

Chandigarh NTSE Stage-1 2016

LANGUAGE COMPREHENSIVE TEST

Time: 45 minute

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions to the Candidates

Read the following instructions carefully before you answer the questions:

1. Answer are to be given on a SEPRATE ANSWER SHEET.
2. Please write your twelve digits Roll Number very clearly on the Test-booklet and Answer Sheet as given in your admission card.
3. Please note and follow the instructions given on the answer sheet for writing the answers.
4. Darken the CIRCLE with pen for answering the question in the appropriate space against the number corresponding to the question you are answering.
5. There are 50 question in the test.
6. Since all questions are compulsory, do not try read the whole question paper before beginning to answer it.
7. If you do not know the answer to any question, do not spend much time on it and pass on to the next one. Time permitting, you can come back to the question, which you have left in the first instance and try them again.
8. Since the time allotted for this question paper is very limited you should make the best use of it by not spending too much time on any one question.
9. Rough work can be done anywhere in the booklet but not on Answer sheet/loose paper.
10. Every correct answer will be awarded one mark.
11. Please return the answer sheet to the invigilator after the test.

Directions for Questions 1 to 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

Many millions of people in Delhi reside in shanty-towns and informal dwelling often with garbage bag plastic roofs and walls. There are a large number of unlucky people who live in the streets. After the partition of India there has been large scale illegal migration from Pakistan and Bangladesh and most of these migrants have settled in the slums of Delhi. One such settlement area in Delhi is Seemapuri. There are many lakhs of such people living in very poor conditions here. Many of them are ragpickers and they find the slums of Delhi a far better place than their own villages in Bangladesh due to extreme poverty there.

Poverty and unemployment are the other prominent reasons for migration to the city slums. But due to illiteracy the migrants are not able to get good jobs in the city and remain poor. Exploitation under the feudalistic society of the rural India is another reason why people are forced to leave their land of birth. Due to the lack of development of infrastructure in the villages there are no employments and it widens the gap between the rural and the urban India.

Delhi is ever expanding and one of the serious problems Delhi encounter is lack of quality education to the young population of Delhi. For such a largely populated metropolitan city like Delhi there are just about 100 quality schools. Most of them are public schools run by private management. Though the government had allotted land to these educational institutions at a very cheap rate with a promise that 25% of admissions should be reserved to the poor, not many of the managements fulfil that promise. The fees of these schools are exorbitant that poor people can never get an opportunity to study in these institutions. The government run MCD schools are in such a pathetic condition that they cannot cater to the educational needs of the millions in the emerging world class city, Delhi.

1. Most of the migrants from Pakistan and Bangladesh have settled
(1) In the outskirts of Delhi (2) In and around Delhi
(3) In the slums of Delhi (4) In the hub of Delhi
2. The other prominent reasons for migration to the city are
(1) illiteracy (2) lack of awareness
(3) poverty and unemployment (4) lack of education
3. The poor people can never get an opportunity to study in public schools because
(1) The poor children can't fit in the public schools atmosphere
(2) Government has no say in such school
(3) Needs of the poor children are different from those of the rich children
(4) The fees of these schools are exorbitant
4. The government run MCD schools cannot cater to the educational needs of the millions of children because
(1) These schools have inadequate funds
(2) Such schools are placed in very pathetic conditions
(3) Not enough teachers are willing to work in such schools
(4) These schools are located at far off places
5. The words in the passage which means the same as 'easily noticed or seen' is
(1) exploitation (2) prominent
(3) feudalistic (4) encounter

Directions for Questions 6 to 10

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

How you can best improve your English depends on where you live, and particularly, on whether or not you live in an English speaking community. If you hear English spoken everyday and mix freely with English speaking people, that is on the whole an advantage. On the other hand, it is often confusing to have the whole language poured on you at once. Ideally, a step-by step course should accompany or lead up to this experience. It would also help a great deal if you can easily get the sort of English books in which you are interested.

To read a lot is essential. It is stupid not to venture outside the examination set books' or the textbooks you have chosen for intensive study. Read as many books in English as you can, not as a duty but for pleasure. Choose what is likely to interest you and be sure in advance that it is not too hard. You should not have to be constantly looking up new words in the dictionary, for that deadens interest and hampers real learning. Look up a word here and there, but as a general policy try to guess what words mean from the context. It is extensive and not intensive reading that normally helps you to be interested in extra reading and thereby improve your English.

Some people say that we cannot learn to speak a language better with the help of a book. To believe this is to believe that the spoken language and the written language are quite different things. This is not so. There is a very great deal in common between the two. In learning the patterns and vocabulary of the written form we use are learning to a considerable extent of the spoken form too.

6. What can be on the whole an advantage for improving your English?
(1) Hearing English spoken everyday and mixing freely with English speaking people
(2) Sometimes using English words in your daily routine talks
(3) Language poured on you at once
(4) Studying the language in weekends
7. What should we read to improve our English?
(1) Only textbooks and examination set books
(2) Books with very difficult words
(3) Books which are likely to interest us
(4) Only dictionaries
8. Language can be learnt by
(1) only reading books
(2) only hearing the language
(3) by merely finding meanings of the words
(4) hearing spoken English, reading interesting books and by using the language
9. Which word in the passage has the same meanings as 'especially'?
(1) community (2) particularly
(3) freely (4) likely
10. The word 'extensive' means
(1) having wide or considerable extent (2) highly concentrated
(3) to be different (4) very small in degree or amount

Directions for Questions 11 to 15

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

With mounting excitement Howard Carter, an English archaeologist, opened the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922. The first mortal who laid eyes on Tut's tomb treasure was amazed by the grand and intricate design of the objects found within. Tut was known as the "Boy king" who became a pharaoh at a young age and ruled Egypt from 1333-1323 BC. He died in his teens but has left a rich legacy of 80 tombs treasures unmatched by any other pharaoh as far as tomb treasures are concerned. Most of these objects are on display at the Cairo Museum. It was one of the very few tombs which was not robbed.

Tut's tomb design is complicated and grand. It has 'three gold gilded wooden enclosures' telescoped on one side and the other held the 'inner solid gold casket' containing the king's mummy. The solid gold internal coffin is studded with semi precious stones and weighed 110.4 kg. The outer case shows the facial features of the boy king holding a staff and chaff, symbols of royal power. The mummy had a death mask made of solid gold with the king's features. The belief was king would be born with the same features.

Egyptians believed that after a person dies, he has needs similar to terrestrial life. That is the reason why Tut's burial chamber contained objects of daily life use.

11. Tut's legacy was unique in the sense that
(1) he was a pharaoh (2) he died as a teenager
(3) his tomb was never vandalized or robbed (4) an unusual treasure was found in his tomb
12. Tut's internal coffin is highly impressive because
(1) Tut would be reborn in it
(2) It is made of solid gold and intricately decorated
(3) Tut was buried in it
(4) It weighs 110 kgs
13. Which of the following statement is false in the context of the passage?
(1) King Tut died in his teens (2) King Tut was avert powerful and dynamic king
(3) He ruled for approximately ten years (4) Tutankhamun means 'Boy king'
14. The true symbols of royal powers were
(1) a staff and chaff (2) a death mask and carvings
(3) his throne (4) a solid gold casket

15. What did the Egyptians believe about life after death?
 (1) a person is reborn after death as a new person
 (2) a person is reborn with same facial expression
 (3) a person is reborn at the same place
 (4) a person cannot be resurrected

Directions for Questions 16 to 26

In the following passages there are some numbered blanks. Fill in the blanks by selecting the most appropriate word for each blank from the given options.

He smelled (16) bad that (17) of the other little woodland creatures would play (18) him. She looked at him (19) she had not (20) this. Whenever he would go out to play, Roger (21) the humiliations of his own childhood. Evans was (22) his face (23) when Stephens brought (24) too small square tables and set them opposite each other in the narrow space (25) the bunk on the one side and on the other (26) stone wall.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 16. | (1) so
(3) like | (2) as
(4) be |
| 17. | (1) all
(3) none | (2) every
(4) each |
| 18. | (1) on
(3) from | (2) of
(4) with |
| 19. | (1) solemn
(3) solemnly | (2) solemnised
(4) solemnify |
| 20. | (1) for see
(3) forseen | (2) foresaw
(4) foreseeing |
| 21. | (1) remember
(3) remembering | (2) remembered
(4) will remember |
| 22. | (1) lather
(3) lathers | (2) lathered
(4) lathering |
| 23. | (1) vigour
(3) vigorously | (2) vigorous
(4) vigorousness |
| 24. | (1) in
(3) on | (2) at
(4) of |
| 25. | (1) between
(3) in | (2) on
(4) among |
| 26. | (1) distemper
(3) distempers | (2) distemping
(4) distempered |

Directions for Questions 27 to 35

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

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------------|
| 27. | Man has on plants ever since life began.
(1) Depended
(3) Believed | (2) Lived
(4) Concentrated |
| 28. | A small matter the quarrel
(1) Start
(3) End | (2) Led
(4) Started |
| 29. | The crowd the victorious army a great welcome
(1) crowned
(3) up help | (2) gave
(4) gifted |
| 30. | The committee will ban the reporting of all undesirable news into the country.
(1) censor
(3) censored | (2) censorship
(4) censors |

31. They areto see the true colours of the imposter.
 (1) begin (2) began
 (3) beginning (4) begun
32. We visited an oil palm..... to learn more about the harvesting process.
 (1) planted (2) plantation
 (3) plant (4) plants
33. Imani with the strong current but his canoe capsized.
 (1) battled (2) battle
 (3) battlefield (4) battles
34. The latest of this book contains many illustrative pictures
 (1) edition (2) edit
 (3) editors (4) editor
35. I guess mother will agree but father will be altogether difficult.
 (1) convince (2) convinced
 (3) convincing (4) convincer

Directions for Questions 36 to 41

Select the meaning of the given phrases/idioms

36. Chips of the same block
 (1) having same likes and dislikes (2) having same nature and personality
 (3) having same qualities (4) having same features
37. At the drop of a hat
 (1) instantly (2) never
 (3) mistakenly (4) slowly
38. Into hot waters
 (1) in trouble (2) very angry
 (3) get hurt (4) very sad
39. At stake
 (1) in shock (2) in danger
 (3) to top (4) to feel depressed
40. Blessing in disguise
 (1) not being recognized (2) something good that isn't acknowledged at first
 (3) to give blessings (4) to pray
41. Empty vessels makes a lot of noise
 (1) Pots without anything in it are very light
 (2) People without any worth like to show off
 (3) To be without any substantial qualities but pretend to be very wise
 (4) Worthless people try to make an impression through self praise

Directions for Questions 42 to 43

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

42. A. Concentration is helped by alertness
 B.
 C. Healthy mind rests in a healthy body
- (1) Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness
 (2) Physical fitness means coordination between body and head
 (3) Concentration improves if one holds the head slightly to one side
 (4) Concentration can be increased by intensive note taking

43. A. Alexander Graham Bell felt a need for someone to help him
 B.
 C. Both of them worked steadily and continuously and succeeded in bringing forth a telephone.
- (1) When one took rest, the other did the work
 (2) So he engaged Thomas Watson as his assistant
 (3) They believed that failures are stepping stones to success
 (4) He worked day in and day out

Directions for Questions 44 to 45

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

44. S1. Rohan went to the market at about 1:00 pm on a cycle.
 S2.
 S3.
 S4.
 S5. He enquired from the nearby shop but none at any clue
 P – When he came back, he was shocked to find that his cycle was missing.
 Q – It took him about half an hour the finish his shopping in the market
 R – He parked and locked his cycle outside the market.

Choose from the options given below

- (1) PQR (2) QRP
 (3) RQP (4) PRQ

45. S1. It has been a very harsh winter
 S2.
 S3.
 S4.
 S5. Everybody is suffering from cold and cough.
 P – It was especially hard for the children
 Q – Nobody could venture outside because of the snow
 R – Everybody had to stay indoors

Choose from the options given below

- (1) QPR (2) RQP
 (3) QRP (4) PQR

Directions for Questions 46 to 50

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

46. Gigantic (1) small (2) Miniature
 (3) Huge (4) Strong
47. Bright (1) Weak (2) Dull
 (3) Sombre (4) Sad
48. Victory (1) Conquest (2) Triumph
 (3) Vanaquishment (4) Defeat
49. Brief (1) Concise (2) Enormous
 (3) Scanty (4) Instruction
50. Absurd (1) Rational (2) Crazy
 (3) Swift (4) Illogical

ANSWERS

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