

National Achievement Survey : 2015



State Code	School Code	Student Code
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(To be filled by the Centre Superintendent)

Medium

Test Form

LANGUAGE (English)

Instructions for the Student: *Read the following instructions carefully.*

1. This booklet has **60 items**. Try to answer **all** the items.
2. You have **90 minutes** to answer the items given in this booklet.
3. Each item has four options as '1', '2', '3' and '4'. Only one of them is right answer.
4. You have to mark your answers in the **OMR Sheet**.
5. To mark your answer, darken the circle of the option in the OMR Sheet against the item which, according to you is the right answer.
6. Answer carefully on the OMR Sheet given to you as explained below:
Right Method :
7. **You are not allowed to change the answer once marked in the OMR Sheet.**
8. Use **blue or black ball-point pen** only for darkening the circle.
9. You may do calculation work/rough work in this booklet itself.
10. If you have still any doubt, clarify it from Centre Superintendent right now!



Educational Survey Division
राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
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Q1-7. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

I entered the second class compartment and took a corner seat. A few minutes later, a large, noisy family rushed in and spread themselves all over the compartment.

The parents arranged and rearranged their belongings on the luggage racks. A suitcase fell on the grandmother's feet and she shouted at them.

The children quarrelled and the baby cried.

Suddenly the whistle blew and with much clanging and groaning the train moved out of the station. It soon gathered speed and rushed on through the night.

My companions opened large tiffin-carriers and settled down to their meal. But the baby's cries became howls. Then the grandmother hung a sari from the chain on the side wall of the carriage. She put the baby in this cradle and the baby stopped crying almost at once.

At the same time the train came to a stop. There was a great commotion. I looked out of the window and found that a large crowd had gathered outside and everyone was asked who had pulled the chain. Suddenly, I saw that the grandmother had hung the cradle on the alarm chain.

I smiled.

Q1. Why did the grandmother shout?

1. The children were quarrelling loudly.
2. The parents were shifting luggage continuously.
3. She was hurt by a piece of luggage.
4. The small baby started crying.

Q2. 'clanging and groaning' in Para 3 of the passage refers to

1. the sound of the whistle.
2. the sound of the moving train.
3. the noise of the children.
4. the noise at the station.

Q3. 'The baby's cries became howls' means that the baby_____

1. started crying louder.
2. stopped crying at once.
3. kept crying softly.
4. started smiling instead.

Q4. Why did the grandmother hang a sari from the side wall of the carriage?

1. to keep her tiffin
2. to make a cradle
3. to make the train stop
4. to climb the upper berth

Q5. Why did the train come to a stop?

1. because there was a lot of commotion inside
2. because it had reached a station
3. because someone had pulled the chain
4. because a huge crowd had gathered outside

Q6. Who was responsible for stopping the train?

1. the crowd
2. the small baby
3. the grandmother
4. the driver

Q7. What is the main purpose of the passage?

1. to encourage people to travel by train
2. to encourage large families to travel by train
3. to describe the author's journey
4. to describe how to stop a train

Q8-13. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

Freedom is the right to do
Anything that pleases you,
As long as you keep in sight
That others also have a right.

Have you the right to kill a cat?
Oh no! It's wrong, just consider that
The cat has the right to live like you,
A right of eating and drinking too!

So remember that it's certainly wrong
To deprive a nightingale its song,
To cheat the poor people as rich men do,
To rob the innocent as robbers do,

To injure someone to win a race,
To despise some and others embrace,
To disobey every order and rule,
And drown a swimmer in the pool,

And shout and scream like a fool,
Disrespecting the teachers in the school.
So never forget that although you are free,
You should think of others, not only 'ME'.

Q8. What is the poet's belief about animals?

1. They do not have any rights.
2. Human beings are superior to animals.
3. They should also be treated with respect.
4. They exist for human's pleasure.

Q9. According to the poet, freedom gives us the right to

1. kill a cat.
2. eat and drink.
3. cheat the poor.
4. do anything justified.

Q10. 'To deprive a nightingale its song' : This means

1. to rob someone of their rights.
2. to allow others to do what they want.
3. to let birds sing.
4. to cage birds.

Q11. What does the line 'To despise some and others embrace' reflect?

1. rudeness
2. dishonesty
3. discrimination
4. flouting of rules

Q12. 'Me' in the last line refers to

1. the poet.
2. the reader.
3. the students.
4. the teachers.

Q13. The poem is mainly about

1. freedom and other's rights.
2. freedom and animals.
3. freedom and winning.
4. freedom and pleasure.

Q14-20. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Plant a seed in the ground and wait for a few days. See what happens! The seed grows both downwards and upwards. It sends roots downwards and a stem upwards. We cannot watch the growth of roots but we can watch the growth of the stem. The stem grows tall, then branches appear with leaves on them. Soon flowers and fruits follow. The fruits contain seeds. Ripe fruits fall on the ground and the seeds take root. Once again the whole story is repeated.

Trees are as beautiful as they are useful. Wherever they are, they make that place look nice and green. They give us fruits, shade and wood. Birds build nests in their branches. Trees make the whole place look like a garden. They are indeed nature's precious gift to us.

Every tree is a living and breathing creature, like us. But unlike us, it prepares its own food from raw materials such as carbon dioxide, water and sunlight. Also, unlike us, it lacks a well developed nervous system although it responds to many external stimuli. The tree breathes through its leaves.

How does the environment affect the growth of the tree? If water is scarce, the roots go down deeper and roots spread out far and wide, backward and forward, in search of food material. If there are too many trees in one place, they grow higher and higher to reach the sunshine. If there is a strong wind all the time, the tree takes firmer hold of the ground with its roots.

The tree is a strong fighter. It may bend before the wind but it does not always break. It protects itself very well against snow, frost and hail. It can defeat most of its enemies. But human beings defeat the tree every time by cutting it down. Little do they know that by destroying trees at such a large scale they are actually destroying themselves.

Q14. 'The whole story is repeated.' The story is of the

1. growth of seed into tree.
2. roots spreading far and wide.
3. growth of the stem.
4. fruit falling to the ground.

Q15. Which of the following suggests that trees are useful to humans?

1. Trees are beautiful.
2. Trees prepare their own food.
3. Trees are indeed nature's precious gift to us.
4. Trees do not break in a storm.

Q16. Which of the following statements is true for both humans and trees?

1. Both breathe and grow.
2. Both move and live.
3. Both buy their own food.
4. Both have a nervous system.

Q17. When there is lack of water, the tree

1. grows taller in order to get rain.
2. takes firm hold on the ground.
3. starts breathing through its leaves.
4. sends its roots deep, far and wide.

Q18. According to the text, what happens when there are too many trees at a place?

1. The roots of the tree go deeper.
2. The trees die down due to lack of space.
3. The trees grow taller to reach the sunshine.
4. The roots spread far and wide.

Q19. Trees fight many enemies but they are not able to defeat_____ .

1. snow
2. wind
3. water scarcity
4. humans

Q20. What is the author's attitude towards trees?

1. He admires their strength.
2. He disputes their strength.
3. He fears their strength.
4. He desires their strength.

Q21-26. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

You must have heard of Jagdish Chandra Bose, the famous Indian Scientist. He was born in Mymensingh, which is in Bangladesh now. His father, Bhagavan Chandra Bose, was a deputy magistrate. He was very strict but at the same time kind-hearted and believed in equality. Therefore Bhagavan Chandra chose send his son to a local school that used the mother tongue as a medium of instruction, where as other magistrates and government officers sent their children to expensive English medium schools. Later Jagdish was sent to St. Xavier's college at Calcutta (Now Kolkatta).

When Jagdish graduated, his father encouraged him to go to England to study medicine. But unfortunately, in England, Jagdish fell ill due to a disease he had contracted in India many months before. He had to give up medical studies. Later he joined Christ's college at Cambridge, to study natural science. He was inspired by some of the professors there, such as Lord Raleigh, and Professor Vines.

Bose returned to India in 1885. He was appointed Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, Calcutta (Kolkatta). However, he observed that British professors were paid much more than Indian professors. Further, he was not provided with lab equipment or other facilities for conducting research. He refused to accept his salary cheques for three years. Finally, the authorities recognized his worth and paid him the full amount.

Bose could now repay the family debts. Then he designed some equipment that he needed,

and got them made. He did a lot of research on wireless waves. He was the first to use microwaves to understand the structure of materials. He also developed a highly sensitive instrument called the 'coherer' to detect radio waves.

Bose's research on the coherer led him from physics to the study of plants. He showed, through research, that plants can feel pain, and respond to stimuli. He was honoured by the British government in 1917. In the same year he founded the Bose Research Institute in Calcutta (Kolkatta), of which he was the Director till his death in 1937.

Q21. Bhagavan Chandra sent his son to a school that taught in the mother-tongue because

1. mother tongue was not taught in English medium schools.
2. he believed in equality.
3. he could not afford English medium schools.
4. there was no other school nearby.

Q22. Jagdish had to give up studying medicine because

1. the teachers were uninspiring.
2. he was homesick.
3. he became unwell.
4. the books were inadequate.

Q23. Bose did not take his salary for three years because British Professors

1. were paid more.
2. he was not promoted.
3. could conduct experiments.
4. had greater freedom.

Q24. "The higher authorities recognized his worth, and paid him the full amount." The underlined word means

1. research
2. work
3. determination
4. value

Q25. The coherer refers to

1. a study.
2. an instrument.
3. a material.
4. a research.

Q26. Bose's research on plant life showed that plants

1. react to stimuli.
2. have emotions.
3. can move.
4. die slowly.

Q. 27-30. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

A young crow had fallen from its nest and was fluttering about on the road, in danger of being crushed by a cart or *tonga*, or seized by a cat, when I picked it up and brought it home. Grandfather and I did our best to bring it round. We fed it by prizing its beak gently open with a pencil, pushing in a little bread and milk, and then removing the pencil to allow it to swallow and as a result the young crow was soon on the road to recovery.

We were not sure that he was male, but we called him Caesar. We did try keeping Caesar in a cage, but he was so angry, and objected with such fierce cawing and flapping, that it was better for our nerves and peace of mind to give him the run of the house. He did not show any inclination to join the other crows in the banyan tree. Grandfather said this was because he was really a jungle crow—a raven of sorts—and probably felt a little contemptuous of ordinary carrion crows. But it seemed to me that Caesar, having grown used to living with humans on equal terms, had become snobbish and did not wish to mix with his own kind.

If he had restricted his activities to our own house, it would not have been so bad; but he took to visiting neighbouring houses and stealing pens and pencils, hair ribbons, combs, keys, shuttlecocks, toothbrushes and false teeth. He was especially fond of toothbrushes and made a collection of them on the top of the cupboard in my room. Caesar spied on children going into the bania's shop and often managed to snatch sweets from them as they came out. Clothes pegs fascinated him. Neighbours would return from bazaar to find their washing lying in the mud, and no sign of the pegs. These, too found their way to the top of my cupboard.

Q27. What happened to Caesar at the beginning of the story?

1. He was crushed by a cart.
2. He had fallen from his nest.
3. He was crushed by a tonga.
4. He was seized by a cat.

Q28. The main reason of Caesar visiting neighbouring houses was to

1. steal things.
2. scare neighbours.
3. scare children.
4. spy on children.

Q29. What were Caesar's feelings towards other crows?

1. He was jealous of them.
2. He ignored them.
3. He liked them.
4. He mocked at them.

Q30. The passage shows that Caesar was

1. careful and cunning.
2. naughty and playful.
3. sick and tired.
4. dull and lazy.

Q31-46. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.

Q31. Mr. Das sold all his furniture _____ he left for Canada.

1. during
2. until
3. before
4. as soon as

Q32. He was feeling weak _____ he went to his office.

1. so
2. never
3. but
4. and

Q33. The train was fully packed _____ we got comfortable seats.

1. because
2. therefore
3. but
4. whereas

Q34. We missed the bus _____ we took a taxi.

1. while
2. therefore
3. as
4. because

Q35. The function began _____ the chief guest arrived.

1. no sooner than
2. as soon as
3. while
4. until

Q36. The King's heart was full of love _____ for men _____ for animals.

1. either..... or
2. both and
3. only but
4. suchas

Q37. My friend is eager _____ my new pet.

1. seeing
2. saw
3. see
4. to see

- Q38. Our English teacher sometimes allows us _____ language games in the class.**
1. play
 2. playing
 3. to play
 4. played
- Q39. The market is too far off. It will take ages _____ there on foot.**
1. get
 2. got
 3. to get
 4. getting
- Q40. At this shop the _____ of sarees is done at a very reasonable rate.**
1. printing
 2. to print
 3. print
 4. printed
- Q41. In summers, I often go for _____ in the river.**
1. a swim
 2. swim
 3. swam
 4. to swim
- Q42. Suddenly the lights went out. We _____ see a thing.**
1. would
 2. couldn't
 3. should not
 4. will
- Q43. _____ you be blessed with a long life!**
1. Might
 2. May
 3. Will
 4. Would
- Q44. The train leaves at 10:00 p.m. therefore we _____ reach the station at least half an hour earlier.**
1. have
 2. had
 3. should
 4. could

Q45. Our teachers said that we _____ be fair in all our dealings to become good citizens.

1. can
2. ought to
3. need
4. dare

Q46. I wish I _____ watch the cricket match between India and Australia. But alas! I have to go to the office today.

1. can
2. could
3. may
4. will

Q47-49. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning and is grammatically correct.

Q47. He finished his exercise. He put away his book.

1. Putting away his book, he finished his exercise.
2. Finishing his book, he put away his exercise.
3. After finishing his exercise, he put away his book.
4. To finish his exercise he put away his book.

Q48. The horse is too weak to run.

1. The horse is very weak to run.
2. The horse is very weak so it can run.
3. The horse is so weak that it cannot run.
4. The horse cannot run so it is weak.

Q49. I need a kitchen where I can cook.

1. I need a kitchen as I can cook.
2. I need a kitchen to cook in.
3. Where do I need a kitchen to cook?
4. I need to cook in a kitchen.

Q50-60. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.

Q50. She said, "Young children are very restless."

She said _____

1. if young children are very restless.
2. that young children are very restless.
3. if young children were very restless.
4. young children were very restless.

- Q51. Sunita said, "What a beautiful day it is!"**
Sunita exclaimed _____
1. what a beautiful day it is.
 2. that it was a beautiful day.
 3. if it was a beautiful day.
 4. was it a beautiful day.
- Q52. Pankaj says, "The teacher did not lose her temper."**
Pankaj says _____
1. if the teacher did not lose her temper.
 2. that the teacher does not lose her temper.
 3. that the teacher did not lose her temper.
 4. if the teacher did not lost her temper.
- Q53. Mr. Shukla said, "Indian fielders did a marvellous job in this match."**
Mr. Shukla said _____
1. that Indian fielders did a marvellous job in that match.
 2. that Indian fielders had done a marvellous job in that match.
 3. that Indian fielders do a marvellous job in that match.
 4. that Indian fielders had done a marvellous job in this match.
- Q54. Shipra said to Nandini, "Do you live in Hyderabad?"**
Shipra asked Nandini _____
1. did she live in Hyderabad.
 2. she lived in Hyderabad.
 3. if she lived in Hyderabad.
 4. that she lived in Hyderabad.
- Q55. While I was writing the letter, I _____ a knock on the door.**
1. hear
 2. hearing
 3. heard
 4. am hearing
- Q56. When you meet him, you _____ I am sure.**
1. will be pleased
 2. pleased
 3. please
 4. are pleasing

Q57. Mukesh _____ with us until the meeting concludes.

1. stayed
2. will stay
3. has stayed
4. was staying

Q58. I _____ trouble with my bicycle these days.

1. had
2. was having
3. am having
4. will have

Q59. Milton _____ much of his great poetry after he had become blind.

1. write
2. wrote
3. was writing
4. had written

Q60. He will explain it to you when he _____ back.

1. come
2. comes
3. will come
4. has come