

Solved Paper 2022

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE (TERM-I)

CLASS-X

Time : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- (i) The Question paper contains three sections : A, B and C.
- (ii) Section–A has 18 questions. Attempt any 16 questions.
- (iii) Section–B has 12 questions. Attempt any 10 questions.
- (iv) Section–C has 30 questions. Attempt any 26 questions.
- (v) All questions carry equal marks.
- (vi) There is no negative marking.
- (vii) Attempt the number of questions as given in the direction of main heads.

Series : JSK/2

002/2/4

SECTION - A : READING

- I. Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options from the given ones. (Any eight)

In most societies that have any glimmer 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/ a 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. If 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 being 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.

1. **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
2. **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

3. 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.
4. 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 judges and lawyers
 D. Normans
 (iv) The winner in a battle declared innocent
 (a) (A)-(iv); (B)-(ii); (C)-(i); (D)-(iii)
 (b) (A)-(iii); (B)-(i); (C)-(ii); (D)-(iv)
 (c) (A)-(i); (B)-(iii); (C)-(iv); (D)-(ii)
 (d) (A)-(ii); (B)-(i); (C)-(iii); (D)-(iv)
5. 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.
6. 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.
 Which of the following is correct?
 (a) (A) and (B)
 (b) (B) and (C)
 (c) (C) and (A)
 (d) (B) and (D)
7. 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 responses to some other assertions.
8. 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 were mostly religious and innocent people.
 (a) (A) and (B)
 (b) (B) and (C)
 (c) (C) and (D)
 (d) (A) and (D)
9. 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 (B)
 (b) (B) and (C)
 (c) (C) and (D)
 (d) (A) and (B)
10. '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
- Ans. I.**
1. Option (c) is correct.
 2. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: The system of justice in England developed with the passage of time which has been described in the given article.
 3. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: The Romans had a highly sophisticated system of courts and their members were well educated. The modern system of justice, too, has both the qualities. Hence, both 'A' and 'B' are correct.
 4. Option (b) is correct.
 5. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: Para 4 clearly conveys that whoever could pay more for a stronger professional fighter stood a good chance of winning and being judged innocent.
 6. Option (d) is correct.
Explanation: Saxon system had two aspects – rough and noble. Even an innocent person would be held guilty if enough people did not swear for him.
 7. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: Since the population was small, the cases of cheating or fraud were rare.
 8. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: With the help of their money, rich have always been able to hire the best champion for a battle or the best lawyers for court. Hence, they have always enjoyed an advantage in the judicial system.

9. **Option (b) is correct.**

10. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The word 'glimmer' mean 'shine'. There was a shining great hope of a civilisation.

II. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions/complete the statements that follow by choosing the most appropriate options out of the given ones. (Any six)**

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. Road 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 and 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 birds 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 whose long-term survival was most threatened by road-kill. The hazel grouse and ground squirrel were found to be the most at risk of 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 (0.2 per km/yr) but was most vulnerable of all birds studied.

11. **Study the following statements:**

(A) **Roads are killers for animals.**

(B) **Both birds and 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) Both (a) and (A) are correct.

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

12. **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) Both (A) and (B) are false.

13. **Which of the following points clearly depicts the message of the given paragraph?**

(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.

14. **Which of the following given points is the correct statement?**

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

(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.

16. **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.

17. **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

18. **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.

Ans. II.

11. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Both 'A' and 'B' are correct and 'C' is false. It is not necessary that it is only the endangered species which are killed.

12. Option (b) is correct.

13. Option (d) is correct.

14. Option (c) is correct.

15. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The grouse and squirrels are at great risk of road-kills.

16. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: It is ironical. Just because these species have high population density (Para 3) they are at a higher risk of road-kill.

17. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The whole study revolves around road-kills. Hence, the title is appropriate.

18. Option (b) is correct.

SECTION - B : GRAMMAR & WRITING

GRAMMAR

III. Complete the following statements by filling in the blanks with the help of given options: (Any five)

19. I don't see why you _____ borrow his cycle. You have one of your own.

- (a) should
- (b) could
- (c) may
- (d) might

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

- (a) has lived
- (b) has been living
- (c) had lived
- (d) lived

21. _____ the letter arrive in your absence, would you like me to forward it to you?

- (a) If
- (b) Could
- (c) Should
- (d) Might

22. If he came late he _____ be punished.

- (a) will
- (b) shall
- (c) should
- (d) would

23. 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

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

- (a) was
- (b) had been
- (c) have been
- (d) could be

Ans. III.

19. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: 'Should' is sometimes used to give an opinion.

20. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used when the work is still going on. The family is still living there.

21. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: 'Should' here is used to express something that is probable.

22. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In a conditional sentence having 'if' clause in past tense, 'would' is used in the main clause.

23. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Present Perfect Tense is used if 'by the time' phrase has a verb in Present Indefinite Tense.

24. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Past Indefinite Tense will be used as the sentence conveys about the time 'three month ago'.

WRITING

IV. You are Arun. Near the gate of your colony there is a motor mechanics 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. (Any five)

25. 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

26. Subject of the letter should be:

- (a) Problems caused to pedestrians
- (b) Inconvenience caused by the next door workshop
- (c) Insanitary conditions at the colony gate
- (d) A health hazard

27. Arun decides to write this letter as:

- (a) he has a personal problem with the owner of the workshop.
- (b) it is a matter of social concern.
- (c) he intends to contest the next municipal election.
- (d) he is very health conscious.

28. 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

29. 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
30. **The correct closing of the letter should be:**
(a) Your's faithfully
(b) Yours faithfully
(c) Yours truly
(d) Your's truly

Ans. IV.

25. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The letter of complaint is to be written for wider audience/readership. Thus, it should be addressed to the Editor of a local newspaper.

26. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The problem is of insanitary conditions at the colony gate which is faced by all the people.

27. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The problem is not personal. It concerns all. Hence, it is a matter of social concern.

28. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The correct sequence of the letter will be– first the location of the workshop, then the problems faced by people and then suggestion to overcome the problem.

29. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Since it is outside the colony gate, it should be shifted to a place where there are other workshops.

30. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The correct option is 'c' as an apostrophe is used to convey possession. Yours truly is a polite closing.

SECTION - C : LITERATURE

This section has sub-sections – V, VI, VII, VIII and IX. There are a total of 30 questions in this section. Attempt any 26 questions from the sub-sections V to IX.

- V. **Read the extract given below and attempt the questions / complete the statements that follow:**

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 was 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.

31. **Maddie was:**

- (a) afraid of Peggy.
(b) as much fun loving as Peggy.
(c) a kind soul and poor.
(d) in love with Wanda.

32. **(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.

33. **(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.

34. **'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.

35. **Maddie was:**

- (a) poor and proud.
(b) poor, so sympathetic.
(c) poor and sympathetic.
(d) timid, so fun loving.

Ans. V.

31. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Maddie was a kind soul who used to feel bad when Peggy and other girls made fun of Wanda. She was poor as she used to wear 'hand-me-down' clothes of Peggy.

32. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: It is true that Maddie was sympathetic towards Wanda. On the other hand, she was a good friend of Peggy. So, the statement that she didn't like Peggy is false.

33. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Maddie belonged to a poor family. She was afraid that she would become the target if she didn't join Peggy in making fun of Wanda. Hence, 'B' is the cause and 'A' is the effect.

34. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The story is about a poor girl Wanda who lived in a poor neighbourhood – Boggins Heights.

35. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: She was poor and could very well feel Wanda's feelings when being made fun of. Hence, she was poor, so sympathetic.

- VI. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions / complete the statements that follow:**

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."

36. **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)

37. **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)
38. On reading the letter the postmaster was _____.
- (a) surprised
(b) dismayed
(c) pleased
(d) puzzled
39. 'the post office employees are a bunch of crooks'
The statement is _____.
- (a) thoughtful
(b) sad
(c) dismissive
(d) ironic
40. Find the suitable word from the extract to complete the following:
sanctioned : approved :: demanded : _____.
- (a) fell
(b) reached
(c) went
(d) asked

Ans. VI.

36. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Lencho was hopeful and confident that he would receive hundred pesos from God but became unhappy when he found only seventy pesos in it.
37. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Since the postmaster had arranged seventy pesos for Lencho, he was expecting Lencho to be happy and thankful to God.
38. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The postmaster was expecting a letter of thanks from Lencho. But the contents of the letter didn't please him.
39. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The statement is ironic as the post office employees, who had collected seventy pesos to help Lencho, had been called 'a bunch of crooks'.
40. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Sanctioned and approved are similar in meaning. In the same manner, demanded and asked are similar in meaning.

VII. Read the stanzas given below and answer the questions / complete statements 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.

41. Study the following statements:
(A) The villagers don't feel happy that the tiger is caged.
(B) We feel sad 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.
42. We should protect the tigers as :
(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.
43. 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.
44. 'A tiger in the zoo ignoring visitors' is an example of:
(a) Metaphor
(b) Simile
(c) Irony
(d) Personification
45. 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.

Ans. VII.

41. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: It is true that the reader feel sad that the tiger is caged. On the other hand, it has not been mentioned that the villagers don't feel happy. Moreover, they would be happy as their animals would not become the tiger's prey.
42. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The tigers are part of our environment and must be protected.
43. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The villagers are scared of the tiger as it kills their cattle.
44. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The tiger is in the zoo to attract the visitors, whereas he is ignoring them. Hence, it is ironic.
45. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The tiger is not happy in the cage. He is conveying it by ignoring the visitors.

VIII. Read extract given below and answer the questions / complete the statements that follow:

He escaped easily enough from the boys who followed his footprints 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 mid-winter. 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.

46. **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.

47. **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.

48. (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.

49. **After getting rid of the boys the invisible man felt**

_____.

- (a) relieved
- (b) partly relieved
- (c) anguished
- (d) comfortable

50. **The phrase 'slip into' means the same as:**

- (a) fall into
- (b) enter quietly
- (c) enter boldly
- (d) move out

Ans. VIII.

46. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The invisible man had chosen a bad time to wander about as it was chilly cold and he was not wearing clothes.

47. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Walking in the mud was posing a problem for the invisible man as his footprints were left behind. So he could escape only if he went along the street where there was no mud.

48. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The invisible man was a brilliant scientist but had come out on a winter night without clothes which points towards his stupidity. So both 'a' and 'b' are right.

49. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: He was partly relieved as he had got rid of the boys, but he still was facing the weather problem and needed clothes to protect himself from cold.

50. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: He entered stealthily or quietly so that no one could see him. Hence, option b is correct.

IX. **Attempt the following:**

51. **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

52. **'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 ears for listening
- (c) One can write one's diary even at night
- (d) One may express one's anger on paper

53. **In life, every man has twin obligations' (Nelson Mandela)**

The 'twin obligations' are:

- (a) first to his community and the second to his country.
- (b) first to his family and the second to his country.
- (c) first to his country and the second to his parents.
- (d) first to his community and the second to his family.

54. **'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) (B) and (A)

55. **Mr. Keesing was annoyed with Anne as:**

- (a) she was weak in maths.
- (b) she had not done her homework.
- (c) she was a naughty girl.
- (d) she was very talkative.

56. **The loss of a possession should make one feel: (The Ball Poem)**

- (a) angry
- (b) responsible
- (c) sad
- (d) careless

57. **The Black Aeroplane is a/an _____ story.**

- (a) ghost
- (b) adventure
- (c) mystery
- (d) true

58. **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.

59. **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.

60. **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.

Ans. IX.

51. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Earlier, the poet was sad. Now his mood has changed which conveys that he is happy.

52. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Unlike people, paper listens to everything that a person says without raising any question.

53. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: According to Nelson Mandela, every man has his first obligation towards his family and second towards his country.

54. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The young seagull was afraid to fly. He was hungry as he hadn't eaten anything and felt jealous when he saw his brother catch a fish and eat it.

55. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Anne was a very talkative girl who used to disturb Mr. Keesing while he was teaching. Thus, he was annoyed with her.

56. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The loss of a possession should make one feel responsible so that he takes good care of his possessions from then on.

57. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: There was no clue in the chapter as to who the pilot of the other plane was. It is left to the reader to run his imagination. Hence, it is a mystery.

58. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Tricki was a pampered dog. Mrs. Pumphrey had spoiled him by giving him too much to eat. On the other hand, Tricki was greedy and ate everything which was served to him. Thus, both of them are to blame.

59. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Anil never complained of anything and adjusted himself in all the situations. There are examples in the text which convey this. Hence, option b is correct.

60. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Griffin lived in rented room and experimented there. But one day he set fire to his landlord's house and became a homeless wanderer.

