

DEWAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Question Bank

Class- X

Subject- English

I. Read the passage given below.

- (i) Every morning, art gallerist Mandira begins her day with a cup of coffee with beans sourced from El Salvador. In another part of the city, sound recordist Ayush starts his day by pulverising Watapi coffee beans from the Biligiri Rangana Hills in Karnataka. These people are of the new camp of Indian coffee drinkers who cringe at the thought of cafe-served cappuccinos and balk at assembly-line products. They like their coffee black, freshly-roasted, and made with signature single-origin beans.
- (ii) Single-origin coffees are made from beans picked from a single coffee-growing region. The unique soil, climate, altitude and influence, which is collectively known as 'terroir, distinguishes the flavour of the coffee procured from its beans. Thus, a plantation with orange trees in the neighbourhood may have a subtle citrus note in the beans.
- (iii) According to coffee experts, this phase in coffee drinking is referred to as the third wave of the coffee-drinking experience in India. The first wave in coffee drinking peaked when instant coffee hit the shelves in the 1960s. The second wave arrived with the coming of the cappuccinos and lattes. The current phase is marked with SO coffee on the shelves of supermarkets. The selections of premier coffee, instead of sachets of instant coffee, have become the norm in high-end places. Coffee tasting and coffee workshops are now becoming commonplace. Outlets in India are now serving seven different SO coffees and the Ethiopian Sidamo, a mild black coffee with hints of caramel and chocolate, is the most popular.
- (iv) These specialist stores keep no stock waiting. They roast coffee beans on order, grind per requirement, and dispatch the pack within a day, so it remains fresh. Also, there are detailed notes about the plantation from where the coffee is picked, along with notes about its taste and flavour.
- (v) One of the most intriguing stories is that of the Attikan Estate Coffee. Named after the notorious bandit Veerappan, the estate of Attikan in Karnataka grows the beans in the Billigiri Rangama Hills, south of Mysore. As this hilly terrain was used by Veerappan, for nearly two decades, no one dared to visit the plantation. After the shooting of the bandit in 2004, the coffee from there is marketed at specialist shops.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight of the ten questions by choosing the correct option.

1. The first wave in coffee drinking peaked:
 - (a) when instant coffee hit the shelves
 - (b) with the coming of the cappuccinos and lattes
 - (c) with signature single-origin beans
 - (d) none of these

2. How are single-origin coffees made?
 - (a) By pulverising Watapi coffee beans from the Bilgiri Rangana Hills
 - (b) By picking the beans from a single coffee-growing region
 - (c) By roasting coffee beans
 - (d) By plucking the beans from a plantation with orange trees

3. Which of the following factor distinguishes the flavour of the coffee procured from its beans?
 - (a) Soil
 - (b) Climate
 - (c) Altitude
 - (d) All of these

4. Based on your reading of the passage, choose the incorrect statement from the following.
 - (a) The first wave in coffee drinking peaked when instant coffee hit the shelves in the 1960s.
 - (b) Coffee tasting and coffee workshops are now becoming commonplace.
 - (c) The selections of sachets of instant coffee, instead of premier coffee, have Stow 915HT become the norm in high-end places.
 - (d) The second wave arrived with the coming of the cappuccinos and lattes.

5. Select the option that makes the correct use of 'wave', as used in the passage to fill in the blank space.
 - (a) He raised the hand to_____.
 - (b) A great_____ overwhelmed the boat.
 - (c) He would always turn and _____ at the end of the street.
 - (d) Political leaders united yesterday to condemn the latest _____ of violence.

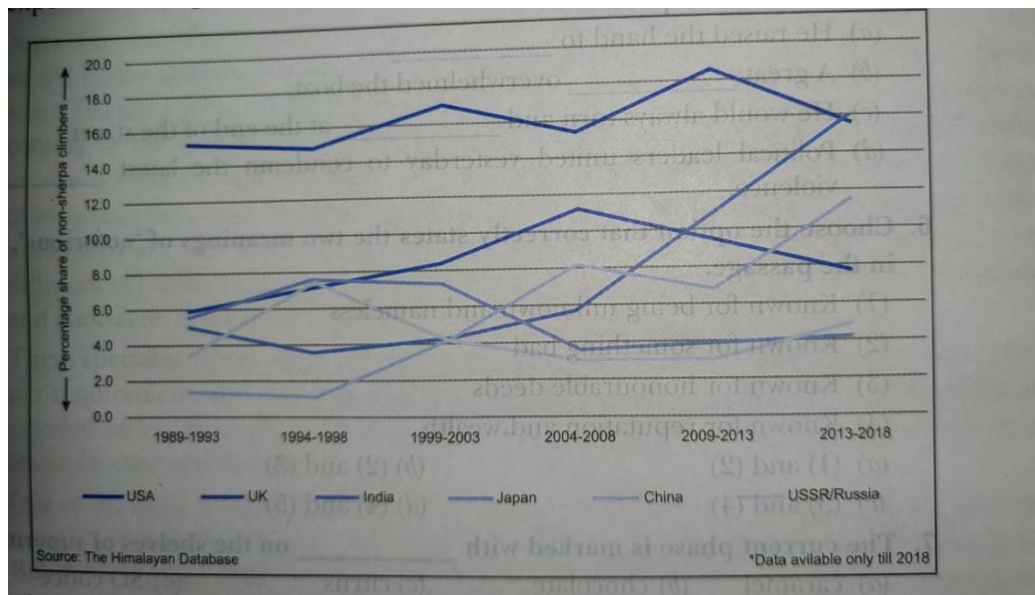
6. Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'notorious', as used in the passage.
 - (1) Known for being unknown and nameless
 - (2) Known for something bad
 - (3) Known for honourable deeds
 - (4) Known for reputation and wealth

(a) (1) and (2) (b) (2) and (3)
(c) 3) and (4) (d) (4) and (5)

7. The current phase is marked with _____ on the shelves of supermarkets.
- (a) caramel
 - (b) chocolate
 - (c) citrus
 - (d) SO coffee
8. The _____ have become the norm in high-end places.
- (a) selections of premier coffee, instead of sachets of instant coffee
 - (b) selections of instant coffee, instead of sachets of premier coffee
 - (c) selections of roast coffee, instead of sachets of instant coffee
 - (d) selections of premier coffee, instead of sachets of roast coffee
9. Why did no one dare to visit the estate of Attikan in Karnataka?
- (a) Because it was situated in the south of Mysore
 - (b) Because the terrain was used by Veerappan
 - (c) Because of its unique soil and altitude
 - (d) Because it was named after the notorious bandit Veerappan
10. When was the notorious bandit shot?
- (a) 2003 (b) 2000 (c) 2009 (d) 2004

II. Read the passage given below:

- (1) Ang Norbu's mother Lhakpa Diki, the only woman high-altitude guide in the 1940s, took up the profession of high-altitude climbing guide after her husband, Lobsang, a Sherpa, went missing while accompanying two eastern mountaineers to Green Lake on the northern side of Mt Kanchenjunga, in 1947. In an interview last year, Lhakpa, at age 103, said, "I had seen what happened to Sherpa children who lost their fathers to the mountains." Diki guided Sahibs on treks in Sikkim and the Singhalila Himalayas.
- (2) Darjeeling's tryst with the Himalayas began with the Dalai Lama giving his consent to climb Mount Everest from the Tibetan side, in response to a request by the British in 1921. As Nepal was closed to western mountaineers, expeditions were flagged off from Darjeeling to Mt Everest from the Northeast Ridge in Tibet. The utter poverty in the region drove many of the population to the lucrative profession of being a high-altitude porter. Back then, the expeditions relied largely on the porters. There were also infamous tales of porters suddenly refusing to carry provisions, thereby bringing expeditions to a grinding halt.



- (3) The turning point came in 1949, with Nepal opening up to western mountaineers and Tibet closing its doors to foreigners, after the Second World War. With Tenzing Norgay's ascent of Mt Everest, Sherpas began getting recognition and education. In 1950, those who were in India, started getting jobs with the government and in banks. Some even became doctors. When the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute was founded, eight Sherpas, including Tenzing Norgay, were sent to Switzerland to receive training to become formal instructors. Today, many of them have emigrated to America. Still others have diversified, choosing other adventure sports such as rock climbing, trekking, and para gliding. The present generation of Sherpas pursue mountain climbing as a hobby rather than take it up as a profession.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six of the eight questions by choosing the correct option.

(11) When did Diki take up the profession?

- (a) After her husband's death
- (b) After her daughter's death
- (c) After her husband went missing
- (d) After her daughter went missing

(12) Why was climbing Mt Everest done from the Tibetan side earlier?

- (a) Nepal was closed to western mountaineers.
- (b) Expeditions were flagged off from Darjeeling from the Northeast Ridge in Tibet.
- (c) The utter poverty in the region drove many of the mountaineers in the region.
- (d) Both (i) and (ii)

(13) Why were Sherpas important for expeditions of yore?

- (a) As there were infamous tales of porters.
- (b) Without them expeditions ground to a halt.

- (c) As they are high altitude porters.
- (d) Due to their lucrative profession.

(14) The turning point in mountain climbing in the region is:

- (a) the opening up of Nepal in 1949 to western mountaineers.
- (b) Tenzing Norgay's ascent of Mt Everest.
- (c) that Indians started getting jobs with the government and in banks.
- (d) that the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute was founded.

(15) What occupations do present day Sherpas take up?

- (a) Carry provisions
- (b) Conduct expeditions
- (c) Guide tourists
- (d) Pursue mountain climbing as a hobby

(16) Who is Lhakpa Diki?

- (a) The first woman mountaineer
- (b) The only woman high-altitude guide
- (c) A Sherpa
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

(17) Darjeeling's tryst with the Himalayas began with the Dalai Lama giving his consent to:

- (a) Women taking up the profession of high-altitude climbing guide
- (b) close Nepal to western mountaineers
- (c) climb Mount Everest from the Tibetan side
- (d) accompany two eastern mountaineers to Green Lake

(18) The present generation of Sherpas pursue mountain climbing as a:

- (a) Profession
- (b) Hobby
- (c) both of these
- (d) none of these

III. Read the passage given below:

- (1) Colonialism is a distinct form of imperialism in which a colonising nation exerts direct controls over a colonised state by military, economic, and political means. In India, it mostly refers to the British rule in India from 1858 to 1947. On 1st January 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India at a durbar or assembly of notables and princes, in Delhi. The Viceroy Lord Lytton represented the Sovereign, who incidentally never visited her Indian Empire.
- (2) During the colonial period from the 1500s to the 1700s, the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English vied with each other for commercial privileges and political influence in India, especially in the south in India. The East India Company of Britain (now called the United Kingdom) established several important trading centres along the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. They included Nizampatam, Masulipatnam, Madapollam, and Vizagapatnam.

- (3) In the 1700s, British and French merchants each formed alliance with local powers. At the end of the 1700s, the British reached an agreement with the Nizam of Hyderabad. He accepted British support in exchange for recognition of British rights to trade. By the beginning of the 1800s, Andhra came under the political control of the East India Company of the United Kingdom. The districts of Anantapur, Cuduppa, Nellore, Chittoor, and Kurnool were annexed by the company, and the territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad was brought under its indirect rule. Hyderabad became one of the 550 princely states which stayed largely independent until 1947.
- (4) Colonial rule led to the impoverishment of the Indian people. Anticolonial feelings were initially expressed through peasant and tribal revolts. Eventually, a national movement was organised by the educated classes.
- (5) Sri Kandukuri Viresalingam Pantulu began movement as social-religious movement which made possible the emergence of a democratic movement. The writings of Guajaraja Apparao and Unnava Lakshminarayana began a literary renaissance.
- (6) The anticolonial movement initiated and organised by the Indian National Congress drew popular support in Andhra. Some of the important leaders in the movement included T. Prakasham, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya. The community movement, which grew as part of the national movement also had a large following across the regions.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six of the eight questions by choosing the correct option.

(19) The East India Company of Britain in Malabar established

- (a) several trading centres along the
- (b) several trading centres along the Coromandel coast
- (c) both of these
- (d) none of these

(20) How were anticolonial feelings initially expressed?

- (a) Through peasant and tribal revolts
- (b) Through forming alliances with local powers
- (c) Through trading centres
- (d) None of these

(21) What drew popular support in Andhra?

- (a) The social-religious movement
- (b) The national movement organised by the educated classes
- (c) The anticolonial movement organised by the Indian National Congress
- (d) An agreement with the Nizam of Hyderabad

(22) Based on your reading of the passage, choose the incorrect statement from the following.

- (a) Colonial rule led to the impoverishment of the Indian people.
- (b) Guajaraja emergence Rao through began the a social-religious peasants and tribal movement revolts.
- (c) The Congress anticolonial drew support movement in Andhra. initiated and organised by the Indian National
- (d) The visited Viceroy her Indian Lord empire. Lytton represented the Sovereign who incidentally never

(23) Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'impoverishment', as used in the passage.

- (1) Becoming poor
- (2) Invading a country
- (3) Initiating a movement
- (4) Forming alliances
- (5) Being deprived of strength and vitality

(a) (1) and (4) (b) (2) and (5)

(c) (4) and (3) (d) (1) and (5)

(24) How is colonialism a distinct form by imperialism?

- (a) By establishing several important trading centres along the Malabar and Coromandel coasts
- (b) By forming alliances with local powers
- (c) By exerting direct controls over a colonised state by military, economic, and political means.
- (d) By accepting British support exchange for recognition trade

(25) Colonialism is a distinct form of imperialism in which a colonising nation exerts direct controls over colonised state by military, economic, and political means.' Substitute the underlined word with the most appropriate option from the following.

- (a) well-defined
- (b) similar
- (c) different
- (d) Local

(26) Why did the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English vie with each other during the colonial period?

- (1) For commercial privileges in India
- (2) For political influence in India
- (3) For recognition of British rights
- (4) For alliances with local powers
- (5) For establishing trading centres

- (a) (1) and (2) (b) (2) and (3)
(c) (3) and (4) (d) (4) and (5)

(27) Which of the following state stayed largely independent until 1947?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Hyderabad
(c) Karnataka
(d) Telangana

(28) In which of the following places did the East India Company of Britain establish several important trading centres?

- (1) Anantapur
(2) Madapollan
(3) Vizagapatnam
(4) Kurnool
(5) Nizampatam
(6) Chittoor
(a) (1), (2) and (4)
(b) (2), (3) and (5)
(c) (3), (5) and (6)
(d) (1), (3) and (6)

SECTION-B (GRAMMAR & WRITING)

IV. Answer any five out of the six questions by selecting the most appropriate option for each.

(29) _____ it help you in your studies?

- (a) Will
(b) Was
(c) Is
(d) Are

(30) Choose the correct sentence from the following.

- (a) Do you like a glass of water?
(b) Would you like a glass of water?
(c) Would you like the glass of water?
(d) Do you like the glass of water?

(31) There are _____ messages for you.

- (a) None (b) no (c) much (d) little

(32)The quality of products _____ over time.

- (a) are degrading
- (b) have been degrading
- (c) have degraded
- (d) were degraded

(33)_____ Shatabdi Express will arrive at eight o'clock.

- (a) A(b) Any (c) Some(d) The

(34)Nazir said, "I did my duty with full justice." Choose the option which has been correctly reported.

- (a) Nazir said that he had done his duty with full justice.
- (b) Nazir said he had done his duty with full justice.
- (c) Nazir asked if he had done his duty with full justice.
- (d) Nazir said that he was doing his duty with full justice.

V. Answer any five out of the six questions given, with reference to the context below.

You are Rajan. Recently, you bought a new smart phone but the phone developed a fault. Write a complaint letter to the company.

(35)What should Rajan begin the letter with?

- (a) Date
- (b) Recipient's address
- (c) Subject
- (d) Sender's address

(36)Select the appropriate subject for this letter.

- (a) Fault in new smartphone
- (b) Late delivery of new smartphone
- (c) Complaint against customer service
- (d) Replacement of old smartphone

(37)What should Rajan highlight in this letter of complaint?

- (a) He should mention the date of purchase and the model of smartphone.
- (b) He should brief the problem in the smartphone.
- (c) He should request for a replacement under warranty.
- (d) All of these

(38)Select the option to complete the conclusion of Rajan's letter.

- I expect you to (i) _____ within a week. Otherwise, I would be forced to (ii) _____
- (a) (i)ship me a brand new smartphone; (ii) seek legal advice
 - (b) (i) ship me a refurbished smartphone; (ii) buy a new smartphone.
 - (c) (i) ship me a brand new smartphone; (ii) repay the amount
 - (d) (i) ship me a refurbished smartphone; (ii) shut your store

(39)Rajan should end the letter with:

- (a) Your true friend

- (b) Yours sincerely
- (c) See you soon
- (d) All the best

(40) What tone should Rajan follow when writing this letter of complaint?

- (a) Aggressive
- (b) Courteous
- (c) Insulting
- (d) Authoritative

SECTION-C (LITERATURE)

VI. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

It was during that meal that, just as Lencho had predicted, big drops of rain began to fall. In the North-East huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching. The air was fresh and sweet. The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body.

(41) What could be seen approaching in the North-East?

- (a) Huge mountains of clouds
- (b) A group of bird
- (c) Cyclone
- (d) Soldiers

(42) Why did Lencho go out?

- (a) To save his crops
- (b) To check the weather
- (c) To feel the rain on his body
- (d) To get the clothes from getting wet

(43) How is the air described in the extract?

- (a) Fresh
- (b) Sweet
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

(44) What was Lencho's prediction?

- (a) That it would rain
- (b) That it would poi snow
- (c) That the crops would damage
- (d) That the flood could come

(45) Which word from the following means the same as 'forecast'?

- (a) Pleasure
- (b) Prediction
- (c) Reason
- (d) Fresh

Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

However, during the third lesson he'd finally had enough. "Anne Frank, as punishment for talking in class, write an essay entitled '-Quack, Quack, Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox'." The class roared. I had to laugh too, though I'd nearly exhausted my ingenuity on the topic of chatterboxes. It was time to come up with something else, something original. My friend, Sanne, who's good at poetry, offered to help me write the essay from the beginning to end in verse and I jumped for joy. Mr Kessing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I'd make sure the joke was on him.

(46) How was the essay written?

- (a) In paragraphs
- (b) In a comic style
- (c) In verse
- (d) In the form of a story

(47) Why was Anne Frank punished?

- (a) Because she was sleeping in the class
- (b) Because she did not do her homework
- (c) Because she did not write the essay
- (d) Because she was talking in the class

(50) Why did the whole class roar in laughter?

- (a) Because the essay was funny
- (b) Because the teacher was laughing
- (c) Because Anne was laughing
- (d) Because Anne was being punished

(51) Why did Anne take help of her friend in writing the essay?

- (a) Because her friend was good at poetry
- (b) Because her friend wanted to help
- (c) Because Anne did not want to write on her own
- (d) Because Anne was good at writing essay

(52) Which word from the following means the same as 'comical'?

- (a) Original
- (b) Ridiculous
- (c) Verse
- (d) Exhausted

Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

Never, never, and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another. The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement.

(53) Which experience of oppression is referred here?

- (a) The experience of the Blacks being oppressed by the White people

- (b) The experience of slavery
- (c) The experience of tragedy
- (d) The experience of being feared

(54) What does the expression - 'the sun shall never set here' - imply?

- (a) That the summer shall be long this year
- (b) That every household should have access to light
- (c) That the sun of liberty shall never set and their country should enjoy freedom
- (d) That every city must be well lit even during the night time

(55) How can Mandela's government be described?

- (a) First democratic, non-racial government
- (b) A government elected through unfair means
- (c) First government formed by the people of colour
- (d) A government elected through fear and bribes

(56) What did the 'site of rainbow' refer to at Mandela's oath-taking ceremony?

- (a) Presence of a people of colour
- (b) Presence of a beautiful rainbow
- (c) Presence of people of different colours and nations
- (d) None of these

(57) Which word from the following means the same as 'accomplishment'?

- (a) Achievement
- (b) Oppression
- (c) Glorious
- (d) Experience

VII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

Then his father flew over him screaming. He saw his two brothers and his sister flying around him curveting and banking and soaring and diving. Then he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly, and commended himself to dive and soar and curve, shrieking shrilly. He was near the sea now, flying straight out over the ocean.

(58) Who flew over the young seagull screaming?

- (a) His mother
- (b) His brothers
- (c) His sister
- (d) His father

(59) How were his two brothers and his sister flying?

- (a) Curveting and banking
- (b) Soaring and diving
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

(60) Where was the young seagull now?

- (a) Near the sea

- (b) Near the grasslands
- (c) Near the lake
- (d) Near the edge

(61) What did the young seagull commend himself to do?

- (a) Dive
- (b) Soar
- (c) Curve
- (d) All of these

(62) What change took place in the young seagull?

- (a) He became afraid.
- (b) He became self-reliant.
- (c) He became cocky.
- (d) He became circumspect.

VIII. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

He hears the last voice at night
The patrolling cars,
And stares with his brilliant eyes
At the brilliant stars

(63) Identify the poem from which the above lines have been taken.

- (a) Animals
- (b) A Tiger in the Zoo
- (c) Fire and Ice
- (d) The Tale of Custard the Dragon

(64) What does the tiger hear at night in the zoo?

- (a) Roars of lion
- (b) People talking
- (c) Dog barking
- (d) Sounds of cars

(65) Why were the patrolling cars making rounds?

- (a) To clean the zoo
- (b) To bath the animals
- (c) To check if everything is right
- (d) To terrorise the villagers

(66) How do the eyes of a tiger look at night?

- (a) Bright
- (b) Shiny
- (c) Dull
- (d) Both (i) and (ii)

(67) Which word from the following means the same as 'to look fixedly'?

- (a) Patrolling

- (b) Stares
- (c) Brilliant
- (d) Voice

Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

What is the boy now, who has lost his ball,
What, what is he to do? I saw it go
Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then
Merrily over - there it is in the water!

(68) What did the poet see?

- (a) The poet saw the ball in the boy's hand.
- (b) The poet saw the boy playing with the ball.
- (c) The poet did not see the ball.
- (d) The poet saw the ball bouncing towards the water.

(69) How is the boy feeling?

- (a) Confused
- (b) Angry
- (c) Happy
- (d) Upset

(70) Where did the ball land?

- (a) In the well
- (b) In the water
- (c) In the pot
- (d) In the hole

(71) Which of the following poetic device has been used in the line, 'Merrily bouncing, down the street'?

- (a) Anaphora
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Imagery
- (d) Alliteration

(72) Why does the poet say that the ball is bouncing merrily?

- (a) Because the boy was excited to see the ball bouncing
- (b) Because the ball has bounced really high in the sky
- (c) Because the ball was happily bouncing the streets
- (d) Because the boy was happy to see the ball falling into the water

IX. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

The feeling among the neighbours was that the trouble was caused by witchcraft. But witchcraft or not, when news of the burglary at the clergyman's home became known, the strange scientist was strongly suspected of having had a hand in it. Suspicion grew will even stronger when he suddenly produced some ready cash, though he had admitted grot not long before that he had no money.

(73) For which crime did people suspect the scientist?

- (a) People suspected the scientist for the kidnapping.
- (b) People suspected the scientist for the murder.
- (c) People suspected the scientist for the burglary.
- (d) People suspected the scientist for witchcraft.

(74) Choose the statement from the given option which is NOT TRUE.

- (a) Griffin paid his dues in the inn after the robbery at the clergyman's, making the reference signature.
- (b) The burglary happened at the clergyman's house.
- (c) The feeling among the neighbours was the clergyman caused the trouble.
- (d) Griffin suddenly produced some ready cash.

(75) What is meant by 'had a hand in it'?

- (a) Put the hand in it
- (b) Was suspected
- (c) Was involved
- (d) Was questionable

(76) Why did suspicion grow on the scientist?

- (a) Because he was the only one who was missing
- (b) Because he was invisible
- (c) Because he was the only person who was seen in a clergyman's home
- (d) Because he had admitted earlier that he had money

(77) Which word from the following does not mean 'to believe to be guilty'?

- (a) Suspected
- (b) Trusted
- (c) Questionable
- (d) Shaky

Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow.

Mrs Hall almost fell down the stairs in hysterics. She was convinced that the room was haunted by spirits, and that the stranger had somehow had somehow caused these to enter into her furniture.

(78) What was Mrs Hall convinced about?

- (a) That the room was bright
- (b) That the room was haunted
- (c) That the room was peaceful
- (d) That the room was fine

(79) What did she fear from?

- (a) Spirits
- (b) Thief
- (c) Darkness
- (d) Husband

(80) What did Mrs Hall believe?

- (a) That the spirits have entered into her curtains
- (b) That the spirits have entered into her clothes
- (c) That the spirits have entered into her husband
- (d) That the spirits have entered into her furniture

(81) Whom did she suspect of witchcraft?

- (a) Her Neighbours
- (b) Her Husband
- (c) Griffin
- (d) Spirits

(82) Which word from the following means the same as 'to believe'?

- (a) Fell
- (b) Convinced
- (c) Caused
- (d) Haunted

X. Attempt the following.

(83) In 'The Ball Poem', the poet seems to have indicated the merry bouncing of the ball to:

- (a) create a sense of rhythm in these lines.
- (b) support the happiness of the experience of playing.
- (c) contrast with the dejected feeling of the boy.
- (d) indicate the cheerful mood of the boy.

(84) Why did the pilot not receive any answer from Paris control station?

- (a) Because he was not in his right mind as to
- (b) Because he was not listening to them at a
- (c) Because he was distracted
- (d) Because his radio was broken

(85) Why did Lencho think of the help from God as his deep only in hope?

- (a) Because his eye sees everything, even what is deep in one's conscience
- (b) Because he is omnipresent world
- (c) Because he is kind
- (d) All of these

(86) Which of the following factors was responsible for Tricky's condition?

- (a) His habit of overeating of overeating responsible
- (b) Lack of exercise
- (c) His habit of physical movement
- (d) All of these

(87) Anil looked easy-going, kind and simple to the narrator. Which of the given characteristics would not fit in this description?

- (a) Compassionate

- (b) Suave
- (c) Uncomplicated
- (d) Carefree

(88)The postman at the post-office laughed because:

- (a) he received a parcel
- (b) he had irritation
- (c) the postman said something
- (d) the letter was addressed 'To God'

(89)How do the eyes of the tiger look?

- (a) Sad
- (b) Brilliant
- (c) Dark
- (d) Lights

(90)Why does Mrs Hall find the scientist eccentric?

- (a) He visited during off season.
- (b) His intention was only to work.
- (c) He looked weird
- (d) All of these

(91)Who is the author of 'His First Flight'?

- (a) Liam O'Flaherty
- (b) Frederick Forsyth
- (c) Roal Dahl
- (d) Paulo Coehlo

(92)Did Anil really mind his petty ways of earning money?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Maybe
- (d) He didn't earn through petty ways

(93)What was the 'trouble' with Tricky?

- (a) That he had lost so much weight
- (b) That he had put on so much weight
- (c) That he had broken his leg
- (d) That he had lost his partner

(94)Why do some people say that the world will end in ice?

- (a) Because love among people is increasing

- (b) Because hatred among people is increasing fast
- (c) Because lust among people is increasing fast
- (d) None of these

(95) Peggy would cry if:

- (a) children were mistreated
- (b) Wanda was mistreated
- (c) animals were mistreated
- (d) all of these

(96) What are the twin obligations mentioned by Nelson Mandela?

- (a) Obligation to parents and wife
- (b) Obligation to children and countrymen
- (c) Obligation to community and country
- (d) Obligation to family and country

(97) What was the name of the shop above which Anil lived?

- (a) Laddu Sweet Shop
- (b) Ganga Sweet Shop
- (c) Jumna Sweet Shop
- (d) Jogi Sweet Shop

(98) What did Lencho hope for?

- (a) A good shower for rain for his crop
- (b) A new motorcycle
- (c) A tractor
- (d) None of these

(99) Why did other countries break off diplomatic relations with South Africa?

- (a) Because of White rulers
- (b) Because other countries are racial
- (c) Because it is a poor country
- (d) Because of the Apartheid policy

(100) What food did the seagull's mother get for it?

- (a) Earthworm
- (b) Fish
- (c) Insects
- (d)