Test Booklet Code

Q1

Series: RKM(P)

Problem Solving Assessment

Kaksha - IX / Class - IX

Code No. 093 P

Maximum Marks: 60

Test Booklet contains 28 pages. Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

Mandatory Directions:

1. The Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars on Side - 1 and Side - 2 carefully with blue/black ball point pen only.

2. The Test Booklet contains 60 questions divided into three sections A, B and C. A candidate is required to attempt all the three sections. There are 24 questions in section A, 18 questions in section B, and 18 questions in section C.

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वर्ण - ए (भाषीय आचार : प्रश्न 1 से 24)

परीक्षामित्वों के लिए निदेश:
1. यह खण्ड उन विद्वानों के लिए है जो भाषीय आचार (Language Conventions) खण्ड के अन्तर्गत हिंदी विषय में परीक्षा देना चाहते हैं।
2. इस खण्ड में कुल 24 प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं तथा प्रत्येक प्रश्न एक अंक दिया गया है।
3. सभी उत्तर टिकट ओम उत्तर पत्र पर ही अंकित करें। उत्तर बताने हेतु प्रत्येक प्रश्न का प्रयोग निश्चित है।

निदेश-निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों (1–16) में प्रश्नक के लिए सभ्यता-स्थान उत्तर बताने विकल्प चुनिए।

1. निम्नलिखित बाक्य से कौन-सा भाव प्रकट होता है?
   (1) आशर्य
   (2) व्याख्या
   (3) घृणा
   (4) चेतावनी

2. इन परिस्थितियों की दशा तो देखिए- बाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का व्याकरणिक कोटि है -
   (1) संज्ञा
   (2) सर्वनाम
   (3) विशेषण
   (4) क्रियाविशेषण

3. ‘भों ने सभी बच्चों से पीछों में पानी उलझाया’- रेखांकित शब्द की क्रिया भेद है -
   (1) प्रेरणाधरक
   (2) अकार्मक
   (3) तकनीमक
   (4) नामधारी

4. ‘उस किताब के पौरे फट गए’- बाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द है -
   (1) संज्ञा
   (2) सर्वनाम
   (3) सार्वनामिक विशेषण
   (4) क्रियाविशेषण

5. लेखन की दृष्टि से सही शब्द है?
   (1) उज्ज्वल
   (2) उज्ज्वल
   (3) उज्ज्वल
   (4) उज्ज्वल

6. ‘अध्वल’ में उपसर्ग है?
   (1) अभी
   (2) अभि
   (3) अभ
   (4) अम्ब

7. ‘उतना ही खाओ जितना आवश्यक है’-बाक्य में रेखांकित क्रियाविशेषण है?
   (1) रीतिवाचक
   (2) स्वाभाविक
   (3) कालवाचक
   (4) परिसमावाचक
8. ‘मेरे खाते में लगभग पाँच सी रुपये हैं’ वाक्य में अभिव्यक्ति है-
   (1) मेरे
   (2) खाते
   (3) लगभग
   (4) पाँच सी

9. ‘सरला ने बसते में रंग रखे’-रेखांकित शब्द में प्रयुक्त कारक है-
   (1) अग्रदान
   (2) अधिकरण
   (3) समपदान
   (4) करण

10. दूरी-पूरी झोपड़ी में रहने वाले उस होनहार प्रतिभाशाली किशोरी-की लकड़ी- के लिए हमारे अध्यापक कहा करते थे-
    (1) अंग्रे की लकड़ी
    (2) गुड़ी का लल
    (3) घर की मुर्गी दाल बढ़ार
    (4) कोलू का बेल

11. शुद्ध वाक्य पहचानिए-
    (1) कथा आप अखिल यह लिखिए है?
    (2) केवल वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए, आरक्षित
    (3) कृपया भी स्पष्ट देने की कृपा करे?
    (4) शीघ्रको! आराम नहीं करो

12. अभिनव उसकी एकमात्र संतान है- रेखांकित के लिए, उपयुक्त मुहावरा है-
    (1) ईंधन का चादर
    (2) चिराग तले अध्यात्म होना।
    (3) पाँच उंगलियाँ घी में होना।
    (4) अधीरे घर का उजाला

13. पिता ने पुत्र को समझाते हुए कहा ‘चादर से बाहर पी पसारना’ ठीक नहीं है’- वाक्य में रेखांकित अंश का आवश्यक है
    (1) वहाँ सुसंदर करना।
    (2) अपनी प्रशंसा अपने आप करना।
    (3) आये से अधिक खर्च करना।
    (4) बेकारी की वातें करना।

14. मौहन को कौन पद क्या मिल गया, किसी को कुछ समझता ही नहीं है, सदा दोगुना गरीबी फिरता है, इससे ही कहते हैं
    रिस्ता थान के लिए, उपयुक्त लोकहस्त है-
    (1) आखिर का अन्या नाम नामसुख
    (2) अपजकल गमरी छलकता जा रहा
    (3) अध्याय में काना रहा।
    (4) एक करता दूसरा नीम पर बहा

15. अत्यन्त तज्ज्बी होने के लिए, उपयुक्त मुहावरा है
    (1) नानाय यद आना।
    (2) दो कोई का होना
    (3) छक्के छटना।
    (4) पानी-पानी होना।
16. आतंकियों को मस्तने के बाद वह बीर सैनिक जब अपने गाँव आया तो पूरे गाँव ने उसके लिए,
   (1) ओरें दिखा दी
   (2) ओरें बिखा दी
   (3) ओरें चुप रही
   (4) ओरें चार कर ली

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 24 के लिए उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

इस संसार में धन ही __17__ कुछ नहीं है। धन की __18__ तो बहुत कम करती है, __19__ देखी गई है। संसार का __20__ उदाहरण देखिए और उदाहरण __21__ सामने रखिए, तो आपको विचित्र __22__ जाएगा कि जिनकी हम __23__ है, जिनके लिए हम ओरें __24__ तक को देखते हैं, उन्होंने रूपा कमाने में अपना समय नहीं ख़ूब खा।

17. रिक्त स्थान 17 पर क्या आयेगा?
   (1) एकमात्र
   (2) सब
   (3) वह
   (4) केवल

18. रिक्त स्थान 18 पर क्या आयेगा?
   (1) पूजा
   (2) सेवा
   (3) लालच
   (4) अनुशंसा

19. रिक्त स्थान 20 पर क्या आयेगा?
   (1) अतीत
   (2) इतिहास
   (3) खोज
   (4) परिचय

20. रिक्त स्थान 19 पर क्या आयेगा?
   (1) नहीं
   (2) अधिकांश
   (3) होती
   (4) हैं

21. रिक्त स्थान 22 पर क्या आयेगा?
   (1) हो
   (2) है
   (3) कम
   (4) में

22. रिक्त स्थान 24 पर क्या आयेगा?
   (1) उठाने
   (2) भिगोने
   (3) बिखाने
   (4) देखने

23. रिक्त स्थान 21 पर क्या आयेगा?
   (1) खोजकर
   (2) बीजकर
   (3) उठाकर
   (4) दूहाकर

24. रिक्त स्थान 23 पर क्या आयेगा?
   (1) होते
   (2) करते
   (3) देखते
   (4) बताते
Section – A (Language Conventions : Questions 1 to 24)

Note: This Section of the question paper contains 24 questions in the English Language. A student is required to attempt all the 24 questions.

(Questions 1 – 8): Read the following passage carefully and select the most suitable option from each list according to the corresponding number in the passage.

1. The Thar Desert (also designated as the Great Indian Desert)
2. is a large, arid region in the northwestern part of the Indian
3. subcontinent. It forms a natural boundary that runs along the
4. border between India and Pakistan. Life in this arid region is
5. quite rich in relation to other deserts. Some wildlife species,
6. which are fast vanishing in other parts of India, are found in
7. this desert in large numbers. These include the Blackbuck and
8. the Indian Gazelle. The region is a haven for many migratory
9. and inhabitant birds including the national bird of India, the
10. Indian Peafowl. Biologists believe that there are many
11. undiscovered species inhabiting this great desert and
12. regularly carry out expeditions in the hope of locating one.

1. In line 1, the word ‘designated’ could best be replaced with
   (1) known
   (2) explored
   (3) infamous
   (4) discovered

2. In line 8, the word ‘haven’ could best be replaced with
   (1) hideout
   (2) sanctuary
   (3) conservatory
   (4) place of captivity

3. Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word ‘locating’ as it is used in line 12 above?
   (1) losing
   (2) finding
   (3) missing
   (4) uncovering

4. In line 9, the word ‘inhabitant’ could best be replaced with
   (1) living
   (2) foreign
   (3) resident
   (4) travelling

5. In line 5, the phrase ‘in relation to’ could best be replaced with
   (1) opposed to
   (2) compared to
   (3) in connection with
   (4) when matched with
6. In line 3, the word ‘forms’ could best be replaced with
   (1) figures
   (2) creates
   (3) frames
   (4) moulds

7. Which of the following words shows the correct spelling of the underlined, misspelt word in line 10?
   (1) Biologists
   (2) Biologists
   (3) Biolgists
   (4) Biologists

8. In line 6, the words ‘vanishing in’ could best be replaced with
   (1) moving to
   (2) roaming to
   (3) becoming extinct in
   (4) deserting the land in

(Questions 9 – 12): Complete this passage by selecting the most suitable word/phrase from each list to fill the corresponding gap.

The famous author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, was, for a time, friends with Harry Houdini, the __9__ American magician. Conan Doyle __10__ that Houdini possessed supernatural

powers and Houdini was apparently unable to assure Conan Doyle that his feats were __11__ illusions. This led to a bitter, public quarrel __12__ the two.

9. Which of these fits gap 9?
   (1) remarked
   (2) remarking
   (3) remarkable
   (4) remarkably

10. Which of these fits gap 12?
    (1) over
    (2) beside
    (3) among
    (4) between

11. Which of these fits gap 10?
    (1) is convincing
    (2) was convinced
    (3) had to convince
    (4) would be convinced

12. Which of these fits gap 11?
    (1) simply
    (2) simpler
    (3) simplistically
    (4) oversimplified
(Questions 13 – 16) : Read the passage and select the correct form of the missing word/phrase to complete it.

The lowest temperature ever recorded on Earth, −89.2°C, __13__ in Antarctica on July 21st, 1983. The continent also holds the record for the highest known wind speed, 320 km/h. More than 98% of Antarctica is covered with ice. These permanent glaciers contain about 70% of the __14__ fresh water. __15__ Antarctica is considered a desert, as it receives under 200 mm of rain each year. In the interior, the average annual rainfall is only 50 mm, which is __16__ than the rainfall in the Sahara desert.

15. Which of these fits gap 14?
   (1) worlds
   (2) worlds’
   (3) world’s
   (4) world is

16. Which of these fits gap 13?
   (1) is registered
   (2) was registered
   (3) were registered
   (4) has been registered

(Questions 17 – 20) : Complete this passage by selecting the most suitable word/phrase from each list to fill the corresponding gap:

The wind, at first just a breeze, picked up and with it, came moist clouds. A chill __17__ the air, and the moisture __18__ into falling, fluffy snow. A few white snowflakes hung quivering in the air. They appeared to be engaged in a ballet as they __19__ the earth. Within half an hour the landscape also underwent a magical transformation. The ground was __20__ by a new skin and swirling clouds of snow obscured the surroundings.

17. Which of these fits gap 17?
   (1) filled
   (2) drained
   (3) expelled
   (4) released

18. Which of these fits gap 16?
   (1) less
   (2) lesser
   (3) fewer
   (4) smaller
18. Which of these fits gap 18?
   (1) clarified
   (2) encrusted
   (3) evaporated
   (4) crystallised

19. Which of these fits gap 20?
   (1) fully extended
   (2) perfectly stretched
   (3) ultimately covered
   (4) finally surrounded

20. Which of these fits gap 19?
   (1) drifted off
   (2) plunged into
   (3) darted around
   (4) floated towards

(Questions 21 – 24): Complete this passage by selecting the most suitable word(s) from each list to fill the corresponding gap.

*Animal Farm* is a novel written by George Orwell that __21__ an animal revolt that occurs on Manor Farm. In the text, a boar called Old Major, __22__ the farm animals for a meeting at which he describes a dream he has of a farm paradise where all animals live together without being controlled by humans. The animals set out enthusiastically to create the __23__ farm imagined in Old Major’s dream. Initially the animals cooperate. However, as time passes, conflicts emerge between the animals that __24__ the future of the farm.

21. Which of these fits gap 22?
   (1) sends
   (2) gathers
   (3) presents
   (4) captures

22. Which of these fits gap 24?
   (1) abuse
   (2) protect
   (3) gamble on
   (4) jeopardise

23. Which of these fits gap 21?
   (1) accounts for
   (2) reports about
   (3) comments on
   (4) tells the tale of

24. Which of these is the most suitable option for gap 23?
   (1) nice
   (2) perfect
   (3) pleasant
   (4) enjoyable
25. In one of these word pairs a single change to a letter in the first word has resulted in a second word that means ‘to move quickly’.

Which word pair is it?

(1) no > go
(2) dare > dart
(3) black > flash
(4) apart > depart

26. A tautology occurs when unnecessary words are used. This generally occurs when someone tries to improve a description or clarify what is meant. "Past history" is a tautology because the word ‘past’ is not required. History - by definition – is an account of the past.

Which of the following is a tautology?

(1) frozen ice
(2) square box
(3) glaring sun
(4) wooden door

27. Which of these sentences is written in the right style for a sign at a hospital?

(1) Mobile phones must be switched off.
(2) Have you switched off your mobile phone?
(3) Do not dare leave mobile phones switched on!
(4) You really should switch off your mobile phone.
28. To create a logical scenario the following sentences need to be arranged in correct order.

A. Instantly, my camera was aimed and ready.
B. I remembered the saying: “In photography, the smallest thing can be a great subject.”
C. I saw the child piling too much food on her spoon.
D. Click! I had the image of the child’s eyes fixed on the blob of food halfway between her spoon and her lap.

Which of these sequences presents the most logical scenario?

(1) C, B, A, D
(2) B, C, A, D
(3) D, B, A, C
(4) A, B, C, D

29. Ravi wants to make a dhal. The time it will take him to complete each of the four steps of the recipe he is following, is shown in brackets.

- Boil the lentils in water until the lentils are soft. (10 minutes)
- Stir the soft lentils. (2 minutes)
- Fry the onions and chillies. (5 minutes)
- Add the fried onions to the stirred lentils and continue cooking the dhal on low heat. (15 minutes)

If Ravi uses two cook-tops, what is the minimum time it will take him to cook the dhal?

(1) 27 minutes
(2) 28 minutes
(3) 30 minutes
(4) 32 minutes
30. An idiom is a common saying which means something different from what it says. An idiom has a deeper meaning. Which of the four options provides the actual meaning of the following idiom?

“What was at the heart of the matter?”

(1) What was the emotion she felt?
(2) What was the love plot in the story?
(3) What was the main problem or idea?
(4) What was the problem with his heart?

(Questions 31 – 36): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Case Study 1

Aasha was a 12 year old girl who was very thin, and also very tall for her age. Most of her classmates teased her about her looks. Instead of using her name they called her a ‘khamba’ (bean pole). Aasha was unhappy and tried to look shorter. She hunched over and tried not to be noticed. She lost confidence and when she had to speak in class she spoke rudely.

One day, her teacher Mrs. Tyagi, asked her to come to the front of the class. Aasha reluctantly did what she was told. The class began to tease her. They laughed at the way she walked. Aasha scowled.

Mrs. Tyagi said, “Look how tall Aasha is. Being tall is one of the best qualities in a volleyball player. Although Aasha is only twelve, she could be a great asset to our school’s volleyball team.”
Aasha smiled and stood straighter. It was the first time Aasha had seen a benefit in being so tall. She asked her teacher what else she needed to do to play volleyball for the school.

Case Study 2

Sachin was a student at the same school. Sachin's face had been disfigured with deep scars from an accident involving boiling oil. Sachin did not like the way he looked and believed that people thought he was ugly. However he couldn't do anything about the scars on his face. After talking to people who cared deeply about him and whom he trusted, Sachin decided to accept his appearance and concentrate instead on being a good person. As a result, he became very compassionate and developed a positive attitude towards life in general.

31. The case studies suggest that Aasha and Sachin are most likely to deal with similar situations in their lives by

(1) learning a new sport.
(2) leaving the situation as it is.
(3) changing the way they see themselves.
(4) making themselves look more attractive.

32. How did Aasha show confidence?

(1) She changed her posture.
(2) She spoke politely to classmates.
(3) She was told she could be an asset.
(4) She became a very good volleyball player.
33. What is the most important lesson to be learned from these two case studies?

(1) Accepting personal differences is easy.
(2) It is best to ignore people who look unusual.
(3) It is a good idea to think of people as all being the same.
(4) People should be valued, no matter how different they look.

34. There are several phrases and sayings about beauty.

Which one of the following sayings relates to the outcome of Sachin’s case study?

(1) Age before beauty.
(2) Beauty does not last.
(3) Beauty is more than skin deep.
(4) Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

35. Most of her classmates judged Aasha on her

(1) confidence.
(2) appearance.
(3) rude manner.
(4) volleyball skills.
36. This is a list of some of the ways that Sachin responded to his problem.

a. being very unhappy
b. accepting how he looked
c. worrying about his scars
d. talking to people he trusted
e. changing his negative attitude
f. feeling helpless to do anything

Which of the following options shows the sequence of positive steps Sachin took to resolve his problem?

(1) c, e, b
(2) b, d, e
(3) a, b, d
(4) d, b, e

(Questions 37 – 42) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Rupert was born and raised in the vast, open interior of the Australian continent.

His only unpleasant childhood memory was when he was separated from his mother and brought in with many other young horses of his age and branded with a hot iron. The pain was only momentary: but the mark ... 2GD/20 ... remained on his nearside shoulder for the rest of his life. The brand indicated that Rupert's birthplace was Gordon Downs Station in the Australian state of Queensland.

It was shortly after this experience that Rupert was driven to the coast and then put on board a ship and sent to India. Rupert had been selected to be a cavalry horse in the Indian Army.
रूपर के दिखने में गानदर घोड़ा था और उसमें अपने कर्मचारों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से निभाया। वह चुदा, राहसी, शानदार और तेज था तथा उसमें अद्वितीय ताकत भी थी।

एक अवसर पर, ब्रिटिश राजगद्दी के बारिस प्रिंस ऑफ वेल्स भारत भ्रमण कर रहे थे, जब उन्होंने रूपर को देखा। प्रिंस को इस सुंदर काली पुढ़वार फीज के घोड़े को देखकर इतना अच्छा लगा कि उन्होंने उसे उबालने का दावा किया: जो कि उन्होंने पूर्ण किया। और उन्होंने उसे अपने जहाज के द्वारा इंग्लैंड भेज दिया।

अंततः: प्रिंस ऑफ वेल्स इंग्लैंड के राजा और भारत के समारोहों में गए। उनकी बाहरी जिम्मेदारी में रूपर राजा का पसंदीदा हुआ और इंग्लैंड के राजस्व अस्त के लिए रहा।

कितनी अच्छी कहानी है जो रूपर बता पाता अगर वह इसे लेख सकता तो!

7. पाठ का यह कैसे जानता है कि यह कहानी जरूरत की नहीं है?
(1) आज घोड़े नहीं दागी (छाप अंकित करना) कंटेन।
(2) आज घोड़े जहाज से यात्रा नहीं करते।
(3) आजकल भारत के पास सेना की नहीं है।
(4) आजकल भारत में भिन्न प्रकार का शासक है।

37. How does the reader know that this story is not set in the present?
(1) Horses are not branded today
(2) Horses do not travel by ship today
(3) India currently does not have an army
(4) India currently has a different type of ruler

38. Which word from the second paragraph indicates that the pain from Rupert’s branding was short-lived?
(1) mark
(2) remained
(3) unpleasant
(4) momentary
39. How did Rupert prove to be a good cavalry horse?
   (1) He was a very good looking horse
   (2) He performed his duties extremely well
   (3) He remained the King's favourite charger
   (4) He had been selected to be a cavalry horse

40. At the end of the story, Rupert was owned by
   (1) the Indian Army
   (2) the Royal Stables
   (3) the Prince of Wales
   (4) the Emperor of India

41. Horses employed in the Indian Army needed to possess stamina so that they could
   (1) look magnificent
   (2) charge in the right direction
   (3) endure long, challenging situations
   (4) show how clever and fast they were

42. What is the most likely reason for branding horses in Australia?
   (1) to indicate a king's horse
   (2) to indicate to whom the horse belonged
   (3) to show which horses should be sent to India
   (4) to show which horses would be suitable for cavalry
43. When Udar purchased an item online from Australia for AUD 350.00, the exchange rate was 1000 INR for AUD 17.50. (AUD – Australian Dollar). Udar’s bank charged him 1.5% for the transaction.

The total cost for the item was

(1) 20 015 INR
(2) 20 525 INR
(3) 23 000 INR
(4) 30 000 INR

44. Mia sliced through a conical piece of cake as shown.

Which of the following cross sections will she not be able to make?

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
45. A pizza shop sells two round pizzas which have the same thickness but are different in size. The smaller one has a diameter of 30 cm. The larger one has a diameter of 60 cm and costs twice the price of the smaller one.

In terms of “cost effectiveness” or “value for money”, which of the following statements is true?

(1) The larger pizza is better value.
(2) The smaller pizza is better value.
(3) Each pizza is equally good value.
(4) More information is needed to work out which is better value.

46. In a class there are 6 more girls than boys, and the ratio of boys to girls is 2 to 5.

How many students are there in this class?

(1) 11
(2) 13
(3) 14
(4) 21
47. This map of the Indian province of Kerala shows how its area can be approximated using a simple straight-sided shape. The shape has two parallel sides 561 and 216 km long. The other sides are 180 and 211 km long. Its parallel sides are 100 km apart.

Which one of the following sets of calculations will give the best approximation of the area of Kerala in square kilometres?

(1) \(180 \times 211 + 561 \times 216\)
(2) \(100 \times (561 + 216 + 2)\)
(3) \((100 + 2) \times (216 + 561)\)
(4) \((180 + 211 + 561 + 216) \times 100\)
48. When it is 1 pm in Sydney, Australia, the time in Delhi, is 7.30 am the same day. Ragini caught a flight from Sydney to Delhi at 10 am Sydney time.

The flying time for her flight was 13 hours.

What time was it in Delhi when Ragini arrived?

(1) 3.30 am
(2) 4.30 am
(3) 5.30 pm
(4) 8.30 pm

49. Haima’s internet plan allows 20 Gb of downloads per calendar month without any excess charges. (1 Gb = 1000 Mb) By the end of June 24th, Haima has used 15800 Mb.

She doesn’t want to pay an excess for June.

What is the average download she can make per day for the remainder of June?

(1) 600 Mb
(2) 700 Mb
(3) 840 Mb
(4) 4200 Mb

50. Sana participated in a two-round TV quiz. In the first round she answered 10 questions. She received 4 points for each correct answer and lost a point for each incorrect answer. Sana needed more than 20 points to participate in the second round.

What is the least number of questions that Sana had to answer correctly in order to qualify for the second round?

(1) 5
(2) 6
(3) 7
(4) 8
51. Ravi has 3 hens that lay eggs.
One hen lays 1 egg every day.
The second hen lays 1 egg every 2 days.
The third hen lays 1 egg every 3 days.
Based on this information, how many eggs would Ravi gather over a 6-day period?

(1) 6  (2) 11  (3) 12  (4) 18

52. A class of students was asked who had seen the movie The Life of Pi and who had seen the movie Finding Nemo. Twenty students had seen at least one of these movies, 20% of the students had seen neither of these movies.

How many students were in the class?

(1) 24  (2) 25  (3) 36  (4) 40

(Question 53 – 56): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

When solids, liquids or gases are dissolved in a liquid they make a solution. The substance (solid, liquid or gas) being dissolved is called the solute and the liquid that does the dissolving is called the solvent. Solutions which use water as the solvent are called aqueous solutions. When you dissolve a spoon of instant coffee in hot water or add water to some cordial syrup, you are making an aqueous solution.

The concentration of an aqueous solution refers to the amount of solute that has been
dissolved in a fixed amount of water. For example, if a saline solution (made from salt dissolved in water) has a concentration of 10 g/L, then we know that 10 g salt has been dissolved in 1 litre of water solvent.

The concentration of a solution can also be described by the proportion of the solute to solution either by mass or by volume.

The by mass concentration is used when a solid is dissolved in a solvent. This is calculated by dividing the mass of the solute (in grams) by the mass of the solution (also in grams) and the result converted into a percentage. It is important to note that the mass of the solution is equal to the mass of the solute plus the mass of the solvent. One millilitre of water has a mass of 1 gram.

When the solute is a liquid, the by volume concentration is used. In this case, the volume of the solute is divided by the volume of the solution and the result is again converted into a percentage. It does not matter which volume units (millilitres, litres or cubic centimetres) are used, provided that the same unit is used for both the solute and the solution.

53. An aqueous solution of copper sulphate was left out in the hot sun. The heat caused some of the water to evaporate from the solution. The original 150 g solution had a concentration of 10% by mass. If the remaining solution has a concentration of 15% by mass, what volume of water evaporated?

(1) 10 mL
(2) 15 mL
(3) 50 mL
(4) 100 mL
54. How many grams of sugar must you add to 400 mL of water in order to make a sugar solution with a concentration of 10 g/L?  
   (1) 2.5  
   (2) 4  
   (3) 25  
   (4) 40

55. When a saline solution is made by dissolving 6 g of salt in 50 mL of water, the concentration by mass of this solution is closest to  
   (1) 0.1%  
   (2) 3%  
   (3) 11%  
   (4) 12%

56. The table below indicates how much sugar can be found dissolved in different beverages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of drink</th>
<th>Amount of drink (common size)</th>
<th>Sugar content per can/pack 1 teaspoon = 5 grams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soft drink</td>
<td>375 mL</td>
<td>8-9 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple drink</td>
<td>250 mL (25% pure apple juice; 75% water)</td>
<td>5 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% pure orange juice</td>
<td>250 mL</td>
<td>5 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% pure vegetable juice</td>
<td>250 mL</td>
<td>2-3 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>600 mL</td>
<td>0 tsp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following statements is true?  
(1) Orange juice has a higher sugar concentration than apple drink.  
(2) Soft drink has a lower sugar concentration than apple drink.  
(3) Pure apple juice has a higher sugar concentration than soft drink.  
(4) Pure vegetable juice and orange juice have the same sugar concentration.
(Questions 57 – 60) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The temperature of a substance indicates how energetic that substance’s particles are. The particles in a hot object are highly energetic, moving rapidly and colliding with each other frequently. The particles in a colder object move more slowly, collide less often and have very low energy.

Over the centuries, scientists have created temperature scales to describe how hot or how cold substances are.

All temperature scales use the term degree as a basic unit. However, the size of these degrees is different on each of the temperature scales because the scientists who developed them defined the freezing point and boiling points of water in different ways.

The most widely used temperature scale is the Celsius scale which defines the freezing point of water as 0 degrees Celsius (written as 0°C) and its boiling point as 100°C.
The Newton scale, developed by Isaac Newton in 1700, also defines the freezing point of water as its zero point, but defines the boiling point of water as 33 Newton degrees (or 33°C).

(A Newton temperature \( N \) is converted to its equivalent Celsius temperature \( C \) by using the equation: \( N \times \frac{100}{33} = C \).)

The Fahrenheit scale, which is still used in many parts of the world, defines water’s freezing point as 32°F and its boiling point as 212°F.

(A Fahrenheit temperature \( F \) is converted into its equivalent Celsius temperature \( C \) by using the equation: \( (F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9} = C \).)

Scientists describe the point at which the particles of a substance have no energy at all, as absolute zero.

The Kelvin scale uses absolute zero as its starting temperature point (0 K). On this scale, water freezes at 273.15 K and boils at 373.15 K.

(A Kelvin temperature \( K \) is converted into its equivalent Celsius temperature \( C \) by using the equation: \( K - 273.15 = C \).)
57. Which one of the following graphs may be used to convert correctly between the Celsius and Kelvin scales? 

![Graphs](image-url)
58. What temperature is absolute zero on the Newton temperature scale?

(1) 827.7°F
(2) 273.15°F
(3) 90.1°F
(4) 273.15°F

59. The hottest temperature on Earth was 160°F, recorded in Libya on September 13, 1922. This temperature is equivalent to

(1) 71°C
(2) 71 K
(3) 89°C
(4) 113 K

60. A Celsius degree is nearly

(1) the same size as a Newton degree.
(2) 33 times the size of a Newton degree.
(3) one third the size of a Newton degree.
(4) one hundredth the size of a Newton degree.