

**HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION  
FEBRUARY 2008**

Seat No.

QUESTION PAPER CODE NO.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
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**LANGUAGE (ENGLISH)**

**TOTAL MARKS : 100**

**TIME : 11.00 to 12.00**

- N.B. :**— (i) Cancellation and overwriting of answers will not be accepted.  
(ii) This question paper consists of two Sections. Section I carries 20 marks and Section II carries 80 marks.

**SECTION I**

**(Marks — 20)**

**Instructions :—**

- (1) *Question Nos. 1 and 2 should be written in Section I of the Answer Book.*
- (2) *Each Question in Section I carries 10 marks.*
- (3) *2 marks are reserved for good handwriting and neatness.*

1. Write about 10 lines on the given topic, with the help of the following points : 10

**“Age of Advertisement.”**

**Points :—**Need, uses—advantages and disadvantages—the advertisement you like the most.

2. Explain with examples the meaning of the given saying in about 10 lines : 10

**“As you sow, so shall you reap.”**

## SECTION II

(Marks — 80)

**Instructions :—**

- (1) *Answers for these questions should be written in Section II of the answer-book.*
- (2) *Each question in this Section carries 2 marks.*
- (3) *Questions 3 to 42 in Section II have four alternatives each, out of which only one is correct. Select the correct answer and write the number of that alternative in English, in the box provided for it.*
- (4) *If you wish to change your alternative, cancel it by drawing three lines across the box and write your changed alternative as shown below :*

Q. 5 

|   |
|---|
|   |
| 2 |
|   |

 2

- (5) *Overwriting and cancellations other than this will not be accepted.*
- (6) *Only one alteration in the answers will be accepted.*
- (7) *A total of only five alterations will be accepted.*

|             |
|-------------|
| Q. 3. to 7. |
|-------------|

 → *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions. Each question has four alternatives. Select the most appropriate alternative and write its number in the correct box of the answer-sheet.*

In 1609 an Italian named Galileo invented the first telescope. As he peered through the end of his home-made instrument he learned many new things about the universe.

He saw the high mountains and deep valleys of the moon and found that it was a solid world. He saw that some 'stars' were satellites like the moon, and seemed small only because of their immense distance.

The next 300 years saw a steady stream of space-flight stories. Then in 1942 something happened that gave man the power to reach the moon. At Peenemunde, a secret German research station on the Baltic coast, the first V-2 rocket was launched.

3. Who invented the first telescope ?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) Newton | (2) Wright  |
| (3) Edison | (4) Galileo |

4. What did he see through the telescope ?

- (1) high valleys and deep mountains of the moon
- (2) high mountains and deep valleys of the moon
- (3) deep water of the moon
- (4) the power of the moon

5. Why did the moon seem small ?

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) reduced distance | (2) immense distance |
| (3) short distance   | (4) power of planets |

6. In which year did man get power to reach the moon ?

(1) 1609

(2) 1947

(3) 1924

(4) 1942

7. Which rocket was launched at the Baltic coast ?

(1) V-3

(2) V-2

(3) V-4

(4) V-1

**Q. 8. to 12.**

→ *Read the poem carefully and answer the questions given*

*below by choosing the correct alternative.*

The sun descending in the west,

The evening star does shine;

The birds are silent in their nest,

And I must seek for mine.

The moon, like a flower,

In heaven's high bower,

With silent delight

Sits and smiles on the night.

Farewell, green fields and happy groves,

Where flocks have took delight;

Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves

The feet of angels bright;

Unseen they pour blessing  
And joy without ceasing,  
On each bud and blossom,  
And each sleeping bosom.

They took in every thoughtless nest,  
Where birds are covered warm;  
They visit caves of every beast,  
To keep them all from harm.

If they see any weeping,  
That should have been sleeping,  
They pour sleep on their head,  
And sit down by their bed.

8. What time of the day is being described here ?
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) Morning | (2) Night     |
| (3) Evening | (4) Afternoon |
9. What do the angels pour ?
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Blessing | (2) Blossom |
| (3) Ceasing  | (4) Flowers |
10. What does the moon seem to be doing according to the poet ?
- |                                  |
|----------------------------------|
| (1) Sleeping all the time        |
| (2) Sits and smiles on the night |
| (3) Weeping and crying           |
| (4) Roaming all over             |

11. Why do the angels visit caves of every beast ?

- (1) To pour blessing
- (2) To keep them all from harm
- (3) To make them look delight
- (4) To keep them away from blossom

12. State a pair of rhyming words from the sixth stanza.

- (1) see—been
- (2) pour—their
- (3) sit—down
- (4) head—bed

**Q. 13. to 17.** → *Read the following dialogue and answer the questions. Each question has four alternatives. Select the correct alternative and write its number in the appropriate box of the answer sheet.*

“I’ll carry your case to the bus stop, grandma,” said Andrew.

“That’s very kind of you, Andrew,” said his grandmother. “I wish all boys were as considerate.”

“I’ll hand the case in to you,” said Andrew as the bus drew-up.

“Here’s some money for you, Andrew,” said his grandmother as she said good-bye.

“Thank you very much, grandma,” said Andrew.

“And remember that a fool and his money are soon parted,” called his grandmother as the bus moved away.

“Yes, I will,” said Andrew. “But it was nice of you to part with it, all the same.”

13. What did grandma think about Andrew ?
- (1) Considerate (2) Honest  
(3) Careless (4) Naughty
14. What did grandma give Andrew ?
- (1) Ice-cream (2) Chocolates  
(3) Cake (4) Money
15. What did Andrew say when grandma gave it to him ?
- (1) Sorry (2) Please  
(3) Thank you (4) Excuse me
16. What advice did grandma give Andrew ?
- (1) To part with his money (2) To say thank you  
(3) Not to part with his money (4) To be a kind boy
17. What is the joke in the story ?
- (1) Wise grandma (2) Grandma—a fool  
(3) Andrew—a fool (4) Unwise Andrew

**Q. 18. to 22.** → *Given below are the sentences that form a paragraph. To complete the sentences choose the correct alternative and write the correct number in the box given in the answer sheet.*

18. It was the month of .....
- (1) Shravan (2) Ashwin  
(3) Bhadrapad (4) Magh

19. The preparations for the ..... festival was on.

- (1) Raksha Bandhan (2) Ganesh  
(3) Diwali (4) Navratri

20. The children made the ..... of Lord Ganesha.

- (1) wall (2) shadow  
(3) pillar (4) idol

21. They performed the ..... every evening.

- (1) dance (2) games  
(3) aarti (4) party

22. The festival lasted for ..... days.

- (1) eleven (2) thirteen  
(3) twenty (4) fifteen

23. Fill in the blank with an 'Auxiliary verb'.

She ..... danced well.

- (1) is (2) has  
(3) have (4) are

24. Give the synonym for the given word.

'extend'

- (1) reduce (2) decrease  
(3) shortfall (4) expand



25. Give the antonym for the given word.

'boon'

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) curse   | (2) dishonest |
| (3) failure | (4) impolite  |

26. Give one word for the given group of words :

'A place where fruit trees are grown.'

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| (1) pot  | (2) orchid  |
| (3) hall | (4) orchard |

27. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word.

I have seen him myself.'

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) pronoun | (2) adjective |
| (3) noun    | (4) verb      |

28. Identify the kind of verb.

'John sang a song.'

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| (1) intransitive | (2) transitive |
| (3) auxiliary    | (4) weak       |

29. Identify the kind of adverb :

'He is fairly clever.'

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) adverb of degree | (2) adverb of manner |
| (3) adverb of place  | (4) adverb of time   |

30. Identify the voice.

'We drove him out of the house.'

- (1) clear
- (2) active
- (3) passive
- (4) unclear

31. Give the noun form of—'educate' :

- (1) education
- (2) uneducated
- (3) educated
- (4) educational

32. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb.

'She ..... the flute, when I came in.'

- (1) played
- (2) is playing
- (3) was playing
- (4) will be playing

33. When is the 'comma' used in a sentence ?

- (1) before and after phrases and clauses
- (2) at the beginning of the sentence
- (3) at the end of the sentence
- (4) after every two words

34. Find the correct word :

- (1) quakeearth
- (2)  earthquake
- (3) earthquack
- (4) earquaketh

35. Which meaning explains best the given idiom ?

'To be in an uproar'

- (1) silent (2) moving  
(3) noisy (4) whispering

36. Match the following proverb with its appropriate meaning :

'Hit the iron while it is hot'

- (1) work continuously  
(2) waste your time and relax  
(3) grab the opportunity while it comes  
(4) wait for the opportunity

37. The underlined word in the following sentence is a :

'I was a girl carrying a basket of flowers.'

- (1) past participle (2) present participle  
(3) future participle (4) adverb

38. How many vowels are there in the following word :

'Constant'

- (1) four (2) three  
(3) two (4) one

39. Fill in the blank with an appropriate conjunction :

'There is no doubt ..... the earth is round.'

- (1) while (2) that  
(3) but (4) . and

40. Who is the author of 'As You Like It' ?

(1) Alfred Tennyson

(2) William Blake

(3) Thomas Hardy

(4) William Shakespeare

41. Choose the appropriate pronoun in the following and write its number :

'Nobody but ..... was present.'

(1) you

(2) us

(3) we

(4) he

42. Indicate the appropriate number, showing what part of speech the underlined word belongs to in the following sentence :

'He is like his father.'

(1) noun

(2) adjective

(3) verb

(4) conjunction