

Read the passage below and use it to answer questions 1 - 15. For each blank space, choose the best alternative from the choices given.

Poverty ___1___ a major role in the issues of child labour. In poor families, children ___2___ considered to be an extra earning hand. These families believe that every child is a ___3___ and so they should have more children. As these children grow up, they are expected to share their ___4___ responsibilities.

Illiterate parents think that education is a ___5___ because they need to invest more in comparison to the return that they get in the form of earnings ___6___ their children. Unethical employers prefer children than adults because they are able to extract more work from them and pay a ___7___ amount of wage.

Bonded labour is the cruelest. The children are made to work in order to pay ___8___ a loan. This ___9___ has also led to trafficking of children from rural to urban in order to work as domestic help. The government has a duty in the ___10___ of child labour. It should give assurance to provide the basic amenities to the low-income earners of our society. There ___11___ be equal distribution of wealth.

Our society should understand the importance of education. The government and NGOs should ___12___ to people to raise awareness and initiate free education to all children between the age group of 6 - 14 years. Parents must be encouraged to ___13___ their children to schools instead of work.

Educated citizens can come ___14___ and contribute in uplifting this class of society. Schools and colleges can come up with innovative teaching programmes for the poor children so that they may realize a ___15___ change.

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|-----|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. stores | B. activates | C. plays | D. promotes |
| 2. | A. were | B. was | C. have been | D. are |
| 3. | A. winner | B. bread-earner | C. loser | D. eater |
| 4. | A. parents' | B. parent | C. parents | D. parents's |
| 5. | A. burden | B. problem | C. hustle | D. task |
| 6. | A. on | B. to | C. from | D. with |
| 7. | A. huge | B. lesser | C. small | D. sensible |
| 8. | A. of | B. up | C. out | D. off |
| 9. | A. practise | B. advice | C. practice | D. advise |
| 10. | A. eradication | B. promotion | C. reduction | D. emancipation |
| 11. | A. must | B. should | C. could | D. would |
| 12. | A. pull up | B. call upon | C. fall out | D. reach out |
| 13. | A. kick | B. lead | C. send | D. suspend |
| 14. | A. forward | B. for front | C. backwards | D. sideways |
| 15. | A. temporary | B. permanent | C. virtual | D. weak |

For questions 16 and 17, fill in the blank spaces with the correct phrasal verb.

16. Agatha might never _____ her son's conviction as a drug trafficker.
 A. get by
 B. get over
 C. get on
 D. get up
17. The contractor was unable to _____ a strong bridge across River Mara.
 A. build up
 B. put off
 C. put up
 D. put on

For questions 18 and 19, choose the correct words for the blank spaces.

18. The chief, with the herders _____ in the field holding a meeting.
 A. is
 B. are
 C. has
 D. have been
19. A bond of travellers _____ escorted by armed police officers through the forest yesterday.
 A. were
 B. is
 C. are
 D. was
20. My brother bought a black pair of trousers which _____ torn.
 A. were
 B. have
 C. was
 D. are

For questions 21 and 22 choose the best alternative that completes the sentences given.

21. Should she come, _____
 A. Richard would be happy.
 B. Richard will be happy.
 C. Richard would have been happy.
 D. Richard be happy.
22. Would you have attended the meeting, if you _____
 A. were invited?
 B. would have been invited?
 C. had been invited?
 D. had invited?

For question 23, choose the most appropriate choice.

23. During the tour the children saw _____ chimpanzees.
 A. two sixty - seven year old.
 B. two- sixty- seven - year- old
 C. two sixty seven year old
 D. two sixty - seven year - old

For questions 24 and 25, choose the alternative which best completes the statement given.

24. Only after taking the prescribed medication _____
 A. you will be cured
 B. will you be cured
 C. and you will be cured
 D. then you will be cured
25. The seller was persuasive _____ exploitative.
 A. but
 B. and
 C. even
 D. therefore

Read the following passage and answer questions 26 - 38.

Once upon a time, there lived a beautiful and extremely amiable girl named Walk. She was a good girl but she never liked her name as all the kids around her made fun of her name. She ran away from everybody who teased her name and hence, Walk never really had friends. She would play alone all the time.

On a regular day, when Walk returned home from school, she finished her homework as soon as possible and asked her mother if she could go out and play. Her mother said yes but warned her to not wander and go far away from home.

Walk was happy that day; she went to her favourite spot near the river running just behind her house. Walk had this theory that whenever the river was splashing and moving, it meant that the river water was talking to her. Walk spoke back to the river in her own little weird way.

Today, when talking to the river, she said, "You are so fortunate river, as you get to travel different places and always be with your friends; ducks, turtles, fishes and plants. I wish I had more friends and wouldn't be alone anymore."

When she was bored talking to the river, she would pick up stones from nearby and try to skip them across the river like her dad. However, she would fail most of the time.

She would then say to the river, "I am getting better each day. I am more of a thrower than a skipper." After many attempts at skipping rock, she finally found a perfect rock, almost round, flat and protruding at one end where she could hold and skip it in water.

She held the stone tight in her fingers and innocently said to the river, "Oh dear river, if only I could skip this rock and make a wish, I would wish for a dear friend just like you and if the rock skips all the way across you while wishing I wouldn't be as lonely as I am now." Saying this, Walk whipped her arm back just like her dad had taught her and skipped the rock across the river with full force and dedication.

She watched the rock skip ones, twice, thrice and she kept wishing for a friend while counting. To her amazement, the rock went on skipping for the fourth, fifth and sixth time and eventually on the seventh skip, it finally made it across the river on to the shore of the opposite side. Walk was totally taken aback.

Her deep thoughts and sheer happiness were disturbed when she heard footsteps coming her way. Walk immediately came to her senses and started looking around. A little girl was tumbling down towards her. Walk **panicked** and started to run but she lost her balance and she fell off too. Rolling down towards the river, the unknown little girl and Walk fell almost on the same spot beside each other.

The tumbling girl was crying profusely and endlessly holding on her knee. **Walk pulled herself together** and went close to the girl to help her. Walk saw that the girl's knee was bleeding. She said the calmest words to her, "It will be alright, I will help you clean the wound." Walk took some water from the river, washed away the blood from the wound, tore a piece of cloth from her skirt and tied it around the wound on the knee to cover the cut. She politely said to the girl, "My house is nearby, let me help you. My mother will take care of the wound."

Once they both had reached Walk's house, Walk called out to her mother. On hearing this, Walk's mother came running out of the kitchen with the first-aid box. She made the little girl sit on a couch and started cleaning the wound. She cleaned her knee with an antiseptic and applied colourful bandages to lighten up the girl's face. She then enquired the girl asking her where she lived. The girl promptly told Walk and her mother that she had just moved in a house probably next door.

The little girl looked at Walk and asked, "What is your name?" Walk was stunned and scared to tell her name because she did not want the girl to make fun of her name like other kids. However, Walk's mother replied, "Her name is Walk and I am glad she could help you."

On hearing this, the little girl began to laugh and almost happen to fall on the ground. Walk felt the pinch and she was on the verge of breaking into tears. Walk closed her eyes and said to herself, "Is this the friend I get in return for my wish?" Just then, the girl **stopped laughing** and voluntarily said, "I am sorry for my manners but it is absolutely funny as my name happens to be Run."

Walk gave a surprise look to her new friend and almost broke into laughter herself. Run reassuringly said to Walk, "You helped me and wiped my wound, why would I ever lie to you or even make fun of you."

Listening to these words, Walk felt tremendous happiness and was filled with joy. Her wish to the river had come true, and now she has a very good friend named Run.

Walk would never forget that day. It was the day Walk and Run became the best of friends forever.

26. Why do you think Walk used to play alone all the time?

- A. She never liked her name
- B. All kids around her made fun of her name
- C. She always ran away from everybody
- D. She liked wandering and going away from home

27. According to the passage, which one of the following is **not** mentioned as a friend to the river?

- A. Crocodiles
- B. Plants
- C. Ducks
- D. Turtles

28. How many times did the rock skip?

- A. Three times
- B. Four times
- C. Six times
- D. Seven times

29. Why was Walk happy after the rock landed on to the opposite shore of the river?

- A. It was a great achievement
- B. She met a little girl
- C. She wished for a dear friend
- D. A little girl tumbled down towards her

30. How can you describe the event of Walk meeting the little girl after skipping the rock? It was

- A. magical
- B. unrealistic
- C. fateful
- D. horrific.

31. "...Walk pulled herself together..." The phrase means that she

- A. controlled her emotions
- B. gained her consciousness
- C. stopped herself from falling
- D. raised herself up.

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32. What disturbed Walk's ~~sheer~~ happiness?

- A. Footsteps
- B. The skipping rock
- C. Her deep thoughts
- D. She lost her balance

33. Why was the little girl crying profusely?

- A. She was lost
- B. She feared drowning into the river
- C. She was in agony
- D. She needed help from Walk

34. All the following can be closely used in place of the word "**panicked**" as used in the passage **except**

- A. scared
- B. startled
- C. alarmed
- D. marvelled.

35. What did Walk use to cover the cut on the knee of the little girl?

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Colourful bandage
- C. A piece of cloth
- D. First aid box

36. Who asked the little girl where she lived?

- A. Walk
- B. Walk's mother
- C. Both Walk and her mother
- D. We are not told

37. It is **not** true to say that

- A. Walk and Run became good friends
- B. Run broke into laughter after hearing the name of Walk
- C. Walk broke into laughter after hearing the name of Run
- D. Walk's wish to the river came true.

38. The **best** title for the passage is

- A. Walk and Run
- B. Why Walk and Run are best friends
- C. Walk and the river
- D. Walk finds a friend.

Read the following passage and answer questions 39 - 50.

Borrowing money is the most dangerous practice whenever any difficulty in the repayment is to be anticipated. That is to say, in the circumstances in which men ordinarily think of borrowing, poor, as a rule, men have recourse to this expedient when their expenditure exceeds their income or when they wish to spend more than they can earn. In such cases, by means of borrowing we are enabled more easily to violate the sole rule of prudence, which tells us never to spend more than our income.

Anyone who borrows under these circumstances **seldom** sees any definite prospects of repayment and it would be far better for him to restrict his expenses to the purchase of the barest necessities of life, than thus to throw upon his shoulders the burden of a debt that he does not know how to pay.

The borrower either entreats a loan from a friend as a favour or receives it from strangers as a matter of business. The former plan has the advantage of perhaps giving you a loan at a lower rate of interest than that at which you could borrow from a banker. In many cases friends lend money free of interest. Nevertheless there are serious objections to this mode of borrowing, the greatest of which is that it generally has a prejudicial effect on friendship. It is very difficult for a debtor or creditor to continue to be friends. In the first place, many persons are offended when their friends ask for a loan.

It is a strange fact that the recipient of a loan also is in danger of becoming less friendly to the friend who has tried to do him a benefit. He may be weighed down by the obligation and feel resentment on account of the position of inferiority to which he has been reduced by becoming a debtor. On this account, also from the fear of being asked for repayment, he is likely to keep out of the way of his friend and creditor. A story is told of a man who, being thus avoided by his friend to whom he had lent money, said to him, "**Either give me back my money or give me back my friend.**"

If one must borrow at all, it is in some respects better to go to the professional money-lender who will charge interest according to the amount or risk, rather than to our friends and relations. By this kind of borrowing we at any rate avoid the sense of obligation and are not tempted to do harm to those who love us by imposing upon their ignorance.

Only we must remember that, unless we are extremely cautious, we cannot borrow without incurring a greater danger of ruining ourselves. In old times the debtor who could not pay actually became the slave of his creditor. In modern times those who borrow money that they cannot pay, though nominally freemen are virtually deprived of their independence. One loan leads to another on harder terms, until the poor debtor retains for himself only enough of his earnings to keep body and soul together and pays the rest to his creditor. He is thus, to all intents and purposes, a slave, because he has nothing that he can truly call his own, and all his labours benefit not himself but those from whom he has borrowed money.

Therefore, it is well to think twice before making the first step on a downward course which may lead to such regrettable results. However, it is impossible to lay down an absolute rule against borrowing. In business we know that borrowing even on a large scale is often a perfectly legitimate operation.

In private life, also, it is sometimes prudent to borrow in time of great emergency even from our friends. There is no reason why he should not accept the assistance of a loan. There are also many other times of temporary distress due to sudden illness or unavoidable misfortune, in which it may be advisable to borrow money so that the rule against borrowing should not be laid down too absolutely.

We must content ourselves with clearly recognizing the evil results that usually spring from the use of other people's money and if we are ever compelled to borrow, we should never rest until we have succeeded in discharging our debt.

39. From the passage, what makes borrowing the most dangerous practice?
- Its ease in payment
 - Lack of borrowing practices
 - Expected repayment difficulties
 - Spending more than what one earns
40. From who among the following are you likely to be charged some loan interest?
- Friends and relatives
 - Strangers and friends
 - Banks and friends
 - Banks and strangers
41. The word '**seldom**' has been used in the passage, which word cannot be used in its place?
- Hardly
 - Scarcely
 - Never
 - Barely
42. The following are ways in which money borrowed from friends ruins friendship **except**
- high interest charged by the friend
 - fear of being asked to pay
 - resentment
 - feeling inferior.
43. Professional money lenders charge interest based on
- amount of money to be given
 - the amount of risk
 - the expenditure of the borrower
 - our friends and relations.
44. The phrase "**Either give me back my money or give me back my friend.**" as used in the passage implies that
- debt should not ruin friendship
 - money and friendship goes hand in hand
 - the borrower must always pay the debt
 - a friend in need is a friend in deed.
45. From the passage, what stands out as **untrue**?
- People become more friendlier after borrowing money
 - Strangers may give loans at lower interest rates
 - Every lender expects to be paid back
 - It is not possible to put absolute rules against borrowing.
46. Which statement below is **correct** about borrowing for business purposes?
- It is done in time of great emergency
 - One can borrow due to sudden illness
 - It is a legitimate operation
 - It can lead to regrettable results.
47. What risk comes with borrowing to the debtor as stated in the passage?
- One's expenditure exceeding their income
 - Issues on none repayment
 - Strict rules by lenders
 - Ability to hand temporary distress
48. How were debts paid in the olden days by those who **could not** raise the money owed?
- Their freedom is withdrawn
 - They were enslaved by creditors
 - They disappeared in the thin air
 - They were jailed
49. Which one of the following does **not** warrant the need to borrow money as stated in the story?
- Incase of emergency
 - Due to unforeseen trouble
 - Because of sudden sickness
 - Due to planned misfortune
50. Which of the below titles suits **best** for the just read story?
- Borrowing money
 - Terms and conditions on money
 - Killing friendship through debts
 - Debtors and creditors behaviour