureau) Was it the one, father?

Abel : Ah, that's it. What's it doing there? Eh?

Now, answer the following questions. 2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. Where is the bureau now ? []

- A) The bureau is downstairs. B) The bureau is upstairs.
C) The bureau is outside the house.

10. What does Abel welcome them for? []

- A) For lunch B) For tea C) For mourning

17. Read the following part of the play.

(A pause. The clock on the mantelpiece strikes six. Everyone looks at it.)

Drat me if that isn't my clock, too. What the devil's been going on in this house?

(A slight pause)

Ben : Well, I'll be hanged.

Mrs. Jordan: (rising) I'll tell you what's been going in this house, father. Nothing short of robbery.

Mrs. Slater : Be quiet, Elizabeth.

Mrs. Jordan: I'll not be quiet. Oh, I call it double-faced.

Henry : Now, now, Elizabeth.

Mrs. Jordan: And you, too. Are you such a poor creature that you must do every dirty thing she tells you ?

Now, answer the following questions. 2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. **Who is referred to as 'poor creature' ?** []

A) Henry B) Ben C) Victoria

10. **The striking of the clock revealed that** []

A) Elizabeth wanted it hard. B) The Slaters stole the clock also.
C) Victoria wanted it hard.

18. **Read the following part of the play.**

Abel : (rising; thumping the table) Damn it all, will someone tell me what's been going on ?

Mrs. Jordan: Yes, I will. I'll not see you robbed.

Abel : Who's been robbing me?

Mrs. Jordan: Amelia and Henry. They've stolen your clock and bureau. (Working herself up) They sneaked into your room like thieves in the night and stole them after you were dead.

Henry and

Mrs. Slater : Hush! Quiet, Elizabeth!

Mrs. Jordan: I'll not be stopped. After you were dead, I say.

Now, answer the following questions. 2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. **Who was the person assumed to be dead?** []

A) Ben B) Isaac C) Abel

10. **Who were referred to as 'thieves' ?** []

A) Henry and Amelia
B) Ben and Mrs. Jordan
C) Shorrocks and Abel

19. **Read the following part of the play.**

Abel : After who was dead?

Mrs. Jordan : You.

Abel : But I'm not dead!

Mrs. Jordan : No, but they thought you were. (A pause. Abel gazes at them.)

Abel : Oho! So that's why you're all in black to-day. You thought I was dead. (He chuckles.) That was a big mistake. (He sits and resumes his tea.)

Mrs. Slater : (sobbing) Father

Abel : It didn't take you long to start dividing my things between you. I'll tell you what I'm going to do. Since your mother died, I've lived part of the time with you, Amelia, and part with you, Lizzie. Well, I shall make a new will, leaving all my bits of things whoever I'm living with when I die. How does that strike you?

Now, answer the following questions.

2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. **Why were they all in black that day?** []

- A) Because they assumed the old man to be dead.
- B) Because they wanted to wear new dresses.
- C) Because they wanted to express their mourning for Isaac.

10. **How does the new will strike them?** []

- A) It will give rights for them on property.
- B) Only the bureau will be theirs.
- C) It will not allow them get the property.

20. **Read the following part of the play.**

Mrs. Jordan : You know, father, it's quite time you came to live with us again. We'd make you very comfortable.

Mrs. Slater : No, he's not been with us as long as he was with you.

Mrs. Jordan : I may be wrong, but I don't think father will fancy living on with you after what's happened today.

Abel : It seems to me that neither of you has any cause to feel proud about the way you've treated me.

Now, answer the following questions.

2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. **Choose the sentence that expresses unreal past.** []

- A) It's quite time you came to live with us again.
- B) I don't think father will fancy living on with you after what's happened today.
- C) He's not been with us as long as he was with you.

10. **Who does father fancy living on with ?** []

- A) Mrs. Slater
- B) Mrs. Jordan
- C) None

21. **Read the following part of the play.**

Mrs. Slater : If I've done anything wrong, I'm sure I'm sorry for it.

Mrs. Jordan : And I can't say more than that, too.

Abel : It's a bit late to say it, now. Neither of you cared to put up with me.

Mrs. Slater and

Mrs. Jordan : No, no, father.

Abel : Aye, you both say that because of what I've told you about leaving my money. Well, since you don't want me, I'll go to someone that does.

Ben : Come, Mr. Merryweather, you've got to live with one of your daughters.

Now, answer the following questions. **2 x 1 = 2 Marks**

9. **Why are the sisters sorry for?** []

- A) They are sorry for their behaviour.
- B) They are sorry for their intelligence.
- C) They are sorry for their property.

10. **What is Ben's suggestion to Abel?** []

- A) Abel can live with one of his daughters.
- B) Abel can sell all his property to anybody.
- C) Abel can buy a new bureau.

22. **Read the following part of the play.**

Abel : I'll tell you what I've got to do. On Monday next I've got to do three things. I've got to go to the lawyer and alter my will; and I've got to go to the insurance office and pay my premium and I've got to go to St. Philip's Church and get married.

Ben & Henry : What!

Mrs. Jordan : Get married!

Mrs. Salter : He's out of his senses. (General consternation)

Abel : I say I'm going to get married.

Mrs. Slater : Who to?

Now, answer the following questions. **2 x 1 = 2 Marks**

9. **What is the most unexpected announcement of Abel?** []

- A) He is going to get married. B) He is going to change his will.
- C) He is going to pay his insurance premium.

10. **Abel is going to marry.....** []

- A) Mrs. Philips B) Mrs. Shorrocks C) Mrs. Victoria

Additional Questions :

9. **Abel wants to go a church.....** []

- A) to pay B) to visit the priest C) to get married

10. **'He is out of his senses.'** Why does Mrs. Slater say these words? []

- A) As Abel is going to be married
- B) As Abel is going to change the will C) Both A and B

23. Read the following part of the play.

Abel : To Mrs. John Shorrocks who keeps the 'Ring-o-Bells'. We've had it fixed up a good while now, but I was keeping it for a pleasant surprise. (He rises.) I felt I was a bit of a burden to you, so I found someone who'd think it a plasure to look after me. We shall be very glad to see you at the ceremony. (He gets to the door.) Till Monday, then. Twelve o'clock at St. Philip's Church. (opening the door) It's a good thing you brought that bureau downstairs, Amelia. It'll be handier to carry it across to the 'Ring-o-Bells' on Monday. (He goes out.)

Now, answer the following questions.

2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. Why did he find someone who would take care of him? []

- A) Because they felt he was a bit of a burden to them.
- B) Because they felt it was a great pleasure for them.
- C) Because they felt it was a not a burden to them.

10. The wedding venue was []

- A) Tattersall's Church.
- B) Ring-o-Bells
- C) St. Philip's Church.

24. Read the following part of the play.

Mrs. Slater : (promptly) I told him to put them to stretch them; they were that new and hard. Now. Henry.
(Mrs. Slater snatches the slippers from Henry and gives them to Abel, who puts them on and sits in the armchair.)

Mrs. Jordan : (to Ben) Well, I don't call that delicate, stepping into a dead man's shoes in such haste.
(Victoria runs across to Abel and sits on the floor at his feet.)

Now, answer the following questions.

2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. What does 'them' refer to in the expression, "I told him to put them on to stretch them"? []

- A) The Jordans
- B) Mr. Abel's slippers
- C) Mr. Abel's bureau and his clock

10. Who runs across to Abel ? []

- A) Elizabeth
- B) Amelia
- C) Victoria

25. Read the following part of the play.

Mrs. Jordan : And you, too. Are you such a poor creature that you must do every dirty thing she tells you?

Abel : (rising; thumping the table) Damn it all, will someone tell me what's been going on?

Mrs. Jordan : Yes, I will. I'll not see you robbed.

Abel : Who's been robbing me ?

Now, answer the following questions.

2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. "And you, too. Are you such a poor creature that you must do every dirty thing she tells you"? Who does 'You' refer to here ? []

A) Mr. Jordan B) Mr. Henry Slater C) Mr. Abel

10. The poor creature in this passage is referred to []

A) Mr. Abel B) Mr. Henry C) Mr. Jordan

26. Read the following part of the play :

Abel : It didn't take you long to start dividing my things between you. I'll tell you what I'm going to do. Since your mother died, I've lived part of the time with you, Amelia, and part with you, Lizzie. Well, I shall make a new will, leaving all my bits of things to whoever I'm living with when I die, How does that strike you?

Mrs. Jordan : You know, father, it's quite time you came to live with us again. We'd make you very comfortable.

Mrs. Slater : No, he's not been with us as long as he was with you.

Mrs. Jordan: I may be wrong, but I don't think father will fancy living on with you after what's happened today.

Now, answer the following questions.

2 x 1 = 2 Marks

9. After going through the above part of the play, what do you understand about the characters of both the sisters ? []

A) They were concerned for their father.
B) They didn't have any love and affection for their father.
C) They loved their father very much.

10. After his wife's death Abel lived []

A) with Amelia B) with Elizabeth
C) part of the time with Amelia and part with Elizabeth

Q.No. 11 - 15 (C. Reading)

5 Marks

27. Read the following passage.

It was dark. Thick black clouds covered the evening sky. The thunder roared and the strong wind shook the branches and leaves of the trees in the forest. Pit pat pit, drops of rain fell. Then the lightning flashed and split the black sky with its blinding light. Soon it was raining heavily.

An old tiger ran through the rain looking for shelter. He was wet and cold and his cave was far away. While hurrying to his shelter he saw an old hut. With a sigh of relief

the tiger crawled under the thatched roof and lay down by the door. Except for the sound of the rain all was quiet. Before he could nod off, however, he heard something heavy being dragged inside the hut. This was followed by the voice of a woman.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. The tiger was drenched. Which sentence in this passage indicates this?
A.
12. Where did the tiger take his shelter while it was raining ?
A.
13. The expression 'Pit... pat ... pit' indicates []
A) lightning B) thundering C) raining
14. The first paragraph in the above passage is a description of []
A) a stormy weather B) a sunny evening C) a new moon day at midnight
15. What might be the thing that was dragged by the old woman ? []
A) The wall B) The cot C) The roof
28. Read the following passage.

'Oh, how terrible this leak is!' she complained. 'How terrible! I would rather meet a tiger in the forest than have this leak in my house!'

'A leak?' the tiger thought. 'What is a leak? It must be very dangerous and strong or the woman would not be more frightened of the leak than of me. Am I not rightly called the king of the forest? Aren't they all afraid of me? I wonder what a leak looks like...?'

Soon afterwards the tired tiger fell asleep. He was suddenly awakened by an angry voice shouting in his ear. He felt heavy blows fall upon his head and shoulders.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. What is a leak according to the woman in this passage?
A.
12. What is leak according to the tiger?
A.
13. How is the leak described by her? []
A) terrible B) dangerous C) strong
14. Where did the tiger fall asleep? []
A) in a cave B) at the door of the old hut
C) in the forest
15. Who woke him up? []
A) an angry voice B) the old woman C) the donkey

29. Read the following passage.

'You horrible beast!' a voice screamed angrily. 'How dare you run away? How dare you make me walk about in the middle of the night trying to find you! Be careful, one of these days I'll kill you! go home!'

The old tiger shivered. 'This must be the leak who has come out of the hut. I'd better do as he says or he will kill me.'

So the tiger allowed himself to be bound around the neck with a thick rope. The mysterious creature then climbed onto the tiger's back and pulled at the rope. 'Come on, dead for home!' shouted the voice. The tiger felt a sharp kick on his side. The tiger was terrified and he ran through the dark forest. The creature pulled hard on the rope to tell him which way to go. At the same time it scolded, cursed and kicked the poor tiger. Soon they stopped in front of a small hut on the edge of the thick forest. The creature climbed down from the tiger's back and bound him with an iron chain to a nearby tree. Then he went inside the hut. The tiger could not free himself from the chain; so he had to spend a miserable night under the tree. Who was this creature who was able to capture such a large and dangerous tiger?

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. Who is the horrible beast here?

A.

12. Whose voice is mentioned in the first paragraph?

A.

13. What was the tiger's misunderstanding?

[]

A) It misunderstood the potter as the leak.

B) It misunderstood the woman as the leak.

C) It misunderstood the potter as the woman.

14. The tiger accepted the leak as his master because

[]

A) the tiger is very weak.

B) it mistook the leak as a powerful creature.

C) the woman is acting as a leak.

15. Where was the creature driving the tiger to?

[]

A) to the forest

B) to the potter's home

C) to the cave

30. Read the following passage.

On the afternoon of that day, a potter had arrived home after a hard day's work. He was tired and thirsty. He had asked his wife for some palm-wine. The more he drank, the better he felt. When he had drunk all the wine he no longer felt tired. When the storm began the potter suddenly remembered that he had left his donkey tied under a tree. He rushed out of his hut to take the animal into the stable. You can imagine his anger when he discovered that the donkey was not there anymore - the only thing left

was its chain!

'My stupid donkey must have run off into the forest,' he grumbled. 'When I catch him I'll give him a good beating!'

The potter walked through the wet forest. When it became dark he often stumbled over roots and fallen branches. With each step the potter felt angrier and angrier with his donkey.

'When I catch him, I'll tie him up under the tree all night,' he muttered to himself.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. What was the mood of the potter when he arrived home?

A.

12. How was effect of the palm wine?

A.

13. What did he remember when the storm began?

[]

A) that he has drunk all the palm wine

B) that he has left his donkey tied under a tree.

C) that he has forgotten to bring the tiger home.

14. What made the potter angry?

[]

A) The donkey's disappearance

B) The stormy weather

C) The fallen branches

15. What was the potter searching for?

[]

A) For his tiger

B) For his horse

C) For his donkey

Additional Questions :

11. What did the potter suddenly remember ?

A.

12. Where did he leave his donkey ?

A.

13. The potter was with the donkey when he discovered that the donkey was not there.

[]

A) happy

B) jealous

C) angry

14. When the potter arrived home, he was

[]

A) angry and hungry B) sad and worried C) tired and thirsty

15. The potter felt better when

[]

A) he slept for an hour

B) he took rest under a tree

C) he took some palm-wine

31. Read the following passage.

Hours later, the potter reached the old woman's hut. There he saw an animal sleeping in front of the door.

'There he is!' he shouted. 'There he is, the stupid animal!'

The drunken potter did not notice the difference between the donkey and a tiger. He kicked and beat the sleeping tiger. He then jumped onto the frightened animal's back, rode it home, and then tied it up with the iron chain.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. What was the animal sleeping in front of the door?

A.

12. What is the stupid animal according to the drunken potter?

A.

13. The potter could not notice the difference between the donkey and a tiger because

..... []

A) he was blind B) it was dark C) he was drunken

14. How did the potter wake up the tiger? []

A) By kicking and beating B) By shouting

B) By tying with a chain

15. What was the animal he tied under the tree ? []

A) the old tiger B) the donkey C) the horse

32. Read the following passage.

Next morning the villagers who passed the potter's house looked in amazement at the tiger tied to the tree. Soon the news spread throughout the village that the potter had caught a tiger and tied it to a tree in his yard. All the villagers praised his courage. They also thanked him because the tiger had eaten many of their goats and buffaloes. They had tried to catch him for many years but had failed. Of course, the potter said that he had done nothing of the sort. He said that he had only brought his donkey home. He did not understand how a donkey could change into a tiger! When he saw the tiger, he fainted.

Nobody, however, believed the potter's story. The villagers even praised him for being modest. Soon the potter became famous. Everybody who met him called him the brave potter. The simple potter himself never understood why.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. What was the amazement of the villagers?

A.

12. Why did the villagers praise the potter?

A.

-
13. The villagers felt on seeing the tiger tied to the tree. []
 A) sad B) happy C) frightened
14. The villagers thought that the potter was []
 A) modest B) serious C) sadistic
15. How did the villagers call the potter ? []
 A) intelligent potter B) modest potter C) brave potter

33. Read the following passage.

A few year later war broke out between the potter's country and a much stronger neightout. The king immediately gathered a large army. But he realized that it was not strong enough to save his country from defeat. He needed a hero to lead his army. Where could he find such a brave man? The king hurriedly called his ministers together and asked their advice.

One of the ministers remembered the story of the brave potter.

'Your Majesty,' the minister said, 'I know someone who can lead our army.'

The king immediately sent a messenger to the potter's house. When the potter realized that he had been made General of the Army, he became frightend. The king had ordered him to go to the palace the next day. How could he, a poor ignorant potter, become the General of the Army? He had never carried a sword, nor had he ever ridden a horse.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. What did the king think of his large army?
 A.
12. Why did the king gather a large army?
 A.
13. Why did the king call his ministers ? []
 A) to find a hero to lead his army B) to find a minister to lead his army
 C) to start the fighting against the enemy
14. Choose the phrase that can be used to address a king. []
 A) General of the Army B) the brave king
 C) Your Majesty
15. Who became the General of the Army ? []
 A) the potter B) the minister C) the king

Additional Questions :

11. Why did the war break out ?
 A.

12. What were the potter's feelings when he knew that he had to act as the General of army ?

A.

13. Why did the king need a hero to lead his army ? []

A) The king felt that a hero other than himself would lead the army to victory.

B) The king's neighbour had a strong army.

C) The king was unwell at that time.

14. One of the ministers remembered the story of the brave potter because []

A) the potter fought well in a war previously.

B) the potter killed a tiger.

C) the potter saved goats and buffaloes of the villagers.

15. On hearing the news that he was made the General of the Army, what was the potter's reaction ? []

A) He was suprised and thanked the king.

B) He was frightened because he was previously defeated in a war.

C) He was frightened as he did not know what war was.

34. Read the following passage.

'Oh, I shall die because of that stupid donkey,' groaned the potter to his wife. 'He has only brought us trouble.'

The next day he went with his wife to the capital. The king was pleased to see him and ordered the potter to lead the army into battle the next day. The enemy were not far from the gates of the city. A splendid house had been prepared for the potter and his wife. The horse which would carry him into battle was ready in the stable.

That night the potter could not sleep. He was nervous and worried because he did not know how to ride a horse.

'If I fall off, everybody will laugh at me,' he thought. 'I will get up very early tomorrow and practise riding the horse.'

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. What was the trouble brought by the donkey?

A.

12. How did the king feel on seeing the potter ?

A.

13. What kind of house was prepared for the potter and his wife? []

A) wonderful

B) dirty

C) cheap

14. Why could the potter not sleep that night ? []

pass another rope around its neck, the horse suddenly jumped free. It galloped out of the stable with the potter hanging like a sack of rice on its back. Only the ropes kept him from crashing to the ground. The potter held tightly to the horse's neck and prayed to all the gods to save his life. After galloping through the quiet streets, the horse crashed through the city gates and raced across the open fields. It leapt over fences and streams, and began to head for the enemy's camp. When the potter realized where they were going, he tried harder than ever to stop the horse. He pulled wildly on the reins but it was no use; the horse galloped on.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. Why does the potter ask his wife to tie his hand to his neck?

A.

12. Why did the horse jump free ?

A.

13. What did the horse do after jumping free ?

[]

A) It became impatient

B) It pawed his hooves.

C) It galloped out of the stable.

14. This passage says that the potter

[]

A) does not know how to ride a horse.

B) He was a great and skilful rider.

C) was impatient to go to the battle field.

15. What did the potter do when he realised where they were going ?

[]

A) He tried harder than ever to stop the horse.

B) He jumped down.

C) He stopped the horse at once.

37. Read the following passage.

When they passed a young tree, the potter grabbed a branch. But the horse did not stop. Instead the tree was pulled out of the ground. A sentry from the enemy camp saw the potter galloping towards the camp with a tree in one hand and his reins in the other. 'That must be the General who captured with a tiger with his bare hands,' he thought. 'Now he has uprooted a tree with only one hand! He is not an ordinary man he's a giant!' 'Run, run, save yourselves! The famous Tiger-General is coming at the head of a large army to attack us. He has the strength of a giant! He has uprooted a tree with one hand!'

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. Who are 'they' in the first line ?

A.

12. Why did the potter grab a branch of a young tree?

A.

13. What happened when he grabbed the branch of a young tree ? []

- A) The tree was pulled out of the ground but the horse did not stop.
- B) The potter fell down. C) The horse stopped.

14. How far is it true that he captured a tiger with bare hands ? []

- A) He was really capable of doing that.
- B) It was assumed like that fortunately.
- C) The tiger was too weak to face the potter.

15. The Tiger-General was []

- A) the minister B) the king C) the potter

38. Read the following passage.

The frightened soldiers fled. Their king was left by himself in his tent. Hurriedly he wrote a letter begging for peace and apologizing for attacking the country. He left this letter in the tent. Then he jumped on his horse and followed his soldiers. When the potter's brown horse reached the deserted camp it stopped. With shaking hands the potter untied his feet and fell to the ground. When he looked around he was surprised to find the camp empty. He looked in the King's tent and found the letter. The puzzled potter walked back to the city with the letter in his pocket. He went to his wife and gave her the letter.

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. Why did the king apologize ?

A.

12. Pick out the sentence that indicates that the king ran away.

A.

13. Where did the potter's horse stop ? []

- A) At the young tree B) At the enemy's camp
- C) At the palace gates

14. How was the camp when the potter reached there ? []

- A) Full of soldiers B) The king by himself was there
- C) Empty

15. What were the contents of the letter ? []

- A) The enemy king's begging for peace and apologizing for attacking the country
- B) The king's warning to the potter
- C) The king's order to the potter to leave the country

39. Read the following passage.

'Dear wife,' he said, 'never in my life will I ride a horse again. Please take this letter

40. Read the following passage.

Next morning the potter went to the king's palace. He left the brown horse in the stable and walked to the palace with his wife. The streets were filled with cheering crowds. They had all heard about his brave action.

'Look how humble he is,' they said to each other.

'Any other man would ride to the palace on a horse but he is walking like an ordinary man. He's truly a humble and brave man.'

The king rewarded the potter so well that he did not need to work again. The country was peaceful for the rest of his life and the potter never rode a horse again.

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. Why did he walk to the palace with his wife ?

A.

12. Why did the people cheer at the potter and his wife ?

A.

13. The people praised the potter as []

A) humble and brave B) weak and feeble C) weak and tired

14. This passage says that the people []

A) did not praise the potter B) praised the potter unknowingly
C) forgave the potter for his defeat

15. The potter was rewarded because []

A) he made the country win in the battle.
B) he wrote a letter to the enemy king.
C) he rode the horse successfully.

41. Read the following passage.

'You horrible beast!' a voice screamed angrily. 'How dare you run away? How dare you make me walk about in the middle of the night trying to find you! Be careful, one of these days I'll kill you! Now, go home!'

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5 Marks

11. Who is the speaker ?

A.

12. What is the horrible beast according to the speaker ?

A.

13. The speaker is in search of []

A) his donkey B) his lion C) his horse

14. What does this passage describe ? []

- A) the sad mood of the speaker B) the anger of the speaker
C) the hasty feelings of the speaker

15. What mistake did the beast do ? []

- A) It ran away B) It went into the rain C) It went home

SECTION - B : GRAMMAR : MARKS : 20

Q.No. 16 (Editing) 2 Marks

Edit the following passage correcting the underlined parts. 4 x 1/2 = 2 M

42. India was (a) a famous country all over the world for its culture and tradition. It is the land of various cultures but (b) traditions. It is the country of a (c) oldest civilizations in the world. The vital components of the Indian culture are good manners, etiquette, civilized communication, rituals, beliefs, values, etc. Even after the life-styles of everyone has been modernized, Indian people has (d) not changed their traditions and values. SA - I : 2016-17

A.

43. The classical and tradition (a) item on the agenda of every pilgrim on (b) Tirumala is Laddu, who (c) celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 2015, have (d) emerged in its present form a bali since 1940. SA - II : 2016-17

A.

44. Better education is very necessary for all to go ahead in life and get success. It develops confidence and helped (a) building personality of a person. School education plays a great role in everyone's life. The whole education has been divided in (b) three divisions such as the primary education, secondary education and higher secondary education. All the divisions of education have their own importance but (c) benefits. Primary education are (d) the base that helps throughout the life, secondary education prepares the path for further study and higher secondary education perparees the ultimate path of the future and whole life. SA - I : 2017-18

A.

45. Acid gases are produced when fossil fuels coal but (a) oil are burn (b) in power stations, factories and in our homes. Most of these acid gases are blown to (c) the sky. and when they mix with clouds it can cause rain, snow, sleet, fog, mist or hail to become more acid.

The opposites of acids are alkalis, for example, toothpaste and baking powder is (d) both alkalis. Strong alkalis can also be dangerous, such as ammonia and bleach.

SA - I : 2018-19

A.

46. Satya Nadella is (a) born in 1967. He was a (b) Indian boy. After completion of his graduation, he travelled from Andhra Pradesh until (c) Karnataka. In 1990, he left for

America. He joined Microsoft but (d) was appointed CEO of Microsoft on 4 February 2014.

Model Paper Per-final : 2018

A.

Q.No. 17 (Combining Sentences Using 'who/which/that') **1 Mark**

47. This is the man. He stole my bag. (Combine the sentences with 'who')

A.

48. Mrs. Slater is a vigorous, plump, vulgar woman. She decides to shift the bureau from her father's room. (Combine the sentences with 'who')

A.

49. Victioria is a precocious girl. She is ten years old. (Combine the sentences with 'who')

A.

50. She had written the letter. Then she posted it. (Combine the sentences with 'which')

A.

51. This is the gold watch. Our father promised it to our Jimmy. (Combine the sentences with 'that')

A.

Q.No. 19 (Voice) **1 Mark**

Change following sentences into Passive Voice.

Exercise - 1

52. Change your dress.

A.

53. Your father sent them a telegram.

A.

54. He will never use them again.

A.

55. We can do it before they come.

A.

56. I will fasten the front door.

A.

57. We will change it.

A.

58. Grandpa gave it to your mother.

A.

59. I would fetch this down as well.

A.

60. They put it where the chest of drawers was.

A.

61. I put the tray down on the bureau.

A.

62. He promised that to our Jimmy.

A.

63. I have not seen it.

A.

64. He has done it on purpose.

A.

65. He has not paid the premium.

A.

66. He has locked the receipt up in the bureau.

A.

67. Where did you pick that up ?

A.

68. Henry picked it up one day.

A.

69. I saw him getting up.

A.

70. She closes the door after her.

A.

71. I saw him.

A.

Exercise - 2

72. He is writing letters.

A.

73. They are demolishing the old house.

A.

74. They are repairing my mobile phone.

A.

75. They are watching news.

A.

76. Students are doing a lot of work.

A.

77. They are pulling down the statues of Lenin.

A.

78. People are spending a lot of money of food these days.

A.

79. They are delivering the new TV this afternoon.

A.

80. He is not showing any interest in the new project.

A.

81. They are not making cakes.

A.

82. Is he doing the work ?

A.

83. Are you playing cricket ?

A.

84. Is she watching news ?

A.

85. Is she writing novels ?

A.

86. Are you pinching it ?

A.

Exercise - 3

87. They were building a new house.

A.

88. He was carrying a bundle of books.

A.

89. They were employing a man to tile the bathroom.

A.

90. Someone was following us.

A.

91. They were wakening the patients with cups of tea.

A.

92. The government was spending too little money on roads.

A.

93. A strong police guard was escorting the referee from the football field.

A.

94. He was bringing the horse.

A.

95. They were not sending any information to us.

A.

96. Was he doing his work ?

A.

Q.No. 20 (Reported Speech)

2 Marks

Report the following exchanges into Reported Speech.

97. **Kumar** : My moped is giving trouble.

Amar : You should get it repaired.

A.

98. **Khan** : I have a toothache.

Abdul : If I were you, I should see a dentist.

A.

99. **Vishal** : Could you have dinner with me tomorrow ?

Kamal : No, thank you. I have an engagement tomorrow.

A.

100. **Swetha** : Did you see the film?

Anjali : Yes.

A.

101. **Sonia** : Do you love dogs ?

Sarah : No.

A.

102. **Father** : Here's the money you asked for.

Son : Thank you. dad.

A.

Report the following into Reported Speech.

103. Victoria said, "They haven't been here for ages."

A.

104. Mrs. Slater said, "I'm amazed at you, Victoria."

A.

105. Victoria said, "Are you planning to pinch it?"

A.

106. Ben said, "Have you got the receipt for the premium he paid this morning?"

A.

107. Ben said, "Do you think he hasn't paid it?"

A.

108. Mrs. Jordan said to her father, "Are you keeping quite well?"

A.

109. Abel said to Ben, "Where did your brother Isaac die?"

A.

110. Abel said to them, "Who's gone dead?"

A.

111. She complained, "How terrible the leak is!"

A.

112. 'Oh, how tall he is!' sighed the potter.

A.

113. 'Please tie my feet to the stirrups, dear wife,' said the potter.

A.

114. "Did you get to the college on time?" Mother asked Bharathi.

A.

115. "I'm very hungry," she said.

A.

116. Lakshmi said to Veena, "Where are you going?"

A.

117. "Write neatly," Ravi said to his brother.

A.

Q.No. 21 (Combining Sentences Using Adverbs)

1 Mark

Combine the pair of sentences by using the words given in brackets.

118. He saw the tiger. He fainted. (Combine the sentences with 'When')

A.

119. They passed a young tree. The potter grabbed a branch.
(Combine the sentences with 'When')

A.

120. He took to his heels. He saw the police. (Combine the sentences with 'When')

A.

121. He did know how to ride a horse. He was nervous and worried.
(Combine the sentences with 'Because')

A.

122. We don't pay rent. The house is ours. (Combine the sentences with 'Because')

A.

Q.No. 23 (Combining Sentences Using 'either...or' / 'neither...nor')

1 Mark

Combine the following sentences using 'either...or' / 'neither...nor'.

Exercise - 1

123. Victoria is lovable. Victoria is virtuous.

A.

124. Mrs. Slater is greedy. Mrs. Slater is dishonest.

A.

125. Mrs. Slater is dominating. Mrs. Slater is insensitive.

A.

126. Mrs. Slater is straight talking. Mrs. Slater is impolite.

A.

127. Mr. Henry is sensitive. Mr. Henry is honest.

A.

128. Amelia is not honest. Amelia is not sensitive.

A.

129. Mrs. Slater did not love her father. Mrs. Slater did not care her father.

A.

130. Amelia did not love her father. Elizabeth did not love her father.

A.

131. Henry was not insensitive. Henry was not impolite.

A.

132. Amelia did not care to put up with her father. Elizabeth did not care to put up with her father.

A.

Exercise - 2

133. Victoria is precocious. Victoria is honest.

A.

134. You must answer 'yes'. You must answer 'no'.

A.

135. You can contact us by phone. You can contact us by e-mail.

A.

136. We can buy a car. We can build a new house.

A.

137. Pay the bill. Lose the company services.

A.

138. The dog does not want to go out in this heat. The cat does not want to go out in this heat.

A.

139. The play was not funny. The play was not exciting.

A.

140. He cannot speak English. His wife cannot speak English.

A.

141. She was not shocked. She was not surprised.

A.

142. He said nothing. His wife said nothing.

A.

Q.No. 24 (Changing a Sentence of 'too...to' Using 'so...that') 1 Mark

Exercise - 1

Rewrite the following sentences using 'so.... that'.

143. Mrs. Slater was too vulgar to help anyone.

A.

144. Henry Slater was too heavy to move the bureau.

A.

145. Abel was too honourable to have gone without paying his premium.

A.

146. Victoria was too silly to keep quiet.

A.

147. Victoria was too scared to speak a word.

A.

148. The professor was too busy to meet us.

A.

149. The water is too salty to drink.

A.

150. The officer is too honest to take a bribe.

A.

151. She was too slow to keep pace with her friends.

A.

152. Rani is too timid to talk to her father.

A.

Exercise - 2

Combine the following sentences using 'so....that'.

153. Mrs. Slater is very greedy. She stole her father's bureau and clock.

A.

154. Mrs. Slater is very mean and acquisitive. He asked her husband to wear her father's slippers.

A.

155. Mrs. Slater was very overpowering and dominating. She ordered her husband to pinch her father's bureau.

A.

156. Henry was very much submissive. He did every dirty thing his wife asked him to do.

A.

157. Victoria was very precocious. She could understand that her parents were stealing her grandfather's bureau.

A.

158. The chest of drawers was very shabby. Mrs. Slater wanted to get rid of it.

A.

159. The bureau was very splendid in looks and quality. Mrs. Slater always wanted to have it for herself.

A.

160. The bureau was very heavy. Henry and Amelia had to stagger in while bringing it dow.

A.

161. Mrs. Jordan was very sad. She solemnly went straight to Mrs. Slater and kissed her.

A.

162. Victoria was very scared when she saw her grandfather coming down. She clung to her mother.

A.

Exercise - 3

Combine the following sentences using 'so.... that'.

163. The meteor storm was very beautiful. We watched it all night.

A.

164. I was very sleepy. I could not keep my eyes open.

A.

165. It was very windy. We could not go sailing.

A.

166. My sister is very shy. She cannot speak to strangers.

A.

167. The skirt was very beautiful. I could not take my eyes off it.

A.

168. She is very charming. Everyone stares at her.

A.

169. I spend much money. I cannot save any.

A.

170. The twins are very much alike. I can't tell one from another.

A.

171. The beach is amazing. Everyone wants to live there.

A.

172. These books are very great. I never want to throw them away.

A.

Combine the following sentences using 'if'.

Exercise - 1

173. Abel died. The Slaters sent the telegram to the Jordans.

A.

174. Amelia asked Henry to wear her father's slippers. Henry wore them.

A.

175. Abel did not pay the premium. The Slater did not find the receipt.

A.

176. Get your coat off. We'll change the bureau.

A.

177. His daughters ill-treated Abel. He decided to marry John Shorrocks.

A.

178. Kettle is ready. We will have tea first.

A.

179. You don't love me. I shall make a new will.

A.

180. I have done something wrong. I am sorry for it.

A.

181. You don't want me. I will go to someone that does.

A.

182. You stole father's clock and bureau. Father did not like to live with you.

A.

Exercise - 2

183. I find your pen. I will return it to you.

A.

184. Alarm clock does not go off. I shall not wake.

A.

185. Don't put the glasses in hot water. They will crack.

A.

186. Don't smoke in public places. Others will object.

A.

187. Bring a letter from your father. I will forgive you.

A.

188. You don't know the meaning of a word. You may refer to a dictionary.

A.

189. Spare the rod. Spoil the child.

A.

190. He should pay me tonight. I'll have enough money.

A.

191. Tell the truth. They will believe you.

A.

192. Catch the first bus. You will be in time.

A.

Q.No. 26 (a & b) (Suitable Prepositions)

1 Mark

Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions given in brackets.

Exercise - 1

193. Madhu got a good job _____ his own abilities and skills. (on account of / insted of / by means of) **March 2019**

194. Kavya goes to school _____ (along with / in spite of / ahead of) her teacher daily. **June 2018**

195. Sravani goes to school _____ (in addition to / along with / ahead of) Sudha daily. **March 2018**

196. The physical director of our school selected me _____ (in case of / in place of / in spite of) my friend Ganesh for tomorrow's match. **June 2017**

197. a) I finished my project work several days _____ (ahead of / in spite of / instead of) the deadline.

b) Sravani goes to school _____ (according to / along with / apart from) Yamuna daily. **SA - I : 2016-17**

198. Kohil has been selected _____ Misra for the next match. (in spite of / in place of / for the sake of) **SA - II : 2016-17**

199. Sriram continued his batting carefully _____ his team though he was hungry. (in spite of / for the sake of / instead of) **SA - I : 2017-18**

200. Our science teacher selected me _____ (in place of / in spite of / by means of) my friend for the District Science Fair. **SA - I : 2018-19**

201. Anand goes to school _____ (in addition to / along with / in spite of) Rambabu daily. **Pre-final : 2018**

202. I am interested in learning foreign languages. _____ (In addition to / Due to / By way of) English, we are learning German. SA - I : 2019-20

Exercise - 2

203. I am amazed _____ (to / at) you, Victoria.
204. Victoria, a precocious girl of ten, was dressed _____ (in / with) colours.
205. He is trying to adapt himself _____ (to / in) the regrettable occasion.
206. He was very fond _____ (of / for) Jimmy.
207. I am sure I am sorry _____ (to / for) it.
208. You've been waiting _____ (by / for) me to begin tea.
209. I see the little trifles that belonged _____ (for / to) father lying around.
210. This always appealed _____ (to / for) me.
211. I go to school _____ (according to / along with) my sister daily.
212. The shops were closed early _____ (in spite of / on account of) rain.
213. He got a job _____ (by means of / ahead of) his hard work.
214. My house is _____ (according to / apart from) all the houses in my village.
215. Our headmaster attends the school much _____ (apart from / ahead of) other teachers.
216. There is a big tree _____ (by means of / in front of) my house.
217. I acted as the captain of my school cricket team _____ (in front of / in place of) Rajesh.
218. _____ (Apart from / In spite of) his poverty, he completed his Ph.D.
219. Call the police _____ (in case of / in spite of) a theft.
220. She went to the bank _____ (by way of / in case of) the police station.
221. _____ (By means of / Due to) heavy rain, I could not go to school yesterday.
222. Subhash died _____ (for the sake of / due to) India's freedom.

Q.No. 27 (Suitable Forms of the Verbs)

2 Marks

Fill in the blanks with the suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets. 4 x 1/2 = 2M

Exercise - 1

223. They _____ (not be) here for ages.
224. Your father _____ (send) them a telegram as soon as we _____ (find) he was dead.
225. She _____ (be) never here since father _____ (buy) it.
226. Grandpa _____ (give) it to your mother before he _____ (die)
227. Well, Amelia, he _____ (go) at last.

-
228. When we _____ (finish) our dinner, I _____ (think) I'd take up a bit of something.
229. _____ you (get) the receipt for the premium he _____ (pay) this morning ?
230. Something tells me he _____ (not pay) it.
231. He _____ (do) it on purpose.
232. Henry _____ (pick) it up one day.
233. We'll see if he _____ (lock) the receipt up in the bureau.
234. I _____ (have) my dinner before he _____ (call) on me yesterday.

Exercise - 2

235. It is high time Bhavani _____ (wake) up.
236. It is time we _____ (go) home.
237. It's high time you _____ (think) seriously about what you want to do in your life.
238. It's time my friend _____ (make) a phone call.
239. It's time you _____ (take) my help to complete your project work fast.
240. They _____ (steal) your clock and bureau.
241. He _____ (pass) his examination in 2013.
242. I _____ (visit) Delhi last month.
243. Raju _____ (meet) his friend yesterday.
244. I _____ (want) to discuss my proposal with you, madam.
245. I _____ (wonder) if I could discuss my proposal with you, sir.
246. I _____ (think) of discussing my proposal with you, sir.
247. I _____ (hope) to discuss my proposal with you, sir.
248. If I _____ (be) the Prime Minister, I would provide free education at all levels.
249. It is 10'o clock. It's time you _____ (go) to bed.
250. I asked you what the time _____ (be) .
251. I _____ (see) the Taj Mahal.
252. I _____ (see) the Taj Mahal two years ago.
253. I _____ (live) in Hyderabad for 10 years.
254. It _____ (rain) . The ground is still wet.
255. I _____ (see) the film, Gandhi last march.
256. I _____ (see) the film, Gnadhi.
257. I _____ (cut) my finger when I was sharpeing the pencil.
258. I _____ (cut) my finger.
259. Sir, I _____ (want) to talk to you. May I come in ?

-
260. If you _____ (leave) for Delhi tomorrow, when will you return ?
261. I _____ (see) Raju this week.
262. They _____ just (go).
263. _____ Anirudh (not leave) yet ?

Exercise - 3

264. We _____ (wait) for him all day.
265. I _____ (live) in this village since 2010.
266. I _____ (be) born in 1970.
267. I _____ (not eat) since yesterday.
268. The girl asked what _____ (happen).
269. He _____ (complete) his work just now.
270. It is years since I _____ (see) him.
271. The thief _____ (escape) before I opened the door.
272. I _____ (leave) the job last year.
273. He _____ (jump) off the bus while it was moving.

Exercise - 4

274. "Is your brother in?"
 "No, he isn't. He _____ (go) to Chennai."
 "When _____ he _____ (go) to Chennai?"
 "Yesterday."
275. "I _____ (lose) my pencil. _____ you _____ (see) it anywhere?"
 "No, I _____. When _____ you last _____ (use) the pencil?"
 "I _____ (use) it when I was in the class."
 "Perhaps you _____ (leave) it in the class."
276. A : _____ Madhu _____ (not arrive) yet ?
 B : No, he _____ .
 C : But he _____ already _____ (arrive).
 B : _____ you _____ (talk) to him ?
 C : No, I _____. I merely _____ (see) him.
 B : That cannot be Madhu. He may have been somebody else.
277. A : _____ you _____ (call) me, mother ?
 B : Yes, I _____, _____ you _____ (see) my diary today ?
 I _____ (put) it on the table last night. I _____ (look) all over the house for

it. But I _____ (not, find) it anywhere.

A : I _____ (see) it on the table this morning, if anywhere.

father _____ (take) it with him by mistake.

278. "Do you know Mrs. Geetha ?"

"Yes, I do. I _____ (know) her for nearly four years. It _____ (be) at a high school that I first _____ (see) her in 2009. I _____ (work) with her for several years. Recently we _____ (meet) at the wedding of a mutual friend of us."

Q.No. 28 (Articles)

1 Mark

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles. (Mark in the omission of the article with 'x' mark.)

Exercise - 1

279. _____ Victoria is _____ precocious girl.

280. _____ Henry Slater, _____ stooping heavy man with _____ drooping moustache enters.

281. He is wearing _____ black tail coat, grey trousers, _____ black tie and _____ bowler hat.

282. When you and _____ Elizabeth quarrelled, she said she'd never set _____ foot in your house again.

283. a) "I'll fasten _____ front door."

b) _____ Henry takes his coat off.

284. _____ Mother and I are going to bring down _____ grandfather's bureau here.

285. Henry and Mrs. Slater stagger in with _____ pretty old fashioned bureau containing _____ locked desk.

286. _____ Slaters welcomed _____ Jordans solemnly.

287. _____ Mrs. Jordan is _____ stouid, complacent woman with _____ irritating air of being always right. She is wearing _____ outfit of new mourning.

288. Ben Jordan is rather _____ jolly little man but at present trying to adapt himself to _____ regrettable occasion.

289. a) _____ Father had been merry this morning.

b) He went out soon after _____ breakfast.

290. And when we'd finished _____ dinner I thought I'd take up _____ bit of something on tray.

291. He met old Mr. Tattersall down _____ street, and they went off past _____ St. Philip's Church.

292. a) They are transfixed with _____ amazement.

b) _____ slight chuckling is heard from upstairs.

293. _____ door opens, revealing _____ old man clad in _____ faded but gay dressing-gown.

Exercise - 2

294. She has written _____ book on _____ birds of Africa.

295. I like _____ folk music of _____ India.

296. John has been in _____ hospital with pneumonia for the last week.

297. a) I go to _____ school at 8 a.m. every day.

b) I'll meet you at _____ school at 4.30.

298. a) My name is Bond. _____ James Bond.

b) England is beautiful in _____ spring season.

299. a) _____ Summer is very hot in Andhra Pradesh.

b) I have _____ toothache.

300. a) _____ measles is a dreadful disease.

b) She studied at _____ Oxford University.

301. a) _____ Everest is _____ highest mountain in _____ Himalayas.

b) _____ Times is _____ popular newspaper but _____ Frontline is a fortnight magazine.

302. _____ youngest of my sons has just started to _____ school; _____ eldest of my sons is at _____ college.

303. He was sent to _____ prison of six months. Do you want to go to _____ prison to visit him ?

Q.No. 29 (Expressing a Suggestion / Advice Using 'It's time')

1 Mark

Exercise - 1

304. Henry's slippers are worn out. Victoria, his daughter, sees his slippers and tells his father that it is very late for him to buy a new pair. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

305. Abel has not paid the premium for his insurance. It is overdue. You think it is already late for him to pay his premium. How would you express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

306. Abel's daughters ill-treated him for many years. He suffered their unconcern. He now decided to marry John Shorrocks. You feel it is already late for Abel to marry John Shorrocks. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

307. Abel's daughters till-treated him and stole his bureau and clock. Moreover his daughter summarised his deep sleep to death. His two daughters began to quarrel over his property. When Abel came to know all these things he wanted to change his will. You think he should have already done it. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

308. Mrs. Slater took meal to Abel. He fell asleep. You think Mrs. Slater did late to take meal to Abel Merryweather. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

309. Mrs. Slater's chest of drawers is old and shabby. She always wanted to get rid of it. You think it is already late for Mrs. Slater to get rid of it. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

310. After deep sleep Abel Merryweather is suffering from a bit of headache and he is hungry. He wants to have some tea. Kettle is ready. You think it is already late for Mrs. Slater to make tea. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

Exercise - 2

311. Bhaveni usually wakes up at 6 a.m daily. It is 6.15 a.m now. Bhavani has not woken up yet. You feel it is already late. Express your idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

312. You and your friend have spend more time than spend daily in the playground. You feel it is late and better to go home. What would you say to your friend ? Use the expression 'It's time'.

A.

313. You to your friend : "You have not thought seriously about what you want to do in your life." How would you express this idea using 'It's high time' ?

A.

314. Your friend promised you to make a phone call at 7 a.m. But you haven't received a phone call from him yet. Now it is 7.30 a.m. How would you express this idea using 'It's time' ?

A.

315. Your friend has been working on a project for 5 months. But he has not completed it yet. You feel that your friend should take your help to complete the project fast. Give him/her advice using 'It's time'.

A.

316. You have to pay your term fee in the month of November. It is already December. You've not paid the fees. You think it is already late. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

317. Your friend is suffering from high fever for four days. He has not consulted the doctor. You think it is already late for him to consult a doctor. Express the same idea using 'It's time'.

A.

318. Your road is badly damaged. It is full of potholes and has become impassable. You appealed to your municipality many a time for constructing the new road. But they have done nothing. You think that the municipality should have laid the new road. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

319. Your friend's shoes are torn. You think it is already very late for him to buy a new pair. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

320. You are living in your old building. It needed some changes. It is time to do something you should have done a long time ago. Express the idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

Q.No. 30 (Giving an Advice or Suggestion)

1 Mark

321. Your friend is wasting time on video games.

SA - I : 2016-17

Advise him not to do so.

A.

322. Your mother is not turning the gas cylinder off after cooking. Advise her to turn off the gas cylinder after cooking.

SA - II : 2016-17

A.

323. Your mother always grinds the flour manually. Suggest your mother to buy an electric grinder for grinding the flour.

SA - I : 2017-18

A.

324. Your younger brother always argues with the elder people. You think this is wrong. Advise him not to do that.

SA - I : 2018-19

A.

325. Your friend does not wash his/her hands before taking his / her lunch. You think it is not a good habit. Advise him/her to wash hands before taking lunch. **Pre-Final : 2018**

A.

326. Your friend is not studying hard enough for the exams. You feel that he may not pass in the examination. Advise him to work hard.

SA - I : 2019-20

A.

Q.No. 31 (Changing a Sentence into a Polite Request)

1 Mark

Change the following into a polite request.

327. You to your neighbour : Give me your mobile. I want to make a call to my father.

SA - II : 2016-17

A.

328. A student to a teacher : Clarify my doubts in grammar.

SA - I : 2017-18

A.

329. You to a co-passenger in a train : Remove your luggage from this place.

SA - I : 2018-19

A.

330. You to a stranger : Tell me your name.

A.

331. A student to a teacher : I want to leave early, madam.

SA - I : 2019-20

A.

Q.No. 32 (Identifying the Expression)

1 Mark

What do the following sentences mean?

Choose the correct answer and write in your answer book.

332. i) **Hist ! Listen.**

SA - I : 2016-17

A) Expressing fear [] B) Attracting attention

C) Expressing inability [] D) Offering help

ii) **She has enough strength to lift this bag.**

A) Ability [] B) Poverty [] C) Permission [] D) Help []

333. i) **"May I help you?"**

SA - II : 2016-17

A) Offering [] B) Appreciating []

C) Giving information [] D) Suggestion []

ii) **"You'd better take rest for some more time."**

A) Asking information [] B) Giving information []

C) Attracting Attention [] D) Advising []

334. i) **That is the way to railway station.**

SA - I : 2017-18

A) Offering [] B) Appreciating []

C) Giving information [] D) Suggestion []

ii) **You are not intelligent enough to solve this problem.**

A) Expressing inability [] B) Expressing adequacy []

C) Solving problems [] D) Reporting something []

335. i) **Hist ! Listen.** SA - I : 2018-19

A) Expressing inability [] B) Attracting attention []

C) Expressing surprise [] D) Expressing hesitation []

ii) **This house is not big enough for me.**

A) Observation [] B) Adequacy []

C) Insufficiency [] D) Expressing satisfaction []

336. i) **You must attend the classes.** Pre-final : 2018

A) Offering [] B) Obligation []

C) Giving information [] D) Suggestion []

ii) **She is too poor to buy a pen.**

A) Expressing inability [] B) Offering help []

C) Expressing capacity [] D) Expressing doubt []

337. i) **You could now go. It's getting dark.** SA - I : 2019-20

A) Offering [] B) Obligation []

C) Giving information [] D) Suggestion []

ii) **Can't you wait for some time ?** SA - I : 2019-20

A) Expressing inability [] B) Questioning []

C) Suggesting [] D) Expressing doubt []

SECTION - C : CREATIVE EXPRESSION : MARKS : 15

Textual Discourses

Q.No. 33 (a) (Conversation)

5 Marks

'A' Reading / 'B' Reading

338. You have read the lesson "Dear Departed". Imagine you were Abel. You met your friend Tattersall. You wanted to tell him why you are going to get married at this age.

Now, write a possible conversation between you and Tattersall. March 2019

(OR)

Abel Merryweather was vexed with the behaviour of his daughters. He thought that neither of his daughters cared to put up with him. He thought that since they didn't want him, he would go to someone who would feel it a pleasure to look after him. He wanted to marry John Shorrocks even at his old age of 72. He wanted to tell the reasons that led him to get married at that ripen old age. So he told about his decision to Mr. Tattersall, his friend.

Write a possible conversation between Abel Merryweather and Tattersall.

A.

339. The door opens revealing an old man clad in a faded but gay dressing - gown - Abel Merryweather.

Write a possible conversation between Abel and his daughter, Amella.

A.

'C' Reading

340. In the story, 'The Brave potter', you read that on seeing the potter with a tree in his hand, the soldiers fled from the battle field. They wrongly believed that the potter was very powerful and a giant. The horse stopped at the enemy's camp. The potter untied his feet and fell to the ground from the horse back. He was surprised to find the camp empty. He found the letter left by the enemy king in a tent. The potter walked back to the city with the letter in his pocket. He went to his wife and gave her the letter.

Now, write a possible conversation between the potter and his wife in the context given above.

SA - I : 2017-18

A.

341. In this lesson the potter caught a tiger thinking a donkey. The villagers looked in amazement at the tiger tied to the in front of the potter's house.

Write a possible conversation between the potter and one of the villagers.

A.

342. The king had ordered the poor ignorant potter to become the General of the Army after he heard the story of the brave potter. The potter went home.

Write a possible conversation between the potter and his wife based on this context.

A.

343. A sentry from the enemy camp saw the potter galloping towards the camp with a tree in one hand and his reins in the other. He warned the soldiers and the king.

Write a possible conversation between the king and the sentry.

A.

Q.No. 33 (b) (Description)

5 Marks

'A' Reading / 'B' Reading

344. You have read the play 'The Dear Departed'. You know how the two daughters behaved for the things of their father.

Imagine you are their father in the story.

Write a description about the agony the agony of the father over the behaviour of the two daughters.

March 2017

A.

345. In the lesson 'The Dear Departed' you have read that Mr. Abel was annoyed with the behaviour of his daughters. He wanted to get married and leave the house.

Now, imagine that you were Mrs. Slater. Describe the thoughts of Mrs. Slater in a paragraph. SA - I : 2016-17

A.

346. In the lesson, 'The Dear Departed' , you read that the daughters wrongly assumed that their father was dead. The Slaters stole the clock and the bureau of the old man. The Slaters and the Jordans started dividing things up. The old man noticed this and decided to leave the house. He wanted to marry Mrs. John Shorrocks who kept the 'Ring-o-Bells' .

Now, describe the feelings of the old man in the context given above. SA - I : 2017-18

A.



'C' Reading

347. You have read the story 'The Brave Potter.' Imagine yourself as the potter and describe his thoughts when he found the tiger tied to the tree in front of his house.

A.

348. You have read the story 'The Brave Potter'. Now describe the thoughts of potter when he was appointed the General of the Army. Imagine yourself as the potter and describe his thoughts.

A.

'A' Reading / 'B' Reading

349. In the lesson 'The Dear Departed', you read that Mr. Abel realised that he was not dear to any of the two sisters. He understood that his daughters were interested in his property. They had no love and affection for him. SA - I : 2018-19

Imagine that you were Abel. Write a diary entry in the context where Abel realised the truth that he was not dear to his daughters.

A.

350. Victoria is truly attached to her grandpa. As she sees the elders in her family quarrel over the inheritance, she is ewildered and upset by their attitude. Imagine yourself as Victoria and write a diary entry outlining the incident and your feelings.

A.

351. In the one-act 'The Dear Departed', you have read how Victoria loved her grandpa. She saw how her parents tried to grab the grandpa's things, their lack of affection for the old man and their greed.

Now imagine yourself as Victoria and write a diary entry reflecting her inner feelings.

A.

'C' Reading

352. In the story 'The Brave Potter', the potter was appointed the General of the Army. He was frightened. He had never carried a sword nor had he ever ridden a horse.

Imagine yourself as the potter and write a diary entry of that day. June 2018

(OR)

You have read the lesson 'The Brave Potter'. One day, the king sent a messenger to the potter's house. The potter knew that the king was going to make him the General of the Army. He was frightened. He did not know what to do. SA - I : 2019-20

Write a diary entry as if you were in the place of potter to record your feelings.

A.

353. Write the diary entry of a rainy day you have experienced in your life.

A.

354. You have read the story "The Brave Potter" . The people of the village thanked the potter and praised him as a brave man on seeing the tiger tied of the tree in front of his house.

Now write a diary entry of the potter describing his thoughts.

A.

'A' Reading / 'B' Reading

355. In the lesson 'The Dear Departed', you have read that Abel Merryweather realized that both his daughters did not any love and affection for him. They liked only his money.

Write a script for a speech on the occasion of "Senior Citizens' Day" in your school.

March 2018

A.

356. Prepare a speech on the topic given below.

Why are old people harassed and abandoned in India ? What should be done to improve their lot ?

A.

357. An old tiger ran through the rain looking for shelter (A) . He was wet and cold (B) and his cave was far away. While hurrying to his shelter he saw an old hut. With a sigh of relief the tiger crawled under the thatched roof and lay down by the door. Except for the sound of the rain all was quiet. Before he could nod off, however, he heard something heavy being dragged (C) inside the hut. This was followed by the voice of a woman.

'Oh, how terrible this leak is!' (D) she complained. 'How terrible! I would rather meet a tiger (E) in the forest than have this leak in my house!'

A.

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

358. The old tiger shivered. 'This must be the leak who has come out of the hut. I'd better do as he says or he will kill me.'

So the tiger allowed himself to be bound with a thick rope around the neck. 'Come on, head for home !' shouted the voice. The tiger felt a sharp kick (A) on his side. The tiger was terrified. He ran through the dark forest. The creature pulled hard on the rope to tell him the way (B) . At the same time, it scolded, cursed and kicked the poor tiger. Soon they stopped in front of a small hut (C) which was on the edge of the thick forest. The creature climbed down from the tiger's back. The creature bound the tiger with an iron chain (D) to a nearby tree. Then he went inside the hut. The tiger could not free himself from the chain (E) .

SA - I : 2019-20

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

358. On the afternoon of that day, a potter had arrived home after a hard day's work. He was tired and thirsty (A) . He had asked his wife for some palm-wine (B) . The more he drank, the better he felt. When he had drunk all the wine he no longer felt tired. When the storm began the potter suddenly remember that he had left his donkey tied under a tree (C) . He rushed out of his hut to take the animal into the stable (D) . You can imagine his anger when he discovered that the donkey was not there anymore (E) the only thing left was its chain!

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage an answers.

A.

360. Next morning the villagers who passed the potter's house looked in amazement at the tiger tied to the tree (A) . Soon the news spread throughout the village that the potter had caught a tiger and tied it to a tree (B) in his yard. All the villagers praised his courage. They also thanked him because the tiger had eaten many of their goats and buffaloes (C) . They had tried to catch him for many years but had failed. Of course, the potter said that he had done nothing of the sort. He said that he had only brought his donkey home. He did not understand how a donkey could change into a tiger! (D) When he saw the tiger, he fainted.

Nobody, however, believed the potter's story. The villagers even praised him for being

modest (E). Soon the potter became famous. Everybody who met him called him the brave potter. The simple potter himself never understood why.

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

361. A few years later war broke out between the potter's country and a much stronger neighbour. The king immediately gathered a large army (A). But he realized that it was not strong enough to save his country from defeat. Her needed a hero (B) to lead his army. Where could he find such a brave man? The king hurriedly called his ministers together and asked their advice.

One of the minister remembered the story of the brave potter.

'Your Majesty,' the minister said, 'I know someone who can lead our army.'

'The king immediately sent a messenger to the potter's house. When the potter realized that he had been made General of the Army (C), he became frightened. The king had ordered him to go to the palace the next day (D). How could he, a poor ignorant potter (E), become the General of the Army? He had never carried a sword, nor had he ever ridden a horse.

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

362. When they passed a young tree, the potter (A) grabbed a branch. But the horse did not stop. Instead the tree was pulled out of the ground. A sentry from the enemy camp saw the potter galloping towards the camp (B) with a tree in one hand and his reins in the other (C). 'That must be the General who captured a tiger with his bare hands,' he thought. 'Now he has uprooted a tree with only one hand! He is not an ordinary man he's a giant!' Run, run, save yourselves! The famous Tiger-General is coming at the head of a large army to attack us (D). He has the strength of a giant ! He has uprooted a tree with one hand !' (E).

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

363. The frightened soldiers fled. Their king was left by himself in his tent. Hurriedly he wrote a letter begging for peace and apologizing for attacking the country (A). He left this letter in the tent. Then he jumped on his horse and followed his soldiers. When the potter's brown horse reached the deserted camp it stopped. With shaking hands the potter untied his feet and fell to the ground. When he looked around he was surprised to find the camp empty (B). He looked in the king's tent and found the letter (C). The puzzled (D) potter walked back to the city with the letter in his pocket. He went to his wife and gave her the letter.

'Dear wife,' he said, 'never in my life will I ride a horse again. Please take this letter to our king and tell him that the enemy has run away. I am going to bed.' His wife ran towards the palace with the letter. When the king read the letter, he was full of praise for his new General. He asked the potter's wife where her husband was (E). 'My husband is

tired, Your Majesty. The servants have put him to bed,' answered the wife respectfully.

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

PAPER - II

SECTION - A : READING COMPREHENSION : MARKS : 15

Q.No. 1 - 5 (Interpretation of Non-verbal Information) 5 Marks

1 Study the following tree diagram carefully. SA - I : 2016-17

Image

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

1 What are the three types of musical instruments ?

A.

2 What is the tree diagram about ?

A.

3 Which of the following is not a stringed instrument ? []

A) Guitar B) Violin C) Xylophone

4 This is a wind instrument : []

A) Drums B) Violin C) Flute

5 Which of the following statements is true according to the tree diagram ? []

- A) The drum is a wind musical instrument.
- B) There are eleven musical instruments in the tree diagram.
- C) All musical instruments are stringed.

2 Study the following chart carefully. SA - II : 2016-17

Image

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

1 What is the chart about ?

A.

2 How many cars were sold in the month of June 15 ?

A.

3 The highest sales of ACs took place in the month of []

A) May B) June C) April

4 Which item had the highest sales in the month of May-15? []

A) Cars B) TVs C) ACs

5 Which of the following statements is true according to the chart ? []

- A) Sales of TVs in the months of April and May are equal
- B) Sales of cars in the months of March and April are equal

C) Sales of ACs in the months of March and April are equal.

3. Study the data given in the following table. SA - I : 2017-18

Image

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

1. Which district has the highest number of students enrolment in schools?

A.

2. What is the given table about?

A.

3. Which district has the highest percentage of students with Aadhaar? []

A) Prakasam B) Srikakulam C) Anantapur

4. What is the percentage of students with Aadhaar in Guntur District? []

A) 99.64 B) 99.59 D) 99.87

5. Which of the following statements is correct ? []

A) There are two districts with same number of students enrolment.

B) Every district has more than 3 lakh enrolment of students.

C) Only two districts have more than 5 lakh students enrolment.

4. Study the information given in the table. SA - I : 2018-19

Table

Answer the following questions : 5 x 1 = 5

1. What is the data given in the table about ?

A.

2. In which district do the maximum percentage of children take mid Day meal ?

A.

3. The percentage of students of class IX and X who take Mid Day Meal in Prakasam district is []

A) 54% B) 72% C) 68%

4. Which two districts record the same percentage of students taking Mid Day Meal ? []

A) East Godavari and Nellore B) Krishna and Prakasam

C) Srikakulam and Guntur

5. Which of the following is a true statement ? []

A) More than 70% of children took Mid Day Meal in all districts.

B) Children of Class VII do not take Mid Day Meal at school.

C) Children of Class IX and X East Godavari take the Mid Day Meal in maximum number.

5 Read the following data given in the table carefully.

Pre-final : 2018

Table

Answer the following questions :

5 x 1 = 5

1 What is the data given in the table about ?

A.

2 Which state has the highest total population ?

A.

3 Which state has the least sex ratio ?

[]

A) Bihar B) Madhya Pradesh C) West Bengal

4 The literacy rate of Maharashtra is :

[]

A) 82.34 B) 61.8 C) 69.32

5 Choose the TRUE statement among the following.

[]

A) The state that has the least literacy rate is not Bihar.

B) The state which has the highest population has the highest rate of literacy rate also.

C) Only one state has more than 80% of literacy rate.

6 Read the pic chart given below carefully.

SA - I : 2019-20

Image

Answer the following questions :

5 x 1 = 5

1 What percentage of times Ricky Ponting got out while taking a run ?

A.

2 How did Ricky Ponting get out most number of times ?

A.

3 In what fashion was Ricky Ponting NOT dismissed even ONCE in his career? []

A) Caught B) Bowled C) Retired Hurt

4 What was the percentage of Not Outs in Ricky Ponting's career ? []

A) 0% B) 10% C) 54%

5 Which of the following statements is TRUE about Ricky Ponting ? []

A) Ricky Ponting was never dismissed in his cricketing career.

B) Ricky Ponting got out LBW more number of times than being stumped.

C) Dismissals through run outs were the least in Ricky Ponting's career.

7. Read the following passage carefully.

SA - I : 2016-17

People have been playing chess for over 500 years. The chess we play to day came from Europe. Chess is a two-player game. One player uses the white pieces. The other uses the black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. One piece is called the king. Each player has one king. The players take turns moving their pieces. If a player lands on a piece, he or she takes it. The game ends when a player loses his or her king. There are a few more rules, but these are basics.

The players of chess believe that it makes the mind stronger. Good chess players use their brains. They take their time. They think about what will happen next. These skills are useful both in life and in chess. Chess is like a workout for the brain.

You don't always have lots of time to think when playing chess. There is a type of chess with short time limits. It's called blitz chess. In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes to use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time clock after your move. This stops your clock. It also starts the other player's clock. If you run out of time, you lose. Games of blitz chess are fast paced.

Chess is not just for people. Computers have been playing chess since 1970s. At first they did not play well. They made mistakes. As time went on, they grew stronger. In 1997, a computer beat the best player in the world for the first time. It was a computer called deep blue. Deep blue was big. It took up a whole room. By 2006, a cell phone could beat the best players in the world. Chess sure has come a long way. Don't you think so ?

Now answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

6. Where did the modern chess originate ?

A.

7. Which is the most important piece in chess ?

A.

8. How does it affect the brain ?

[]

A) It makes the mind stronger.

B) It creates nausea.

C) It keeps us away from thinkg.

9. What is Blitz chess ?

[]

A) a game that has only few moves

B) A game that has short time limits

C) a game that is endless

10. Pick out the true statement based on the information given in the passage. []

A) Chess is a game that makes us stressfull.

B) The game ends when the player loses all the pieces of his side.

C) The cell phone is the latest device that could counter the best players.

8 Read the following passage carefully.

SA - II : 2016-17

When Alexander Fleming invented Penicillin in 1928, it seemed then that all forms of infections could be defeated. While collecting his Nobel Prize in 1945, he had a warning - inappropriate use of penicillin would lead to resistance bacteria.

Antibiotics help us perform complex surgeries, treat cancer patients and manage sick patients in intensive care. They are basically drugs that kill or inhibit growth of micro organisms.

"Antibiotic resistance" is somewhat an arbitrary designation which implies that an anti microbial drug will no longer inhibit bacterial growth at clinically achievable concentrations. Antibiotics were first used in 1940s. Since then, bacteria have been developing mechanisms to escape their effects. Over the decades scientists developed new antibiotics to overcome bacterial resistance.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

6. What is the passage about ?

A.

7. What are the uses of antibiotics ?

A.

8. What was invented in 1928 ?

[]

A) Anti allergic drug B) Antiseptic drug C) Antibiotic drug

9. In the passage a phrase "since then" is used. That means

[]

A) since 1928 B) since 1940 C) since 1945

10. Choose correct statement from the following.

[]

A) Antibiotics should be used appropriately.

B) Antibiotics should be used to treat cancer only.

C) Antibiotics should not be used at all.

9. Read the following passage carefully.

SA - I : 2017-18

According to Chinese legend, the history of tea began in 2737 B.C. when the Emperor Shen Nong, a skilled ruler and scientist, accidentally discovered tea. While boiling water in the garden, a leaf from an overhanging wild tea tree drifted into his pot. The Emperor enjoyed drinking the infused water so much that he was compelled to research the plant further. Legend has it that the Emperor discovered tea's medicinal properties during his research.

Indian history attributes the discovery of tea to Prince Bodhi-Dharma, an Indian saint who founded the Zen school of Buddhism. In the year 250, he left India to preach Buddhism in China. To prove some Zen principles, he vowed to meditate for nine years without sleep. It is said that towards the end of his meditation. he fell asleep Upon awaking, he was so distraught that he cut off his eyelids, and threw them to the ground. Legend has it that a tea plant sprung up on the spot to purify his sacrifice.

Now answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

6. What is the passage about ?

A.

7. Who discovered tea according the Chinese legend ?

A.

8. Who came to China to preach Buddhism ?

[]

A) Shen Nong B) Bodhi-Dharma C) A scientist

9. When did Bodhi-Dharma leave for china ?

[]

A) in 2737 B.C B) in 520 C) in 3727

10. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage ?

[]

A) The Empore discovered tea in an accident.

B) Bodhi-Dharma tried to prove the Zen principle.

C) Shen Nong founded the Zen school of Buddhism.

10. Read the following passage carefully.

SA - I : 2018-19

Tigers live in different parts of Asia and Siberia. The tiger and the lion are the biggest animals in the cat family, and the great Bengal Tiger is bigger than the lion. Tigers are powerful and strong animals. A male tiger is about ten foot long. Its coat is yellow and black. If you think about it, you will soon know why its coat has two colours. The long forests grass dries to a yellow colour in summer, and the tree throw dark shadows on the ground. When the tiger moves through the forest, and through the long grass to the river bank, his coat is almost the same colour as the grass and the shadows around him. The tiger has strong teeth and claws. When the tiger walks, it pulls in its claws because it wants to keep them sharp.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

6. When does the long grass dry to yellow colour ?

A.

7. Where do tigers live ?

A.

8. The tiger can be considered a animal.

[]

A) clever and intelligent B) colourful and short

C) powerful and strong

9. The tiger and the lion are considered to be the biggest animals of the cat family because

[]

A) the Bengal tiger is not bigger than the lion.

B) all the other animals are smaller than lions.

C) all the other members of the cat family are smaller than them.

10. Which of the following is a true statement ? []

- A) Bengal tigers are as big as lions.
- B) All the tigers are about ten foot long.
- C) Tiger's claws remain sharp because they pull them while walking.

11. Read the following passage carefully. Pre-final : 2018

Amaravati is the de facto capital city of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The planned city is located on the southern banks of the Krishna river in Guntur District, within the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region, being built on a 217 sq km riverfront designed to have 51% of green spaces and 10% of water bodies.

The word "Amravati" derives its name from the historical Amaravathi Temple town, the ancient capital of the Telugu Rulers of the Satavahana dynasty. The foundation stone was laid on 22 October 2015, at Uddandarayunipalem area by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. The metropolitan area of Guntur and Vijayawada are the major conurbations of Amaravati.

As of October 2016, the majority of departments and officials of the Andhra Pradesh State Government are now functioning from interim facilities located in the Belagapudi area of Amaravati, with only a skeleton staff remaining behind in Hyderabad. Since April 2016, the office of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Chandrababu Naidu, started its operations from Velagapudi. The Andhra Pradesh Legislature remained in Hyderabad until March 2017, when it relocated to newly constructed interim legislative buildings in Velagapudi.

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

6. What is the capital city of the state of Andhra Pradesh ?

A.

7. Where is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh located ?

A.

8. This passage says that : []

- A) Amaravathi has been the capital of Andhra Pradesh.
- B) Amaravathi is historical temple town.
- C) Velagapudi is in the town of Amaravathi.

9. The Andhra Pradesh Legislature was in in 2015. []

- A) Hyderabad
- B) Velagapudi
- C) Uddandarayunipalem

10. Choose the TRUE statement from the following. []

- A) The name, Amaravathi was announced by Narendra Modi.
- B) Chandrababu Naidu laid the foundation stone for the capital city.
- C) Narendra Modi was in the chair of the Prime Minister of India on 22 October 2015.

12. Read the following story :

SA - I : 2019-20

- A. In the olden days there were no hooks or casting nets, so that when the natives wanted to catch fish they made baskets and set traps at the river side.
- B. One man named Akon Obo, was very poor. He began to make baskets and traps out of bamboo plam. When the river went down he used to take his traps to a pool and set them baited with palm-nuts. In the night the big fish used to smell the plam-nuts and go into the trap, when at once the door would fall down, and in the morning Akon Obo would go and take the fish out. He was very successful in his fishing, and used to sell the fish in the market for plenty of money. When he could afford to pay the dowry he married a woman named Eyong, a native of Okuni, and had three children by her, but he still continued his fishing. The eldest son was called Odey, the second Yambi, and the third Atuk. These three boys, when they grew up, helped their father with his fishing, and he gradually became wealthy and bought plenty of slaves. At last he joined the Egbo society, and became one of the chiefs of the town. Even after he became a chief, he and his sons still continued to fish.
- C. One day, when he was crossing the river in a small dug-out canoe, a tornado came on very suddenly, and the canoe capsized, drowning the chief. When his sons beard of the death of their father, they wanted to go and drown themselves also, but they were persuaded not to by the people. After searching for two days, they found the dead body some distance down the river, and brought it back to the town. They then called their company together to play, dance, and sing for twelve days, in accordance with their native custom, and much palm wine was drunk.
- D. When the play was finished, they took their father's body to a hollowed-out cavern, and placed two live slaves with it, one holding a native lamp of palm-oil, and the other holding a matchet. They were both tied up, so that they could not escape, and were left there to keep watch over the dead chief, until they died of starvation.
- E. When the cave was covered in, the sons called the chiefs together, and they played Egbo for seven days, which used up a lot of their late father's money. When the play was over, the chiefs were surprised at the amount of money which the sons had been able to spend on the funeral of their father, as they knew how poor he had been as a young man. They therefore called him the lucky fisherman.

Now, answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

5 x 1 = 5

6. How did people catch fish when they don't have nets ?

A.

7. How were the palm nuts useful in catching fish ?

A.

8. What does the highlighted portion in Paragraph C mean ?

[]

A) A thing that helped them escape

B) A thing that helped them use as boat

C) A can of palm wine to be used in lgbo

9. How was the father's body buried ? []

- A) The body was buried in grave along with a bag of salt.
- B) The body was allowed to decay without burying in a grave.
- C) Two servants were to die while guarding the chief's body.

10. How did the sons get money ? []

- A) The neighbours gave them as a timely help.
- B) The family earned a lot of money on fishing.
- C) The sons sold their property to meet the expenses.

Q.No. 11 - 15

5 Marks

Unseen Passages : Arranging the Jumbled Sentences in Sequential and Meaningful Order

13. Read the following passage carefully. SA - I : 2016-17

Once upon a time a daughter told her father that her life was miserable and that she didn't know how she was going to make it. She was tired of fighting and struggling all the time. It seemed just as one problem was solved, another one soon followed.

Her father, a chef, took her to the kitchen. He filled three pots with water and placed each on a high fire. Once the three pots began to boil, he placed potatoes in one pot, eggs in the second pot, and ground coffee beans in the third pot.

He then let them sit and boil, without saying a word to his daughter. The daughter moaned and impatiently waited, wondering what he was doing. After twenty minutes he turned off the burners. He took the potatoes out of the pot and placed them in a bowl. He pulled the eggs out and placed them in a bowl. He then ladled the coffee out and placed it in a cup turning to her he asked, "Daughter, what do you see ?"

"Potatoes, eggs and coffee," she hastily replied, "what do you want to tell me through this ?" He then explained that the potatoes, the eggs and coffee beans had faced the same adversity - the boiling water. However, each one reacted differently. The hard potato became soft, the fragile egg became hard when exposed to the boiling water. But the coffee beans were unique. They changed the water and created something new.

Father asked his daughter to think of her attitude when facing such countenances. In life, things happen around us, things happen to us but what matters is what happens within us.

Now, find the correct and meaningful order of the following jumbled sentences. 5 x 1 = 5

- 11. Father let the potatoes, eggs and coffee beans boil in water.
- 12. A daughter came to her father with her endless problems.
- 13. The girl's father wished that his daughter should learn by experience.
- 14. The girl got a right solution for her problem.

-
15. The potatoes and eggs became softer but the coffee beans changed the water and blended with it.

Note : Write only numbers in the box. Copy the box in your answer booklet. Write the numbers to indicate sentences.

A.

14. Read the following passage carefully.

SA - II : 2016-17

One day the king Krishnadevaraya announced that whoever rears a cat and removes the troubles created by rats from their houses effectively will be given a reward. For that he gave each house a cat, and cow for feeding the cat with milk.

Tenali Raman was also given a cat and a cow. He took those two. And the next day he gave boiled milk to the cat which burnt its mouth. Since then the cat did not touch the milk.

The day came. All the owners complained that the cats were not hunting rats and they looked very fat. But Ramalinga's cat was very thin. The king asked Ramalinga why the cat was like that. Ramalinga said that it had not drunk milk. Everyone was surprised. The king ordered to give some milk to cat. But the cat ran away from the milk bowl. Then Ramalinga told the real story. As it did not drink milk, it killed the rats and was active. The other cats drank milk from time to time and slept happily without killing rats. The king praised Ramalinga.

Now, find the correct and meaning full order of the following sentences. 5 x 1 = 5

11. Ramalinga's cat began to hunt the rats but the cats of others became fat as they drank only milk.
12. The king appreciated Ramalinga for his cleverness.
13. Krishnadevaraya started a programme to remove the troubles created by rats.
14. The king gave each house a cat and cow that provides milk to the cat.
15. Ramalinga gave hot milk to the cat that burnt its mouth.

Note : Write only numbers in the box. Copy the box in your answer booklet. Write the numbers to indicate sentences.

A.

15. Read the following passage carefully.

SA - I : 2017-18

Once upon a time, there lived six blind men in a village. One day the villagers told them, "Hey, there is an elephant in the village today."

They had no idea what an elephant is. They decided, "Even though we would not be able to see it, let us go and feel it anyway." All of them went where the elephant was. Everyone of them touched the elephant.

"Hey, the elephant is a pillar," said the first man who touched his leg.

"Oh, no! it is like a rope," said the first man who touched the tail.

"Oh, no! it is like a thick branch of a tree," said the third man who touched the trunk of the elephant.

"It is like a big hand fan" said the fourth man who touched the ear of the elephant.

"It is like a huge wall," said the fifth man who touched the belly of the elephant.

"It is like a solid pipe," said the sixth man who touched the tusk of the elephant.

They began to argue about the elephant and everyone of them insisted that he was right. It looked like they were getting agitated. A wise man was passing by and he saw this. He stopped and asked them, "What is the matter?" They said, "We cannot agree to what the elephant is like." Each one of them told what he thought the elephant was like. The wise man calmly explained to them, "All of you are right. The reason everyone of you is telling it differently because each one of you touched the different part of the elephant. So, actually the elephant has all those features what you all said."

"Oh!" everyone said. There was no more fight. They felt happy that they were all right.

Now, find the correct and meaningful order of the following sentences. 5 x 1 = 5

11. A wise man told them that they were all right and explained the reason.
12. They all felt in different ways and began arguing.
13. The villagers told the blind men that there was an elephant in the village.
14. They felt happy and stopped arguing.
15. The blind men went to feel the elephant though they could not be able to see it.

Note : Write only number in the box. Copy the box in your answer booklet. Write the numbers to indicate sentences.

A.

16. **Read the following passage carefully.**

SA - I : 2018-19

Long ago there lived in a forest a pride of lions with several cubs. One of the cubs was always curious to know about things. One day he saw a butterfly and started chasing it. The little cub ran but was unable to catch the butterfly. He had become too tired to run. He also realised that he had lost his way. Before he knew anything he had fallen asleep.

When the lion's cub woke up, he found himself in a strange company. He was surrounded by a flock of sheep. There were several lambs too for him to play with. He seemed to like the company and soon was accepted by the sheep.

Now, find the correct and meaningful order of the following sentences. 5 x 1 = 5

11. It saw a butterfly and ran after it.
12. Many lions were living with their cubs in a forest.
13. It became one among them and played with them.
14. One cub wanted to know about the things around.

-
15. It was tired and slept but when he woke up he was in the middle of many sheep and lambs.

Note : Write only numbers in the box. Copy the box in your answer booklet. Write the numbers to indicate sentences.

A.

17. Read the following passage carefully.

Pre-final : 2018

Once, there was a mouse that had his hole near a pool in a thick forest. A frog often came out for basking in the sun. Within no time, they became buddies.

But the friendship of a frog and mouse is highly undersirable because the frog's home is in water and the mouse on land.

One day the frog said to the mouse, "Let's bind ourselves with a string so that we may never get separated."

The mouse agreed. So, both tied themselves together leg-to-leg. Though on land, it went quite well, but in the pool, it was tragic for the mouse. The frog swam about delightfully in the pool dragging the mouse with him. Soon, the mouse drowned and his body floated on the surface of the pool.

An eagle hovering in the sky saw the dead mouse. The eagle swooped down to carry it off. Up went the frog as well and became the eagle's meal.

Now arrange the following jumbled sentences in a meaningful order.

5 x 1 = 5

11. Both of them spent very happily on land.
12. When an eagle carried the dead rat, the frog also went up and lost its life.
13. But in the pool, the rat drowned and floated on the surface.
14. One day the frog and the rat tied themselves together leg-to-leg so that they might never get separated.
15. A rat and frog became friends.

Note : Write only numbers in the box. Copy the box in your answer booklet. Write the numbers to indicate sentences.

A.

18. Read the following passage carefully.

SA - I : 2019-20

A. Once upon a time, there lived a tiger in a forest. With the passing years, he became too old to hunt. One day, the tiger was walking by the side of a lake and suddenly, a gold bangle came across his sight. Quickly he picked up the bangle and thought that he could use it as an allure to catch someone. As he was under the thought process, a traveller happened to pass through the opposite side of the lake.

B. The tiger instantly thought to himself, "What a delicious meal he would make !" He planned a scheme to attract the traveller. He held the bangle in his paw making it visible to the traveller and said, "Would you like to take this gold bangle ? I don't require it." At once, the traveller wanted to take the bangle, but he hesitated to go

near the tiger. He knew that it was risky, yet he sought the gold bangle. He planned to be cautious, so he asked the tiger, "How can I believe you ? I know you are a beast and would kill me."

- C. The clever tiger innocently said, "Listen traveller, in my youth, I was wicked unquestionably, but now I have changed myself. With the advice of a Sanyasi, I have left all evil. Now I am all alone in this world and have engaged myself in kind deeds. Moreover, I have grown old. I have no teeth and my claws are blunt. So, there is no need to fear from me." The traveller was taken in by this smart talk and his love for gold soon overcame his fear of the tiger. He jumped into the lake to wade across the tiger.
- D. But as per the plan of the tiger, he got trapped in the marsh. On seeing this, the tiger consoled him and said, "Oh ! You need not worry. I'll help you." Gradually he came towards the traveller and seized him. As the traveller was being dragged out, onto the bank, he thought to himself, "Oh ! This beast's talk of saintliness took me in totally. A beast is always a beast. If only I had not let my greed overcome my reason, I could be alive." However, it was too late; the tiger killed the traveller and ate him up. Like this, the traveller became victim of greed and tiger was successful in his evil plan.

Now, find the correct and meaningful order of the following sentences. 5 x 1 = 5

11. A man was going that way, listened to the tiger's words but did not believe it.
12. Once there lived a tiger who became old was not able to get food.
13. The tiger further tried and made the man believe and managed to get him into a marsh.
14. The man knew that he was tricked by the tiger but of no use.
15. The tiger found a golden bangle and wanted to use it as a bait to get food.

Note : Write only numbers in the box. Copy the box in your answer booklet. Write the number to indicate sentences.

A.

SECTION - B : VOCABULARY : MARKS : 20

Q.No. 16 (Synonyms)

2 Marks

Read the para and write the synonyms of the underlined words given the box.

19. talented, rude, strong, fat, lean, polite

Mrs. Slater is a vigorous, (a) plump, (b) red - faced, vulgar (c) woman prepared to do any amount of straight talking to get her own way. She is in black. She goes out of the window, opens it and calls into the street. Victoria, a precocious (d) girl, dressed in colours, comes in.

A.

20. matters, hanging, long time, bending down, fat, polite

Victoria : What are they coming for ? They haven't been here for ages (a) .

Mrs. Slater : They're coming to talk over grandpa's affairs (b) . Your father sent them a telegram as soon as we found he was dead.

Henry Slater, a stooping, (c) heavy man with a drooping (d) moustache, enters.

A.

21. unimportant things, shabby, persevere, fast, value, breaking down

Mrs. Slater : In the kitchen; but you want a new pair, those old ones are nearly worn out. (a) You don't seem to realize what it's costing (b) me to bear up (c) like I am doing. My heart's fit to break when I see the little trifles (d) that belonged to father lying around, and think he'll never use them again.

A.

22. scruffy / untidy surprised, stupid, sensitive, dispose of, worried

Henry : (stupefied) (a) I wouldn't care to.

Mrs. Slater : Don't look so daft (b) . Why not ?

Henry : It doesn't seem delicate, (c) somehow.

Mrs. Slater : We could put the shabby (d) old chest of drawers upstairs where the bureau is now.

A.

23. lurch, unconcerned, delighted, welcomes, cheerful, active

Henry and Mrs. Slater, very hot and flushed (a) stagger (b) in with a pretty old - fashioned bureau containing a locked desk. They put it where the chest of drawers was, and straighten the ornaments, etc. There is a knock at the door. The knocking is repeated. Victoria ushers (c) in Ben and Mrs. Jordan. The latter is a stout, complacent (d) woman with an irritating air of being always right.

A.

24. value, shelf, attracted, bring, appear, dispose

Mrs. Slater : I thought I'd fetch (a) this down as well. (She puts it on the mantel piece) (b) . Our clock's worth (c) nothing and this always appealed (d) to me.

A.

25. modify / adjust, soberly, jolly, grief / lamentation, unfortunate, flushed

Ben is also in complete new mourning (a) . He is rather a jolly little man, but at present trying to adapt (b) himself to the regrettable (c) occasion. Mrs. Jordan sails into the room and solemnly (d) goes straight to Mrs. Slater and kisses her.

A.

26. clasp, giggle, snug, chirpily, spellbound, astonishment, anxious

They are transfixed (a) with amazement (b) ; Victoria clings (c) to Mrs. Slater. They

look at the door. A slight chuckling (d) is heard from upstairs.

A.

27. **dressed, unshoed / unshod, strong disclosing, unkind, shoed / shod**

The door opens, revealing (a) an old man clad (b) in a faded but gay dressing - gown. He is in his stockinged (c) feet. Although over seventy, he is vigorous and well coloured. His bright, malicious (d) eyes twinkle under his heavy, reddish - gray eyebrows.

A.

28. **deceased, actually, surprised, intelligent, valuable, walked**

Mrs. Slater : (sharply) Victoria, Victoria! D'ye hear? Come in, will you?

(Victoria, a precocious (a) girl, dressed in colours, comes in.)

Mrs. Slater : I'm amazed (b) at you, Victoria. I really (c) am. Be off now, and change your dress before your Aunt Elizabeth and your Uncle Ben come. It would never do for them to find you in colours with grandfather lying dead (d) . upstairs.

A.

29. **enter, weight, adequate, hasty, loves, taught**

Mrs. Slater : She'll come fast (a) enough (b) after her share of what you father's left. You know how hard (c) she can be when she likes (d) . Where she gets it from I can't tell.

A.

30. **intelligent, inflexible, anger, slightly, fix**

Henry : You must arrange (a) with Elizabeth when you're dividing (b) things up.

Mrs. Slater : Elizabeth's that sharp (c) , she'll see I'm after it, and we'll drive a hard (d) bargain over it.

A.

Q.No. 1 (A. Reading) 3 Marks

Read the paragraph and match the words under 'A' with their antonyms under 'B'. Write your answers and their corresponding numbers in the answer book. 4 x 1/2 = 2

33. **Henry :** It doesn't seem delicate (a) somehow. **SA - I : 2016-17**

Mrs. Slater : We could put that shabby (b) old (c) chest of drawers upstairs (d) where the bureau is now. Elizabeth could have that and welcome. I've always wanted to get rid of it.

A		B
a) delicate	[]	1) clean
b) shabby	[]	2) downstairs
c) old	[]	3) insensible
d) upstairs	[]	4) malicious
		5) new

6) premier

32. And when we'd finished (a) dinner I thought I'd take up a bit of something (b) on a tray. He was lying there for all the world as if he was asleep (c), so, I put the tray down (d) on the bureau. SA - II : 2016-17

A

B

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------------|
| a) finished | [] | 1) awake |
| b) something | [] | 2) ended |
| c) asleep | [] | 3) nothing |
| d) down | [] | 4) everything |
| | | 5) started |
| | | 6) up |

33. And when we'll finished dinner I thought I'd take (a) up a bit of something on a tray. He was lying there for al the world as if he was asleep (b), so, I put the tray down (c) on the bureau - (correcting herself) on the chest of drawers - and went to waken him. (A pause) He was quite cold (d).

A

B

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------|
| a) take | [] | 1) friendly |
| b) asleep | [] | 2) give |
| c) down | [] | 3) sleepy |
| d) cold | [] | 4) awake |
| | | 5) up |
| | | 6) pinch |

34. **Mrs. Slater** : (sharply) Victoria, Victoria! D'ye hear? Come (a) in, will you?

(Victoria, a precocious (b) girl, dressed in colours, comes in.)

Mrs. Slater : I'm amazed at you, Victoria. I really am. Be off now, and change your dress before (c) your Anut Elizabeth and your Uncle Ben come. It would never do for them to find you in colours with grandfather lying dead (d), upstairs.

A

B

- | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------------|
| a) come | [] | 1) after |
| b) precocious | [] | 2) diverse |
| c) before | [] | 3) dull |
| d) dead | [] | 4) miserable |
| | | 5) alive |
| | | 6) go |

35. **Victoria** : What are they coming for? They haven't been here (a) for ages.

Mrs. Slater : They're coming to talk over poor (b) grandpa's affairs. Your father sent them a telegram as soon as we found he was dead. (A noise (c) is heard)

(Henry Slater, a stooping heavy (d) man with a drooping moustache, enters. He is wearing a black tailcoat, grey trousers, a black tie and a bowler hat.)

- | A | | B |
|----------|-----|----------------|
| a) here | [] | 1) uncertainty |
| b) poor | [] | 2) rich |
| c) noise | [] | 3) weak |
| d) heavy | [] | 4) light |
| | | 5) there |
| | | 6) silence |

36. **Henry :** I'm wondering if they'll come (a) at all. When you and Elizabeth quarrelled, she said she'd never set foot in your house again.

Mrs. Slater : She'll come fast (b) enough after her share of what our father's left. You know hard (c) she can be when she likes (d). Where she gets it from I can't tell.

- | A | | B |
|----------|-----|-----------------|
| a) come | [] | 1) dislikes |
| b) fast | [] | 2) similarities |
| c) hard | [] | 3) soft |
| d) likes | [] | 4) arrogant |
| | | 5) slow |
| | | 6) go |

37. **Henry :** I suppose it's in the family. (pause) Where are my slippers ?

Mrs. Slater : In the kitchen; but you want a new (a) pair, those old ones are nearly worn out. (Nearly breaking down) You don't seem to realize what it's costing me to bear up like I am doing. My heart's fit to break when I see the little (b) trifles that belonged to father lying around, and think he'll never (c) use them again. (Briskly) Here! You'd better (d) wear these slippers of my father's now. It's lucky he'd just got a new pair.

- | A | | B |
|-----------|-----|---------------|
| a) new | [] | 1) always |
| b) little | [] | 2) old |
| c) never | [] | 3) creditable |
| d) better | [] | 4) partial |
| | | 5) worse |
| | | 6) big |

38. **Henry** : They'll be very small (a) for me, my dear.

Mrs. Slater : They'll stretch, won't they? I'm not going to have them wasted. (She has finished laying the table.) Henry, I've been thinking about that bureau of my father's that's in his bedroom. You know I always (b) wanted to have it after he died.

Henry : You must arrange with Elizabeth when you're dividing (c) things up.

Mrs. Slater : Elizabeth's that sharp (d), she'll see I'm after it, and we'll drive a hard bargain over it.

- | A | | B |
|-------------|--------|------------|
| a) small | [] | 1) slight |
| b) always | [] | 2) big |
| c) dividing | [] | 3) harsh |
| d) sharp | [] | 4) joining |
| | | 5) blunt |
| | | 6) never |

39. **Mrs. Slater** : Don't look so daft (a) . Why not ?

Henry : It doesn't seem delicate (b) , somehow.

Mrs. Slater : We could put that shabby old (c) chest of drawers upstairs (d) where the bureau is now. Elizabeth could have that and welcome. I've always wanted to get rid of it.

- | A | | B |
|-------------|--------|-----------------|
| a) daft | [] | 1) new |
| b) delicate | [] | 2) overpowering |
| c) old | [] | 3) sensible |
| d) upstairs | [] | 4) lucky |
| | | 5) downstairs |
| | | 6) useful |

40. **Henry** : Suppose they come when we're doing it.

Mrs. Slater : I'll fasten (a) the front (b) door. Get your coat off, Henry. We'll change it.

(Mrs. Slater goes out to fasten the front door. Henry takes his coat off. Mrs. Slater reappears.)

Mrs. Slater : I'll run up and move the chairs out of the way.

(Victoria appears (c) , dressed according to her mother's instructions)

Victoria : Whar have you got your coat off for, father?

Henry : Mother and I are going to bring grandfather's bureau down (d) here.

- | A | | B |
|---|--|---|
|---|--|---|

-
- a) fasten [] 1) back
 - b) front [] 2) up
 - c) appears [] 3) innocent
 - d) down [] 4) reform
 - 5) open
 - 6) disappears

41. **Slater** : I thought I'd fetch this down as well. (She puts it on the mantelpiece.) Our clock's worth nothing (a) and this always (b) appealed to me.

Victoria : That's grandpa's clock.

Mrs. Slater : Be quiet (c)! It's ours now (d). Come, Henry, lift your end.

- | A | B |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) nothing [] | 1) downcast |
| b) always [] | 2) then |
| c) quiet [] | 3) foremost |
| d) now [] | 4) loud |
| | 5) something |
| | 6) never |

42. **Mrs. Slater** : Father had been merry (a) this morning. He went out soon after breakfast to pay (b) his insurance.

Ben : My word, it's a good (c) thing he did.

Mrs. Jordan : He always was thoughtful (d) in that way. He was too honourable to have 'gone' without paying his premium.

- | A | B |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) merry [] | 1) perceive |
| b) pay [] | 2) honourable |
| c) good [] | 3) bad |
| d) thoughtful [] | 4) receive |
| | 5) thoughtless |
| | 6) miserable |

Q.No. 18 (Right Forms of the Words) 2 Marks

Fill in the blanks with the right form of the words given in brackets. 4 x 1/2 = 2

43. **Mrs. Slater** : I'm (a) (amazing / amazed / amazement) at you, Victoria. I (b) (real / really / reality) am. Be off now, and change your dress before your Aunt Elizabeth and you Uncle Ben come. It would never do for them

to find you in (c) (colours / colourful / colourfully) with grandfa-
ther lying (d) (dead / death / died), upstairs.

A.

44. **Henry** : I suppose it's in the family. (pause) Where are my slippers ?

Mrs. Slater : In the kitchen; but you want a new pair, those old ones are (a)
(near / nearly / nearby) worn out. (Nearly breaking down) You don't seem
to (b) (realization / realize / realized) what it's costing me to bear
up like I am doing. My heart's fit to break when I see the little trifles that
belonged to father lying around, and think he'll never use them again.
(Briskly) Here! You'd better wear these slippers of my father's now. It's
..... (c) (lucky / luck / luckily) he'd just got a (d) (newly/new/
newness) pair.

A.

45. **Henry** : They'll be very small for me, me dear.

Mrs. Slater : They'll stretch, won't they? I'm not going to have them wasted. (She has
finished laying the table.) Henry, I've been thinking about that bureau of
my father's that's in his bedroom. You know I always wanted to have it
after he (a) (died/dead/death).

Henry : You must (b) (arrangement/arrange/arranged) with Elizabeth when
you're (c) (dividing/divide/divided) things up.

Mrs. Slater : Elizabeth's that (d) (sharp/sharply/sharpness), she'll see I'm after it,
and we'll drive a hard bargain over it.

A.

46. **Henry** : (stupefied) I wouldn't care to.

Mrs. Slater : Don't look so (a) (daft/daftly/dafter). Why not?

Henry : It doesn't seem (b) (delicacy/delicate/delicately), somehow.

Mrs. Slater : We could put that (c) (shabbily/shabby/shabbiness) old chest of
drawers upstairs where the bureau is now. Elizabeth could have that and
welcome. I've always wanted to get rid of it. (She points to the drawers.)

Henry : Suppose they come when we're doing it.

Mrs. Slater : I'll (d) (fasten/fastens/fastening) the front door. Get your coat off,
Henry, we'll change it.

A.

47. **Victoria** : Are you planning to (a) (pinched/pinching/pinch) it ?

Henry : (Shocked) No, my child. Grandpa gave it to your (b) (mother/moth-
erly/motherhood) before he died.

Victoria : This morning ?

Henry : Yes.

Victoria : Ah! He was (c) (drink/drank/drunk) this morning.
(Mrs. Slater appears carrying a handsome clock under her arm.)

Mrs. Slater : I thought I'd fetch this down as well. (She puts it on the mantelpiece.) Our clock's worth nothing and this always appealed to me.

Victoria : That's grandpa's clock.

Mrs. Slater : Be (d) (quiet/quieten/quietly)! It's ours now, Come, Henry, lift your end.

A.

48. Ben : My word, it's good thing he did.

Mrs. Jordan: He always was (a) (thoughtful/thoughtfully/thoughtfulness) in that way. He was too (b) (honour/honourable/honourably) to have 'gone' without (c) (payment/paying/pay) his premium.

Henry : And when I came in I found him undressed (d) (surely/sure/surety) enough and sung in bed.

A.

49. Mrs. Jordan: What do you say, Ben?

Ben : I'm not (a) (particular/particularly/particularity).

Mrs. Jordan: (surveying the table) Well, then, if the kettle's (b) (readiness/ready/readily), we may as well have tea (c) (first/firstly). (Mrs. Slater puts the kettle on the fire and gets tea ready.)

Henry : One thing we may as well decide now is the (d) (announce/announcement/announcing) in the papers.

A.

50. Mrs. Jordan: (a) (Except/Expectation/Excepting) his gold watch. He (b) (promise/promised/promising) that to our Jimmy.

Mrs. Slater : Promised your Jimmy! I never heard of that.

Mrs. Jordan: Oh, but he did, Amelia, when he was living with us. He was very (c) (fond/fondly/fondness) of Jimmy.

Mrs. Slater : Well, (Amazed) I don't know!

Ben : Anyhow, there's his insurance money, Have you got the (d) (receiving/reception/receipt) for the premium he paid this morning?

A.

51. Mrs. Jordan: He's done it on (a) (purpose/purposeful/purposefully), just to annoy us.

Mrs. Slater : After all I've done for him, having to put up with him in the house these three years. It's nothing (b) (shortly/short/shortness) of swindling.

Mrs. Jordan: I had to put up with him for five years.

Mrs. Slater : And you were trying to turn him over to us all the (c) (time/timely/
timing).

Henry : But we don't know for (d) (certainly/certain/certainty) that he's not
paid the premium.

Mrs. Slater : Victoria, run upstairs and fetch that bunch of keys that's on your
Grandpa's dressing-table.

A.

Q.No. 19 (Vowel Clusters)

1 Mark

Complete the spelling of the words choosing 'ae', 'ea', 'ee', 'ei', 'oo', 'ou', 'ai', 'ia', 'io',
'ix', 'ix' or 'ix'.

52. She is a (a) vigor __ a, plump, red-faced, vulgar woman prepared to do any (b) am __
nt of straight talking to get her own way. **March 2019**

A.

53. She is a vigorous, plump, red-faced, vulgar woman prepared to do any amount of (a) str
__ ght talking to get her own way. She is in black. She goes to the window, opens it and
calls into the (b) str __ t.

A.

54. **Mrs. Slater** : I'm amazed at you, Victoria. I (a) r __ lly am. Be off now, and change your
dress before Aunt Elizabeth and you Uncle Ben come. It (b) w __ ld never do for them
to find you in colours with grandfather lying dead, upstairs.

A.

55. It would never do for them to find you in (a) col __ rs with grandfather lying dead, (b)
upst __ rs.

A.

56. **Mrs. Slater** : They're coming to talk over (a) p __ r grandpa's affairs. Your father sent
them a telegram as soon as we found he was (b) d __ d.

A.

57. **Henry** : I'm wondering if they'll come at all. When you and Elizabeth quarrelled, she said
she'd never set (a) f __ t in your (b) h __ se again.

A.

58. **Mrs. Slater** : In the kitchen; but you want a new (a) p __ r, those old ones are (b) n __
rly worn out.

A.

59. You don't (a) s __ m to (b) r __ lize what it's costing me to bear up like I am doing.

A.

60. My heart's fit to (a) br __ k when I see the little trifles that belonged to father lying (b) ar __ nd, and think he'll never use them again.

A.

61. Henry, I've been thinking about that (a) bur __ u of my father's that's in his bedroom. You know I always wanted to have it after he (b) d __ d.

A.

62. **Mrs. Slater** : Henry, why shouldn't we bring that (a) bur __ u down here now? We can do it before they come.

Mrs. Slater : I'll fasten the front door. Get your (b) c __ t off, Henry. We'll change it.

A.

63. He was lying there for all the world as if he was (a) asl __ p, so I put the tray down on the bureau - (correcting herself) on the (b) ch __ t of drawers-and went to waken him.

A.

64. We'll see if he's locked the (a) rec __ pt up in the (b) bur __ u. **March 2018**

A.

65. Have you got the (a) rec __ pt for the (b) prem __ m he paid this morning ?

SA - II : 2018-19

A.

Q.No. 20 (Suffixes or Inflections)

1 Mark

Complete the words with correct suffixes given in brackets. 2 x 1/2 = 1M

66. a) Anyhow, there's his insur ____ (ence / ance) money. **June 2017**

b) There is no jewell ____ (ery / ary) or valuables of that sort.

67. **Mrs. Slater** : Father had been merry this morning. He went out soon after (a) break ____ (past / fast) to pay his (b) insur ____ (ance / ence) .

68. **Mrs. Jordan** : He always was (a) thought ____ (full / ful) in that was. He was too (b) honour ____ (abel / able) to have 'gone' without paying his premium.

69. (i) **Henry** : One thing we may as well decide now is the (a) announce ____ (mant / ment) in the papers.

(ii) **Ben** : Anyhow, there's his (b) insur ____ (ence / ance) money. Have you got the receipt for the premium he paid this morning ?

70. **Mrs. Jordan** : Well, we'll think about it after tea, and then we'll look through his bits of things and make a list of them. There's all the (a) furni ____ (ture / chure) in his room.

Henry : There's no (b) jewell ____ (ery / ary) or valuables of that sort.

71. (i) Victoria goes out (a) reluct ____ (antly / ently) .

(ii) They are transfixed with (b) amaze ____ (ment / mant) ; Victoria clings to Mrs. Slater.

Q.No. 21 (Identifying the Wrongly Spelt Word)

2 Marks

One word in each set is wrongly spelt. Rewrite it correctly in the space provided.

- 72. adversity, insurence, dissuade, aesthetics March 2018
A. _____
- 73. vulgar, premier, provision, villege March 2017
A. _____
- 74. a) deviding, according, planning, belonging SA - I : 2016-17
b) handsome, instruction, upstares, bureau A . _____
- 75. complacent, precotious, malicious, lethargy SA - II : 2016-17
A. _____
- 76. overdue, insurence, enough, drunken SA - I : 2017-18
A. _____
- 77. fetch, furniture, mantle piece, vigorous SA - II : 2018-19
A. _____
- 78. bureu, appealed, shabby, pinch Pre-final : 2018
A. _____
- 79. trousers, quareled, enought, stretch June 2019
A. _____
- 80. thrust, skip, approck, poke. A . _____
- 81. gingerly, tomfoolary, solid, surprise A . _____
- 82. snach, hearth, behaviour, haste A . _____
- 83. vindictive, sneak, chuckle, dret A . _____
- 84. damn, resumei, gaze, sobbing A . _____
- 85. strike, fancy, consternetion, handier A . _____
- 86. snug, stager, usher, startled A . _____
- 87. obviously, malicius, transfix, mouring A . _____
- 88. chirpily, fortnight, pinch, complasent A . _____
- 89. snug, stager, usher, startled A . _____
- 90. stoop, bargain, wipe, buraue A . _____
- 91. stupefide, fancy, fasten, worn A . _____
- 92. trifel, droop, clad, cling A . _____
- 93. stupid, daft, shabby, precocius A . _____

-
94. cheer, crash, centry, hooves A. _____
95. reins, nod, scream, graoned A. _____
96. thached, stable, blinding, binding A. _____
97. stumbled, pawing, sadle, grumbled A. _____
98. majesty, bound, striups, leather A. _____
99. galop, travel, deserted, repeated A. _____

Q.No. 22 (Dictionary Entry of Words)

2 Marks

100. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'annoy' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above. Model Paper

- a) What is the part of speech of the word 'annoy' ?

A.

- b) Write the two synonyms of 'annoy' .

A.

101. Read the following disctionary entry of the word 'asleep' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

- a) What is the part speech of the word 'asleep' ?

A.

- b) What is the opposite of the word 'asleep' ?

A.

102. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'brisk' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

- a) What is the part of speech of the word 'brisk' ?

A.

- b) What is the adverb form of 'brisk' ?

A.

- c) What is the superlative form of 'brisk' ?

A.

- d) What is the noun form of 'brisk' ?

A.

103. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'complacent' below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the meaning of 'complacent' ?

A.

b) Write the adverbial form of 'complacent' .

A.

104. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'daft' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions information above. SA - I : 2019-20

a) What is the part of speech of the work 'daft' ?

A.

b) What is the superlative degree of 'daft' ?

A.

d) What is the noun form of 'daft' ?

A.

d) What is the idiomatic expression formed with 'daft' ?

A.

105. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'departed' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'departed' ?

A.

b) What is the part of speech of the phrase 'the departed' ?

A.

d) What does the phrase 'the departed' mean ?

A.

d) Which word do people use to avoid saying 'dead' ?

A.

106. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'handsome' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'handsome' ?

A.

b) Write two synonyms for 'handsome' .

A.

c) What is the adverb form of 'handsome' ?

A.

d) What is the superlative degree of 'handsome' ?

A.

e) What is the degree of 'handsome' ?

A.

107. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'malicious' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'malicious' ?

A.

b) Write the synonyms of the word 'malicious' ?

A.

c) What is the adverb form of 'malicious' ?

A.

d) What is the meaning of the word 'malicious' ?

A.

108. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'merry' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'merry' ?

A.

b) Write two synonyms for 'merry' .

A.

c) What is the idiom formed with 'merry' ?

A.

d) What is the superlative degree of 'merry' ?

A.

109. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'mourning' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) Is the word 'mourning' a countable noun or an uncountable noun ?

A.

b) What is the synonym of 'mourning' ?

A.

110. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'precocious' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'precocious' ?

A.

b) What is the adverb form of the word 'precocious' ?

A.

d) Write the two noun forms of 'precocious' .

A.

111. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'shabby' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What are the other degrees of 'shabby' ?

A.

b) What is the part of speech of the word 'shabby' ?

A.

d) Write the two synonyms of 'shabby' ?

A.

d) What is the adverb form of 'shabby' ?

A.

112. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'silly' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the noun form of 'silly' ?

A.

b) What is the comparative form of 'silly' ?

A.

d) What is the superlative form of 'silly' ?

A.

d) What are the synonyms of 'silly' ?

A.

113. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'snug' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) The lid should fit snugly. What is the part of speech of the underlined word ?

A.

b) Write the synonym of 'snug' .

A.

114. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'solemn' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'solemn' ?

A.

b) What is the adverb form of 'solemn' ?

A.

d) Write the synonym for 'solemn' .

A.

d) What is the opposite word of 'solemn' ?

A.

115. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'thoughtful' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What are the synonyms of the word 'thoughtful' ?

A.

b) Write the adverbial form of 'thoughtful' .

A.

116. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'trifle' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the meaning of the word 'trifle' as an adverb ?

A.

b) In which different parts of speech is the word 'trifle' used ?

A.

d) How is the 'i' in trifle pronounced as ?

A) as 'i' in 'ill' B) as 'i' in bird C) as 'i' in 'iron'

A.

d) Write a phrasal verb formed with 'trifle'.

A.

117. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'vigorous' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'vigorous' ?

A.

b) What is the synonym of the word 'vigorous' ?

A.

d) What is the adverb form of the word 'vigorous' ?

A.

118. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'vulgar' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of the speech of the word 'vulgar' ?

A.

b) Write at least two synonyms for 'vulgar' ?

A.

d) What is the adverb form of 'vulgar' ?

A.

Q.No. 23 (Classification of Words)

2 Marks

Arrange the following words under correct headings.

119. take out, set foot, call into, for ages, get rid of, loot at, at a loss, put out

June 2019

Phrasal Verbs

Idioms

A.

120. syllabus, bases, crists, datum, erratum, media, fungi, feet March 2019

Singular Nouns

Plural Nouns

A.

121. business-like, double-faced, in addition to, well-read, by the way of, apart from, clear-sighted, due to June 2018

Compound Prepositional Phrases

Compound Adjectives

A.

122. crises, syllabi, theses, fungi, data, diagnoses, species, errata

Latin Plurals

Greek Plurals

A.

123. criteria, ellipses, curricula, indices, alger, stomata, series, cacti

Greek Plurals

Latin Plurals

A.

124. clear-sighted, for ages, well-read, give way, at length, peacock-bule, cold-blooded, at a loss

Compound Adjectives

Idioms

A.

125. get one's own way, along with, set foot, in case of, in addition to, get rid of, on purpose, apart from

Idioms

Compound Prepositional Phrases

A.

126. mouth-watering, blue-bordered, by way of, a head of, brown-haired, dut to, in accordance with, old-fashioned

Compound Prepositional Phrases

Compound Adjectives

A.

Q.NO. 24 : LANGUAGE EXPRESSIONS : 4 MARKS

Q.No. 24 (a) (Using Phrasal Verbs in Yours Own Words)

1 Mark

call into : call to person to come to some place

be off : go way / depart / leave

talk over : speak with others about somthing / have a discussion

break down : fail to function

June 2018

arrange with : plan something to include something

get rid of : throw away / remove / discard as undesirable

March 2018 SA - I : 2017-18

get off : (here) remove / take off

take off	: remove / fly	
run up	: move quickly to some place	
stagger in	: walk	
put up with	: tolerate / bear / look after / treat	SA - I : 2019-20
turn over	: put something under the control of someone or something	
pick up	: buy / collect / gather	
put on	: wear	
look after	: take care of somebody or something	
nod off	: fall asleep	

Write the meaningful sentences using the phrasal verbs given below.

- 127. call into :
- 128. be off :
- 129. talk over :
- 130. break down :
- 131. arrange with :
- 132. get rid of :
- 133. take off :
- 134. run up :
- 135. stagger in :
- 136. put up with :
- 137. turn over :
- 138. pick up :
- 139. put on :
- 140. look after :
- 141. nod off :

Q.No. 24 (b) (Using Idioms in Your Own Words) 1 Mark

The Dear Departed (Idiom) : This is an idiomatic expression. This means 'the dead person'. This phrase is used by people to avoid the word 'dead'.

get her own way (Idiom) : to persuade other people to allow her to do what she wants (to do what she wants in spite of opposition)

for ages (Idiom) : for a long time **SA - II : 2016-17**

set food (Idiom) : enter **SA - I : 2019-20 June 2017**

drive a hard bargain (Idiom) : work hard to negotiate agreements in one's own favour
SA - I : 2017-18

got one's eye (Idiom) : looked at / noticed

give way (Idiom) : give a gift / collapse or fall down suddenly

on purpose (Idiom) : intentionally / deliberately

SA - I : 2018-19 March 2019 June 2019

nothing short of (Idiom) : strongly showing the quality / equal to

for certain (Idiom) : without doubt / definitely

Use the following idioms in sentences of your own.

142. The Dear Departed :

143. get her own way :

144. for ages :

145. set foot :

146. drive a hard bargain :

147. got one's eye :

148. give way :

149. on purpose :

150. nothing short of :

151. for certain :

Q.No. 24 (c) (Using Binomials in Sentences of Your Own) 1 Mark

No relevant topic in this Unit.

Q.No. 24 (d) (Using Foreign Expressions in Sentences of Your Own) 1 Mark

No relevant topic in this Unit.

Q.No. 25 (One-word Substitutes) 2 Marks

No relevant topic in this Unit.

SECTION - C : CREATIVE EXPRESSION : MARKS : 15

Q.No. 26 (a) (Letter Writing) 5 Marks

152. Imagine you are Pujitha from Guntur. Your elder sister, Priyanka is going to be married. Write a letter to your friend, Sindhu inviting her to the marriage function. You can include the details such as, date, venue, bridegroom, etc. SA - I : 2016-17

A.

153. A charitable trust in your district distributed school bags and water bottles to all students of your school. A meeting was arranged to facilitate the Chairman of the trust in appreciation. You were impressed a lot. Many important persons of the people attended the programme. Everybody praised the generosity of the Chairman.

Now, write a letter to your friend describing the programme conducted in your school. SA - I : 2017-18

A.

154. The Government of Andhra Pradesh launched the programme "Badi Runam Theerchukundam" with a caption "School Cared Our Future - We Care for Our School". It involves communal partnership constructive development of Government schools of Andhra Pradesh.

Inspired by this programme many old students of your school came forward and donated the notebooks, bags and a big water purifier. The headmaster of your school conveyed a meeting and appreciated them. **SA - I : 2018-19**

Now, write a letter to your friend describing the programme.

A.

155. Your elder sister is going to be married. You are staying in a hostel and continuing your studies. Your father wrote a letter to you to come home and do something of the marriage arrangements. Your father said that your presence is must.

Now, write a letter to the Headmaster requesting him to sanction a special leave for a week for attending the work of your elder sister's marriage. Pre-final : 2018

A.



156. A place of worship in your locality plays film songs on the loudspeaker the whole night. They do not care for the people's protest. Students and old people suffer.

Write a letter to the Editor of the local newspaper about this disturbance and asking the authorities to take necessary steps. SA - I : 2016-17

A.

157. Imagine that you are a news reporter. Write a newspaper report on a road accident in which 5 engineering students were killed. SA - I : 2016-17

Include the following in your news report.

The place where the accident took place - reason for the accident - particulars of the victims - other details.

A.

158. Global Handwashing Day was observed in your school. All the students participated in the programme very actively. The teachers made all the arrangements. The school provided handwashing liquids and soaps. They provided clean and dry towels. The teachers explained the importance of washing hands. It took for nearly an hour before the midday meals. You all felt the need.

Now, write a news report on the programme conducted in your school on Global Handwashing Day. SA - I : 2017-18

A.

159. The Government of Andhra Pradesh launched the programme 'Badi Runam Theerchukundam' with a caption "School Cared Our Future - We Care for Our School". In involves communal partnership for constructive development of Government schools of Andhra Pradesh.

Inspired by this programme many old students of your school came forward and donated the notebooks, bags and a big water purifier. The headmaster of your school conveyed a meeting and appreciated them. SA - I : 2018-19

Write a news report on the programme that was organized in your school in the context given above.

A.

Q.No. 27 (a) (Biographical Sketch)

5 Marks

160. Write a Biographical sketch of Gidugu Venkata Ramamurthy using the following hints. SA - II : 2016-17

Name : Gidugu Venkata Ramamurthy
Date of Birth : 29-08-1863
Place of Birth : Parvathalapeta, Srimukhalingam, Srikakulam Dist.
Date of Death : 22-01-1940 at Srikakulam
Father's Name : Veerraju
Qualification : Matriculation (Privately)
Job : Started his career as a teacher at Maharaja School, Parlakimidi

Achievements : Wrote many books on Saasanas. (Saasanamulu)
 Rendered services to "Savara" tribal community.
 Gave script to Savara language.
 Fought throughout his life for Vyavaharika Bhasha Udyamam
 (People's Language Movement) to enable the ordinary
 people to learn what the Government says.

Books Written : Balakavi Sarayam, Gadya Chintamani, Bhishakkula
 Bhasha Bhesajam, Vyasavali and Kalinga Charitra.

Honours : Rao Saheb - from British, Kaiser - i - Hind medal from
 British
 His birth anniversary is celebrated as Telugu Language Day.

A.

161. Write a biographical sketch using the following information. SA - I : 2017-18

Name : Medha Patkar
Profession : Social activist
Date of Birth : 1st December 1954
Place of Birth : Mumbai, Maharashtra
Parents : Indu, Vasant Kanolkar
Qualification : M.A.
Known for : Narmada Bachao Andolan
Awards : Great Livelihood Award
 Human Rights Defender Award
 Mahatma Phule Award
 Green Ribbon Award

A.

162. Write a Biographical sketch of Mr. Ramnath Kovind, the President of India, using the information given below :

SA - I : 2018-19

Birth : 1st October, 1945
Paraunk near Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Parents : Sri Maiku Lal
Smt. Kalavathi

Education : School education in Kanpur - B.Com, L.L.B, Kanpur University.

Spouse : Smt. Savitha

Positions held : * Advocate for Government of India at the Delhi High Court from 1977 to 1981.
* Junior Council for Government of India in Supreme Court from 1982 to 1984.
* Governor of Bihar from 2015 to 2017.

Parliamentary life : Member of Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh from 1994 to 2000.

Assumed the office as President : 25th July, 2017

A.

163. You know that Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a social reformer and a politician. He was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution. Now write a brief biographical sketch using the facts given below. **Model Paper Pre-final : 2018**

Birth : 14 April, 1891
Place of Birth : Mhow in Central Provinces (currently Madhya Pradesh)
Parents : Ramji Molaji Sakpal (father) and Bhimabai Murbadkar Sakpal (mother)
Wife : Ramabai Ambedkar
Education : Elphinstone High School, University of Bombay, Columbia University, London School of Economics
Associations : Samata Sainik Dal, Independent Labour Party, Scheduled Castes Federation
Political Ideology : Right winged; Equalism
Religious Beliefs : A Hindu by birth; a Buddhist 1956 onwards
Books written : Essays on Untouchables and Untouchability, The annihilation of Caste, Waiting for a Visa
Death : 6 December 1956

A.

164. Write a story using the following hints.

SA - II : 2016-17

Hints : King Midas - fond of gold - prays to God - appears and gives boon - Whatever he touches - turns into gold from next morning - touches cot - bed - walls - doors - flowers in the garden - All turn into gold - feels hungry - touches meals - turns into gold - can't eat - feels sorry - daughter comes - touches her - turns into gold statue - feels sad - prays to God again - God appears - King Midas asks to excuse - requests for daughter with life - God teaches lesson - gives life to daughter - and disappears.

A.

165. Write a story using the following hints.

SA - I : 2017-18

Hints : A potter - uses a donkey to carry soil from field to house - on the way takes rest under a tree - ties donkey nearby with a rope - one day - forgets to bring the rope - holds the ears of donkey and tries to sleep - not comfortable for fear of donkey's escape - a wise man sees this - asks potter, 'What is the problem?' - advises potter to pretend to tie the donkey with an imaginary rope - potter does what the wise man says - donkey refuses to come with him - wise man appears again - potter says to him about donkey's behaviour - wise man advises to pretend to untie the rope - potter does accordingly - donkey starts to move to house.

A.

166. Write a story using the hints provided :

SA - I : 2018-19

Hints : Small village - a boy and a mother - poor - collected wood from forest - cut down small trees - one day - a big bird from a tree - don't cut down this tree - my house - boy agreed - bird pleased - come before sunrise with a bag - next morning - hold on to my tail - flew up - in the sky - to a distant valley - full of gold - filled the bag - flew back - boy and mother rich - happy.

A.

167. Write a story using the following hints.

Model Paper Pre-final : 2018

Hints : Devan - clever thief - robs the rich - gives all to the sick and the needy - other thieves jealous - plan to get rid of him - challenge Devan to steal the king's pyjamas - Devan accepts challenge - finds king sleeping - opens a bottle of red ants on the bed - king badly bitten - cries for help - servants rush in pretends to look for ants - Devan removes king's pyjamas - escapes - other thieves dumbfounded - accept Devan their leader.

A.

168. Study the following pie-diagram.

Image

Now, write a paragraph describing information depicted in the diagram above.

A.

169. Study the following bar graph.

Image

Now, write a paragraph describing the information given in the bar graph above.

A.

170. Study the following tree diagram.

Image

Now, write a paragraph describing the information depicted in the diagram above.

A.

171. Study the following table.

Image

Now, write a paragraph describing the information depicted in the diagram above.

A.