

Part -A: Reading Test (Marks-50)

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

India is our closest neighbor. It is the largest among South Asian Countries. In fact India is the seventh largest country in the world with an area of 3,827,590 square kilometers. India is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the South, the Arabian Sea on the West, and the Bay of Bengal on the East. It is bordered by Pakistan to the West; China, Nepal and Bhutan to the North; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the East. India is the world's second most populous country after China. Its population is around 1.5 billion. New Delhi is the capital of India and about 13 million people live in the capital.

India is a land of ancient civilization. The social, economic and cultural diversity of this vast country is the result of invasions by different races in the process of history. Indian history begins with the birth of the Indus Valley Civilization and the coming of the Aryans. During this period Aryan culture flourished in this part of the world. The fifth century saw the unification of India under Asoka, and it is in his time that Buddhism spread in many parts of Asia. In the eighth century, Islam came to India for the first time and by the eleventh century it had firmly established itself. It resulted into the formation of the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 by Qutb ud din Aybek. This was finally succeeded by the Mughal Empire in 1526, under which India once again achieved a large measure of political unity.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**1×7=7**

a. 'Cultural diversity' means----

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| i) Cultural varieties | iii) Cultural uniformities |
| ii) Unique culture | iv) Cultural rarities |

b. What is the purpose of the author of this passage?

- i) To heighten the fundamental rules of Islam
- ii) To state various invasions by different races in India
- iii) To portray the social, economic, and cultural diversity as well as the political unity of India
- iv) To draw the extraordinary qualities of Qutb ud din Aybek

c. When the Aryans came to India ----

- i) The history of India started to vanish
- ii) The history of India disappeared
- iii) The history of India abolished
- iv) The history of India emerged

d. On the West of India there is-----

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| i) The Bay of Bengal | iii) The Arabian sea |
| ii) The Arabian Ocean | iv) The Indian Ocean |

e. Islam came to India for the first time-----

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) In the fifth century | iii) In the sixth century |
| ii) In the seventh century | iv) In the eighth century |

f. What does the word 'flourish' mean in the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i) Gradual improvement | iii) indiscriminately lagging |
| ii) repression | iv) persecution |

- g. The Delhi Sultanate was succeeded by----
- i) The Ashoka Empire
 - ii) The Aryan Empire
 - iii) The Mughal Empire
 - iv) The Indian Empire

2. Answer the following questions.

2×5=10

- a) From your reading of paragraph 2, elucidate the fact under which India once again achieved a firm base of political unity.
- b) Do you think Buddhism spread in every nook and corner of the country in the time of Ashoka? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- c) What happened during the life time of Ashoka?
- d) Mention its surrounding countries and other bordering things.
- e) Do you support the attitude, “India is a land of ancient civilization”? Why or why not? Write in 2 or 3 sentences.

3. From your reading of the above passage, fill in the blanks with suitable words. Use one word only in each blank.

1×5=5

India is a land of a)_____ civilization. The history of India begins with the b)_____ of the Indus Valley civilization and the coming of the Aryans. During this period of the culture of the Aryans c)_____ in this part of the world. Buddhism d)_____ in many parts of Asia during the time of the fifth century under e)_____ .

4. Read the following passage carefully and complete the table below with information from the passage.

1×5=5

Barack Obama was born to a white American mother and a black Kenyan father on 4 August, 1961 in Hawaii, USA. When his father returned to Kenya, his mother married another man. So, Obama was brought up by his grandparents. He completed primary and secondary education at Punahou, Hawaii’s top academy. Obama attended Columbia University and later he attended Harvard Law School. In 1990 he became the first African editor of the Law review. He also began teaching at the Chicago Law School. In 2004 Obama was elected Senator to US Senate as a Democrat. He gained national attention by giving a well received- speech at the Democratic national Convention in Boston. In 2008, he ran for the President and he won. In January 2009, he was sworn in as the 44th President of the United States. He was reelected to a second term in November 2012.

Name of events	Place	Year	Achievement
Born		i.	
Studied law	ii.	
Taught law	iii.		
iv.		In 1990	
		In 2009	v.

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 50-60 words.

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column A, B and C to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Politics is the science and art of the government	i) Who will take part in active politics	1) To the welfare of his countrymen
b) A politician is a selfless workers who seeks	ii) Our national politics has gone into the hands of wrong people	2) Or be much interested in politics
c) In fact a politician has to be such a person	iii) And the government is	3) As a career only to be a billionaire
d) But the people of our country think that	iv) Nowadays most politicians of our country follow politics	4) One of the four factors of the state
e) It is partially true that	v) To run the affairs of the state and devotes his time and energy out of patriotic zeal	5) Who have made it nasty and corrupt to fulfill their selfish interest

7. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

8

- For example, once the boy set his father's house on fire only to see how it could burn.
- To satisfy his curiosity, he often undertook some risky adventures.
- But at the same time, he was proud of the young boy.
- And that person was his loving mother.
- But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy.
- He was Thomas Alva Edison.
- His father got angry for this kind of activity.
- A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village because he always asked : "Why, why, why."

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