Appendices
## PERSONAL DATA

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### Parents' Educational Status

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<tr>
<td>Professional Qualification</td>
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### Annual Income

- Below Rs. 10,000
- 10,000 – 24,000
- 24,000 – 48,000
- 48,000 and above

### Have you undergone Kindergarten Education

- Pre KG., L.K.G., U.K.G. : Yes / No
Text - 1

The Angel of Peace

This woman is none other than Mother Teresa, the Nobel Peace Prize winner of 1979. Her service to the suffering humanity has earned her the love and respect of the entire world.

Mother Teresa came to India in 1929 leaving behind her beloved parents and her happy home in Yugoslavia forever. She started her life as a nun in Calcutta. She used to go out into Moti Jheel to teach the poor children and to distribute medicines for the sick. The sufferings of the helpless people living in the dirty and crowded huts of Moti Jheel made her restless and she decided to give her life to their service.

Mother Teresa’s work began in the streets of Calcutta, where men, women and children were dying everyday without food, without shelter and without care. Lepers and diseased people lay here and there, unable to move about. The sight was really heart breaking. ‘No one should die on the street like a dog’, Mother Teresa said. She came out to give these people her healing touch. She carried with her only five rupees and a strong faith in God.

1. Mother Teresa is
   a) an Indian.  
   b) an American.  
   c) a European.  
   d) an African.

2. The main strength of Mother Teresa behind her work is her
   a) vast wealth.  
   b) landed property.  
   c) faith in God.  
   d) people’s support.

3. In Calcutta lepers and diseased people were
   a) given treatment.  
   b) just begging.  
   c) living in huts.  
   d) not treated as human beings.

4. Mother Teresa is a
   a) Muslim.  
   b) Hindu.  
   c) Buddhist.  
   d) Catholic Christian.

5. Moti Jheel is a
   a) school.  
   b) hospital.  
   c) place in Calcutta.  
   d) street in Calcutta.
6. Because of her services to the suffering humanity she
   a) earned money.  
   b) gained her living.  
   c) earned some property.  
   d) gained love and respect.

7. Mother Teresa’s parents were in
   a) Calcutta.  
   b) Moti Jheel.  
   c) Yugoslavia.  
   d) American.

8. She came out to give these people her “healing touch” “Healing-touch” in this line refers to
   a) giving money.  
   b) living with them.  
   c) sharing their sufferings.  
   d) serving for humanity.

9. ‘The sight was really heart-breaking’. This means
   a) dirty.  
   b) ugly.  
   c) not in living condition.  
   d) sympathetic.

10. Which seems to be unnatural in the case of the people in Moti Jheel
    a) to go without food.  
    b) to live without care.  
    c) to live without shelter.  
    d) to live without clothing.

11. Mother Teresa was rich enough to help the poor people
    True / False

12. The people of the world have recognised the services of Mother Teresa
    True / False

Text - 2

The four clever brothers

“Dear Children”, said a poor man to his four sons, “Since you are grown up, you must go out into the world and make your own fortunes, for I have nothing to give you. Begin by learning a trade and see what happens”.

So the four brothers took their walking sticks and their bundles of clothing bade their father farewell and went out through the town-gate together.

After they travelled some distance, they came to a point where four roads crossed, each one leading into a different country.

“Here we must part”, said the eldest brother, “But exactly four years from now, we will meet again at this spot. In the meantime let’s go and try our luck”.

When they were about to depart they came across news from a passerby. The king’s only daughter was carried off by a dragon. The king was in grief. He announced that whoever brought his daughter back to him would marry her.

The four brothers said, “Here is a chance we have been waiting for. Let’s see what we can do”. And they agreed to go together to find the dragon and free the beautiful princess.
“I’ll soon find out where she is”, said the star-gazer, and he looked through the glass. He soon cried, “There I see her; she is sitting on a rock in the sea many miles from here, and the dragon is guarding her”.

13. The father advised his sons to
   a) earn their livelihood.  b) gain wisdom.
   c) become wealthy.      d) gain profit.

14. The four brothers were all
   a) young men.           b) children.
   c) old men.            d) sick men.

15. At the cross-road each road was leading into
   a) the same country.     b) different countries.
   c) distant countries.   d) their native country.

16. The eldest brother’s suggestions before departure was
   a) to return home after four years.     b) never to meet again.
   c) to meet again at that spot after four years.  d) to become rich after four years.

17. The brothers in the beginning wanted to try their luck
   a) collectively.      b) slowly.
   c) independently.     d) hurriedly.

18. The father seems to be
   a) wise.              b) cruel.
   c) miserly.          d) kind.

19. The sons were __________ towards their father
   a) revengeful.        b) respectful.
   c) obedient.        d) kind.

20. The princess was __________ by a dragon
   a) eaten.            b) killed.
   c) wounded.         d) taken away forcibly.

21. The reward announced by the king was
   a) to give his daughter in marriage. b) to give a part of his kingdom.
   c) to make the person a king. d) to make him his minister.

22. The brothers were all very
   a) brave.            b) dangerous.
   c) cowardly.        d) foolish.

23. The four brothers were eager to
   a) help the king. b) marry the princess.
   c) save the princess. d) kill the dragon.

24. The star-gazer is a person who studies
   a) the stars as an astronomer. b) the movement of the planets.
   c) the heavenly body.    d) palmistry.

25. The star-gazer in this story located the princess
   a) in the sea. b) on the hill.
   c) in the forest. d) in a desert.
Text - 3

All in a Day’s Work

I did most of the domestic work because my sister and brother were too small. My uncles were considered too big. I woke up at 4.30 in the morning to do the domestic work. After morning coffee, which we often had with mealie-meal porridge from the previous night’s left over, we went to school. Back from school I had to clean the house as aunt Dora and grandmother did the white people’s washing all day. Weekday’s supper was very simple—just porridge and meat. When there was no money we fried tomatoes. We never ate vegetables except on Sundays. We never had butter except we had a visitor.

At breakfast bread was cut up. The grown ups were given theirs first in saucers. Then I rationed the remainder in slices and bits of slices. Our youngest uncle not much older than I picked his first, which was the greatest quantity. Then I followed, and my brother and then my sister. We ate supper out of the same plate, we children; and meat was divided up into varying sizes and the ritual was repeated. We never sat at table. Only a visitor was treated to such modern ideas.

On Monday mornings at about four o’clock, I started off for suburbs to fetch washing for aunt Dora. Thursday and Friday afternoons I had to take back the washing. I carried the bundles on my head and walked about seven miles for a single journey. When I came back I went to school. I could never do my homework until about ten o’clock at night when I had washed up and everybody else had gone to bed.

We all slept in the same room. The wooden floor of the room we slept in had two large holes. There was always a sharp young draught. With all these our heads were a playground for mice, which also attacked food and clothing.

26. The writer did most of the domestic work. This was
   a) fair, because his sister and brother were too small and aunt Dora and grandmother were too busy with their jobs earning money
   b) unfair, because there were other people who could have helped him, especially as he had homework to do.
   c) fair, because in this way he helped those who were paying for his education.
   d) unfair, because schoolboys have a lot of homework to do.

27. Apart from coffee, breakfast always consisted of,
   a) tea
   b) mealie-meal porridge
   c) bread
   d) porridge and bread.
28. Their basic diet was
   a) bread, porridge and meat  
   b) porridge and meat  
   c) porridge  
   d) porridge, meat, vegetables and bread.

29. The ritual mentioned in paragraph 2 was
   a) the order in which people got their food.  
   b) the cutting up of the bread into varying sizes.  
   c) the dividing up of the meal into varying sizes.  
   d) letting the youngest uncle take his food first.

30. They never sat at table because
   a) this was reserved for the grown-ups  
   b) this was kept for special occasions only.  
   c) there were too many of them to sit round the table.  
   d) they never had a table.

31. The writer seems to suggest that he would have been more comfortable at night
   a) if the holes in the floor had been blocked.  
   b) if the mice had been kept out.  
   c) without the draught and the mice.  
   d) in a proper bed.

32. They never ate vegetables except on Sundays because
   a) they don't like vegetables.  
   b) they are content with fried tomatoes  
   c) they like bread and butter very much  
   d) they don't have enough money to buy vegetables.

33. The writer was
   a) a young boy  
   b) the eldest of the family  
   c) the eldest child of the family  
   d) a responsible member of the family.

34. “__________ I started off, for suburbs to fetch washing for aunt Dora. “suburb” means
   a) district outside the central part of a town or city.  
   b) a city  
   c) an Urban area  
   d) a thickly populated area.

35. The previous night's left-over are the remaining food of the previous night  True / False

36. Children ate their supper in different plates.  True / False

Text - 4

Aeroplane in a Storm

Our aeroplane was just besides the airport building. It did not look too strong to me but I decided not to think about such things. We saw our luggage going out to it on trolleys and being loaded from underneath the aircraft. Next, three men and three girls, all in uniform, went over to the plane and entered it. Over the loud-speakers we were told the plane was ready to leave and were asked to walk out to it. Everybody moved quickly in order to get the seats they wanted. I was unable to get a seat near the tail, but
the plane looked stronger inside than it had from outside. I fastened my seat belt before we took off and tried to forget my nervousness.

After an hour’s flying I noticed black clouds ahead through my window. My nervousness immediately returned. An electric sign flashed on: ‘Fasten your seat belts, please’, and one of the hostesses made a similar request over the loudspeakers. She told us we were about to fly into a storm but added cheerfully there was nothing to worry about. The plane shook all over dropped about twenty feet and a great flash of lightening lit up the passenger compartment. For five minutes the three hostesses did their best to give out anti-sickness pills and comfort the passengers. The plane rose and fell. The sky became light again and soon we were flying steadily. The pilot had managed to get above the storm. I realised then that the plane was definitely stronger than it looked, but for all that I felt nervous.

37. Where were the passengers when they were told their plane was ready to leave?
   a) Walking quickly towards it.  
   b) Beside the airport building.  
   c) Inside the airport building  
   d) Watching the crew walking over.

38. What did the hostesses do after there had been a flash, a lightning?
   a) Behaved very kindly towards the passengers.  
   b) Looked after the passengers better than they ever did.  
   c) Looked after the passengers, although it was not easy to do so.  
   d) Did everything they could for the passengers.

39. “The pilot had managed to get above the storm” This means:
   a) He took the plane above the storm  
   b) He tried to get over the storm  
   c) He managed to control the plane  
   d) He managed to fly through the storm.

40. “Our aeroplane was just beside the airport building”. It means:
   a) The plane was at the side of the airport building  
   b) The plane was behind the airport building.  
   c) The plane was away from the airport building.  
   d) The plane was opposite to the airport building.

41. Three men and three girls in uniform who entered into the plane were
   a) captains of the plane.  
   b) V.I.Ps.  
   c) passengers.  
   d) pilots and air-hostesses.

42. Though the plane looked stronger inside again the writer became nervous after an hour because
   a) he felt tired  
   b) there were black clouds ahead.  
   c) there was a severe storm.  
   d) he felt bored.

43. The writer at last accepted that the plane was
   a) not strongly built.  
   b) strong enough to withstand the storm.  
   c) strong only inside.  
   d) strong only in its appearance.
5
Skating in thin ice

The sun was getting warm as Philip put on his skates and prepared to go for a run. At the edge of the lake the ice was still quite hard. He did not seem to realize there was any danger; but nearer the middle of the lake the warm sun had already begun to melt the ice.

After making a few practices turns, Philip set out with long sweeping strides to cross the lake at its widest point. In order to make himself go faster, he tried to race his own shadow as it fell on the ice ahead of him. When he was about half way across, crunch! - the weak ice suddenly broke beneath his weight, and with a splash he fell through it. All the air was sucked out of his lungs by the shock of the freezing water biting into his body, so that for twenty or thirty seconds afterwards he was not even able to scream. Then at last he found his voice shouted for help, and almost immediately afterwards blacked out*.

When he opened his eyes again, he was lying in bed in his own home, with his father bending anxiously over him 'You should have known better than to do a silly thing like that', were the first comfortless words he heard after his narrow escape.

* blacked out-lose consciousness or memory temporarily.

44. Philip fell into the water because
   a) the lake was wide.          b) the ice at the surface could not bear his weight.          
   c) he was skating very fast.    d) he made a hole in the ice in the practice turns.

45. Which of these statements about the sun is correct? It was
   a) rising from the east.       b) going down in the west.        
   c) in the middle of the sky.   d) not warm.

46. The lake where Philip practiced skating was
   a) round in shape.           b) of irregular shape.          
   c) somewhat rectangle       d) conical shape.

47. After he had fallen into the water he didn’t scream for twenty or thirty seconds because
   a) he couldn’t think what to say.       b) he was afraid his father would be angry.     
   c) the cold water stopped him         d) he had fallen fainted. breathing.

48. After Philip’s narrow escape
   a) his father brought him home.       b) his father was anxious about him.          
   c) his father scolded him.           d) his father felt comfortable.
49. ‘a silly thing like that’ indicates (last paragraph);
   a) falling breathless.     b) racing one’s own shadow.
   c) making long sweeping     d) skating when the sun begins to melt
      movements over ice.     the ice.

Put these events into their order of happening:

50. a) Philip put on his skates and made a few practice turns.

51. b) Philip fell through the ice.

52. c) The lake was frozen and the sun started to melt the ice.

53. e) Philip saw his father bending over him.

54. f) Philip blacked out.

55. g) Philip shouted for help.
APPENDIX – I
TEST OF READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answers for the given questions and write the answers in the box provided.

Text - 1
The Angel of Peace

This woman is none other than Mother Teresa, the Nobel Peace Prize winner of 1979. Her service to the suffering humanity has earned her the love and respect of the entire world.

Mother Teresa came to India in 1929 leaving behind her beloved parents and her happy home in Yugoslavia forever. She started her life as a nun in Calcutta. She used to go out into Moti Jheel to teach the poor children and to distribute medicines for the sick. The sufferings of the helpless people living in the dirty and crowded huts of Moti Jheel made her restless and she decided to give her life to their service.

Mother Teresa’s work began in the streets of Calcutta, where men, women and children were dying everyday without food, without shelter and without care. Lepers and diseased people lay here and there, unable to move about. The sight was really heart breaking. ‘No one should die on the street like a dog’, Mother Teresa said. She came out to give these people her healing touch. She carried with her only five rupees and a strong faith in God.

1. Mother Teresa won the Nobel Prize for

2. Mother Teresa is
   a) an Indian. b) an American. c) a European. d) an African.

3. The main strength of Mother Teresa behind her work is her
   a) vast wealth. b) landed property. c) faith in God. d) people’s support.

4. In Calcutta lepers and diseased people were
   a) given treatment. b) just begging. c) living in huts. d) not treated as human beings.

5. Mother Teresa is a __________, but she serves people of all religions.
6. Moti Jheel is a
   a) school.  
   b) hospital.  
   c) place in Calcutta.  
   d) street in Calcutta.

7. ‘This woman’ refers to
   a) an angel.  
   b) Mother Teresa.  
   c) a nun.  
   d) a woman in Calcutta.

8. Because of her services to the suffering humanity she
   a) earned money.  
   b) gained her living.  
   c) earned some property.  
   d) gained love and respect.

9. Mother Teresa’s parents were in
   a) Calcutta.  
   b) Moti Jheel.  
   c) Yugoslavia.  
   d) American.

10. The dirty and crowded huts of Moti Jheel made her “restless”. The word “restless” here means
    a) moving constantly.  
    b) unable to be calm and quite.  
    c) gives boredom.  
    d) becomes impatient.

11. She came out to give these people her “healing touch” “Healing-touch” in this line refers to
    a) giving money.  
    b) living with them.  
    c) sharing their sufferings.  
    d) serving for humanity.

12. ‘The sight was really heart -breaking’. This means
    a) dirty.  
    b) ugly.  
    c) not in living condition.  
    d) sympathetic.

13. Which seems to be unnatural in the case of the people in Moti Jheel
    a) to go without food.  
    b) to live without care.  
    c) to live without shelter.  
    d) to live without clothing.

14. Mother Teresa was rich enough to help the poor people True / False

15. The people of the world have recognised the services of Mother Teresa True / False

Text - 2

The four clever brothers

“Dear Children”, said a poor man to his four sons, “Since you are grown up, you must go out into the world and make your own fortunes, for I have noting to give you. Begin by learning a trade and see what happens”.

So the four brothers took their walking sticks and their bundles of clothing bade their father farewell and went out through the town-gate together.

After they travelled some distance, they came to a point where four roads crossed, each one leading into a different country.
“Here we must part”, said the eldest brother, “But exactly four years from now, we will meet again at this spot. In the meantime let’s go and try our luck”.

When they were about to depart they came across news from a passerby. The king’s only daughter was carried off by a dragon. The king was in grief. He announced that whoever brought his daughter back to him would marry her.

The four brothers said, “Here is a chance we have been waiting for. Let’s see what we can do”. And they agreed to go together to find the dragon and free the beautiful princess.

“I’ll soon find out where she is”, said the star-gazer, and he looked through the glass. He soon cried, “There I see her; she is sitting on a rock in the sea many miles from here, and the dragon is guarding her”.

16. The father advised his sons to
   a) earn their livelihood.          b) gain wisdom.          c) become wealthy.          d) gain profit.

17. The four brothers were all
   a) young men.  b) children.  c) oldmen.  d) sickmen.

18. At the cross-road each road was leading into
   a) the same country.  b) different countries.  c) distant countries.  d) their native country.

19. The eldest brother’s suggestions before departure was
   a) to return home after four years.  b) never to meet again.  c) to meet again at that spot after four years.  d) to become rich after four years.

20. The brothers in the beginning wanted to try their luck
   a) collectively.  b) slowly.  c) independently.  d) hurriedly.

21. The father seems to be
   a) wise.  b) cruel.  c) miserly.  d) kind.

22. The sons were __________ towards their father
   a) revengeful.  b) respectful.  c) obedient.  d) kind.

23. The princess was __________ by a dragon
   a) eaten.  b) killed.  c) wounded.  d) taken away forcibly.

24. The reward announced by the king was
   a) to give his daughter in marriage.  b) to give a part of his kingdom.  c) to make the person a king.  d) to make him his minister.
25. The four brothers wanted to save the princess
   a) separately.  
   b) unitedly.  
   c) leisurely.  
   d) quickly.

26. The brothers were all very
   a) brave.  
   b) dangerous.  
   c) cowardly.  
   d) foolish.

27. The four brothers were eager to
   a) help the king.  
   b) marry the princess.  
   c) save the princess.  
   d) kill the dragon.

28. The star-gazer is a person who studies
   a) the stars as an astronomer.  
   b) the movement of the planets.  
   c) the heavenly body.  
   d) palmistry.

29. The star-gazer in this story located the princess
   a) in the sea.  
   b) on the hill.  
   c) in the forest.  
   d) in a desert.

Text - 3

All in a Day's Work

I did most of the domestic work because my sister and brother were too small. My uncles were considered too big. I woke up at 4.30 in the morning to do the domestic work. After morning coffee, which we often had with mealie-meal porridge from the previous night's left over, we went to school. Back from school I had to clean the house as aunt Dora and grandmother did the white people's washing all day. Weekday’s supper was very simple-just porridge and meat. When there was no money we fried tomatoes. We never ate vegetables except on Sundays. We never had butter except we had a visitor.

At breakfast bread was cut up. The grown ups were given theirs first in saucers. Then I rationed the remainder in slices and bits of slices. Our youngest uncle not much older than I picked his first, which was the greatest quantity. Then I followed, and my brother and then my sister. We ate supper out of the same plate, we children; and meat was divided up into varying sizes and the ritual was repeated. We never sat at table. Only a visitor was treated to such modern ideas.

On Monday mornings at about four o’clock, I started off for suburbs to fetch washing for aunt Dora. Thursday and Friday afternoons I had to take back the washing. I carried the bundles on my head and walked about seven miles for a single journey. When I came back I went to school. I could never do my homework until about ten o’clock at night when I had washed up and everybody else had gone to bed.
We all slept in the same room. The wooden floor of the room we slept in had two large holes. There was always a sharp young draught. With all these our heads were a playground for mice, which also attacked food and clothing.

30. The writer did most of the domestic work. This was
a) fair, because his sister and brother were too small and aunt Dora and grandmother were too busy with their jobs earning money
b) unfair, because there were other people who could have helped him, especially as he had homework to do.
c) fair, because in this way he helped those who were paying for his education.
d) unfair, because schoolboys have a lot of homework to do.

31. Apart from coffee, breakfast always consisted of,
a) tea
b) mealie-meal porridge
c) bread
d) porridge and bread.

32. Their basic diet was
a) bread, porridge and meat
b) porridge and meal
b) porridge and meat
d) porridge, meat, vegetables and bread.

33. The ritual mentioned in paragraph 2 was
a) the order in which people got their food.
b) the cutting up of the bread into varying sizes.
c) the dividing up of the meal into varying sizes.
d) letting the youngest uncle take his food first.

34. They never sat at table because
a) this was reserved for the grown-ups
b) this was kept for special occasions only.
c) there were too many of them to sit round the table.
d) they never had a table.

35. The writer did his homework after about 10 o’clock at night because
a) this was when he finished the washing up.
b) he had finished his domestic duties and it was quiet then.
c) there was not enough room until everyone had gone to bed.
d) there was too much noise until everyone had gone to bed.

36. The writer seems to suggest that he would have been more comfortable at night
a) if the holes in the floor had been blocked.
b) if the mice had been kept out.
c) without the draught and the mice.
d) in a proper bed.

37. The writer is
a) a European
b) an American
c) an African
d) an Indian

38. They never ate vegetables except on Sundays because
a) they don’t like vegetables.
b) they are content with fried tomatoes
c) they like bread and butter very much
d) they don’t have enough money to buy vegetables
39. The writer was
a) a young boy b) the eldest of the family
c) the eldest child of the family d) a responsible member of the family.

40. “I started off, for suburbs to fetch washing for aunt Dora. “suburb” means
a) district outside the central part b) a city
of a town or city.
c) an Urban area d) a thickly populated area.

41. The previous night’s left-over are the remaining food of the previous night True / False

42. Children ate their supper in different plates. True / False

Text - 4

Aeroplane in a Storm

Our aeroplane was just besides the airport building. It did not look too strong to me but I decided not to think about such things. We saw our luggage going out to it on trolleys and being loaded from underneath the aircraft. Next, three men and three girls, all in uniform, went over to the plane and entered it. Over the loud-speakers we were told the plane was ready to leave and were asked to walk out to it. Everybody moved quickly in order to get the seats they wanted. I was unable to get a seat near the tail, but the plane looked stronger inside than it had from outside. I fastened my seat belt before we took off and tried to forget my nervousness.

After an hour’s flying I noticed black clouds ahead through my window. My nervousness immediately returned. An electric sign flashed on: ‘Fasten your seat belts, please’, and one of the hostesses made a similar request over the loudspeakers. She told us we were about to fly into a storm but added cheerfully there was nothing to worry about. The plane shook all over dropped about twenty feet and a great flash of lightening lit up the passenger compartment. For five minutes the three hostesses did their best to give out anti-sickness pills and comfort the passengers. The plane rose and fell. The sky became light again and soon we were flying steadily. The pilot had managed to get above the storm. I realised then that the plane was definitely stronger than it looked, but for all that I felt nervous.

43. Where were the passengers when they were told their plane was ready to leave?
a) Walking quickly towards it. b) Beside the airport building.
c) Inside the airport building d) Watching the crew walking over.
44. Why was the writer nervous?
   a) The plane was not a very strong one
   b) Because he had to use a seat belt.
   c) He was unable to get a seat near the tail
   d) The plane looked weak outside

45. ‘Fasten your seat belts, please’
   a) One of the hostesses said this.
   b) These were the words on a notice.
   c) These words appeared on a sign board and spoken.
   d) These words came over the loudspeakers.

46. The plane seemed to hang on one wing means:
   a) The plane turned upside down.
   b) The plane swung backwards and forwards.
   c) The plane was on its side.
   d) The plane was falling.

47. What did the hostesses do after there had been a flash, a lightning?
   a) Behaved very kindly towards the passengers.
   b) Looked after the passengers better than they ever did.
   c) Looked after the passengers, although it was not easy to do so.
   d) Did everything they could for the passengers.

48. “The pilot had managed to get above the storm” This means:
   a) He took the plane above the storm
   b) He tried to get over the storm
   c) He managed to control the plane
   d) He managed to fly through the storm.

49. “Our aeroplane was just beside the airport building”. It means:
   a) The plane was at the side of the airport building
   b) The plane was behind the airport building.
   c) The plane was away from the airport building.
   d) The plane was opposite to the airport building.

50. Three men and three girls in uniform who entered into the plane were
   a) captains of the plane.
   b) passengers.
   c) V.I.Ps.
   d) pilots and air-hostesses.

51. Though the plane looked stronger inside again the writer became nervous after an hour because
   a) he felt tired
   b) there were black clouds ahead.
   c) there was a severe storm.
   d) he felt bored

52. The writer at last accepted that the plane was
   a) not strongly built.
   b) strong enough to withstand the storm.
   c) strong only inside.
   d) strong only in its appearance.
Skating in thin ice

The sun was getting warm as Philip put on his skates and prepared to go for a run. At the edge of the lake the ice was still quite hard. He did not seem to realize there was any danger; but nearer the middle of the lake the warm sun had already begun to melt the ice.

After making a few practices turns, Philip set out with long sweeping strides to cross the lake at its widest point. In order to make himself go faster, he tried to race his own shadow as it fell on the ice ahead of him. When he was about half way across, crunch! - the weak ice suddenly broke beneath his weight, and with a splash he fell through it. All the air was sucked out of his lungs by the shock of the freezing water biting into his body, so that for twenty or thirty seconds afterwards he was not even able to scream. Then at last he found his voice shouted for help, and almost immediately afterwards blacked out*.

When he opened his eyes again, he was lying in bed in his own home, with his father bending anxiously over him ‘You should have known better than to do a silly thing like that’, were the first comfortless words he heard after his narrow escape.

* Blacked out-lose consciousness or memory temporarily.

53. The ice in the middle of the lake melted first because
   a) the ice was thin.  
   b) the ice at the edge was hard.  
   c) the sun was very warm.  
   d) it was deep in the middle and could hold melted ice at the bottom.

54. Philip fell into the water because
   a) the lake was wide.  
   b) the ice at the surface could not bear his weight.  
   c) he was skating very fast.  
   d) he made a hole in the ice in the practice turns.

55. ‘He didn’t seem to realize there was any danger’ This means:
   a) he did not think about anything other than skating.  
   b) he knew but didn’t care about any danger.  
   c) he didn’t know about the presence of any danger.  
   d) he thought that it was not really dangerous.

56. Which of these statements about the sun is correct? It was
   a) rising from the east.  
   b) going down in the west.  
   c) in the middle of the sky.  
   d) not warm.

57. The lake where Philip practiced skating was
   a) round in shape.  
   b) of irregular shape.  
   c) somewhat rectangle  
   d) conical shape.
58. After he had fallen into the water he didn’t scream for twenty or thirty seconds because
a) he couldn’t think what to say.   b) he was afraid his father would be angry.
c) the cold water stopped him   d) he had fallen fainted.
               breathing.

59. After Philip’s narrow escape
a) his father brought him home.   b) his father was anxious about him.
c) his father scolded him.        d) his father felt comfortable.

60. ‘a silly thing like that’ indicates (last paragraph);
a) falling breathless.          b) racing one’s own shadow.
c) making long sweeping       d) skating when the sun begins to melt
   movements over ice.          the ice.

Put these events into their order of happening:
61. a) Philip put on his skates and made a few practice turns.
62. b) Philip fell through the ice.
63. c) The lake was frozen and the sun started to melt the ice.
64. d) Philip started to race his own shadow.
65. e) Philip saw his father bending over him.
66. f) Philip blacked out.
67. g) Philip shouted for help.
APPENDIX - II
TEST ON READING READINESS

I. Read the sentences below and answer the questions that follow:

E-g: Late last right a burglar entered the home of Mr. Ravi at 22 Kamarajar Street to steal valuable jewels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who?</th>
<th>A burglar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What happened?</td>
<td>Entered the home of Mr. Ravi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>At 22 Kamarajar Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>Late last night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>To steal valuable jewels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A big tree was blown down by the wind across the road during the storm last week.
   - What happened?
   - Where?
   - When?

2. A boy in my class was punished by the headmaster yesterday in the assembly as he did many mistakes?
   - Where?
   - Why?

3. When I went to Delhi during last summer I saw an accident which happened due to the carelessness of a car driver.
   - Who?
   - What happened?
   - Where?
   - How?

4. Gandhiji and the British Viceroy Irwin met in Delhi on January 1931 and the Gandhi -Irwin Pact was signed.
   - Who?
   - What happened?
   - Why?

5. Yesterday a goat went away from the herd in the hilly area in search of grassland.
   - Who?
   - What happened?
   - Where?
   - Why?
II. Matching the following:

(E-g) This is a piece of clothing
6. This comes out of the chimney
7. This is a place in which we pray
8. This we use to cover ourselves
9. This we use when we blow our noses
10. This we use when we are sick

(Dress) handkerchief (blanket) medicine

III Identify the root that is used in each of the three words:

(E-g) Washerman, Washed, Washable
11. captor, captive, captured
12. abduct, ductile, deduct
13. export, import, report
14. transcript, inscription, manuscript
15. monograph, biography, graphic

IV. Select the word that says the same thing as the underlined words in each of the following sentences and write the answers in the box provided.

(E-g) The teacher is kind enough to handle these kids.
16. The dog was watching the child carefully or otherwise he would wander onto the street.
17. The sky was without a cloud
18. The man did not move a muscle. He waited for the judge's verdict
19. Are you the man who helps me with this job?
20. The United States is constantly forced to bring its armed forces up to modern standards.

(a) kind hearted
(b) lovable

a. cloudless
b. cloudy

b. motionless

a. helpful
b. helper

b. modernize
V. Choose the one that best explains the underlined words in the context of the sentences and write the answers in the box provided:

(E-g) She turned white as snow at the news.
   a. She became white in colour
   b. She was shocked
   c. She felt irritated
   b

21. They had so much fun playing that the minutes flew by.
   a. Minutes can fly like birds.
   b. Time went very fast.
   c. The minutes were riding on an airplane.
   b

22. He raced like lightning down the track.
   a. The lightning frightened him.
   b. He ran fast down the track.
   c. He tried to run faster than the lightning.
   b

23. Sara stood glued to the ground.
   a. She did not move.
   b. She stepped in some glue.
   c. Her feet were fastened tightly to the ground.
   a

24. Hyderabad and Secunderabad are twin cities.
   a. They look very much alike.
   b. Many twins live in these cities.
   c. They grew up side by side.
   c

25. Mala was as happy as a bird.
   a. She was free and happy as a bird.
   b. She flew like a bird.
   c. She sang beautiful like a bird.
   a

VI. Read the graph and answer the questions given below:

![Graph showing population of cities](image-url)

- City with the highest population:
- City with the lowest population:
- Which city has a population close to 3 million?
- Which city has a population close to 8 million?

Mumbai

Delhi

Calcutta

Chennai

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

MILLION
26. The population of Mumbai is about
   a) Eighty thousand          b) Seventy thousand
   c) Seven million           d) Eight million.

27. The city of Delhi has more people than the city of Calcutta  True / False

VII. Read the table and tick the right answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Retail prices of Food in Rupees,</th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, 1 Kg</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, 5 Kg</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, 1 Kg</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea, 1 Kg</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28. The title of the table indicates that the prices given are in rupees  True / False

29. Only butter showed no increase in 1995 over 1985  True / False
Look at the following pairs of pictures and the tick (✓) the one from each which you like most.
Find the Hidden Figures

1

2

3

4

5