

NTSE STAGE-I (2015)

CLASS-10th

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST (ENG)

Time: 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Please read the instructions carefully.

INSTRUCTIONS

A: General :

1. Immediately fill in the particulars on this page of the Test Booklet with Blue/Black Ball point pen.
2. Use **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only** for writing particulars on **Side-1** and **Side-2** of the Answer Sheet. **Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.**
3. Darken the appropriate bubbles with **HB Pencil** only.
4. Blank papers, clipboards, log tables, slide rules, calculators, cellular phones, pagers and electronic gadgets in any form are not allowed.
5. The answer sheet, a machine-gradable Objective Response Sheet (ORS) is provided separately.
6. Do not Tamper/mutilate the **ORS** or this booklet.
7. No additional sheets will be provided for rough work
8. On completion of this test, the candidate must hand over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty in the Room/Hall. **However, the candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.**

B: Questions paper format and Marking Scheme :

1. The question paper consists of 50 questions.
2. For each question you will be **awarded 1 marks** if you darken the bubble corresponding to the correct answer and zero mark if no bubbles is darkened. No Negative Mark will be awarded.

Enrollment No. :

Batch : _____

Name : _____

Candidate's Signature _____ Invigilator's Signature: _____

Directions for Question 1 to 5:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The villager has customarily been very conservative in his attitude and approach. He is reluctant to change his traditional way of thinking and doing things. His attitude, in many respects, is "home-made is best". For instance, most cattle-farmers in the villages prefer to feed their cows and buffaloes with a home-mix comprising of local oil-cakes like mustard or cottonseed, pulses, jaggery, salt, etc. It takes numerous visits, hard convincing, daily trials and experiments to convince the rural cattle-farmer that compound feeds, scientifically formulated, improve the yield of milk, without any incremental costs.

The age-old values and attitudes towards caste, creed, women, time and money take time to change. The villager has traditionally been a believer in the philosophy of "Karma" or fate. He has found it more convenient to blame his economic destitution, poor living conditions, and straitened social status on "Bhagya", "Karma" or "Fate". The security that the villagers find in the "status quo" acts as a disincentive to change and experiment in the short run. Many of these antiquated attitudes, value systems and outlooks are changing due to improved levels of awareness and education. However, the rate of change is sluggish. Attitudes that have fossilized over the centuries, do take time to change.

1. What does the phrase "home-made is best" imply?
 1. the best should not be discarded
 2. whatever is being practiced is better than what is new
 3. people should go in for the Swadeshi because it is home-made
 4. change for the sake of change is no good
 2. When will you call a person conservative in his attitude and approach?
 1. when he sticks to old ways of thinking and doing
 2. when he would like to try out every new idea before accepting it
 3. when he imputes motives to change agents
 4. when he solves his problems through tried-out methods
 3. Which one of the following is not the usual reason offered by an average Indian villager for his poverty?
 1. it is God's will
 2. it is a result of some of his bad deeds committed in this or the previous birth
 3. it is because of his resistance to new ideas
 4. it is his density
 4. What is the best method to convince the average Indian villager about the superiority of a new cattle-feed?
 1. Discussion
 2. field demonstration
 3. distribution of related literature
 4. home-visits
 5. Why does a villager feel secured in maintaining the "status quo"?
 1. because whatever is known should be the best
 2. because change is seldom for the better
 3. because too many people go about advising him
-

4. because of the imagined risk involved in trying a new approach

Directions for Questions 6 to 10:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Several years ago my parents, my wife, my son, and I ate at a restaurant. After a wonderful dinner, the waiter set the bill in middle of the table. That's when it happened; my father reached for the bill.

Conversation continued. Finally, it dawned on me. I was supposed to pay the bill. After hundreds of restaurant meals with my parents, after a lifetime of thinking of my father as one with the money, it had all changed. I reached for the bill and my view of myself suddenly altered. I was an adult.

Some people mark off their lives in years; I measure mine in small events – in rites of passage. I did not become a young man at a particular age like 13, but rather when a boy strolled into the shop where I worked and called me "mister". The realization hit me like punch: I was suddenly a mister.

I never thought that I would fall asleep in front of the television as my father did. Now it is what I do best. I never thought I would prefer to stay at home and avoid parties. I used to think that people who watched birds were weird, but this summer I found myself watching them, maybe I'll get a book on the subject. I yearn for a religious conviction that I never thought I'd want and feel close to my ancestors long gone and echo my father in arguments with my son. I still lose.

One day I became a father and not too long after that I picked up the ball for my own father. I thought then it was a rite of passage for me. But one day, when I was a little older, I realized it was one for him too.

6. The passage tells us about the author's
 1. growing into an intellectual
 2. growing into an adult
 3. growing into a rich man
 4. growing into a talented artist
 7. The realization of adulthood for the first time dawned on the author
 1. in a restaurant
 2. in a shop
 3. in a mutual conversation
 4. on a playground
 8. Some people mark off their lives in years but the author measures his life in
 1. deeds
 2. small events
 3. noble thoughts
 4. great ideals
 9. "I was suddenly a mister" here means
 1. the author felt that he had become an adult
 2. the author was highly respected
 3. the author was addressed as the owner of the shop
 4. the author was now a responsible person
 10. The author had begun to forgo parties because
 1. he had begun to take interest in watching birds
 2. he had become somewhat abnormal
 3. he had become a party-hater
 4. he had become self-centred
-

Directions for Questions 11 to 15:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Very closely associated with the beauty of the mountains are some special emotions which the highest and wildest peaks provoke. The companionship provided by climbing together is almost universally valued by mountaineers. Lonely though the mountains peaks are, the teams of mountaineers who climb them find a unique kind of bond developing among them. The friendships established on the mountain are lasting and irreplaceable when you have walked the feather edge danger with someone, when you have held his life at the end.

11. The friendship established during mountain climbing are
 1. lasting and irreplaceable
 2. like the friendship in modern society
 3. born out of solitude
 4. inspired by the beauties of nature
12. Real friendship is born when people share their
 1. failures
 2. successes
 3. dangers
 4. a, b & c together
13. When you have walked the feather edge of danger with someone
 1. you meet him at a party afterward
 2. you have really appreciated the beauty of nature
 3. you get tired very easily
 4. you have an impregnable foundation for a friendship
14. The passage suggests that friendship is
 1. invaluable
 2. invariable
 3. intuition
 4. dependable
15. The companionship provided by mountaineers by climbing together is
 1. universally condemned
 2. universally debated
 3. universally valued
 4. neither condemned nor valued

Directions for Questions 16 and 17:

The following five sentences come from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are given. Choose the order in which the three sentences PQR should appear to complete the paragraph.

- 16.
- S1 Where were you last night?
- S2 _____
- S3 _____
- S4 _____
-

S5 Why what happened?

P – Did you enjoy it?

Q – Oh, I'd gone to see a play.

R – No, the whole thing was a fiasco!

1. QPR
2. PQR
3. RQP
4. QRP

17.

S1 It has been a very rainy spring.

S2 _____

S3 _____

S4 _____

S5 But, alas, they were not so crisp.

P – I ventured out to buy some potato chips

Q – For almost a week, the rain had come down hard.

R – Everything was soaking wet.

1. QPR
2. PQR
3. RQP
4. QRP

Directions for Questions 18 and 19:

Following questions have the second sentence missing. Choose the appropriate sentence from the given options to complete it.

18.

- A. I had an experience with a soldier when both of us became angry and said things we never should have said.
- B. _____.
- C. Unfortunately for him, the front gate was open and my dog ran out and gave him a bite that drew blood.
 1. In an anger he uttered, "I'll kill your dog!"
 2. At that time I was a hot-headed youngster of 15 and though I stood a whole head shorter than him, I never gave in an inch.
 3. The boy ran home and the next thing I know, his father, a big burly fellow, was at my gate demanding compensation.
 4. It all started one day when the soldier's son, a little boy of six or seven, walked by my house and started throwing stones at my dog.

19.

- A. "Villages", said Gandhiji, "Are the soul of India".
 - B. _____
 - C. About 75% of the population of India resides in villages.
-

1. Though people are unhappy living there.
2. It is where the real India resides.
3. One prefers to live in towns and cities these days.
4. Towns and cities are better than villages.

Directions for Questions 20 to 29:

Choose the word which best fills the blank from the four options given below.

20. I keep my _____ opinions to myself.
 1. Especial
 2. Particular
 3. Private
 4. Special
 21. As there was no proof against the thief, he was acquitted _____ the charge.
 1. Of
 2. Off
 3. From
 4. With
 22. She is so self-centred that she has _____ friends.
 1. Few
 2. A few
 3. Lot of
 4. A lot of
 23. The lawyer was threatened _____ dire consequences.
 1. of
 2. with
 3. by
 4. from
 24. However honest she _____ I do not trust her.
 1. Is
 2. May be
 3. Might be
 4. Could be
 25. Would you mind _____ to the principal how the trouble started?
 1. Remarking
 2. Telling
 3. Talking
 4. Explaining
 26. You may directly _____ with the secretary of the union.
 1. Agree
 2. Correspond
 3. Attend
 4. Be
 27. The child sat _____ through the long sermon.
 1. Quiet
 2. Quietly
 3. Still
 4. Quietly
 28. The equipment works on the _____ of Archimedes.
 1. General
 2. View
 3. Principle
 4. Basis
-

37. 1. which 2. that
3. those 4. who
38. 1. rough 2. brutal
3. human 4. gentle
39. 1. nurture 2. nourish
3. maintain 4. keep
40. 1. wants 2. ask for
3. calls 4. demands
41. 1. shatter 2. shatters
3. spoil 4. shake
42. 1. on 2. in
3. into 4. of
43. 1. keep 2. secure
3. achieve 4. get

Directions for Questions 44 to 47

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks from the given alternatives.

44. What is the time _____ your watch?
1. on 2. by
3. in 4. with
45. Subhash Chandra was a unique person who _____ a living legend.
1. become 2. was
3. became 4. becomes
46. The teacher gave him a _____ look.
1. surprise 2. surprised
3. surprisingly 4. surprising
47. Ask your uncle for _____ on how to start the business.
1. advertisement 2. advice
3. advise 4. advisory

Directions for Questions 48 to 50

Select the word which means the opposite of the given word.

48. FRAIL
1. beauty 2. weak
3. tempting 4. strong
49. DULL
1. clever 2. coloured
3. bright 4. youthful
50. RELIGIOUS
1. Secular 2. sinful
3. immoral 4. atheistic

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ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. B |
| 5. D | 6. B | 7. A | 8. B |
| 9. A | 10. D | 11. A | 12. D |
| 13. D | 14. A | 15. C | 16. A |
| 17. D | 18. D | 19. B | 20. C |
| 21. A | 22. A | 23. A | 24. C |
| 25. D | 26. B | 27. B | 28. C |
| 29. A | 30. A | 31. D | 32. C |
| 33. C | 34. A | 35. B | 36. D |
| 37. B | 38. B | 39. C | 40. D |
| 41. B | 42. B | 43. B | 44. B |
| 45. C | 46. D | 47. B | 48. D |
| 49. C | 50. A | | |

PRAASHNOTTAR