

## **SAMPLE PAPER SYLLABUS 2016-17**







Total Questions : 50				Time : 1 hr.		
PATTERN & MARKING SCHEME						
Section	(1) Word and Structure Knowledge	(2) Reading	(3) Spoken and Written Expression	(4) Achievers Section		
No. of Questions	45			5		
Marks per Ques.	1	1	1	3		

#### **SYLLABUS**

Section – 1: Synonyms, Antonyms, Analogies and Spellings, One Word, Word order, Nouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Adjectives, Articles, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Punctuations, Voices, Narration. Concord, Question forms, Tenses, Conditionals, Modals, Collocations, Phrasal verbs, Idioms, Homonyms and homophones, Words related to weather, Countries, Language and people, Global problems, etc.

Section – 2: Search for and retrieve information from various text types like Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, etc., Understand information presented in instruction manual format, Message format and others, Acquire broad understanding of and look for specific information in longer texts like editorials, Essays, etc., Make inferences from advanced texts.

Section – 3: Ability to understand situation-based variations in functions like Giving/accepting compliments, Agreeing, Disagreeing, Requesting, Seeking information, Pronunciation etc.

**Section – 4:** Higher Order Thinking Questions - Syllabus as per Sections 1, 2 and 3.

Direction (Q. No. 1 and 2): Choose the most

#### WORD AND STRUCTURE KNOWLEDGE

suitable word/phrase for each blank.						
1.	We have to let the law			_ and wait		
	for t	or the court verdict in this matter.				
	(A)	take it course	(B)	make its	course	
	(C)	take a course	(D)	take its	course	
2.	This	s colour has gone _			fashion.	
	(A)	out from	(B)	from		
	(C)	out of	(D)	off		
3.	Cho	oose the correct spe	ellina	_		

4. Select the correct phrase.

(A) Pseudonym

(C) Pseudoname

(A) Take it and leave it (B) Take it or give it

(B) Pseuodnym

(D) Seudonum

(C) Take it or leave it (D) Leave it or take it

### Direction (Q. No. 5 and 6): Fill in the blanks.

- 5. Mr. Prasanna is \_\_\_\_\_ an he works for a well-known computer firm.
  - (A) dark tall man with an MBA from a Gujarat
  - (B) a tall dark man from Gujarat with an MBA
  - (C) an tall dark man from Gujarat with a MBA
  - (D) with an MBA from Gujarat a tall dark man
- 6. The Director was so \_\_\_\_\_ his team that he was at a loss for words.
  - (A) angry with
- (B) angry by
- (C) angry about
- (D) angry on
- Read the sentence given below and find the error.
  - (A) He said that he would not be able
  - (B) to come with all of us
  - (C) because of him uncle's visit.
  - (D) No error.

#### READING

# Direction (Q. No. 8 to 10): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Once upon a time, everybody "did" science, for their own amusement and excitement. All of us, as children, are scientists too—testing substances on our tongues, discovering gravity, peering under rocks, seeing patterns in the stars, wondering what makes the night scary and the sky blue.

Partly because the educational system has taught

science only in a reductionist, left-brain style and partly because of society's demands for practical applications of technology, the love of science fades quickly for most youngsters. Those who love nature but dislike dissecting small animals soon learn to avoid high-school biology. Students who enroll in psychology courses, hoping to learn something about how people think and feel, find themselves learning more about rats and statistics than they ever wanted to know.

8.	According to the author, all children are scientists because they  (A) are amused and excited by science (B) are curious about some things (C) are taught science in school (D) enjoy peeping into things, tasting	10.	(B) (C) (D)	A) they are made to study technology B) they are forced to dissect animals C) it is taught in a boring manner D) it is not taught in a romantic style ccording to the author, a psychology course hould focus on		
9.	and wondering  Children do not enjoy science in school because		(B) (C)	<ul><li>(A) the study of rats</li><li>(B) problems in statistics</li><li>(C) an analysis of nature</li><li>(D) understanding human beings</li></ul>		
	SPOKEN AND WRIT	ΓΤΕΝ	I EX	PRESSION		
opt 11.	ection (Q. No. 11 to 13): Choose the correct ion to complete the paragraph.  Namrata: Hey, come on, let's go and have some ice cream before the test.  Sujana: Sorry, I can't. I have a bad cold.  Namrata:  (A) Have a biscuit.  (B) Come on, ice cream is good for a cold.  (C) What's wrong with you?  (D) Come on, you can study later.  Kartik: We're going trekking to the Narmada valley. Please come.  Nisha: I wish I could come.  (A) The trip sounds fantastic and I am sure will be great fun.  (B) The Narmada is a river that must be seen.  (C) But, my grandparents will be visiting us and I have to be home.  (D) It will be lovely to be with all of you for so many days.	13.	in y note Ser Ser Ser has P.	plans to rope in people for creating an online database on the life-cycle of plant species across the country.  You may soon realise that you are not just whiling time, but collecting data for scientific research.		
	ACHIEVERS	S SE	CTI	ON		
phr	ection (Q. 14 and 15): Choose the best word/ rase to complete the sentence.  A perfume usually consists a substance that is generally known essential oil.  (A) of, as (B) in, by  (C) of, an (D) in, an		(A) (B) (C) (D)	sure you'll have no the exam. difficulties to pass difficulty to pass difficulty passing difficulty to passing		