

# 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**  
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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.**

Summer in India for food lovers is synonymous with the mango season. In our country, each state boasts of different varieties of mangoes, all hailed as delicacies. Some are meant to be eaten ripe, while others are best eaten when they are green and raw. While the season starts as early as the last weeks of March, it is only around the last week of April that many varieties make their entry in the fruit bazaars across the country. The season lasts upto the end of June. In certain areas, it lasts up to the first week of August.

From mangoes that are as small as ping pong balls to large ones that weigh as much as two to three kilograms each; each one of them is a gourmet's treat. And with these different mangoes come some of the famed dishes, prepared as seasonal delicacies. Be it the *aam ras* or mango *shrikand* in the western states that is usually teamed up with *puris* and pickles, and mango rice made in South India, the range of special dishes in the vast Indian cuisine is aplenty. Many sweet, savoury and spicy treats in the regional cuisines use mangoes as the core ingredient both in its ripe and raw forms. In addition, many bakeries and patisseries that have mushroomed across the metros make cheese cakes and other desserts centered around mangoes, which is the 'king of fruits'. Thus, you have enough options to keep that sweet tooth of yours satiated. But, one must admit that nothing beats the feel of biting through a freshly cut mango.

**Q14. One can find mangoes from \_\_\_\_\_**

1. March to August
2. April to June
3. April-May
4. May-June

**Q15. Which of the following statements is NOT true of mangoes?**

1. There are a lot of special mango dishes in India.
2. Mangoes can be eaten ripe as well as raw.
3. Mangoes are not available in summer.
4. Mangoes are available in different sizes.

**Q16. Which of the following does not belong to Indian cuisine?**

1. Aam ras
2. Shrikand
3. Mango rice
4. Cheese cake

**Q17. "The range of special dishes in the vast Indian cuisine is aplenty" means**

1. Mango finds its place in a few special Indian dishes.
2. In the Indian cuisine mango is a special dish.
3. Mango is a vast Indian cuisine.
4. There are lots of special dishes with mango in the Indian cuisine.

**Q18. 'Core-ingredient' in the passage means**

1. main item
2. last item
3. first item
4. special item

**Q19. Mango is often called**

1. a ping pong ball.
2. the king of fruits.
3. a sweet delicacy.
4. a summer treat.

**Q20. According to the text, which is the best way of eating a mango?**

1. having mango rice
2. drinking aam ras
3. mango shrikand
4. eating a freshly cut mango

**Q21-24. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

When was it last that you read a book at leisure? Chances are not in the near or even the distant past. Nowadays when browsing the net and sending and receiving SMSs seem to be the order of the day, reading a book peacefully has become obsolete for most people.

Some people blame it directly on poor maintenance of libraries. They feel that libraries do not update their collection of books. Old and outdated books lie on shelves gathering dust with most of them remaining unorganized. Libraries, in turn blame it on lack of staff and funds from the government. Many people also blame this decline in reading habit on hectic lifestyles. They feel that people read only for professional and monetary purposes and the concept of reading for moral value-additions or even pleasure, has become an outdated concept. Parents of young children feel that the mounting pressure in school and tuitions, drives children away from reading. Teachers blame it on television, internet and video games. Children feel that their parents and teachers are so worried about their future that they discourage them from reading anything other than textbooks.

Sadly, we all fail to understand that for the all-round development of an individual, reading habit is essential. If this habit is not developed among children before primary level, then it becomes very difficult to intentionally develop this at later stages. That is why some institutions have come up with the idea of making extra reading compulsory for students at every level.

We must understand that reading is not a diversion from studies or other daily life tasks; rather it helps in developing concentration, general knowledge and even patience.

**Q21. According to the writer, people these days read only for**

1. inculcating moral values.
2. pleasure and hobby.
3. professional purposes.
4. taking tuitions.

**Q22. According to the text, libraries feel that they are poorly maintained because**

1. books get outdated very soon.
2. book shelves are dusty.
3. it is difficult to organize books.
4. there is a scarcity of staff.

**Q23. Which of the following is stated as a reason for the decline in reading habit?**

1. neglect of libraries
2. busy daily routine
3. extra reading texts
4. changing moral values

**Q24. Which of the following statements is NOT implied in the passage?**

1. Extra reading is a distraction from studies.
2. Reading can help increase concentration.
3. Pressure of studies keeps children away from reading.
4. Reading habit should be developed quite early in life.

**Q25-30. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.**

“The most important thing we’ve learned,  
So far as children are concerned,  
Is never, NEVER, NEVER let  
Them near your television set—  
Or better still, just don’t install  
The silly thing at all.

In almost every house we’ve been,  
We’ve watched them gaping at the screen.  
They sit and stare and stare and sit  
Until they’re hypnotized by it.

Oh yes, we know it keeps them still,  
They don't climb on the window sill,  
They never fight or kick or punch,  
They leave you free to cook the lunch.  
You wash the dishes in the sink—  
But did you ever stop to think,  
To wonder, just exactly what  
TV does to your tiny tot?  
IT ROTTS THE SENSES IN THE HEAD!  
IT KILLS IMAGINATION DEAD!  
HIS POWERS OF THINKING RUST AND FREEZE!  
HE CANNOT THINK—HE ONLY SEES!

**Q25. The main idea of the poem is**

1. all homes have TV.
2. TV deadens the imagination.
3. most children like TV.
4. adults are concerned with TV.

**Q26. What did the author find children doing in the houses?**

1. climbing on the window sill
2. fighting with each other
3. watching TV
4. helping their parents

**Q27. Children are 'hypnotised' by TV means that they**

1. watch TV without thinking.
2. waste time with TV.
3. fight each other for TV.
4. insist on watching TV.

**Q28. The poet says that the advantage of having a TV for adults is that children**

1. learn a lot.
2. wash the dishes.
3. are kept occupied.
4. gape at the screen.

**Q29. 'Tot' in stanza 3 refers to**

1. young child.
2. small screen.
3. round head.
4. new thought.

**Q30. The last four lines in the poem are given in capital letters, because**

1. the ending would look attractive.
2. these words are poet's own.
3. poems usually end in capital letters.
4. it brings more focus to the main idea.

**Q31-44. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.**

**Q31. While I was writing the letter, I \_\_\_\_\_ a knock on the door.**

1. hear
2. hearing
3. heard
4. am hearing

**Q32. When you meet him, you \_\_\_\_\_ I am sure.**

1. will be pleased
2. pleased
3. please
4. are pleasing

**Q33. Mukesh \_\_\_\_\_ with us until the meeting concludes.**

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

**Q34. I \_\_\_\_\_ trouble with my bicycle these days.**

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

**Q35. Milton \_\_\_\_\_ much of his great poetry after he had become blind.**

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

**Q36. He will explain it to you when he \_\_\_\_\_ back.**

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

- Q37. David \_\_\_\_\_ avoid driving. He does not have a licence.**
1. must
  2. ought
  3. shan't
  4. can't
- Q38. The teacher said sternly, "You \_\_\_\_\_ complete this assignment by this weekend."**
1. might
  2. may
  3. must
  4. need
- Q39. The questions were very easy. I \_\_\_\_\_ solve them all in ten minutes.**
1. may
  2. have to
  3. can
  4. could
- Q40. When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_ run four miles without any break.**
1. shall
  2. should
  3. can
  4. could
- Q41. I \_\_\_\_\_ skip my school yesterday as I was unwell.**
1. have to
  2. had to
  3. ought to
  4. need to
- Q42. I shall not attend the party \_\_\_\_\_ I am properly invited.**
1. unless
  2. therefore
  3. if
  4. in case
- Q43. If she had no love for plants, she \_\_\_\_\_ a botanist.**
1. has not tried to become
  2. qualified as
  3. would not have become
  4. not thought of becoming

**Q44. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ her rudeness.**

1. would not have tolerated
2. should not tolerate
3. shall not tolerate
4. cannot tolerate

**Q45-47. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning and is grammatically correct.**

**Q45. I saw a blue and yellow parrot.**

1. I saw a parrot and blue and yellow.
2. I saw a parrot which was blue and yellow.
3. A yellow and blue parrot saw me.
4. A parrot saw me blue and yellow.

**Q46. I will get ready. Wait till then.**

1. Get ready till I wait.
2. I will wait for getting ready.
3. I am ready for waiting.
4. Wait till I get ready.

**Q47. He must work hard or he will not win the first prize.**

1. He must work hard to win the first prize.
2. In spite of working hard he will not win the first prize.
3. Because of working hard he will not win the first prize.
4. Due to working hard he did not win the first prize.

**Q48-51. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.**

**Q48. The crocodile said to the monkey, "I will carry you on my back".**

**The crocodile told the monkey \_\_\_\_\_**

1. that will carry you on my back.
2. if he would carry you on his back.
3. if he will carry him on his back.
4. that he would carry him on his back.

**Q49. Teacher said to Disha, "Please hurry up."**

**Teacher told Disha \_\_\_\_\_**

1. to hurry up.
2. hurry up.
3. hurry up please.
4. please, hurry up.

**Q50. The teacher said, "If an iron plate is left exposed, it soon gets rusted."**

**The teacher said \_\_\_\_\_**

1. that if an iron plate is left exposed, it soon gets rusted.
2. if an iron plate is left exposed, it soon gets rusted.
3. if an iron plate was left exposed it soon gets rusted.
4. when an iron plate is left exposed, it soon got rusted.

**Q51. Ali said, "It rained last night."**

**Ali said that \_\_\_\_\_**

1. it rained the last night.
2. it rained the next night.
3. it had rained the previous night.
4. it was rained the previous night.

**Q52-54. Choose the sentence with the correct punctuation.**

**Q52. i went to the museum which is at the far end of the city to meet my friend.**

1. I went to the museum, which is at the far end of the city, to meet my friend.
2. I went to the museum, which is at the far end of the city; to meet my friend.
3. I went to the museum; which is at the far end of the city, to meet my friend.
4. I went to the museum; which is at the far end of the city; to meet my friend.

**Q53. why did ashoka the great adopt buddhism**

1. Why did Ashoka the Great adopt Buddhism?
2. Why did Ashoka the Great adopt Buddhism.
3. Why did Ashoka the Great adopt buddhism?
4. Why did Ashoka the great adopt Buddhism?

**Q54. he said you will surely get your prize gopal**

1. He said, "You'll surely get your prize, Gopal."
2. He said, "you'll surely get your prize Gopal."
3. He said, "Youll surely get your prize, Gopal."
4. He said, "You'll surely get your prize, gopal."

**Q55-60. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.**

**Q55. Mr. Das sold all his furniture \_\_\_\_\_ he left for Canada.**

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

- Q56. He was feeling weak \_\_\_\_\_ he went to his office.**
1. so
  2. never
  3. but
  4. and
- Q57. The train was fully packed \_\_\_\_\_ we got comfortable seats.**
1. because
  2. therefore
  3. but
  4. whereas
- Q58. We missed the bus \_\_\_\_\_ we took a taxi.**
1. while
  2. therefore
  3. as
  4. because
- Q59. The function began \_\_\_\_\_ the chief guest arrived.**
1. no sooner than
  2. as soon as
  3. while
  4. until
- Q60. The King's heart was full of love \_\_\_\_\_ for men \_\_\_\_\_ for animals.**
1. either..... or
  2. both ..... and
  3. only ..... but
  4. such .....as