

Q.I. Read the following passage and answer the given questions:

(12)

The sun is slowly setting on India's wildlife. Deprived of their original habitats and ruthlessly poached. India's wild animals are now making what could be their last stand in the country's 59 national parks and 254 sanctuaries. This large number of reserves means that the country's wildlife is crammed into an ecologically insufficient four percent of the country's geographical area. Even these sheltered islands, conflict between the wildlife and the people living around the area threaten to demolish the animal's fortresses.

Species after species have fallen under the farmer's plough or the poacher's gun and are heading rapidly towards extinction. The snow leopard was once lord of the upper Himalayas. Its soft grey coat, dappled with rosette - shaped black dots, made it the best - looking cat in the region. Today it is visible only on the shoulders of fashionable women as fur coats.

In the lower Himalayas, the male musk deer is still widely hunted for the little gland above its abdomen whose secretion is used in the perfume industry in the West.

Down south is no better. The Nilgiri Thar faces extinction: it is killed for its meat. The chatter of the black-faced Nilgiri langur is slowly falling silent, the oil from its fat is solid as a balm and its flesh relished by poachers. The Indian python has been mercilessly killed for its skin. And the Indian elephant has also been pushed into a highly endangered list recently.

The government's move to establish more sanctuaries and national parks may protect animals in the short but it will come into increasing conflict with India's burgeoning population. The mistake the government is making is that while it cordons off areas for wildlife, it does provide alternative sources of fuel and cattle fodder to the villagers.

1. Mention two reasons why the writer states "the sun is slowly setting on India's wildlife"
2. Why the snow leopard was called the Lord of the Upper Himalayas?
3. Why is the musk deer hunted widely? Where is it visible today?
4. Why are Python and Nilgiri Thar specially coveted?
5. What is the mistake being made by the government when it establishes more sanctuaries and national parks?
6. Pick out the words from the passage meaning
 - Not enough
 - Destroy
 - Enjoyed
 - Increasing Rapidly

Q II. Write a Descriptive Essay/composition on any one of the following topics. (10)

Your school had organized a one day nature's trip to a nearby village. You saw the fields where different crops were grown and enjoyed the countryside. Write a composition describing your visit.

OR

An event that has made you a better person

Q. III. FORMAL LETTER

Your school library remains open only during school hours. Many students feel that extending the library hour by two hours after school will help those who do



(8)

Q.IV (a) Change the voice - (5)

1. The nurse was looking after their little girl.

2. I have bought the tickets.

3. A very old friend helps her.

4. The students were rewarded by the teacher.

5. My father will buy a new house.

(b) Punctuate the following sentence - (3)

1. the teacher said aptani valley is cold wet and fertile

(c) Change the following affirmative sentences to negative. (3)

1 There was sense in what Ashoka preached.

2 The Indians won their last match against the Australians.

3 We have an English Language class four days of the week.

(d) Change the following negative sentences to affirmative. (3)

1 Changing positive to negative is not an easy task.

2 The tanks and reservoirs in the state are not full.

3 You could not have done this in a better fashion.

1. Comedy is to funny as tragedy is to _____. (sad, excited, frustrated)
2. Train is to rail road as truck is to _____ (pavement, street, tracks)
3. Fork is to cutlery as pen is to _____. (writing, pencil box, stationery)
4. Conductor is to bus as _____ is to theatre. (pilot, usher, cinema man)
5. Skin is to man as _____ is to animal. (hide, peel, meat)
6. Piano is to keys as guitar is to _____. (strings, music, song)

(b) Change to Indirect speech -

(3)

1. Nisha said, "I am baking a cake for my daughter."

2. My nephew says, "I love to read Harry Potter."

3. She said, "You can come here to see us tomorrow."

(c) Change to direct speech -

(2)

- 1) She requested us to wait there till she returned.

- 2) Jeevan explained that he had not finished printing the documents.

(d) In the sentences given below, state whether they are similes or metaphors. (3)

- 1) What a lovely voice! She sings like a nightingale.

- 2) Her eyes were like diamonds.

3) I'm really late and must run like wind to get to the school bus on time.

4) Life is a roller-coaster.

5) Once the rumour started, it spread like wildfire through the town.

6) He is a walking encyclopedia.

WORD PERFECT SPELLING

Q. VI (a) Fill in the blanks with clues given in the brackets. [5]

1) Jackie is an _____ and, therefore, refuses to mix with religious minded people. (**a person who believes there is no God**)

2) The _____ of Sophia College stayed back late in the office to complete his audit. (**treasurer of a college**)

3) Mumps is a _____ disease. (**spread by contact**)

4) A well-known _____ was invited to the 2019 IIMUN conference. (**an elected representative sent to a conference**)

5) It is observed through research that an _____ person is proud and attention seeking. (**thinks and talks about himself too much**)

(b) Give the opposite of - (5)

1. An impetuous remark - _____

2. A casual glance - _____

3. A concise narrative - _____

4. A chilly reception - _____

5. A brisk promenade - _____

