



# ENGLISH

## BOOKS - X BOARDS

### QUESTION PAPER 2022 TERM 1 SET 2

#### Section A Reading

1. 1. Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is

clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of them and her own efforts to maintain discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she

herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent force of an example. Children and servants were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result. With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a

change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable for the young. Why should women accept their subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with

love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the parent's authority over the children. The mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both In

bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

The title of this passage could be :

A. Who is Responsible for Indiscipline Among Children ?.

B. Collapse of Discipline at Home

C. Place of Children and Servants at Home

D. Child Psychology

**Answer:**





**Watch Video Solution**

2. 1. Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of

them and her own efforts to maintain discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent

force of an example. Children and servants were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result.

With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable

for the young. Why should women accept their subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the

parent's authority over the children. The mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both. In bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

The writer :

A. seems to be a male chauvinist pig/an arrogant person.

B. takes a light-hearted approach to life.

C. is a disgruntled husband.

D. has his family's welfare at his heart.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3. 1.** Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is clearly the lack of parental authority in the

home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of them and her own efforts to maintain discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she herself would have been more indulgent. It

was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent force of an example. Children and servants were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result. With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a change. Granted a small number of children

carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable for the young. Why should women accept their subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with love to take the place of fear. Married women

now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the parent's authority over the children. The mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both. In bringing the man down from his pedestal the

wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

Earlier, a wife was obedient to her husband :

A. so that she could discipline her children.

B. so that she could control her entire household.

C. as he was the bread winner.

D. as men are physically stronger than women.

**Answer:**





Watch Video Solution

4. 1. Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of

them and her own efforts to maintain discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent

force of an example. Children and servants were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result.

With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable

for the young. Why should women accept their subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the

parent's authority over the children. The mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both. In bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

the following statements :

- (i) Mother spent most of her time at home.
- (ii) Element of familiarity decreased her

control over her children

Choose the correct option:

A. Only (i) is true and represents an assertion.

B. (ii) is false and follows the assertion in (i)

C. (i) is false, but represents an assertion.

D. (ii) is true and follows the assertion in (i).

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. 1. Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of them and her own efforts to maintain discipline might thus be weakened by

familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent force of an example. Children and servants were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result. With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable for the young. Why should women accept their subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some

hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the parent's authority over the children. The mother did not exemplify the obedience upon

which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both. In bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

Study the following statements :

(i) Wife asserted her authority through her husband.

(ii) Firm steps were taken by the wife in the name of her husband

(iii) Wife made the decisions and the husband

took the blame.

Choose the correct option:

A. (i) and (ii) are true and (iii) is false.

B. (ii) and (iii) are true and (i) is false.

C. (iii) is true and follows the assertion in

(i)

D. (i) is true and follows the assertion in

(iii)

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. 1. Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of them and her own efforts to maintain

discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent force of an example. Children and servants

were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result. With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable for the young. Why should women accept their

subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the parent's authority over the children. The

mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both. In bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

Study the following statements :

- (i) It gives mothers more time to talk to children.
- (ii) Mothers had more freedom and more time.
- (iii) Mothers could discuss matters with their

children.

(iv) In the twentieth century families had fewer children.

Which event led to which ?

A.  $(i) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (iii) \rightarrow (iv)$

B.  $(ii) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (iii)$

C.  $(iv) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (iii)$

D.  $(iii) \rightarrow (iv) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (i)$

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. 1. Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of them and her own efforts to maintain

discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent force of an example. Children and servants

were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result. With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable for the young. Why should women accept their

subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the parent's authority over the children. The

mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both. In bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

'even the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf'

The figure of speech used in this expression is :

A. Irony

B. Metonymy

C. Personification

D. Metaphor

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. 1. Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is

clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of them and her own efforts to maintain discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she

herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent force of an example. Children and servants were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result. With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a

change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable for the young. Why should women accept their subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with

love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the parent's authority over the children. The mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both In

bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

The 'Bible' was unsuitable for the young as :

A. it was symbolic of religious authority.

B. it talked of male superiority.

C. the young did not like to believe in God.

D. the scientific temper goes against religious beliefs.

**Answer:**





9. 1. Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of

them and her own efforts to maintain discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent

force of an example. Children and servants were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result.

With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable

for the young. Why should women accept their subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the

parent's authority over the children. The mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both. In bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

Study the following statements :

- (i) Now intelligent men and women have developed a comfortable relationship
- (ii) Wives' fear of the husbands has turned

into a feeling of mutual love.

Choose the correct option:

A. (i) is right, but (ii) is wrong and (i) is the result of (ii).

B. (ii) is right, but (i) is wrong and (ii) is the result of (i).

C. (i) and (ii) are both right and (ii) is the result of (i).

D. (i) and (ii) are both wrong and (i) is the result of (ii).

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. 1.** Some teenagers live in a world of their own. Various causes can be found for this state of affairs, but the first in importance is clearly the lack of parental authority in the home. This depended, more than a century ago, upon the convention of the husband being master in his own house. The wife gave him formal obedience, realising that upon this

depended her authority, in turn, over the children. She was likely to see much more of them and her own efforts to maintain discipline might thus be weakened by familiarity. It was always her best plan, therefore, to fall back on the authority of an absent husband, saying, 'Your father has forbidden it,' often with the inference that she herself would have been more indulgent. It was only by accepting her husband's sway that she could gain obedience from the young. The decision might be hers but the unpopularity was his, the more easily borne in that he

might not be there. To precepts about subordination she thus added the potent force of an example. Children and servants were in this way taught to know their place.

2. In the twentieth century children became fewer and the feminist revolt was the result. With discipline no longer the chief problem, the pattern of the family life underwent a change. Granted a small number of children carefully spaced out, there might, it was thought, be time to reason with them. There might even be time to read books on child psychology. Father's word had no longer the

authority of holy writ and given the Bible itself was relegated to a high shelf quite unsuitable for the young. Why should women accept their subordinate role ? Why indeed ? With some hesitation their claim to equality was conceded. Among the intelligent there would henceforth be an easier relationship, a more causal comradeship and co-operation with love to take the place of fear. Married women now retained their identity and some of them even pursued separate careers, and most men welcomed the change, readily dropping their role of infallible tyrant in the home.

3. What people were slow to observe was that the emancipation of the wife destroyed the parent's authority over the children. The mother did not exemplify the obedience upon which she still tried to insist. There was more room now for disagreement between the parents, enabling the child to appeal from one to the other, eventually ignoring both. In bringing the man down from his pedestal the wife and mother deprived herself in fact of the means of discipline.

'their role of infallible tyrant'

The phrase 'infallible tyrant' means a cruel person who :

A. sometimes fails.

B. never fails.

C. sometimes makes a mistake.

D. never makes a mistake.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11. 1** Roads have a negative impact on chimpanzee populations that can extend for more than 17 km, a new report shows. A team led by the University of Exeter examined the impact of major and minor roads on wild western chimpanzee numbers in the eight African countries in which they live.

2. Chimpanzee population density drops consistently from the edges of these areas to a lowest value at the roads. The situation in untouched areas is hard to assess because less than five percent of western chimpanzees'

range is outside the 'road-effect zones' identified in the study.

3 The human population in West Africa is growing rapidly, and chimpanzees face mounting pressure from the expansion of settlements and infrastructure. Previous research suggests that roads dramatically reduce western chimpanzee numbers, rather than simply displacing the animals. Just 4.3 p.e. of their range remains unaffected by roads, so they don't have anywhere else to go, and in any case migration over long distance is uncommon.

4 Western chimpanzees are highly territorial, so attempting to move could lead to conflict with neighbouring groups. The study did not directly investigate the reasons why roads affect chimpanzee numbers, but the researchers highlight several possible explanations. As well as direct impacts like road kill and noise, they say roads open up unexploited areas to industries such as mining and agriculture which often reduce or remove forest habitats.

5. Roads can also restrict chimpanzee movements, dividing population and causing

genetic isolation. Hunting too, is a persistent threat to western chimpanzees, and roads provide easier access to hunters. "When roads appear, so do all sorts of human activities."

6 Regulations in many countries require that wildlife should be considered before new roads are built, but until now the size of the impact area affecting chimpanzees had not been estimated. The researchers hope their findings will help to bring about more effective guidelines to mitigate road impacts. They will also ensure the true costs of infrastructure development on the critically

endangered chimpanzees are fully considered by policy-makers.

7 "Our great ape cousins face so many threats, from habitat change to hunting to disease.

The impact of infrastructure development is much larger than it was ever anticipated and is truly worrying. But we can't give up. We must do everything we can to ensure their continual survival. I can't imagine a world where humans are the only great apes left."

The title of this passage could be:

A. Development and Environment

B. How to Protect Animal Species

C. How Deforestation Affects Us

D. Impact of Development on Chimpanzees.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12. 1** Roads have a negative impact on chimpanzee populations that can extend for more than 17 km, a new report shows. A team led by the University of Exeter examined the

impact of major and minor roads on wild western chimpanzee numbers in the eight African countries in which they live.

2. Chimpanzee population density drops consistently from the edges of these areas to a lowest value at the roads. The situation in untouched areas is hard to assess because less than five percent of western chimpanzees' range is outside the 'road-effect zones' identified in the study.

3 The human population in West Africa is growing rapidly, and chimpanzees face mounting pressure from the expansion of

settlements and infrastructure. Previous research suggests that roads dramatically reduce western chimpanzee numbers, rather than simply displacing the animals. Just 4.3 p.e. of their range remains unaffected by roads, so they don't have anywhere else to go, and in any case migration over long distance is uncommon.

4 Western chimpanzees are highly territorial, so attempting to move could lead to conflict with neighbouring groups. The study did not directly investigate the reasons why roads affect chimpanzee numbers, but the

researchers highlight several possible explanations. As well as direct impacts like road kill and noise, they say roads open up unexploited areas to industries such as mining and agriculture which often reduce or remove forest habitats.

5. Roads can also restrict chimpanzee movements, dividing population and causing genetic isolation. Hunting too, is a persistent threat to western chimpanzees, and roads provide easier access to hunters. "When roads appear, so do all sorts of human activities."

6 Regulations in many countries require that

wildlife should be considered before new roads are built, but until now the size of the impact area affecting chimpanzees had not been estimated. The researchers hope their findings will help to bring about more effective guidelines to mitigate road impacts. They will also ensure the true costs of infrastructure development on the critically endangered chimpanzees are fully considered by policy-makers.

7 "Our great ape cousins face so many threats, from habitat change to hunting to disease. The impact of infrastructure development is

much larger than it was ever anticipated and is truly worrying. But we can't give up. We must do everything we can to ensure their continual survival. I can't imagine a world where humans are the only great apes left."

The purpose of the study was:

A. to understand the impact of roads on chimpanzees.

B. to analyse how mining and agriculture affect them.

C. how hunting and disease affect the great apes.

D. to raise hope among conservationists about the survival of chimpanzees.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** 1 Roads have a negative impact on chimpanzee populations that can extend for more than 17 km, a new report shows. A team

led by the University of Exeter examined the impact of major and minor roads on wild western chimpanzee numbers in the eight African countries in which they live.

2. Chimpanzee population density drops consistently from the edges of these areas to a lowest value at the roads. The situation in untouched areas is hard to assess because less than five percent of western chimpanzees' range is outside the 'road-effect zones' identified in the study.

3 The human population in West Africa is growing rapidly, and chimpanzees face

mounting pressure from the expansion of settlements and infrastructure. Previous research suggests that roads dramatically reduce western chimpanzee numbers, rather than simply displacing the animals. Just 4.3 p.e. of their range remains unaffected by roads, so they don't have anywhere else to go, and in any case migration over long distance is uncommon.

4 Western chimpanzees are highly territorial, so attempting to move could lead to conflict with neighbouring groups. The study did not directly investigate the reasons why roads

affect chimpanzee numbers, but the researchers highlight several possible explanations. As well as direct impacts like road kill and noise, they say roads open up unexploited areas to industries such as mining and agriculture which often reduce or remove forest habitats.

5. Roads can also restrict chimpanzee movements, dividing population and causing genetic isolation. Hunting too, is a persistent threat to western chimpanzees, and roads provide easier access to hunters. "When roads appear, so do all sorts of human activities."

6 Regulations in many countries require that wildlife should be considered before new roads are built, but until now the size of the impact area affecting chimpanzees had not been estimated. The researchers hope their findings will help to bring about more effective guidelines to mitigate road impacts. They will also ensure the true costs of infrastructure development on the critically endangered chimpanzees are fully considered by policy-makers.

7 "Our great ape cousins face so many threats, from habitat change to hunting to disease.

The impact of infrastructure development is much larger than it was ever anticipated and is truly worrying. But we can't give up. We must do everything we can to ensure their continual survival. I can't imagine a world where humans are the only great apes left."

Study the following statements and choose the correct one:

A. Chimpanzees in Western Africa are rather safe.

B. Effect of human population on the apes is negligible.

C. Chimpanzees are territorial so they have to travel long distances.

D. Chimpanzee population increases if their habitat is away from the roads.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14. 1** Roads have a negative impact on chimpanzee populations that can extend for more than 17 km, a new report shows. A team led by the University of Exeter examined the impact of major and minor roads on wild western chimpanzee numbers in the eight African countries in which they live.

2. Chimpanzee population density drops consistently from the edges of these areas to a lowest value at the roads. The situation in untouched areas is hard to assess because less than five percent of western chimpanzees'

range is outside the 'road-effect zones' identified in the study.

3 The human population in West Africa is growing rapidly, and chimpanzees face mounting pressure from the expansion of settlements and infrastructure. Previous research suggests that roads dramatically reduce western chimpanzee numbers, rather than simply displacing the animals. Just 4.3 p.e. of their range remains unaffected by roads, so they don't have anywhere else to go, and in any case migration over long distance is uncommon.

4 Western chimpanzees are highly territorial, so attempting to move could lead to conflict with neighbouring groups. The study did not directly investigate the reasons why roads affect chimpanzee numbers, but the researchers highlight several possible explanations. As well as direct impacts like road kill and noise, they say roads open up unexploited areas to industries such as mining and agriculture which often reduce or remove forest habitats.

5. Roads can also restrict chimpanzee movements, dividing population and causing

genetic isolation. Hunting too, is a persistent threat to western chimpanzees, and roads provide easier access to hunters. "When roads appear, so do all sorts of human activities."

6 Regulations in many countries require that wildlife should be considered before new roads are built, but until now the size of the impact area affecting chimpanzees had not been estimated. The researchers hope their findings will help to bring about more effective guidelines to mitigate road impacts. They will also ensure the true costs of infrastructure development on the critically

endangered chimpanzees are fully considered by policy-makers.

7 "Our great ape cousins face so many threats, from habitat change to hunting to disease.

The impact of infrastructure development is much larger than it was ever anticipated and is truly worrying. But we can't give up. We must do everything we can to ensure their continual survival. I can't imagine a world where humans are the only great apes left."

Study the following statements :

(i) Chimpanzee population decreases more rapidly around major roads.

(ii) More trees are cut to construct major roads.

Choose the correct option:

A. (ii) is true and is a result of (i).

B. (i) is true and (ii) is false.

C. (i) is true and is a result of (ii).

D. (ii) is true and (i) is false.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15. 1** Roads have a negative impact on chimpanzee populations that can extend for more than 17 km, a new report shows. A team led by the University of Exeter examined the impact of major and minor roads on wild western chimpanzee numbers in the eight African countries in which they live.

2. Chimpanzee population density drops consistently from the edges of these areas to a lowest value at the roads. The situation in untouched areas is hard to assess because less than five percent of western chimpanzees'

range is outside the 'road-effect zones' identified in the study.

3 The human population in West Africa is growing rapidly, and chimpanzees face mounting pressure from the expansion of settlements and infrastructure. Previous research suggests that roads dramatically reduce western chimpanzee numbers, rather than simply displacing the animals. Just 4.3 p.e. of their range remains unaffected by roads, so they don't have anywhere else to go, and in any case migration over long distance is uncommon.

4 Western chimpanzees are highly territorial, so attempting to move could lead to conflict with neighbouring groups. The study did not directly investigate the reasons why roads affect chimpanzee numbers, but the researchers highlight several possible explanations. As well as direct impacts like road kill and noise, they say roads open up unexploited areas to industries such as mining and agriculture which often reduce or remove forest habitats.

5. Roads can also restrict chimpanzee movements, dividing population and causing

genetic isolation. Hunting too, is a persistent threat to western chimpanzees, and roads provide easier access to hunters. "When roads appear, so do all sorts of human activities."

6 Regulations in many countries require that wildlife should be considered before new roads are built, but until now the size of the impact area affecting chimpanzees had not been estimated. The researchers hope their findings will help to bring about more effective guidelines to mitigate road impacts. They will also ensure the true costs of infrastructure development on the critically

endangered chimpanzees are fully considered by policy-makers.

7 "Our great ape cousins face so many threats, from habitat change to hunting to disease.

The impact of infrastructure development is much larger than it was ever anticipated and is truly worrying. But we can't give up. We must do everything we can to ensure their continual survival. I can't imagine a world where humans are the only great apes left."

Study the following statements :

(i) The increase in human population is directly proportional to the decrease in the

ape population.

(ii) When roads are constructed, chimpanzees move to distant places.

(iii) When human population increases, need of infrastructure also increases.

Choose the correct option:

A. (i) and (ii) are both true.

B. (i) and (ii) are both false.

C. (i) and (iii) are both true.

D. (i) and (iii) are both false.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** 1 Roads have a negative impact on chimpanzee populations that can extend for more than 17 km, a new report shows. A team led by the University of Exeter examined the impact of major and minor roads on wild western chimpanzee numbers in the eight African countries in which they live.

2. Chimpanzee population density drops consistently from the edges of these areas to a lowest value at the roads. The situation in

untouched areas is hard to assess because less than five percent of western chimpanzees' range is outside the 'road-effect zones' identified in the study.

3 The human population in West Africa is growing rapidly, and chimpanzees face mounting pressure from the expansion of settlements and infrastructure. Previous research suggests that roads dramatically reduce western chimpanzee numbers, rather than simply displacing the animals. Just 4.3 p.e. of their range remains unaffected by roads, so they don't have anywhere else to go, and in

any case migration over long distance is uncommon.

4 Western chimpanzees are highly territorial, so attempting to move could lead to conflict with neighbouring groups. The study did not directly investigate the reasons why roads affect chimpanzee numbers, but the researchers highlight several possible explanations. As well as direct impacts like road kill and noise, they say roads open up unexploited areas to industries such as mining and agriculture which often reduce or remove forest habitats.

5. Roads can also restrict chimpanzee movements, dividing population and causing genetic isolation. Hunting too, is a persistent threat to western chimpanzees, and roads provide easier access to hunters. "When roads appear, so do all sorts of human activities."

6 Regulations in many countries require that wildlife should be considered before new roads are built, but until now the size of the impact area affecting chimpanzees had not been estimated. The researchers hope their findings will help to bring about more effective guidelines to mitigate road impacts.

They will also ensure the true costs of infrastructure development on the critically endangered chimpanzees are fully considered by policy-makers.

7 "Our great ape cousins face so many threats, from habitat change to hunting to disease.

The impact of infrastructure development is much larger than it was ever anticipated and is truly worrying. But we can't give up. We must do everything we can to ensure their continual survival. I can't imagine a world where humans are the only great apes left."

Study the following statements :

(i) Humans need more roads.

(ii) To satisfy human needs more trees are cut.

Choose the correct option:

A. (i) is true and (ii) is false.

B. (i) is true and leads to (ii).

C. (i) is false and (ii) is true.

D. (i) and (ii) are both true, but (ii) leads to  
(i).

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17. 1** Roads have a negative impact on chimpanzee populations that can extend for more than 17 km, a new report shows. A team led by the University of Exeter examined the impact of major and minor roads on wild western chimpanzee numbers in the eight African countries in which they live.

2. Chimpanzee population density drops consistently from the edges of these areas to a lowest value at the roads. The situation in untouched areas is hard to assess because

less than five percent of western chimpanzees' range is outside the 'road-effect zones' identified in the study.

3 The human population in West Africa is growing rapidly, and chimpanzees face mounting pressure from the expansion of settlements and infrastructure. Previous research suggests that roads dramatically reduce western chimpanzee numbers, rather than simply displacing the animals. Just 4.3 p.e. of their range remains unaffected by roads, so they don't have anywhere else to go, and in any case migration over long distance is

uncommon.

4 Western chimpanzees are highly territorial, so attempting to move could lead to conflict with neighbouring groups. The study did not directly investigate the reasons why roads affect chimpanzee numbers, but the researchers highlight several possible explanations. As well as direct impacts like road kill and noise, they say roads open up unexploited areas to industries such as mining and agriculture which often reduce or remove forest habitats.

5. Roads can also restrict chimpanzee

movements, dividing population and causing genetic isolation. Hunting too, is a persistent threat to western chimpanzees, and roads provide easier access to hunters. "When roads appear, so do all sorts of human activities."

6 Regulations in many countries require that wildlife should be considered before new roads are built, but until now the size of the impact area affecting chimpanzees had not been estimated. The researchers hope their findings will help to bring about more effective guidelines to mitigate road impacts. They will also ensure the true costs of

infrastructure development on the critically endangered chimpanzees are fully considered by policy-makers.

7 "Our great ape cousins face so many threats, from habitat change to hunting to disease. The impact of infrastructure development is much larger than it was ever anticipated and is truly worrying. But we can't give up. We must do everything we can to ensure their continual survival. I can't imagine a world where humans are the only great apes left."

Which among the following is a false statement ?

- A. Chimpanzees lived peacefully when there were fewer roads.
- B. Chimpanzees have gradually adjusted to the noisy roads.
- C. More roads mean fewer interactions among different chimpanzee groups.
- D. Isolated habitats of different groups lead to genetic isolation.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18. 1** Roads have a negative impact on chimpanzee populations that can extend for more than 17 km, a new report shows. A team led by the University of Exeter examined the impact of major and minor roads on wild western chimpanzee numbers in the eight African countries in which they live.

2. Chimpanzee population density drops consistently from the edges of these areas to a lowest value at the roads. The situation in untouched areas is hard to assess because

less than five percent of western chimpanzees' range is outside the 'road-effect zones' identified in the study.

3 The human population in West Africa is growing rapidly, and chimpanzees face mounting pressure from the expansion of settlements and infrastructure. Previous research suggests that roads dramatically reduce western chimpanzee numbers, rather than simply displacing the animals. Just 4.3 p.e. of their range remains unaffected by roads, so they don't have anywhere else to go, and in any case migration over long distance is

uncommon.

4 Western chimpanzees are highly territorial, so attempting to move could lead to conflict with neighbouring groups. The study did not directly investigate the reasons why roads affect chimpanzee numbers, but the researchers highlight several possible explanations. As well as direct impacts like road kill and noise, they say roads open up unexploited areas to industries such as mining and agriculture which often reduce or remove forest habitats.

5. Roads can also restrict chimpanzee

movements, dividing population and causing genetic isolation. Hunting too, is a persistent threat to western chimpanzees, and roads provide easier access to hunters. "When roads appear, so do all sorts of human activities."

6 Regulations in many countries require that wildlife should be considered before new roads are built, but until now the size of the impact area affecting chimpanzees had not been estimated. The researchers hope their findings will help to bring about more effective guidelines to mitigate road impacts. They will also ensure the true costs of

infrastructure development on the critically endangered chimpanzees are fully considered by policy-makers.

7 "Our great ape cousins face so many threats, from habitat change to hunting to disease. The impact of infrastructure development is much larger than it was ever anticipated and is truly worrying. But we can't give up. We must do everything we can to ensure their continual survival. I can't imagine a world where humans are the only great apes left."

Roads, Roadkills, Hunting, Deforestation

The correct order in which the above activities take place is :

- A. Hunting, Roadkills, Roads, Deforestation .
- B. Deforestation, Roads, Roadkills, Hunting
- C. Roads, Deforestation, Hunting, Roadkills
- D. Roadkills, Hunting, Deforestation, Roads

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. The public \_\_\_\_\_ feed the animals in a zoo.

A. should not

B. ought not to

C. must not

D. need not

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in the tin for a cup of tea.

A. enough

B. much

C. more

D. little

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Sita is working hard these days. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ admission in a medical college.

A. will get

B. might get

C. would get

D. would be getting

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Which option correctly changes the following to reported speech? Ram said, "Sita, what do you want?"

- A. Ram told Sita what did she want
- B. Ram asked Sita what she wanted.
- C. Ram asked Sita what did she want
- D. Ram asked Sita what did she want?

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which option correctly changes the following to reported speech ?

Raman said to me , "I shall go for a walk ".

A. Raman told me that I had gone for a walk

B. Raman told me that he would go for a walk .

C. Raman told me that he should go for a walk

D. Raman asked me that he will go for a walk .

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. The train is running late we \_\_\_\_\_ for one hour.

A. would wait

B. should be have to wait

C. shall have to wait

D. may be waiting

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Section B Grammar And Writing Writing

1. Last month Arun went to a hill station. He spent a week there. He did not feel happy about the visit. On the way there he saw trucks

laden with tree trunks coming downhill down hill. Roadsides and parks were littered. Accomodation on offer was either too expensive or not good enough. Arun decided to write a letter about the problems he faced. Who/Which organization should Arun address this letter to for wider audience/readership ?

A. Central Ministry of Tourism

B. State Ministry of Tourism

C. A national daily newspaper ,

D. A new maganzine

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Last month Arun went to a hill station. He spent a week there. He did not feel happy about the visit. On the way there he saw trucks laden with tree trunks coming downhill down hill. Roadsides and parks were littered. Accommodation on offer was either too expensive or not good enough. Arun decided to write a letter about the problems he faced.

In which order should Arun organize/arrange his letter ?

(i) Subject of the letter (ii ) Arun's address

(iii) Arun's signature (iv) Receiver's designation

(v) Date on which the letter is written

A. (v), (iii) , (i) , (ii) ,(iv)

B. (v),(ii),(iv),(i) ,(iii)

C. (iv),(i),(iii),(ii),(v)

D. (i),(ii),(iv),(iii),(v)

**Answer:**



3. Last month Arun went to a hill station. He spent a week there. He did not feel happy about the visit. On the way there he saw trucks laden with tree trunks coming downhill down hill. Roadsides and parks were littered. Accomodation on offer was either too expensive or not good enough. Arun decided to write a letter about the problems he faced. Appropriate subject of the letter will be :

A. Deforestation in the hills

B. Affordability of accommodation

C. Irresponsible tourists

D. Deteriorating condition of hills stations.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Last month Arun went to a hill station. He spent a week there. He did not feel happy about the visit. On the way there he saw trucks laden with tree trunks coming downhill down

hill. Roadsides and parks were littered. Accommodation on offer was either too expensive or not good enough. Arun decided to write a letter about the problems he faced.

Order in which Arun should develop his letter will be :

- (i) Difficulty in choosing accommodation .
- (ii) Question of cleanliness
- (iii) Suggestion for improvement
- (iv) Mention his visit
- (v) What he saw on the way uphill .

A. (v),(iii),(i),(ii),(iv)

B. (iv),(v),(i),(ii),(iii)

C. (iii),(i),(iv),(ii),(v)

D. (iv),(v),(iii),(ii),(i)

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Last month Arun went to a hill station. He spent a week there. He did not feel happy about the visit. On the way there he saw trucks laden with tree trunks coming downhill down

hill. Roadsides and parks were littered. Accommodation on offer was either too expensive or not good enough. Arun decided to write a letter about the problems he faced.

Choose the option containing the suggestions which are most important for improvement.

(i) Government to build affordable guest houses

(ii) Tourists to be responsible citizens

(iii) Forest officials to be more vigilant

(iv) Sanitation staff to be more efficient

(v) Hotel staff to be more guest friendly

A. (i) , (ii) ,(iii)

B. (ii) ,(iii) , (v)

C. (v),(iv) , (ii)

D. (iii),(iv),(v)

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6.** Last month Arun went to a hill station. He spent a week there. He did not feel happy about the visit. On the way there he saw trucks

laden with tree trunks coming downhill down hill. Roadsides and parks were littered. Accomodation on offer was either too expensive or not good enough. Arun decided to write a letter about the problems he faced. The concluding remark of the letter should be:

A. I hope my letter will be read with due attention

B. I hope that conservationists will get a wake-up call.

C. I hope my letter gets an adequate response from the hotel industry.

D. I hope that my letter helps in promoting tourism and environmental protection.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**Section C Literature**

1. Read the extract given below to attempt the questions that follow :

Peggy was not really cruel. She protected small children from bullies. And she cried for hours if she saw an animal mistreated. If anybody had said to her, "Don't you think that is a cruel way to treat Wanda ?" she would have been very surprised. Cruel? Why did the girl say she had a hundred dresses ? Anybody could tell that was a lie. Why did she want to lie? And she wasn't just an ordinary person, else why did she have a name like that? Anyway they

never made her cry.

Peggy made fun of Wanda as:

Peggy made fun of Wanda as:

(i) Wanda was a poor girl

(ii) Wanda had only one dress to wear

(iii) Wanda had said that she had a hundred dresses

(iv) Her name was funny

(v) Peggy was arrogant

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (v)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Read the extract given below to attempt the questions that follow :

Peggy was not really cruel. She protected small children from bullies. And she cried for hours if she saw an animal mistreated. If anybody had said to her, "Don't you think that is a cruel

way to treat Wanda ?" she would have been very surprised. Cruel? Why did the girl say she had a hundred dresses ? Anybody could tell that was a lie. Why did she want to lie? And she wasn't just an ordinary person, else why did she have a name like that? Anyway they never made her cry.

Peggy asked Wanda about the number of dresses she had. She wanted to

A. help her

B. make fun of her

C. show that she was rich

D. show her arrogance

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3.** Read the extract given below to attempt the questions that follow :

Peggy was not really cruel. She protected small children from bullies. And she cried for hours if she saw an animal mistreated. If anybody had said to her, "Don't you think that is a cruel

way to treat Wanda ?" she would have been very surprised. Cruel? Why did the girl say she had a hundred dresses ? Anybody could tell that was a lie. Why did she want to lie? And she wasn't just an ordinary person, else why did she have a name like that? Anyway they never made her cry.

they never made her cry' shows that

- A. they were kind-hearted
- B. they were indifferent
- C. they did not like crying people

D. they didn't like her name

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4.** Read the extract given below to attempt the questions that follow :

Peggy was not really cruel. She protected small children from bullies. And she cried for hours if she saw an animal mistreated. If anybody had said to her, "Don't you think that is a cruel

way to treat Wanda ?" she would have been very surprised. Cruel? Why did the girl say she had a hundred dresses ? Anybody could tell that was a lie. Why did she want to lie? And she wasn't just an ordinary person, else why did she have a name like that? Anyway they never made her cry.

Study the following statements:

(1) Wanda was different from others.

(ii) Wanda had a hundred dresses

Choose the correct option:

A. (i) is true, but (ii) is false.

B. (ii) is true, but (i) is false

C. Both (i) and (ii) are true

D. Both (i) and (ii) are false

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**5.** Read the extract given below to attempt the questions that follow :

Peggy was not really cruel. She protected small children from bullies. And she cried for hours

if she saw an animal mistreated. If anybody had said to her, "Don't you think that is a cruel way to treat Wanda ?" she would have been very surprised. Cruel? Why did the girl say she had a hundred dresses ? Anybody could tell that was a lie. Why did she want to lie? And she wasn't just an ordinary person, else why did she have a name like that? Anyway they never made her cry.

Peggy protected small children from bullies.

(ii) She was sarcastic with Wanda.

It means that Peggy was:

A. rich and arrogant

B. kind and fun loving

C. kind only to small children.

D. proud of her dresses

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

All through the night, Lencho thought only of

his one hope: the help of God, whose eyes, as he had been instructed, see everything, even what is deep in one's conscience, Lencho was an ox of a man, working like an animal in the fields, but still he knew how to write. The following Sunday, at daybreak, he began to write a letter which he himself would carry to town and place in the mail. It was nothing less than a letter to God.

Study the following statements:

- (i) Lencho decided to write a letter to God.
  - (ii) All through the night he thought of his only one hope
- Choose the correct option:

A. (i) is the cause and (ii) is the effect.

B. (ii) is the cause of (i).

C. (ii) preceded (i).

D. Both (i) and (ii) happened at the same time.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

All through the night, Lencho thought only of his one hope: the help of God, whose eyes, as he had been instructed, see everything, even what is deep in one's conscience, Lencho was an ox of a man, working like an animal in the fields, but still he knew how to write. The following Sunday, at daybreak, he began to write a letter which he himself would carry to town and place in the mail. It was nothing less

than a letter to God.

Lencho was an ox of a man means :

- A. He was very hard-working
- B. He owned an ox
- C. He ploughed his field with an ox
- D. His ox could work like a man

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

All through the night, Lencho thought only of his one hope: the help of God, whose eyes, as he had been instructed, see everything, even what is deep in one's conscience, Lencho was an ox of a man, working like an animal in the fields, but still he knew how to write. The following Sunday, at daybreak, he began to write a letter which he himself would carry to town and place in the mail. It was nothing less

than a letter to God.

'But still he knew how to write' implies that:

A. Lencho could write as he was a farmer.

B. Ordinarily, a farmer did not know how to write.

C. All farmers knew how to write.

D. A farmer cannot know how to write.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

All through the night, Lencho thought only of his one hope: the help of God, whose eyes, as he had been instructed, see everything, even what is deep in one's conscience, Lencho was an ox of a man, working like an animal in the fields, but still he knew how to write. The following Sunday, at daybreak, he began to write a letter which he himself would carry to town and place in the mail. It was nothing less

than a letter to God.

Why did he write the letter on Sunday ?

- A. Sunday is a holy day for the Christians
- B. God listens to people only on Sundays
- C. Lencho was busy rest of the week.
- D. The Post Office would open on Monday,

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

All through the night, Lencho thought only of his one hope: the help of God, whose eyes, as he had been instructed, see everything, even what is deep in one's conscience, Lencho was an ox of a man, working like an animal in the fields, but still he knew how to write. The following Sunday, at daybreak, he began to write a letter which he himself would carry to town and place in the mail. It was nothing less than a letter to God.

Find a suitable word from the passage to complete the following:

Loss : Gain :: Despair : \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Help
- B. Hope
- C. Deep
- D. Carry

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones:

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet.

In his quiet rage.

He should be lurking in shadow,

Sliding through long grass

Near the water hole

Where plump deer pass.

How does the tiger show his helplessness?

- A. Through his beautiful stripes
- B. Through his brief walk
- C. Through his controlled anger.
- D. By walking quietly.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones:

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet.

In his quiet rage.

He should be lurking in shadow,

Sliding through long grass

Near the water hole

Where plump deer pass.

Study the following statements :

(i) Even in the zoo the tiger has retained his majesty.

(ii) He is walking softly in the cage as he is looking for his prey.

Choose the correct option :

A. (i) is right and (ii) is wrong.

B. (ii) is right and (i) is wrong.

C. (i) and (ii) are both right.

D. (i) and (ii) are both wrong.

**Answer:**



Watch Video Solution

**13.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones:

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet.

In his quiet rage.

He should be lurking in shadow,

Sliding through long grass

Near the water hole

Where plump deer pass.

Looking at the caged tiger we:

- A. admire his majestic looks.
- B. get scared of him.
- C. feel sympathetic towards him.
- D. feel safe that he is caged.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones:

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet.

In his quiet rage.

He should be lurking in shadow,

Sliding through long grass

Near the water hole

Where plump deer pass.

The tiger in the zoo does not have to hunt for his food:

A. so he feels happy.

B. yet he is angry

C. so he feels secure

D. yet he feels lonely.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones:

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage,

On pads of velvet quiet.

In his quiet rage.

He should be lurking in shadow,

Sliding through long grass

Near the water hole

Where plump deer pass.

He likes the water hole as :

- A. the deer visits it.
- B. there is tall grass around it.
- C. it is a shady place.
- D. he can hide behind grass.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones:

Without making any noise and with a poker grasped firmly in his hand, the clergyman flung open the door

"Surrender !"

Then to his amazement he realized that the room appeared to be empty. He and his wife looked under the desk, and behind the curtains and even up the chimney. There

wasn't a sign of anybody. Yet the desk had been opened and the housekeeping money was missing.

"Extraordinary affair!" the clergyman kept saying for the rest of the day.

The clergyman felt amazed :

A. that there was no one visible in the room.

B. when he saw his wife peeping under the desk.

C. the arrangement of furniture had been disturbed.

D. there was nobody even behind the curtains.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate

options from the given ones:

Without making any noise and with a poker grasped firmly in his hand, the clergyman flung open the door

"Surrender !"

Then to his amazement he realized that the room appeared to be empty. He and his wife looked under the desk, and behind the curtains and even up the chimney. There wasn't a sign of anybody. Yet the desk had been opened and the housekeeping money was missing.

"Extraordinary affair !" the clergyman kept

saying for the rest of the day.

The clergyman was moving :

(i) stealthily.

(ii) quickly.

(iii) boldly.

Choose the correct option:

A. (i) is right and (ii) is wrong.

B. (ii) is right and (iii) is wrong.

C. (iii) is right and (i) is wrong.

D. (i) is right and (iii) is wrong

**Answer:**



Watch Video Solution

**18.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones:

Without making any noise and with a poker grasped firmly in his hand, the clergyman flung open the door

"Surrender !"

Then to his amazement he realized that the room appeared to be empty. He and his wife

looked under the desk, and behind the curtains and even up the chimney. There wasn't a sign of anybody. Yet the desk had been opened and the housekeeping money was missing.

"Extraordinary affair!" the clergyman kept saying for the rest of the day.

Study the following statements :

(i) The clergyman and his wife were thorough in their search

(ii) The thief had failed to take anything.

Choose the correct option:

A. (i) is the assertion and (ii) is the response.

B. (ii) in the assertion and (i) is the response.

C. (i) is true and (ii) is false.

D. (i) is false and (ii) is true.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones:

Without making any noise and with a poker grasped firmly in his hand, the clergyman flung open the door

"Surrender !"

Then to his amazement he realized that the room appeared to be empty. He and his wife looked under the desk, and behind the curtains and even up the chimney. There

wasn't a sign of anybody. Yet the desk had been opened and the housekeeping money was missing.

"Extraordinary affair!" the clergyman kept saying for the rest of the day.

What is 'an extraordinary affair'?

- A. Something very brilliant
- B. Something very special
- C. Something unusual
- D. Something very careful

**Answer:**



Watch Video Solution

**20.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones:

Without making any noise and with a poker grasped firmly in his hand, the clergyman flung open the door

"Surrender !"

Then to his amazement he realized that the room appeared to be empty. He and his wife

looked under the desk, and behind the curtains and even up the chimney. There wasn't a sign of anybody. Yet the desk had been opened and the housekeeping money was missing.

"Extraordinary affair!" the clergyman kept saying for the rest of the day.

At the loss of his money the clergyman must have felt :

A. sorry

B. sad

C. angry

D. surprised

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**21.** "This is why I started the diary."

Anne started her diary:

A. as she could not confide in any one..

B. as she was good at writing  
compositions.

C. as she wanted to record her feelings for  
future generations.

D. as she was secretive by nature

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22.** "The dust of snow

From a hemlock tree.'

The dust of snow has made the poet :

A. appreciative of nature.

B. thoughtful

C. happy

D. cold

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** and now it was a

gathering of different colours'

What does the poet mean by the underlined phrase?

- A. A multi-coloured rainbow in the sky
- B. Decoration of different colours
- C. Leaders of different nations gathered there.
- D. African people wearing different colours

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** The young seagull was alone on the ledge  
as :

- A. his brothers had flown away.
- B. he was afraid to fly.
- C. the sea was very deep beneath him.
- D. his mother had not yet fed him.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

25. Anne decided to let only \_\_\_\_\_ to read her diary.

- A. a real friend
- B. her father
- C. her grandmother
- D. her mother

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

26. After losing his ball, the boy:

A. became sad

B. felt angry.

C. learnt a lesson

D. went for another ball.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

27. Which word from the poem, Fire and Ice will complete the following:

Cruelty: Fire:: Insensitivity: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Ice

B. Hate

C. Desire

D. Destruction

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Mrs. Pumphrey as a pet owner was:

(i) indulgent

(ii) carefree.

(iii) rich

(iv) foolish

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

**Answer:**



Watch Video Solution

29. After cooking a bad meal and told to go away. Hari stayed on as he :

A. needed a job.

B. needed shelter

C. wanted to steal something

D. found Anil to be very simple

**Answer:**



30. "Further footprints followed one after another."

How did the boys react ?

A. Intrigued/Fascinated.

B. Surprised

C. Shocked

D. Amused

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**