

ISC Solved Paper 2022 Semester -1

English Paper - 1 (Language)

Class-XII

(Maximum Marks : 40)

(Time allowed : One and a half hours)

(Candidates are allowed additional 10 minutes for only reading the paper.)

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

Each question/subpart of a question carries one mark. Select and write the correct option for each of the following questions.

1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

It was 31 July, the first full day of competition at the 1932 Summer Olympic Games. Arriving at the high-jump pit with eighteen other keyed-up jumpers from eleven different countries, Duncan and Bob exchanged a quick, **amiable** greeting and went their separate ways to limber up.

For more than two years, the two had practised together and inevitably had become friends. Bob had helped Duncan perfect the revolutionary mechanics of the western roll. The jumper plants the foot closest to the bar as he reaches his take-off point, then kicks up hard with the other to **elevate** his hips. The kick is at the heart of a successful jump.

The Olympic high-jump record, set in 1924, was 1.98 metres. Duncan had never jumped higher than 1.94 metres; Bob, on the other hand, had jumped more than 2 metres.

The bar was set around 1.8 metres just after 2:30 in the afternoon when an official gave Duncan the signal to make his first attempt. He fixed his eye on the bar 15 metres ahead.

Everything went just as had visualized it. Hitting his take-off point, he planted his right foot, kicked up with his left and sailed over. As the afternoon wore on, the official black-and-white striped bar inched inexorably upwards, and the 20-man field began to narrow.

His friend, Bob, however, was having a good day, soaring over the bar time and again with the style and assurance of a champion.

By late afternoon, Duncan's hopes of making the top four had been realized.

The bar was raised to 2.007 metres. All four failed. When the bar was lowered, Duncan and Bob made it over. The other two did not. The two friends would go head-to-head for the gold.

Bob had proved himself the better jumper. But Duncan found himself with an unexpected advantage over his friend. As a teenager had packed gear for his father, a Civil Engineer. Hauling all that equipment over mountain ridges added to his stamina and strength. It was nearly six o'clock, and the two had been jumping for more than three hours—Duncan from the right side, Bob from the

left. Both were succeeding on some tries and missing others, but never in a sequence that would make one or the other the winner.

As Bob watched Duncan with a critical eye, he winced when the Canadian hit the bar and knocked it off on his last jump. As Duncan readied himself for another try, Bob walked over to him.

"Dunc," he said, "you've got to get that kick working. If you do, you'll be over." Bob would lose if Duncan succeeded, but he never gave it a thought.

Duncan hadn't been conscious of the problem with his kick. Now that he was, he focused on it. He **crouched**, fixing his eye on the bar. Then, springing forwards, he hurtled ahead to his take-off point. He planted his right foot and kicked like had never kicked before. He exploded upwards into the air, his arms outstretched like wings, and in one suspended, unforgettable moment, he was free of the Earth and over the bar.

Bob then took his jump, taking the bar with him into the pit. Duncan had won the gold medal with a first jump clearance of 1.97 metres. *What had happened here?* Duncan asked himself as the Stadium erupted in cheers. It was Bob's last-minute advice that had helped him win. It was a selfless gesture, and with it, Bob had expressed the highest **ideals** of Olympic competition.

Adapted from: Triumph of an Olympian from Readers' Digest

A. Given below are five words from the passage along with four options for each. Choose the option which has a similar meaning in the passage:

(i) **amiable (line 2)**

- (a) adorable
- (b) ambivalent
- (c) angry
- (d) friendly

(ii) **elevate (line 6)**

- (a) raise
- (b) level
- (c) jump
- (d) push

(iii) assurance (line 14)

- (a) modesty
- (b) confidence
- (c) guidance
- (d) insurance

(iv) crouched (line 28)

- (a) crawled
- (b) growled
- (c) bent over
- (d) moved

(v) ideals (line 35)

- (a) ideas
- (b) exploits
- (c) events
- (d) values

Ans. (i) Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: 'Amiable' means 'having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner' which is also the meaning of 'friendly'.

(ii) Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: 'Elevate' means to 'raise or lift something to a higher position'.

(iii) Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: 'Assurance' means 'confidence or certainty in one's own ability'.

(iv) Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: 'Crouch' means 'a position where the knees are bent and the upper body is brought forward' which is also the meaning of 'bent-over'.

(v) Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: 'Ideals' means 'a standard or principle', which is same as the meaning of 'values'.

B. With each of the five words given below, choose the correct sentence that uses the word in a different meaning from that which it carries in the passage.

(i) heart (line 6)

- (a) At the heart of every organization is effective leadership.
- (b) The CEO did not get to the heart of the matter till the end of his speech.
- (c) At the heart of every successful start-up is a fantastic idea.
- (d) The Doctor said that Mr. Sanjay's heart was weak and that he needed a surgery to improve his health.

(ii) fixed (line 10)

- (a) It was common knowledge that the final match was fixed.
- (b) His mind was fixed on buying an expensive car and no one could dissuade him.

(c) The coach's eyes were fixed on the Star Player of his team.

(d) I knew that my grandfather had fixed his sights on that piece of land close to the lake.

(iii) narrow (line 13)

(a) The list of likely candidates for the position of Headmaster began to narrow down.

(b) The street on which Manu lived was so narrow that a small car could not pass through it.

(c) I could not narrow down on the flavour of the Ice cream I wanted to eat.

(d) I love my aunt because she is not narrow-minded.

(iv) right (line 22)

(a) The technician concluded that the problem was in the right engine of the Aircraft.

(b) The right-handed batsman walked up to the crease and took his stance.

(c) None of the students could arrive at the right answer.

(d) The patient pointed out that the pain was on the right side of his stomach.

(v) free (line 31)

(a) At last, he was free of all the burdens that held him down.

(b) As I skated around the rink, I felt free as a bird.

(c) The poet remembers how free he felt when he climbed trees as a boy.

(d) The crowd rushed to avail of the free gifts that were given out as part of the product promotion.

Ans. (i) Option (d) is correct.

The Doctor said that Mr. Sanjay's heart was weak and that he needed a surgery to improve his health.

Explanation: In the passage, 'heart' means 'core or centre' whereas in this option, it means 'the organ inside human body which pumps blood'.

(ii) Option (a) is correct.

It was common knowledge that the final match was fixed.

Explanation: In the passage, 'fixed' means 'to keep one's eyes or attention on something' but in this option, it means 'arrange the outcome illegally or dishonestly'.

(iii) Option (b) is correct.

The street on which Manu lived was so narrow that a small car could not pass through it.

Explanation: In the passage, 'narrow' means 'to shortlist or select a few', whereas in this option, 'narrow' means 'very less in width'.

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

None of the students could arrive at the right answer.

Explanation: In the passage, the meaning of 'right' is 'a direction relative to the observer' whereas in this option, a different meaning of 'right' is used which is 'correct'.

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

The crowd rushed to avail of the free gifts that were given out as part of the product promotion.

Explanation: In the passage, 'free' means 'freedom or a feeling of relief' whereas in this option, 'free' means 'without any cost'.

C. Choose the correct option for the questions given below:

(i) **What is the most likely reason for Bob and Duncan to have become friends?**

- (a) They both practised their sport together for more than two years.
- (b) Both were amiable people.
- (c) Both had the same technique for high jump
- (d) Both were from the same country.

(ii) **What is the most important aspect of the western roll?**

- (a) The jumper has to run really fast before taking the jump.
- (b) The jumper has to kick very hard in order to elevate his hips.
- (c) The jumper should fix his eyes on the bar before running.
- (d) Jumpers should help each other perfect the roll.

(iii) **At the beginning of the competition, how do we know that Bob had a better chance at winning?**

- (a) The other eighteen jumpers were not as keyed up as Bob.
- (b) Bob had had more practice than all the other jumpers.
- (c) Bob had jumped more than the Olympic record set in 1924.
- (d) Bob was very helpful and therefore more likely to win.

(iv) **How can Duncan's attitude be described as he prepared for his jump?**

- (a) Tired
- (B) Bored
- (c) Wary

(d) Focused

(v) **What happened when the bar was raised to more than two metres?**

- (a) Duncan and Bob cleared it.
- (b) Two of the finalists fell into the pit.
- (c) The bar broke when one of them hit it.
- (d) All the four finalists could not clear it.

(vi) **What was the unexpected advantage that Duncan had over Bob?**

- (a) Duncan's father was a Civil Engineer and could provide him with expensive equipment for practice.
- (b) Duncan knew how to pack gear for his father.
- (c) Duncan had carried heavy loads over mountain ridges as a teenager which strengthened his muscles and increased his stamina.
- (d) Duncan was a teenager and had the advantage of age over Bob.

(vii) **What does the phrase *head-to-head* mean in the context of the passage?**

- (a) Both the men had the intelligence required for the gold medal.
- (b) Both the men were in close competition for the gold medal.
- (c) Both the men were of the same height.
- (d) Both the men were headed for failure.

(viii) **Why did the competition between Duncan and Bob go on for more than three hours?**

- (a) Both of them had a great deal of stamina.
- (b) Neither of them could jump in a successful sequence.
- (c) Both of them took long breaks, since they were tired.
- (d) The referees were tired and took breaks.

(ix) **What characteristic of Bob is seen when he gives Duncan advice about his jump?**

- (a) Selflessness
- (b) Selfishness
- (c) Self-awareness
- (d) Self-centeredness

(x) **Which of the two sentences given below are true of the passage?**

- (1) The passage portrays a spirit of sportsmanship.
- (2) The main theme of the passage is the difficulties of training for high-jump.
- (3) The passage deals with breaking of the Olympic record for high jump.
- (4) The main theme of the passage is that the sport is always greater than the sportsman.

- (a) (1) and (4)
- (b) (1) and (2)
- (c) (2) and (3)
- (d) (3) and (4)

Ans.(i)

Option (a) is correct.

They both practised their sport together for more than two years.

Explanation: The reason for them becoming friends can be found in the passage, 'For more than two years, the two practised together and inevitably had become friends.'

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

The jumper has to kick very hard in order to elevate his hips.

Explanation: We can find in the passage that the most important aspect of western roll is in the second paragraph. It is mentioned, 'Bob had helped Duncan perfect the revolutionary mechanics of the western roll. The jumper plants the foot closest to the bar as he reaches his take-off point, then kicks up hard with the other to elevate his hips. The kick is at the heart of a successful jump'.

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

Bob had jumped more than the Olympic record set in 1924.

Explanation: The passage tells us that Olympic high-jump record was 1.98 metres and that Bob had already jumped more than 2 metres. This clearly indicates that Bob had a better chance at winning.

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

Focused.

Explanation: While preparing for the jump, Duncan's attitude can be understood from these lines in the passage- '...he focused on it. He crouched, fixing his eyes on the bar.' These lines show that Duncan was focused.

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

All the four finalists could not clear it.

Explanation: The passage tells us, 'The bar was raised to 2.007 meters. All four failed.' This means that all the four finalists could not clear it.

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

Duncan had carried heavy loads over mountain ridges as a teenager which strengthened his muscles and increased his stamina.

Explanation: Duncan had an unexpected advantage over Bob which we find in the passage in these lines- 'Duncan found himself with an unexpected advantage

over his friend. As a teenager, he had packed gear for his father, a Civil Engineer. Hauling all that equipment over mountain ridges added to his stamina and strength.'

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

Both the men were in close competition for the gold medal.

Explanation: The passage tells us, 'When the bar was lowered, Duncan and Bob made it over. The other two did not. The two friends would go head-to-head for the gold.' This means that both the friends were against each other for gold as other competitors were eliminated.

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

Neither of them could jump in a successful sequence.

Explanation: The reason for the competition between them, going on for more than three hours, can be found in the passage- 'It was nearly six o' clock, and the two had been jumping for more than three hours- Duncan from the right side, Bob from the left. Both were succeeding on some tries and missing others, but never in a sequence that would make one or the other the winner'.

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

Selflessness

Explanation: Bob's selfless character is seen when he gives Duncan an advice about his jump. As they were competing against each other for gold medal, giving advice to Duncan could mean that Bob would lose, still he went ahead and advised Duncan on his jump without thinking about his loss.

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

(1) and (4)

Explanation: The first sentence is (1) The passage portrays a spirit of sportsmanship. This is true because Bob advised Duncan to improve his performance which resulted in Bob losing the gold medal. This shows the spirit of sportsmanship. And the fourth sentence is (4) The main theme of the passage is that the sport is always greater than the sportsman. This is also true as the passage shows how the sportsmen Bob and Duncan showed friendship and sportsmanship and Bob helped Duncan to win the gold putting sport before himself.

2. **Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

We live in a society where reading is very important. Life can be hard for people with dyslexia. Dyslexia is a learning disability that affects a person's reading ability. According to the American Academy of Paediatrics, dyslexia is quite common. However,

people with dyslexia can learn to cope with the disability to succeed in life.

Says Emerson Dickman, President of the International Dyslexia Association in Baltimore: "Individuals who have difficulty reading and writing tend to **deploy** other strengths. They rely on mentors, and as a result, become very good at reading other people and **delegating** duties to them. They become adept at using visual strengths to solve problems."

Take, for example, Richard Branson, the successful founder of Virgin Atlantic Airways, who credits his dyslexia as his 'greatest strength'. As he explains it, he 'got bored easily' in school because he couldn't read well, and teachers thought he was simply 'lazy and not very clever.' So he spent most of his time **visualizing** all the things he would do when he left school. After launching his first business at 16, he went on to start eight different companies and amass billions of dollars. "On one of my last days at school, the Headmaster said I would either end up in prison or become a millionaire," Branson recalls. "That was quite a startling prediction, but in some respects he was right!"

In 2007, Julie Logan, a Professor of Entrepreneurship at the Cass Business School, did a study on entrepreneurs in the United States. Thirty-five percent of the entrepreneurs in the study identified themselves as dyslexic.

"We found that dyslexics who succeed had overcome an awful lot in their lives by developing compensatory skills," says Logan. "Dyslexics are extraordinarily creative about **manoeuvring** their way around problems."

Well-known journalist Anderson Cooper, who has visited many battle-torn areas and conducted interviews about tough subjects, knows this fact first-hand. Diagnosed as dyslexic as a child, he relied on the help of a reading specialist. He says that she encouraged him to find books he was very passionate about. Cooper says, "I'm interested in stories of survival: how some people make it through desperate times and others don't."

The Television and Film world also boasts a number of other dyslexic superstars. For example, Whoopi Goldberg, an Oscar-winning actress and Comedian, was diagnosed with dyslexia after suffering through her school years. When she was a child, she couldn't understand why she struggled so much with reading.

"You can never change the effect that the words 'dumb' and 'stupid' have on young people," says Goldberg. However, she says, "I knew I wasn't stupid or dumb. My mother told me that."

Now, Goldberg defines herself as a person who believes that "It is okay to feel differently than the pack." When asked about what it takes to be successful, Goldberg says, "We're born with success. It is only others who point out our failures."

Clearly, people with dyslexia may face many **obstacles**. However, they shouldn't be discouraged. There are ways they can cope with it and lead very successful lives.

(A) Given below are five words from the passage along with four options for each. Choose the option which has a similar meaning in the passage:

- (i) **deploy (line 5)**
 - (a) deprive
 - (b) utilize
 - (c) describe
 - (d) underestimate
- (ii) **delegating (line 6)**
 - (a) deleting
 - (b) depleting
 - (c) assigning
 - (d) designing
- (iii) **visualizing (line 10)**
 - (a) visiting
 - (b) wasting time
 - (c) sleeping
 - (d) imagining
- (iv) **manoeuvring (line 17)**
 - (a) navigating
 - (b) man-handling
 - (c) struggling
 - (d) turning
- (v) **obstacles (line 30)**
 - (a) observations
 - (b) difficulties
 - (c) scenarios
 - (d) distinctions

Ans. (i) Option (b) is correct.

utilize

Explanation: 'Deploy' means 'bring into effective action' or 'use' which also means to 'utilize'.

(ii) Option (c) is correct.

assigning

Explanation: 'Delegating' means 'entrusting a task or responsibility to someone' which also means 'assigning'.

(iii) Option (d) is correct.

imagining

Explanation: 'Visualising' means 'to form a mental image' which is also 'imagining'.

(iv) Option (a) is correct.

navigating

Explanation: 'Manoeuvring' means 'to move through something skilfully or carefully'. 'Navigating' also means the same.

(v) Option (b) is correct.

difficulties

Explanation: 'Obstacles' means 'the problems or hindrance' which can also mean 'difficulties'.

(B) With each of the five words given below, choose the correct sentence that uses the word in a different meaning from that which it carries in the passage.

(i) hard (line 1)

- (a) This chapati is so hard that I almost broke my teeth trying to bite into it.
- (b) Many students found the Mathematics worksheet hard, but I was able to solve it easily.
- (c) "Why is it so hard for you to understand this simple instruction?" said the Trainer.
- (d) It was a hard-hearted decision to quit the Organization, but I had to do it.

(ii) well (line 9)

- (a) Kiran writes compositions so well that the teacher always reads them out in class.
- (b) The well in this village has the sweetest water I have ever tasted.
- (c) His well-meaning gesture was not understood by the rest of the people.
- (d) "All is well that ends well" is a saying I have often used.

(iii) study (line 14)

- (a) My mother always advises me to study early in the morning.
- (b) Jane Good all undertook a study of chimpanzees that lasted two decades.
- (c) Study Holidays should be spent in planning and preparing for examinations.
- (d) The Researchers signed a document stating that the study did not involve experiments on animals.

(iv) reading (line 24)

- (a) Reading every night before going to sleep is a very good habit.
- (b) The foreign language course focuses more on writing than on reading.
- (c) The reading on the thermometer showed a very high temperature.
- (d) One of the best ways to improve general knowledge is reading the newspaper every day.

(v) pack (line 27)

- (a) The pack of wolves hunted together in a collaborative manner.
- (b) Dogs think of human beings as leaders of their pack.
- (c) A group of wolves is called a pack.
- (d) I helped my brother pack his bag, as he was leaving to Delhi next week.

Ans.

(i) Option (a) is correct.

This chapati is so hard that I almost broke my teeth trying to bite into it.

Explanation: In the passage, 'hard' means 'difficult'. In this, option 'hard' means 'solid, firm or rigid'.

(ii) Option (b) is correct.

The well in this village has the sweetest water I have ever tasted.

Explanation: In the passage, 'well' means 'in a good or satisfactory way'. In this option, 'well' means 'hole dug in the ground for water'.

(iii) Option (a) is correct.

My mother always advises me to study early in the morning.

Explanation: In the passage, 'study' means 'research conducted'. In the option, 'study' means 'to read or learn about any subject'.

(iv) Option (c) is correct.

The reading on the thermometer showed a very high temperature.

Explanation: In the passage, 'reading' means 'to read the written language'. In the option, 'reading' means 'the indication of any measurement on an instrument'.

(v) Option (d) is correct.

I helped my brother pack his bag, as he was leaving to Delhi next week.

Explanation: In the passage, 'pack' means 'group of similar people or peers'. In the option, 'pack' means 'to fill the bag with clothes and other things for travelling'.

(C) Choose the correct option for the questions given below:

(i) According to the passage, why can life be hard for people with dyslexia?

- (a) Because dyslexia is a common disability
- (b) Because people with dyslexia cannot cope with the challenges
- (c) Because this disability is very difficult to diagnose
- (d) Because reading is considered a very important skill in society and dyslexia affects this ability

(ii) What traits do dyslexics deploy in order to become successful?

- (a) They rely on mentors, delegate work and use their visual strengths.
- (b) They only daydream a lot.
- (c) They rely on other people to solve their problems.
- (d) They work very hard to master the skill of reading.

(iii) When Richard Branson credits dyslexia as his 'greatest strength', what does he mean?

- (a) It helped him become muscular.

- (b) It helped his teachers to think he was very clever.
- (c) It helped him achieve success in life because he spent time visualizing what he could do once he was out of school.
- (d) It helped him get away with not doing homework, since he could not read.
- (iv) Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Richard Branson?
- (a) He launched his first business at the age of sixteen.
- (b) He ended up in prison.
- (c) He amassed a lot of wealth.
- (d) He is the founder of Virgin Atlantic Airways.
- (v) Julie Logan's study found that thirty-five percent of entrepreneurs in the United States are dyslexic. What does this indicate?
- (a) Dyslexia does not prevent anyone from becoming an entrepreneur.
- (b) Only a small percentage of people can become entrepreneurs.
- (c) Only people in the United States can become entrepreneurs.
- (d) People with dyslexia should become entrepreneurs.
- (vi) What does Logan mean by the phrase 'compensatory skills'?
- (a) Skills that are not necessary for life.
- (b) Skills that can only be gained from practice.
- (c) Skills that make up for a weakness.
- (d) Skills that are taught in textbooks.
- (vii) According to Logan, how do dyslexics approach problems?
- (a) They manipulate people in order to solve problems.
- (b) They find creative ways to deal with problems.
- (c) They find it difficult to solve problems and give up easily.
- (d) They cannot solve problems because they have to overcome an awful lot.
- (viii) Who helped Anderson Cooper when he had been diagnosed as a dyslexic child?
- (a) A well-known journalist
- (b) His teachers
- (c) His mother
- (d) A reading specialist
- (ix) Why do you think Whoopi Goldberg was referred to as 'dumb' or 'stupid'?
- (a) Because she struggled so much with reading.

- (b) Because she listened to what her mother said.
- (c) Because she was not as intelligent as her classmates.
- (d) Because she thought she could become a famous actress.
- (x) What is the main idea that can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Dyslexics can cope with their disability and become successful.
- (b) Dyslexics face a lot of difficulties in society and become disheartened.
- (c) Dyslexics only become television and film superstars.
- (d) Dyslexics do not become successful because they feel differently from the pack.

Ans.

(i) Option (d) is correct.

Because reading is considered a very important skill in society and dyslexia affects this ability

Explanation: The passage tells us, 'We live in a society where reading is very important.' It also tells about 'the difficulties faced by the dyslexic people in reading'.

(ii) Option (a) is correct.

They rely on mentors, delegate work and use their visual strengths.

Explanation: The passage tells us that 'individuals who have difficulty reading and writing tend to deploy other strengths. They rely on mentors, and as a result, become very good at reading other people's mind and delegating duties to them. They become adept at using the visual strengths to solve problems.'

(iii) Option (c) is correct.

It helped him achieve success in life because he spent time visualising what he could do once he was out of school.

Explanation: The passage tells us that Richard Branson explains that he 'got bored easily' in school because he couldn't read well. So he spent most of his time visualising all the things he would do when he would leave the school.

(iv) Option (b) is correct.

He ended up in prison.

Explanation: It is not true as Richard Branson never ended up in prison. His Headmaster only stated that that either he might end up in prison or would end up becoming a millionaire.

- (v) **Option (a) is correct.**
Dyslexia does not prevent anyone from becoming an entrepreneur.
Explanation: A study has found that thirty-five percent of entrepreneurs in the United States are dyslexic, it strongly suggests that there is a very high chance of people with dyslexia becoming entrepreneur. This means that dyslexia does not prevent anyone from becoming entrepreneurs, rather it could be an advantage.
- (vi) **Option (c) is correct.**
Skills that can make up for a weakness.
Explanation: 'Compensate' means 'to make up for something'. So here 'compensatory skills' means the skills that make up for a weakness, which is dyslexia.
- (vii) **Option (b) is correct.**
They find creative ways to deal with problems.
Explanation: The passage tells us that "Dyslexics are extraordinarily creative about manoeuvring their way around problems."
- (viii) **Option (d) is correct.**
A reading specialist
Explanation: The passage tells us about Anderson Cooper that 'diagnosed as dyslexic, as a child, he relied on the help of a reading specialist.'
- (ix) **Option (d) is correct.**
Because she struggled so much with reading.
Explanation: The passage tells us that Whoopi Goldberg suffered through her school year as she struggled too much with reading. She was also called dumb and stupid.
- (x) **Option (a) is correct.**
Dyslexics can cope with their disability and become successful.
Explanation: The whole passage talks about the difficulties of dyslexic people and how they were able to cope with it and become successful. The passage also tells us about many successful dyslexic people.
3. (A) **Select the correct transformation of the given sentences from the options given below.**
- (i) **The Ranthambore National Park is the largest Wildlife Sanctuary in India. (Change to positive degree.)**
- (a) Only the Ranthambore National Park is the largest Wildlife Sanctuary in India.
- (b) No other Wildlife Sanctuary in India is larger than the Ranthambore National Park.
- (c) No other Wildlife Sanctuary in India is as large as the Ranthambore National Park.
- (d) In India, there is no other Wildlife Sanctuary larger than the Ranthambore National Park.
- (ii) **The students did a lot of online work over the year. (Make passive.)**
- (a) A lot of online work was done by the students over the year.
- (b) A lot of online work has been done by the students over the year.
- (c) The students worked very hard over the year in the online mode.
- (d) A lot of online work had to be done by the students over the year.
- (iii) **The fact is evident to require proof.**
- (a) The fact is so evident that it needs proof.
- (b) The fact is so evident that it needs no proof.
- (c) The fact is too evident that it needs no proof.
- (d) The fact is evident enough to need only proof.
- (iv) **As soon as I remembered the code, I ran to the safe.**
- (a) No sooner had I remembered the code when I ran to the safe.
- (b) No sooner did the code come to my mind when I ran to the safe.
- (c) No sooner did I remember the code than I ran to the safe.
- (d) No sooner have I remembered the code than I ran to the safe.
- (v) **At no time during his trouble did he request for help.**
- (a) He never requests for help during his trouble.
- (b) His request for help during his trouble was never heard.
- (c) He requested for help during his trouble.
- (d) He never requested for help during his trouble.
- (vi) **Though it was a cloudy day, the temperature was high.**
- (a) It being a clear day, the temperature was high.
- (b) Despite it being a cloudy day, the temperature was high.
- (c) It was a cloudy day and so the temperature was high.

- (d) The temperature was high because it was a cloudy day.
- (vii) **The telephone started ringing just he had left the house.**
- (a) Scarcely had he left the house when the telephone started ringing.
- (b) Scarcely did he leave the house when the telephone rang.
- (c) Barely does he leave the house than the telephone rang.
- (d) Barely is he leaving the house when the telephone started ringing.
- (viii) **If you promise to do the dishes, I will cook dinner.**
- (a) You do the dishes and I will cook dinner.
- (b) Provided you cook dinner, I will do the dishes.
- (c) Unless you cook dinner, I promise to do the dishes.
- (d) Unless you promise to do the dishes, I will not cook dinner.
- (ix) **"Which TV show do you like to watch?" she asked Shilpa.**
- (a) She asked Shilpa which TV show she liked to watch.
- (b) She asked to Shilpa that which TV show she liked.
- (c) She asked Shilpa which TV show she liked to watch?
- (d) She asked Shilpa which TV show do you like to watch?
- (x) **Rahul was a bright student and a skilled musician.**
- (a) Not only was Rahul a bright student, but he was also a musician.
- (b) Not only was Rahul a bright student but also a skilled musician.
- (c) Rahul was only a bright student and a skilled musician.
- (d) Not only was Rahul the bright student but also a skilled musician.

Ans.

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

No other wildlife sanctuary in India is as large as the Ranthambore National Park.

Explanation: The following structure is used to change a superlative degree sentence into a positive degree: No other + rest part + verb + so/as + positive form of adj/adv + as + subject.

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

A lot of online work was done by the students over the year.

Explanation: When the sentence is changed into passive form the tense of the

verb will change as per the following: (Past simple) did – was done.

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

The fact is so evident that it needs no proof.

Explanation: A simple sentence using 'too...to' is converted into a complex sentence by using 'so...that....no/not'

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

No sooner did I remember the code than I ran to the safe.

Explanation: The structure of the sentence beginning with .No sooner. is – No sooner did+ First form of verb+than+second form of verb...

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

He never requested for help during his trouble.

Explanation: When a sentence contains a negative word or expression, it is placed at the beginning in formal English to give a more dramatic effect. However, the order of the sentence is the same as though it were an interrogative sentence.

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

Despite it being a cloudy day, the temperature was high.

Explanation: A complex sentence using 'though' is converted into a simple sentence by using the word 'despite'.

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

Scarcely had he left the house when the telephone started ringing.

Explanation: To remove the preposition 'after' we will begin with scarcely : Scarcely+ had+ second form of verb(action that took first)+ when+ verb form as given in question (second action).

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

Unless you promise to do the dishes, I will not cook dinner.

Explanation: .Unless. is a negative condition and is used with negative form of verb to tell that he/she will cook dinner if a promise to do the dishes is made.

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

She asked Shilpa which TV show she liked to watch.

Explanation: As we convert a question from the direct speech to the indirect speech, we remove the auxiliary verb do, except in the negative questions and the subject comes before the verb.

(x) Option (b) is correct.

Not only was Rahul a bright student but also a skilled musician.

Explanation: In formal English, we use negative adverbials at the beginning of the sentence to make it more emphatic or dramatic. The word order is inverted: the negative adverbial is placed first, an auxiliary verb follows it and the subject of the sentence comes next.

B. Choose the most appropriate word/phrase to fill in the blank in the given sentences:

- (i) His mother advised him to sit _____ the table and do his homework.
 (a) at
 (b) in
 (c) into
 (d) for
- (ii) On the way home from work, her car _____ of petrol.
 (a) ran up
 (b) ran out
 (c) ran down
 (d) ran on
- (iii) Meera _____ the offer as it was too good to refuse.
 (a) took down
 (b) took up for
 (c) took up
 (d) took to
- (iv) Let us _____ the field since we are in a hurry to get to the station.
 (a) cut back
 (b) cut away
 (c) cut out of
 (d) cut across
- (v) Naveen was not aware _____ the turn of events in the office.
 (a) for
 (b) of
 (c) off
 (d) by
- (vi) I am happy to comply _____ your wish to donate all the money to charity.
 (a) to
 (b) for
 (c) with
 (d) on
- (vii) He has completely recovered _____ his illness.
 (a) from
 (b) since
 (c) of
 (d) off
- (viii) Dolphins belong _____ the family of mammals.
 (a) with
 (b) upto
 (c) into
 (d) to
- (ix) It has been a long time _____ I met my niece.
 (a) for
 (b) since
 (c) from
 (d) until
- (x) When he saw the policemen following him, he _____ a run.
 (a) broke through
 (b) broke out
 (c) broke into
 (d) broke down
- (xi) The curious child begged _____ an answer to the riddle.
 (a) with
 (b) about
 (c) on
 (d) for
- (xii) I was _____ the impression that the meeting had been cancelled.
 (a) under
 (b) for
 (c) into
 (d) on
- (xiii) If you want to be healthy, you must _____ on the amount of junk food you consume.
 (a) cut up
 (b) cut down
 (c) cut for
 (d) cut about
- (xiv) Jaidev was not eligible _____ the position of the Senior Manager.
 (a) to
 (b) at
 (c) for
 (d) about
- (xv) The thieves _____ with valuable jewellery from the shop.
 (a) made up
 (b) made away
 (c) made for
 (d) made over

- Ans.**
- (i) **Option (a) is correct.**
at
Explanation: The word 'at' denotes a place.
- (ii) **Option (b) is correct.**
ran out
Explanation: The phrase 'ran out' means 'to be used up or finished'.
- (iii) **Option (c) is correct.**
took up
Explanation: The phrase 'took up' means 'to begin to do something'.
- (iv) **Option (d) is correct.**
cut across
Explanation: The phrase 'cut across' means 'to go through or across something, especially so as to shorten one's route'.
- (v) **Option (b) is correct.**
of
Explanation: The phrase 'aware of' means 'having or showing realization, perception, or knowledge'.
- (vi) **Option (c) is correct.**
with
Explanation: The phrase 'comply with' means 'to act in agreement with rules or requests'.
- (vii) **Option (a) is correct.**
from
Explanation: The phrase 'recover from' denotes 'removal or separation'.
- (viii) **Option (d) is correct.**
to
Explanation: 'Belong to' means 'to be the property of someone, to be owned'.
- (ix) **Option (b) is correct.**
since
Explanation: 'since' is a conjunction which means 'from a time in the past until the time under consideration, typically the present'.
- (x) **Option (c) is correct.**
broke into
Explanation: The word 'broke into' means 'to suddenly start doing something'.
- (xi) **Option (d) is correct.**
for
Explanation: 'For' is used 'to talk about a purpose or a reason for something'.
- (xii) **Option (a) is correct.**
under
Explanation: The phrase 'be under the impression' means 'to have an idea or belief that is usually not clear or certain'. For example, 'I was under the impression that admission was free
- (xiii) **Option (b) is correct.**
cut down
Explanation: The phrase 'cut down' means 'to reduce the size, amount, or quantity of something'.
- (xiv) **Option (c) is correct.**
for
Explanation: 'For' is used 'to talk about a purpose or a reason for something'.
- (xv) **Option (b) is correct.**
made away
Explanation: The phrase 'made away' means 'to escape with something that you have stolen'.
- (C) **Choose the correct option to fill in the blank in each sentence:**
- (i) O' Henry's short story "The Last Leaf" _____ the friendship between two people.
(a) had portrayed
(b) portrays
(c) is portraying
(d) was portraying
- (ii) They _____ owned a house by now if they had saved enough money.
(a) would have
(b) should
(c) could
(d) will be
- (iii) Jindal currently _____ with his parents in their ancestral home.
(a) had been living
(b) will be living
(c) lives
(d) should have been lived
- (iv) By the time I reached the office, the Janitor _____.
(a) will have left
(b) will be leaving
(c) leaves
(d) had left
- (v) Before he set up his tent, he decided _____ a fence around it.
(a) to build
(b) building
(c) built
(d) will build
- (vi) Suman _____ in St. Joseph's right now, but will move to a new school soon.
(a) has been studying
(b) is studying
(c) has studied
(d) will be studying

- (vii) Prasad _____ dinner last night when he heard a strange sound.
- (a) has been cooking
(b) were cooking
(c) was cooking
(d) will be cooking
- (viii) The teacher _____ me when my father entered the classroom.
- (a) is praising
(b) will praise
(c) praises
(d) had been praising
- (ix) The little child _____ asleep on hearing her mother's sweet song.
- (a) fall
(b) falling
(c) fell
(d) was fell
- (x) They _____ for Chandigarh tomorrow.
- (a) left
(b) are leaving
(c) will have been leaving
(d) leaving
- (xi) I _____ an appointment with the architect soon.
- (a) have made
(b) will have made
(c) will make
(d) make
- (xii) The house _____ by a team of experts right now.
- (a) is painting
(b) was being painted
(c) will be painted
(d) is being painted
- (xiii) The scientists _____ experiments for years before they finally had a breakthrough.
- (a) have been carrying out
(b) had been carrying out
(c) will be carrying out
(d) will carry out
- (xiv) The flock of birds _____ away when they heard the gun shot.
- (a) were flew
(b) flying
(c) flew
(d) is flying
- (xv) By the time she reached home, her family _____ lunch.
- (a) had eaten

- (b) was eaten
(c) should eat
(d) eating

Ans. (i) Option (b) is correct.

portrays

Explanation: Simple present tense is used to denote general truths.

(ii) Option (a) is correct.

would have

Explanation: Conditional perfect is an English grammatical tense. It indicates an action that someone would have done in the past. It describes what one would have done differently or how something could have occurred differently if the events had been different.

(iii) Option (c) is correct.

lives

Explanation: Simple present tense is used to denote fixed arrangements.

(iv) Option (d) is correct.

had left

Explanation: Past perfect tense is used to show that something happened before another action in the past.

(v) Option (a) is correct.

to build

Explanation: The infinitive 'to' is used before/after a verb.

(vi) Option (b) is correct.

is studying

Explanation: Present continuous tense is used when referring to a temporary situation at present.

(vii) Option (c) is correct.

was cooking

Explanation: Past continuous is used to talk about actions in progress (happening) around a particular time in the past.

(viii) Option (d) is correct.

had been praising

Explanation: We use the past perfect continuous to refer to an ongoing action that ended before another action/event in the past.

(ix) Option (c) is correct.

fell

Explanation: Simple past is used to show an action that took place in past.

(x) Option (b) is correct.

are leaving

Explanation: The present progressive also allows us to express a future action or an intention.

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

will make

Explanation: Simple future tense is used to denote actions that will take place in future.

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

is being painted

Explanation: In the sentence, the subject is acted upon by some other performer of the verb. Passive voice changes the object of a sentence into the subject and also changes the verb form with it. The tense used in passive voice is present continuous.

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

had been carrying out

Explanation: Past perfect continuous tense is used to show an action that started in the past and continued upto another time in the past.

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

flew

Explanation: Simple past is used to denote an action that took place in the past. Therefore, the second form of the verb, 'fly', is used.

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

had eaten

Explanation: Past perfect tense is used to show that something happened before another action in the past. Therefore, 'had' is used before 'eaten'.

