ENGLISH

BOOKS - X BOARDS

QUESTION PAPER 2022 TERM 1 SET 1

Section A Reading

1. In most societies that have any glimmering of civilization, a person accused of wrong doing is given at least a nominal chance of

proving his innocence. The Romans had a highly sophisticated / comprehensive system of courts and the members of their legal profession were well educated but the Saxons who followed them to rule Britain used rougher methods.

From about the sixth century A.D. to the eleventh the majority of the trials were in the form of cruel physical torture (carrying a piece of red hot iron, stepping barefoot and blindfold across a floor covered with red hot coals or sometimes by a gentler method of oath - swearing.

The accused was ordered to bring to the Saxon authorities, a police officer or a priest could be persuaded to swear on oath or still a number of persons who would say that the accused was of good character and thus innocent. The number of persons who swore depended on the crime. A noble / n landlord or a priest counted for up to half a dozen ordinary peasants. As almost everyone lived in small villages, where almost everyone knew everyone else, and very few would risk telling a lie on oath (the people were mostly religious), the truth was generally told the accused could

not produce enough oath helpers, he was found guilty and punished.

In the eleventh century the Normans introduced trial by battle in certain cases. The accused and the accuser fought with special weapons until one was dead or surrendered. It was believed that God would know the guilty and give the innocent the power to win. The whole idea became ridiculous when both the parties were allowed to hire champions who would fight on their behalf. It seemed likely whoever could pay the more for a stronger professional fighter stood a good chance of

winning and judged innocent. This may sound unfair to us but there is a parallel with a wealthy person today who can hire a costly and brilliant barrister to defend him.

In the early middle ages when England was a land of small villages remote from each other, crime tended to be basic and direct : beating up theft, sex and murder being the main offences. But as towns and manufacturing and commerce grew, the possibilities for cheating and fraud soared. The whole organisation of society became more complex and opened the door to a world of more sophisticated

wickedness. With no regular police force, spies and informers were offered rewards when they brought in criminals.

England (or Britain) turn by turn came under the rule of:

    A. Saxons : Romans: Normans

    B. Normans: Saxons: Romans

    C. Romans : Saxons, Normans

    D. Normans: Romans: Saxons

Answer:

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The article describes:

A. The development of the system of justice in England

B. Civilized societies and justice

C. Justice v/s Civilisation

D. Rule of Justice in England

Answer:

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and informers were offered rewards when they brought in criminals.

Study the following statements :

(A) Romans were proud of their judicial system.

(B) There is not much difference between the Norman and modern system of justice.

    A. (A) is right and (B) is wrong

    B. (B) is right and (A) is wrong

    C. Both (A) and (B) are right

    D. Both (A) and (B) are wrong

Answer:

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Match the following:

(A) Romans	i.	A priest to swear for the accused
(B) Saxons	ii.	Highly paid lawyers can win a case
(C) Modern	iii.	Educated Tudors and lawyers
(D) Normans	iv.	The winner in a battle declared innocent

A. $A \rightarrow iv, B \rightarrow ii, C \rightarrow i, D \rightarrow iii$

B. $A \rightarrow iii, B \rightarrow i, C \rightarrow ii, D \rightarrow iv$

C. $A \rightarrow i, B \rightarrow iii, C \rightarrow iv, D \rightarrow ii$

D. $A \rightarrow ii, B \rightarrow i, C \rightarrow iii, D \rightarrow iv$

Answer:

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Study the following statements :

(A) In a trial by battle, money played a main role.

(B) God helped the innocent win the battle.

   A. (A) is right and (B) is wrong

B. (B) is right and (A) is wrong

C. Both (A) and (B) are right and (A) was

    the conclusion

D. Both (A) and (B) are right and (A) was

    not the conclusion

Answer:

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Study the following statements :

(A) Saxon system of trial was nobler than that of the Romans.

(B) Saxon system had two aspects - rough and noble.

(C) The rich Saxons could hire champions to

argue their case.

(D) Even an innocent person would be held guilty if enough people did not swear for him.

The following are correct:

A. (A) and (B)

B. (B) and (C)

C. (C) and (A)

D. (B) and (D)

Answer:

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Study the following statements :

(A) Earlier England comprised small villages each with a small population.

(B) Crimes like cheating and fraud were rare.

A. (A) is an assertion and (B) is the response

B. (B) is an assertion and (A) is the response

C. Both (A) and (B) are unrelated assertions

D. Both (A) and (B) are response to some other assertions

Answer:

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Which of the following statements are true?

The rich have always enjoyed an advantage in the judicial system because

(A) they were physically strong, so would win the trial by fighting.

(B) they could hire the strongest champion.

(C) they can hire the best lawyers.

(D) they could persuade the priest to swear on their behalf.

A. (A) and (B)

B. (B) and (C)

C. (C) and (D)

D. (A) and (D)

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Which of the following statements are not true ?

(A) In the quest for justice the guilty often went unpunished.

(B) For seven hundred years from the sixth century trial was mostly rough.

(C) Swearing value of a priest was equal to a dozen ordinary peasants.

(D) Use of champions in a trial by battle finds an equivalent in the modern times.

A. (A) and (C)

B. (B) and (C)

C. (C) and (D)

D. (A) and (B)

Answer:

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'any glimmering of civilisation'

'Glimmering' in the above expression has been used as a metaphor.

Glimmering stands for

A. a slight suggestion

B. a great hope

C. some fear

D. a little confidence

Answer:

11. Around 194 million birds and 29 million mammals are thought to be killed each year on European roads , according to a new study

that has ranked the most vulnerable species. the research has found that the species killed most often were not necessarily the endangered species . This means action to preserve wildlife when new roads are built risks being targeted at the wrong species based on current methods. Roads densities in Europe are among the world's highest, with 50% of the continent within 1.5 km of a paved road or railway. Roads are therefore a significant threat to wildlife , the evidence shows deaths on them could even cause some species to disappear completely.

Despite this , the long-term protection of species is not currently considered when assessing the impact of new roads on wildlife , meaning we risk giving support to only the endangered species , doing nothing to help those most at risk . A better understanding of which species are most vulnerable to roads is therefore important if we are to take a more effective action of protection.

A research team based in Lisbon calculated road-kill rates for 423 bird species and 212 mammal species . They found that small animals with high population densities and

which mature at an early age were most likely to be killed on roads. Nocturnal mammals and bird with a diet of plants and seeds were also shown to have higher death rates.

The study also used the road -kill surveys to rank the bird and mammal species whos long-term survival was most threatened by road-kill. the hazel grouse and ground squirrel were found to be the most at risk to local extinction . Both are common in Europe but are classified as species of Least Concern Red list of Threatened Species.

The most vulnerable animals classified as

threatened by IUCN were the red-knobbed coot. Balcan mole and Podolian mole. The study revealed that road-kill hotspots were not the areas with the highest population of endangered species . For example , house sparrows had a high road-kill rate (2.7 per km/year) but were ranked 420th of 423 bird species for vulnerability. Conversely , the hazel grouse had a low predicted road kill rate (0.2per km/yr) but was most vulnerable of all birds studied.

Study the following statements :

(A) Roads are killer for animals.

(B) Both birds are mammals are killed on roads.

(C) Species most killed are necessarily the endangered ones.

A. (A) is correct and (B) is false

B. (B) is correct and (C) is false

C. (A) and (B) both are correct

D. (C) is correct and (A) is false

Answer:

12. Around 194 million birds and 29 million mammals are thought to be killed each year on European roads , according to a new study that has ranked the most vulnerable species. the research has found that the species killed most often were not necessarily the endangered species . This means action to preserve wildlife when new roads are built risks being targeted at the wrong species based on current methods. Roads densities in Europe are among the world's highest, with

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Study the following statements :

(A) Roads have covered 50% of land in Europe .

(B) Road traffic causes a great risk to wild life.

(C) Some species can survive all kinds of traffic

on roads .

    A. (A) is correct and (B) is false

    B. (B) is correct and (C) is false

    C. (C) is correct and (A) is false

D. (A) and (B) both are false

Answer:

13. Around 194 million birds and 29 million mammals are thought to be killed each year on European roads , according to a new study that has ranked the most vulnerable species. the research has found that the species killed most often were not necessarily the

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(a) While planning roads we should see which species to protect.

(b) We are doing a lot to protect those most at risk.

(c) '50% of Europe is covered only with roads.

(d) 'Small animals even with low population density are most at risk

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A research team based in Lisbon calculated road-kill rates for 423 bird species and 212 mammal species . They found that small animals with high population densities and which mature at an early age were most likely to be killed on roads. Nocturnal mammals and bird with a diet of plants and seeds were also shown to have higher death rates.

The study also used the road -kill surveys to rank the bird and mammal species whos long-term survival was most threatened by road-kill. the hazel grouse and ground squirrel were found to be the most at risk to local extinction . Both are common in Europe but are classified as species of Least Concern Red list of Threatened Species.

The most vulnerable animals classified as threatened by IUCN were the red-knobbed coot. Balcan mole and Podolian mole. The study revealed that road-kill hotspots were not the areas with the highest population of

endangered species . For example , house sparrows had a high road-kill rate (2.7 per km/year) but were ranked 420th of 423 bird species for vulnerability. Conversely , the hazel grouse had a low predicted road kill rate (0.2per km/yr) but was most vulnerable of all birds studied.

(a) 'More mammals than birds are killed on the roads.

(b) Small animals generally keep away from roads.

(c) Number of road kills depends upon the population density of small animals.

(d) Animals that come out only at night are saved.

15. Around 194 million birds and 29 million mammals are thought to be killed each year on European roads , according to a new study that has ranked the most vulnerable species. the research has found that the species killed most often were not necessarily the endangered species . This means action to

preserve wildlife when new roads are built risks being targeted at the wrong species based on current methods. Roads densities in Europe are among the world's highest, with 50% of the continent within 1.5 km of a paved road or railway. Roads are therefore a significant threat to wildlife , the evidence shows deaths on them could even cause some species to disappear completely.

Despite this , the long-term protection of species is not currently considered when assessing the impact of new roads on wildlife , meaning we risk giving support to only the

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(A) The surveys ranked the road-kill rate of birds and mammal.

(B) The finding puts grouse and squirrel at great risk.

A. (A) is an assertion and (B) is the response.

B. (B) is an assertion and (A) is the response.

C. Both (A) and (B) are false.

D. Both (A) and (B) are unrelated to each other.

Answer:

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(0.2per km/yr) but was most vulnerable of all birds studied.

Hazel grouse and ground squirrel are classified as species of least concern.

The statement is :

A. a logical conclusion

B. a piece of good news

C. ironical

D. a pleasant surprise

Answer:

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species for vulnerability. Conversely , the hazel grouse had a low predicted road kill rate (0.2per km/yr) but was most vulnerable of all birds studied.

The title of the study should be

    A. A Birds and Mammals survey

    B. Road kills

    C. Road density in Europe

    D. Need for conservation

Answer:

18. Around 194 million birds and 29 million mammals are thought to be killed each year on European roads , according to a new study that has ranked the most vulnerable species. the research has found that the species killed most often were not necessarily the endangered species . This means action to preserve wildlife when new roads are built risks being targeted at the wrong species based on current methods. Roads densities in

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species for vulnerability. Conversely , the hazel grouse had a low predicted road kill rate (0.2per km/yr) but was most vulnerable of all birds studied.

The purpose of the study is

   A. how to prevent road- kills

   B. to see who is more at risk on the roads

   C. how to plan better roads

   D. to estimate the number of road accident

      victims

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

Section B Grammar And Writing Grammar

1. I don't see why you_____ borrow his cycle. You have one of your own.

    A. should

    B. could

    C. may

D. might

Answer:

2. My family _____ in Chennai for five years now.

A. has lived

B. has been living

C. had lived

D. lived

Answer:

3. _____ the letter arrive in your absence ,

would you like me to forward it to you ?

A. If

B. Could

C. Should

D. Might

Answer:

4. If he came late he _____ he punished

A. will

B. shall

C. Should

D. would

Answer:

5. By the time we reach the school the bell

_____

    A. will be ringing

    B. will have rung

    C. would have been ringing

    D. would have rung

Answer:

6. Three months ago I _____ a student of this school.

    A. was

    B. had been

    C. have been

    D. could be

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

Section B Grammar And Writing Writing

1. You are Arun. Near the gate of your colony there is a motor mechanic's workshop . Many cars are parked outside on the pavement and even beyond . Repair work goes on. The surroundings have become filthy pedestrians are put to trouble. Arun decides to write a

letter of complaint , of course , for wider audience/readership .

The letter will be addressed to :

A. The Sanitary Inspector

B. The Municipal Commissioner

C. State Minister of Health

D. Editor of a local newspaper

Answer:

▶ Watch Video Solution

2. You are Arun. Near the gate of your colony there is a motor mechanic's workshop . Many cars are parked outside on the pavement and even beyond . Repair work goes on. The surroundings have become filthy pedestrians are put to trouble. Arun decides to write a letter of complaint , of course , for wider audience/readership .

Subject of the letter should be

A. Problems caused to pedestrians

B. Inconvenience caused by the next door

workship

C. Insanitary conditions at the colony gate

D. A health hazard

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

3. You are Arun. Near the gate of your colony there is a motor mechanic's workshop . Many cars are parked outside on the pavement and

even beyond . Repair work goes on. The surroundings have become filthy pedestrians are put to trouble. Arun decides to write a letter of complaint , of course , for wider audience/readership .

Arun decides to write this letter as :

A. he has a personal problem with the owner of the workshop

B. a matter of social concern

C. he intends to contest the next municipal election.

D. he is very health conscious

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

4. You are Arun. Near the gate of your colony there is a motor mechanic's workshop . Many cars are parked outside on the pavement and even beyond . Repair work goes on. The surroundings have become filthy pedestrians are put to trouble. Arun decides to write a

letter of complaint , of course , for wider audience/readership .

He will arrange the contents of the letter in this way :

A. noisy surroundings

B. action requested

C. garbage littered .

D. public inconvenience

E. the health hazard

F. location of the workshop .

    A. B,A,C,E,D,F

    B. F,D,A,C,E,B

C. A,C,E,B,D,F

D. F,C,E,D,A,B

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

5. You are Arun. Near the gate of your colony there is a motor mechanic's workshop . Many cars are parked outside on the pavement and even beyond . Repair work goes on. The surroundings have become filthy pedestrians

are put to trouble. Arun decides to write a letter of complaint , of course , for wider audience/readership .

What kind of action would Arun suggest ?

A. Fine to be imposed on the workshop

B. Notice on lack of cleanliness to be issued

C. Workshop to be shifted

D. Periodic visits of the Health Inspector

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

6. You are Arun. Near the gate of your colony there is a motor mechanic's workshop . Many cars are parked outside on the pavement and even beyond . Repair work goes on. The surroundings have become filthy pedestrians are put to trouble. Arun decides to write a letter of complaint , of course , for wider audience/readership .

The correct closing of the letter should be :

A. Your's faithfully

B. Yours faithfully

C. Yours truly

D. Your's truly

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

Section C Literature

1. Read the extract given below and attempt the questions / complete the statements that

follows :

As for Maddie , this business of asking Wanda every day , how many dresses and how many hats , and how many this and that she had as bothering her . Maddie was poor herself . She usually wore somebody's hand-me - down clothes. Thank goodness , she didn't live up on Boggins Heights or have a funny name.

Maddie was

    A. afraid of Peggy

    B. as much fun loving as Peggy

    C. a kind soul and poor

D. in love with Wanda

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

2. Read the extract given below and attempt the questions / complete the statements that follows :

As for Maddie , this business of asking Wanda every day , how many dresses and how many hats , and how many this and that she had as

bothering her . Maddie was poor herself . She

usually wore somebody's hand-me - down

clothes. Thank goodness , she didn't live up on

Boggins Heights or have a funny name.

(A) Maddie was sympathetic towards Wanda .

(b) Maddie didn't like Peggy .

    A. (A) is true and (B) is false

    B. (B) is true and (A) is false

    C. Both (A) and (B) are true

    D. Both (A) and (B) are false

Answer:

3. Read the extract given below and attempt the questions / complete the statements that follows :

As for Maddie , this business of asking Wanda every day , how many dresses and how many hats , and how many this and that she had as bothering her . Maddie was poor herself . She usually wore somebody's hand-me - down clothes. Thank goodness , she didn't live up on Boggins Heights or have a funny name.

(A)Maddie joined Peggy in making fun of Wanda

(B)Maddie's parents were poor.

    A. (A) is the cause and (B) is the effect

    B. (B) is the cause and (A) is the effect

    C. Both are contradictory

    D. (A) shows the cruel nature of Maddie

Answer:

4. Read the extract given below and attempt the questions / complete the statements that follows :

As for Maddie , this business of asking Wanda every day , how many dresses and how many hats , and how many this and that she had as bothering her . Maddie was poor herself . She usually wore somebody's hand-me - down clothes. Thank goodness , she didn't live up on Boggins Heights or have a funny name.

'Boggins Heights' is significant in the story as

A. it is a poor neighbourhood

B. it is the capital city

C. Maddie did not live there

D. it is a rich colony

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

5. Read the extract given below and attempt the questions / complete the statements that follows :

As for Maddie , this business of asking Wanda

every day , how many dresses and how many hats , and how many this and that she had as bothering her . Maddie was poor herself . She usually wore somebody's hand-me - down clothes. Thank goodness , she didn't live up on Boggins Heights or have a funny name.

Maddie was

A. poor and proud

B. poor, so sympathetic

C. poor and sympathetic

D. timid, so fun loving

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

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6. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said :"God : of the money that I asked for , only seventy pesos reached me . Send me the rest , since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks . Lencho. "

Lencho wrote the second letter as he was :

(A) unhappy , (B)curious

(C) hopeful

(D) thoughtful

(E)confident

A. (A) , (C) and (E)

B. (A) , (B) and (C)

C. (B) , (E) and (A)

D. (C) , (D) and (E)

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

7. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said :"God : of the money that I asked for , only seventy pesos reached me . Send me the rest , since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks . Lencho. "

The postmaster opened the letter expecting it to :

(A) be full of thanks to God

(B)show his happiness

(C)be full of anguish for getting less money

(D)be accusing God of being miserly.

A. (C) and (D)

B. (A) and (B)

C. (A) and (D)

D. (D) and (B)

Answer:

8. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said :"God : of the money that I asked for , only seventy pesos reached me . Send me the rest , since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks . Lencho. "

On reading the letter the postmaster was

A. surprised

B. dismayed

C. pleased

D. puzzled

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

9. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said :"God : of the money that I asked for , only seventy pesos reached me . Send me the rest , since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office

employees are a bunch of crooks . Lencho. "

'the post office employees are a bunch of crooks' The statement is :

A. thoughtful

B. sad

C. dismissive

D. ironic

Answer:

▶ Watch Video Solution

10. The moment the letter fell into the mailbox the postmaster went to open it. It said :"God : of the money that I asked for , only seventy pesos reached me . Send me the rest , since I need it very much. But don't send it to me through the mail because the post office employees are a bunch of crooks . Lencho. "

Find the suitable word from the extract to complete the following :

sanctioned : approved : : demanded :

_____

    A. fell

B. reached

C. went

D. asked

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

11. Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions/complete the statement that follow :

He should be snarling around houses

At the jungle's edge

Baring his white fangs , his claws ,

Terrorizing the village !

But he's locked in a concrete cell.

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage .

Ignoring visitors.

Study the following statements :

(A) The villagers don't feel happy that the tiger

is caged .

(B) We feel said that the tiger is caged

(C) The tiger is happy that he doesn't have to

hunt for his food.

A. (A) is right and (B) is wrong

B. (B) is right and (A) is wrong

C. (C) is right and (A) is wrong

D. (A) is wrong and (C) is right

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

12. Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions/complete the statement that follow :

He should be snarling around houses

At the jungle's edge

Baring his white fangs , his claws ,

Terrorizing the village !

But he's locked in a concrete cell.

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage .

Ignoring visitors.

Study the following statements :

We should protect the tigers de :

    A. they are majestic to look at

    B. they attract visitors to the zoo.

C. they are ferocious

D. they are part of our environment.

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

13. Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions/complete the statement that follow :

He should be snarling around houses

At the jungle's edge

Baring his white fangs , his claws ,

Terrorizing the village !

But he's locked in a concrete cell.

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage .

Ignoring visitors.

Study the following statements :

The tiger terrorizes the villagers as:

A. by killing their cattle.

B. as he does not like to be hunted.

C. as they have cleared his habitat

D. as he has got tired of being in the forest

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

14. Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions/complete the statement that follow :

He should be snarling around houses

At the jungle's edge

Baring his white fangs , his claws ,

Terrorizing the village !

But he's locked in a concrete cell.

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage .

Ignoring visitors.

Study the following statements :

'A tiger in the zoo ignoring visitors' is an example of

A. Metaphor

B. Simile

C. Irony

D. Personification

Answer:

15. Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions/complete the statement that follow :

He should be snarling around houses

At the jungle's edge

Baring his white fangs , his claws ,

Terrorizing the village !

But he's locked in a concrete cell.

His strength behind bars,

Stalking the length of his cage .

Ignoring visitors.

Study the following statements :

The tiger is reacting to his imprisonment in the zoo by:

A. quietly walking in the cage

B. showing his anger openly

C. stalking in the cage

D. ignoring visitors

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

16. He escaped easily enough from the boys who followed his footprints in London. But his adventures were by no means over. He had chosen a bad time of the year to wander about London without clothes. It was midwinter. The air was bitterly cold and he

could not do without clothes. Instead of walking about the streets, he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

The greatest problem for the invisible man was that:

A. being invisible he could do nothing

B. he could not buy clothes to wear.

C. he was hungry but could not buy food

D. without clothes he was feeling cold.

Answer:

17. He escaped easily enough from the boys who followed his footprints in London. But his adventures were by no means over. He had chosen a bad time of the year to wander about London without clothes. It was midwinter. The air was bitterly cold and he could not do without clothes. Instead of walking about the streets, he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

He could escape from the boys as

A. the boys were careless

B. the boys too felt cold in the winter
   night.

C. the invisible man was cleverer than the
   boys

D. he went along a street where there was
   no mud.

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

18. He escaped easily enough from the boys who followed his footprints in London. But his adventures were by no means over. He had chosen a bad time of the year to wander about London without clothes. It was midwinter. The air was bitterly cold and he could not do without clothes. Instead of walking about the streets, he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

(A) It was stupid on his part to come out on a winter night

(B) He was not completely stupid, though.

A. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.

B. (B) is right and (A) is wrong.

C. Both (A) and (B) are right

D. Both (A) and (B) are wrong.

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

19. He escaped easily enough from the boys who followed his footprints in London. But his adventures were by no means over. He had

chosen a bad time of the year to wander about London without clothes. It was midwinter. The air was bitterly cold and he could not do without clothes. Instead of walking about the streets, he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

After getting rid of the boys the invisible man felt:

A. relieved

B. partly relieved

C. anguished

D. comfortable

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

20. He escaped easily enough from the boys who followed his footprints in London. But his adventures were by no means over. He had chosen a bad time of the year to wander about London without clothes. It was midwinter. The air was bitterly cold and he

could not do without clothes. Instead of walking about the streets, he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

The phrase 'slip into' means the same as :

A. fall into

B. enter quietly

C. enter boldly

D. move out

Answer:

21. Has given my heart

A change of mood (Dust of Snow)

What is the poet's mood now?

     A. Appreciative of nature

     B. Thoughtful

     C. Happy

     D. Cool

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

22. 'Paper has more patience than people' (Anne Frank)

Which of the following is not true?

    A. One can write anything on paper

    B. People have good cars for listening

    C. One can write one's diary even at night

    D. One may express one's anger on paper

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

23. In life , every man has twin obligations.'

The twin obligations' are. (Nelson Mandela)

- A. first to his community and the second to his country

- B. first to his family and the second to this country .

- C. first to his country and the second to his parents

D. first to his community and the second to
his family.

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

24. He had in fact seen his older brother catch
his first herring and devour it. (His First Flight)
how did 'he' feel?

A. Angry   B. Greedy

C. Jealous   D. Hungry

A. A and B

B. B and C

C. C and D

D. D and A

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

25. Mr. keesing was annoyed with Anne as :

A. she was weak in maths

B. she had not done her home work .

C. she was a naughty girl

D. she was very talkative.

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

26. The loss of possessiona should make one feel : (The Ball Poem).

A. angry

B. responsible

C. sad

D. careless

Answer:

27. The Black Aeroplane is a/an _____ story.

A. ghost

B. adventure

C. mystery

D. true

Answer:

28. For Tricky's present condition :

A. Both Mrs. Pumphrey and Tricky are to blame.

B. Only Tricky is to blame.

A. (A) is right and (B) is wrong.

B. (B) is right and (A) is wrong

C. Both (A) and (B) are right.

D. Both (A) and (B) are wrong.

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

29. It was quite pleasant working for Anil as

A. he was quite rich

B. he never complained.

C. he was a very simple person.

D. he could be easily fooled.

Answer:

▶ **Watch Video Solution**

30. Griffin became a homeless wanderer because he :

A. was an eccentric scientist.

B. was very greedy.

C. had to go without clothes.

D. had set fire to his landlord's house

Answer:

⏵ **Watch Video Solution**