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SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST

NTSE STAGE 1(2016 - 17) (For Students of Class X) LANGUAGE TEST

Time allowed: 45 Min. Maximum Marks: 50

ENGLISH

Directions (51 - 56): Read the following passage and answer the question that follow-

Tea is an evergreen shrub. The word 'evergreen' means that old leaves remain on the shrub, while new once come out. There is no drying or falling of leaves as in the case of other trees and plants. In a wild state the plant grow to an enormous height ranging from twenty five to thirty feet. But under cultivation it is not allowed to grow higher than four or five feet. The growth upward is checked by pruning while this operation serves to increase the growth of leaves below. The leaves of plant are one to two inches in length. Their colour is green and shape is oval.

The tea plant grows best of all, in places where there is plenty of rain as well as sunshine. The cultivation was perhaps first made in china and hence, it is the real home of the plant. Now, however, it is abundantly grown in Japan, Sri Lanka, Assam and Darjeeling in India. Tea does not grow in cold countries. Hence, there are no tea plantation in Europe, though it is favorite beverage there

51.	The world evergreen is (1) Noun	(2) Verb	(3) Adverb	(4) Adjective	
51.	4				
52. 52.	What is the opposite of (1) huge 3	the word enormous - (2) giant	(3) tiny	(4) grand	
53.	At first tea is grown in (1) India	(2) China	(3) Sri lanka	(4) Japan	
53.	2				
54. 54.	Operation serves to incr (1) Cutting 3	rease the growth of the p (2) Trimming	elant below is called (3) Pruning	(4) Sowing	
55.	How high can a tea - pla (1) up to thirty feet	ant grow in natural condit (2) up to fifty feet	tions (3) up to four feet	(4) up to five feet	
55.	4				
56.	The tea plant grows in places where there is plenty of (1) rain (2) sunshine (3) rain as well as sunshine (4) cold				
56.	3				

Direction: (for question nos. 57 - 58): The following five sentences come from a paragraph. The first and last sentences are given; choose the order in which the three sentences (PQR) should appear to complete the

57.		s Alva Edison was born in Ame	erica.						
	\$2 \$3								
	S4	53 S4							
		S5. In 1929 the golden jubille of the invention of the electric bulb was celebrated in a grand manner.							
	The Preside	The President of the U.S.A. received him and honoured him.							
		September, 1882 for the first tir							
		ceeded in making an electric b	ulb in 1879 after nearly	one thousand and two hunc	lred				
	experiments	s. v year's Day, 1880 he and his v	workers put up electric l	ight at his laboratory					
		n the options below	workers put up electric i	grit at his laboratory.					
	(1) PQR	(2) QRP	(3) RQP	(4) PRQ					
57.	2	(_,	(-)	() ,					
58.		where are you going, shyam?							
	S2	_							
	S3	_							
	S4	_ when will you be back from Ra	hul's house?						
		- Yes, Dad I have.	nui s nouse :						
		- Have you finised your work.							
	R. Shyam	- I am going to Rahul's houses	s, Dad.						
		n the options below							
	(1) PQR	(2) QRP	(3) PRQ	(4) RQP					
58.	4								
50.	7								
		ion nos. 59 - 60) the following te from the given option to com		nd sentence missing. Choos	se the				
59.	1. A well d 2.	lressed young man entered a l	oig textile shop one eve	ning.					
		. Who though him rich and likely to make heavy purchases.							
		shown the superior variety of	sarees.						
	(2) Where	ready-made goods were being	sold						
	` '	able to draw attention of the s	alesman.						
50	` '	er casually examining them.							
59.	3								
60.	1. I am su	re that he has recovered from	his illness -						
	2	_							
		e picnic spot.							
		Choose from the options below							
		t he will be accompanied							
		t he will accompany							
		vill accompany h he will accompany							
60.	2	irrie will accompany							
	_								
Direction		Read the passage and fill in the							
		61 <u>De</u> lhi 62 <u>9 p</u> m. sharp to cat							
		as that our train was late only							
		s, a laptop and a heavy carton							
	coolle de	eposited us <u>69</u> the first class w	aiding room and promise	to come <u>ro</u> me amval of	ui c iiaili.				
61.	(1) on	(2) at	(3) in	(4) to					
		` '	, ,	、 ,					
61.	2								

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62.	(1) at	(2) by	(3) on	(4) to	
62.	1				
63.	(1) from	(2) for	(3) on	(4) to	
63.	4				
64.	(1) by	(2) on	(3) with	(4) at	
64.	4				
65.	(1) by	(2) with	(3) for	(4) since	
65.	1				
66.	(1) beside	(2) besides	(3) with	(4) on	
66.	2				
67.	(1) on	(2) off	(3) in	(4) of	
67.	4				
68.	(1) in	(2) at	(3) on	(4) for	
68.	2				
69.	(1) in	(2) under	(3) outside	(4) inside	
69.	1				
70.	(1) after	(2) before	(3) on	(4) by	
70.	2				
Direction	ons (71 - 75): Choose the	e most appropriate word	which fills the blanks from	n the four options given	
71.	Soft minded individuals	areto embra	ace all kinds of superstiti	ons.	
71.	(1) eager 3			(4) disposed	
72.	A light breeze	the forest fire and made	e it more dangerous.		
	(1) lit		(3) ignited	(4) blew	
72.	2				
73.	-	by thousands	of multi-coloured lights a	at night on independence	
	day. (1) decorated	(2) garnished	(3) illuminated	(4) brightened	
74.	The doctor(1) ordered	the young man to give to (2) advised	up smoking. (3) allowed	(4) suggested	
74.	2				
75.	The accused(1) applied	to the judge for mero	cy. (3) demanded	(4) appealed	

75.	4						
Direction	ons (76	- 79): Select	t the word n	neans the	opposite	of the gi	ven word

79.

76. Modest (1) simple (2) timid (3) arrogant (4) civilized 76. 77. Tremendous (1) minute (2) massive (3) mega (4) mighty 77. 1 78. Urban (2) local (3) refined (4) rural (1) villager 78. 79. Transparent (1) opaque (2) coloured (3) childlike (4) imminent

Directions (80 - 89): In the following passage there are some numbered blanks, Fill in the blanks by selecting the most appropriate word from the options given below

Books are by far the $\underline{80}$ lasting product of $\underline{81}$ efforts. Temple crumbled into ruin, statues decay, but books $\underline{82}$. Time does not destroy the $\underline{83}$ thoughts which are as fresh today as $\underline{84}$ they first passed through the $\underline{85}$ mind. Books introduce us into the best society. A man with money and $\underline{86}$ books is a poor man.

Money spent on book is never $\underline{87}$. It is a $\underline{88}$ to read good books. Thus man gains both efficiency and $\underline{89}$.

80. (1) much (4) most (2) some (3) many 80. 81. (1) person (2) human (3) people (4) man 81. 2 82. (1) continue (2) survive (3) alive (4) destroy 82. 2 83. (1) great (2) better (3) best (4) pure 83. 84. (1) how (2) whenever (3) where (4) when 84. 85. (1) poet's (2) author's (3) narrator's (4) dramatist's 85. 86. (1) some (2) few (3) without (4) with 3 86.

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87.	(1) recovered	(2) wasted	(3) justified	(4) withdrawn
87.	2			
88.	(1) pleasure	(2) addiction	(3) blessing	(4) obsession
88.	1			
89.	(1) Power	(2) ability	(3) wisdom	(4) literary
89.	3			
Directi	ions (90 - 94): Select the	most appropriate option	to fill in the blanks from	the given alternative.
90.	It is an old machine, it (1) break up	may any momen (2) break down	t. (3) break out	(4) break into
90.	2			
91.	An employment advert (1) provide	isement should(2) specify	the number of vacand (3) contain	cies. (4) declare
91.	2			
92.	The next plane for Lon (1) take off	don will at 5 O (2) take in	clock in the evening. (3) take after	(4) take down
92.	1			
93.	When you reach Muss (1) was	oorie, it snowing (2) is	there. (3) shall be	(4) will be
93.	4			
94.	While strolling on Janp (1) an	eath, I chanced to meet . (2) the	European. (3) a	(4) one
94.	3			
Directi	ions (95 - 98): Select the	meaning of the given ph	narses/idioms	
95.	Blow one's own trumpe (1) to feel happy (3) to praise someone		(2) to create music(4) to praise one self	
95.	4			
96.	Pick holes in (1) to cut	(2) to quarrel	(3) to find fault	(4) to destroy
96.	3			
97.	A white Elephant (1) A costly but useles (3) A costly thing	ss thing	(2) A costly but useful (4) An elephant with	
97.	1			
98.	Hold up (1) to raise	(2) delay	(3) distribute	(4) difficulties

98. 2

Directions (99 - 100): Choose the correct option

99. One who looks at the bright side of things

(1) pessimist (2) feminist

(3) optimist

(4) fatalist

99. 3

100. A person who is unable to pay debts

(1) bachelor

(2) bankrupt

(3) absconder

(4) atheist

100. 2