

प्रश्न पत्र संख्या / Que. Paper No. : V/20-21/English/

प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा भरा जाएगा / To be filled in by Pratishtan

अंकों का विवरण / Details of Marks			
विषय / Subject	पूर्णांक / Max. Marks	प्राप्तांक / Marks obtained	परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर / Sign. of examiner
अंग्रेजी / English	100		

1. Read the passage and answer the following questions: 10 × 2 = 20

What causes the monsoon? The monsoon, which is essentially the seasonal reversal in wind direction, causes most of the rainfall received in India and some other parts of the world. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. The apparent position of the Sun with reference to the Earth oscillates from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. Thus the low pressure region created by solar heating also changes latitude. The northeast and southeast trade winds converge in this low pressure zone, which is also known as the Intertropical Convergence Zone or ITCZ. This low pressure region sees continuous rise of moist wind from the sea surface to the upper layers of the atmosphere, where the cooling means the air can no longer hold so much moisture resulting in precipitation. The rainy seasons of East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Australia and the southern part of North America coincide with the shift of ITCZ towards these regions.

1. Monsoon is
  - (a) A type of sea wave
  - (b) A seasonal reversal in wind direction
  - (c) Very hot wind
  - (d) Very cold wind.
2. What is the full form of ITCZ?
  - (a) Intertrance Convergence Zone
  - (b) Intertropical Convergence Zone
  - (c) Intertropical Capricorn Zone
  - (d) Intertropical Conveyance Zone.
3. The major cause of monsoon is the;
  - (a) difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea
  - (b) difference between day and night temperature
  - (c) moisture in the atmosphere
  - (d) None of these.

4. Low pressure region is created by
- (a) solar heating (b) lunar cooling
- (c) Moist wind (d) dry wind.
5. It rains when
- (a) moist wind goes down
- (b) dry wind meets moist wind
- (c) the air can no longer hold moisture resulting in precipitation
- (d) Annual temperature goes down.
6. What is the major cause of monsoon ?

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7. What is monsoon?

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8. .... also changes latitude.

9. Write two Nouns from the passage.

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10. Write two verbs from the passage.

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**2. Fill in the blanks :**

**10 × 2 = 20**

1. Shubham lives ..... Kolkata. (in / at)
2. Her birthday is ..... 15<sup>th</sup> January. (in / on)
3. I ..... to the class with my friends. (eat / go)
4. Her mother does lot of charity ..... her well being. (by / for)
5. She has a large garden ..... her home. (across / around)
6. Her brother's name ..... Moksha. (is / are)
7. Ram's school is ..... from his house. (far / across)





4. For Frost, what do 'fire' and 'ice' stand for ? (2)

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5. Mark the correct answer. (2)

Words are called ghosts because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Words continue to trouble the mind for a long time.
- (ii) Words are invisible
- (iii) Words do not have bodies
- (iv) Words can reach inside.

**8. Short Answer type question:-** **3 × 3 = 9**

1. How did the rain change? What happened to Lencho's fields ?

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2. What is a "dust of snow"? What does the poet say has changed his mood ?

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3. What is 'a hemlock tree' ? Why doesn't the poet write about more 'beautiful' tree such as a maple, or an oak, or a pine ?

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