



NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION TRUST'S ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL BELGIUM

FA examination 2024-24

Subject: English

Class:

Date:

Name:

I. Form Abstract Nouns of the following:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Free | 2. Bitter |
| 3. Ignorant | 4. Poor |

II. Write the Plurals of:

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. Half | 2. Chimney |
| 3. Hoof | 4. Dwarf |

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns:

1. Are _____ going for a picnic?
2. Where are _____?
3. Those papers are mine. _____ are lying on the table.
4. _____ and Surendra have many talents.
5. Neither he nor his friend sre having _____ lunch.

IV. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles:

1. _____ dog is _____ useful animal.
2. It is almost _____ hour for the princess to become _____ heir to _____ throne.
3. _____ nurse cared for _____ injured victims.
4. _____ Daniel has come to judgement.
5. Both _____ factors led to _____ destruction of _____ poor.

V. CHANGE THE VERBS IN THE GIVEN SENTENCES FROM THE Active to passive voice:

1. She bought some bananas.
2. Spiders catch insects.
3. The teacher praised all the students.
4. He promised me a present.
5. We refuse them admission.

VI. Write an essay on:

1. The most wonderful thing that happened to me.
2. A road accident.

VII. Your school has arranged an educational trip to Hyderabad during the winter holidays. Write a letter to your father for permission to join this educational tour.

VIII. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

Archaeology as a profession faces two major problems.

First, it is the poorest of the poor. Only paltry sums are available for excavating and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites once excavated. Yet archaeologists deal with priceless objects every day.

Second, there is the problem of illegal excavation, resulting in museum-quality pieces being sold to the highest bidder.

I would like to make an outrageous suggestion that would at one stroke provide funds for archaeology and reduce the amount of illegal digging. I would propose that scientific archaeological expeditions and governmental authorities sell excavated artifacts on the open market. Such sales would provide substantial funds for the excavation and preservation of archaeological sites and the publication of results. At the same time, they would break the illegal excavator's grip on the market, thereby decreasing the inducement to engage in illegal activities.

You might object that professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money. Moreover, ancient artifacts are part of our global cultural heritage, which should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder. I agree. Sell nothing that has unique artistic merit or scientific value. But, you might reply, everything that comes out of the ground has scientific

value. Here we part company. Theoretically, you may be correct in claiming that every artifact has potential scientific value. Practically, you are wrong.

I refer to the thousands of pottery vessels and ancient lamps that are essentially duplicates of one another. In one small excavation in Cyprus, archaeologists recently uncovered 2,000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs in a single courtyard, even precious royal seal impressions known as melek handles have been found in abundance — more than 4,000 examples so far.

The basement of museums is simply not large enough to store the artifacts that are likely to be discovered in the future. There is not enough money even to catalogue the finds; as a result, they cannot be found again and become as inaccessible as if they had never been discovered. Indeed, with the help of a computer, sold artifacts could be more accessible than are the pieces stored in bulging museum basements. Prior to sale, each could be photographed and the list of the purchasers could be maintained on the computer. A purchaser could even be required to agree to return the piece if it should become needed for scientific purposes. It would be unrealistic to suggest that illegal digging would stop if artifacts were sold in the open market. But the demand for the clandestine product would be substantially reduced. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance was known, and that was dated stratigraphically by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to propose

- (A) an alternative to museum display of artifacts
- (B) a way to curb illegal digging while benefiting the archaeological profession
- (C) a way to distinguish artifacts with scientific value from those that have no such value
- (D) the governmental regulation of archaeological sites
- (E) a new system for cataloging duplicate artifacts

2. The author implies that all of the following statements about duplicate artifacts are true EXCEPT:

- (A) A market for such artifacts already exists.
- (B) Such artifacts seldom have scientific value.
- (C) There is likely to be a continuing supply of such artifacts.

(D) Museums are well supplied with examples of such artifacts.

(E) Such artifacts frequently exceed in quality in comparison to those already cataloged in museum collections

3. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a disadvantage of storing artifacts in museum basements?

(A) Museum officials rarely allow scholars access to such artifacts.

(B) Space that could be better used for display is taken up for storage.

(C) Artifacts discovered in one excavation often become separated from each other.

(D) Such artifacts are often damaged by variations in temperature and humidity.

(E) Such artifacts' often remain uncatalogued and thus cannot be located once they are put in storage

4. The author's argument concerning the effect of the official sale of duplicate artifacts on illegal excavation is based on which of the following assumptions?

(A) Prospective purchasers would prefer to buy authenticated artifacts.

(B) The price of illegally excavated artifacts would rise.

(C) Computers could be used to trace sold artifacts.

(D) Illegal excavators would be forced to sell only duplicate artifacts.

(E) Money gained from selling authenticated artifacts could be used to investigate and prosecute illegal excavators

5. The author anticipates which of the following initial objections to the adoption of his proposal?

(A) Museum officials will become unwilling to store artifacts.

(B) An oversupply of salable artifacts will result and the demand for them will fall.

(C) Artifacts that would have been displayed in public places will be sold to private collectors.

(D) Illegal excavators will have an even larger supply of artifacts for resale.

(E) Counterfeiting of artifacts will become more commonplace

