

Part - A

English

Question Numbers 1 to 15

Questions 1 to 4. Read the following passage and answer the questions below, choosing the correct answer from the options given.

On her arrival in India, Mother Teresa began by working as a teacher; however, the widespread poverty of Calcutta made a deep impression on her, and this led to her starting a new order called "The Missionaries of Charity". The primary objective of this mission was to look after people, who nobody else was prepared to look after.

She experienced two particularly traumatic periods in Calcutta. The first was the Bengal Famine of 1943 and the second was the Hindu/Muslim Violence in 1946, before the partition of India. In 1948, she left the convent to live full-time among the poorest of Calcutta. She chose to wear a white Indian sari, with a blue border, out of respect for the traditional Indian dress. For many years, Mother Teresa and a small band of fellow nuns survived on minimal income and food, often having to beg for funds. But, slowly her efforts with the poorest were noted and appreciated by the local community and Indian politicians.

1. Why did Mother Teresa leave the convent ?

- (A) To fight against Hindu/Muslim violence
- (B) To wear an Indian sari
- (C) To start a new order
- (D) To live full-time among the poorest

2. Pick out the word that means 'to continue to live or exist, in spite of danger or hardship'

- (A) survive
- (B) traumatic
- (C) appreciate
- (D) violence

3. What led Mother Teresa to start 'The Missionaries of Charity' ?

- (A) To fight against the trauma
- (B) To work as a teacher
- (C) To look after those who have no one to look after
- (D) To recover from the widespread poverty

4. Which is the second traumatic period mentioned in the passage ?

- (A) The Bengal Famine of 1943
- (B) The Hindu/Muslim Violence in 1946
- (C) Leaving the convent in 1948
- (D) None of the above

Questions 5 to 12. Pick out the right answer from the options given.

5. I have been searching _____ a job

- (A) for, since
- (B) in, from
- (C) since, for
- (D) by, from

6. He is the person _____ saved the child.

- (A) which
- (B) whom
- (C) who
- (D) what

7. _____ the weather was bad, we enjoyed the trip.

- (A) But
- (B) Although
- (C) If
- (D) None of these

8. The phrasal verb of 'postpone' is :
 (A) put off
 (B) call on
 (C) give off
 (D) turn off
9. "Life is a broken-winged bird,
 That cannot fly." - is an example for :
 (A) Simile
 (B) Metaphor
 (C) Hyperbole
 (D) Personification
10. The grapes are now _____ enough
 to be picked.
 (A) ready
 (B) mature
 (C) ripe
 (D) bold
11. My friends and I _____ at the bus
 stop.
 (A) meet
 (B) meet
 (C) meeting
 (D) have meet
12. The woman was attacked by a
 _____ of wolves.
 (A) herd
 (B) gang
 (C) flock
 (D) pack

Questions 13 to 15. Read the following lines
 and answer the questions that follow
 choosing the right answer from the options
 given below.

The World Is Too Much With Us

William Wordsworth

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
 Getting and spending, we lay waste our
 powers;

Little we see in Nature that is ours;
 We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
 This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
 The winds that will be howling at all hours,
 And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
 For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
 It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be
 A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
 So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
 Have glimpses that would make me less
 forlorn;
 Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
 Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

13. What does the poem compare the wind
 to ?
 (A) screaming roars
 (B) rain
 (C) sleeping flowers
 (D) birds singing
14. In which line does the speaker suggest
 that we are concerned with materials ?
 (A) It moves us not. Great God! I'd
 rather be
 (B) The winds that will be howling at
 all hours
 (C) So might I, standing on this
 pleasant lea
 (D) Getting and spending, we lay
 waste our powers
15. Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem ?
 (A) abba abba cdcd
 (B) abcd abcd abcd
 (C) abcd abcd abcd
 (D) abca abca abca

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