



SAMPLE PAPER

CLASS

02

SCHOOL NAME:	
STUDENT NAME:	
ROLL NO.:	

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Please DO NOT OPEN the contest booklet until the Proctor has given permission to start.
2. **TIME ALLOWED: 60 MINUTES**
3. There are 25 **MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS (1-25)**.
4. Each Question carry 04 marks, -1 for wrong answer & 0 for unanswered question.
5. Mark only one circle for each question.
6. PROCTORING: No one may help any student in any way during the contest.
7. No electronic devices capable of storing and displaying visual information are allowed during the course of the exam.
8. All students must write their Name, School and Roll Number in the Answer Sheet and Contest booklet.
9. No exam papers and written notes can be taken out by any contestant.
10. Shade your answers neatly & darkly using a Lead pencil in the Answer Sheet.

Read *Postcard* and answer questions 1 to 5.

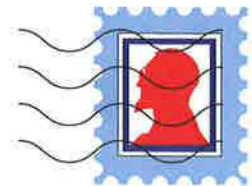
Postcard

Dear Paul,

We are staying at a beach house for a week. Our house is right on the beach so when I open the back door, I walk onto the sand. There is a huge pool here too. Lee and I have been swimming every day. Yesterday Lee jumped off the diving board for the first time! There is plenty of room to ride our bikes around. I wish you and Layla were here to ride with us. I wonder how our other classmates are spending their holidays. Mum and Dad said we are driving home tomorrow. I would like to stay forever!

From,

Pete



Paul Green
2 Little Street
Big Town 4321



1. Who wrote the postcard?
 - (A) Paul
 - (B) Lee
 - (C) Layla
 - (D) Pete

2. What did Lee do for the first time on her holiday?
 - (A) rode a bike
 - (B) swam in a pool
 - (C) walked on a beach
 - (D) jumped off a diving board

3. What do the words 'plenty of room' mean?
 - (A) a lot of space
 - (B) a big playground
 - (C) a special place
 - (D) a bicycle track

4. 'I wonder how our other classmates are spending their holidays.'
Which word from the sentence tells readers that Paul and Pete are in the same class?
 - (A) 'wonder'
 - (B) 'our'
 - (C) 'their'
 - (D) 'holidays'

5. 'Mum and Dad said we are driving home tomorrow. I would like to stay forever!'
Which is the best word to join these sentences together?
 - (A) but
 - (B) and
 - (C) so
 - (D) or

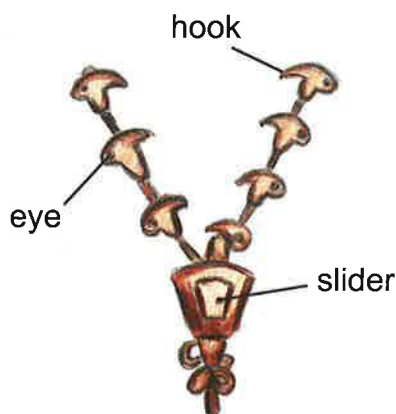
Zippers

Zippers are everywhere in our daily lives and everyone knows the 'zip' sound they make. But do you know who invented the zipper and why it was invented?

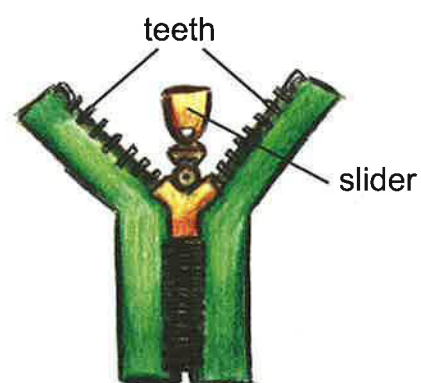
The first zipper was invented by Whitcomb Judson. A friend of Judson's complained about how long it took to do up his bootlaces and the pain he got in his back from bending over to do them up. Judson felt sorry for his friend so he invented the first ever zipper for his friend's boots.

At first, Judson's zipper did not work well. It was made of two rows of hooks and eyes. A slider connected the hooks and eyes together but the zipper was not very strong and it just popped apart. Over the years, the zipper changed into the zipper that we use today. Today's zipper is made up of rows of scoops called 'teeth' which are strong and fit together without popping open.

The modern zipper was first sold to the US Navy and Army for bags, uniforms and shoes. Later on, zippers were used in children's clothing. Because zippers are so simple to use, small children are able to dress themselves without any help. Today, zippers are used in all sorts of things from tents to spacesuits. Zippers are everywhere!



Judson's first zipper



Modern zipper

6. Which event happened first?
- (A) Judson was worried about his friend.
 - (B) A zipper was made with hooks and eyes.
 - (C) A zipper using scoops was made.
 - (D) Judson's friend complained.
7. How did Judson try to help his friend?
- (A) by doing up his boots for him
 - (B) by buying him a pair of new boots
 - (C) by listening to his plan for new boots
 - (D) by making it easier for him to do up his boots
8. What was wrong with Judson's first zipper?
- (A) The slider would get caught.
 - (B) The zipper made a loud noise.
 - (C) The zipper would not stay done up.
 - (D) There were only two rows of hooks and eyes.
9. The 'scoops' on modern zippers are also called
- (A) hooks.
 - (B) eyes.
 - (C) sliders.
 - (D) teeth.
10. Which word from the text shows why children are able to use zippers?
- (A) 'simple'
 - (B) 'small'
 - (C) 'themselves'
 - (D) 'help'
11. This text is mainly written to
- (A) tell children about zippers.
 - (B) teach children how to use zippers.
 - (C) show children when to use zippers.
 - (D) tell children what zippers are made of.
12. Why are pictures used in the text?
- (A) to replace words in the text
 - (B) to tell readers to use a zipper
 - (C) to show readers who can use a zipper
 - (D) to help readers understand the text

SLEEPY MONSTER

I'm a very sleepy monster
and I want to go to bed,
but I'm scared of having nightmares
run round inside my head—
of spooky human children 5
with piggy little eyes
who eat disgusting foodstuffs
like jelly and fruit pies.

Who scream and wail and shout a lot
when they can't have their way; 10
who eat their food off little plates
and think it's fun to play
with plastic dolls and teddies
and other ugly things
that don't have fangs or scales or claws 15
or even big black wings.

Oh Mummy monster, light my room
with fire from your nose;
I'm scared of all those little kids
with teeny, tiny toes 20
that creep in here at night-time
and dance around my bed.
Oh Mummy monster, save me
from the kids inside my head!

Maureen Jivani



13. The monster was worried about going to bed because it thought that
- (A) there would be little monsters running round its bedroom.
 - (B) the room would be full of messy food scraps.
 - (C) it would have bad dreams.
 - (D) it would have a headache.
14. In line 6 the monster described human children with 'piggy little eyes'. This means that the monster thought the children
- (A) had horrible eyes.
 - (B) had long eyelashes.
 - (C) were extremely fat.
 - (D) could see in the dark.
15. The monster thought the toys that human children played with were ugly and
- (A) dirty.
 - (B) boring.
 - (C) noisy.
 - (D) dangerous.
16. Which words from the poem rhyme?
- (A) 'monster' and 'nightmares'
 - (B) 'eyes' and 'pies'
 - (C) 'plates' and 'play'
 - (D) 'teddies' and 'things'
17. The poem is meant to be
- (A) amusing.
 - (B) cheerful.
 - (C) disgusting.
 - (D) frightening.
18. Imagine the story told in the poem appeared in a newspaper. Which newspaper headline matches the story?
- (A) Friendly monster comes to town
 - (B) Children run away from monster
 - (C) Monster afraid of children
 - (D) Monster comes out to play

Read *Behind the scenes at the zoo* and answer questions 19 to 25.

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE ZOO

Take a peek behind the scenes at Adelaide Zoo and you'll find there's much more to zoos than meets the public eye.



Imagine doing the grocery shopping for 1300 hungry animals whose favourite foods include mushed-up termites, mice, hay, bananas, raw meat and bamboo. Your list would be pretty long! It's the food storeperson's job to buy all this food each day and divide it up for the keepers to prepare.



Like humans, animals occasionally get sick or hurt themselves—even in a protected environment such as a zoo—but no job is too large or small for the zoo's veterinarians. They do everything from serious operations to cleaning cuts and trimming toenails. Just like humans, animals such as this gorilla aren't fond of visiting the doctor and need a bit of comforting.



Ahhhh, there's nothing like a good hose-down! While hippos are normally aquatic creatures (they spend most of their time in water), a spray with a hose is still a welcome treat. Whether it's a hose-down, a backrub or a favourite snack, zoo-keepers like to spoil their animals occasionally to keep them happy and healthy.



A baby bird takes its first look at the world from inside a special egg incubator that keeps eggs warm until they hatch. Zoos play an important role in breeding native and endangered animals and putting them back in the wild. Breeding programs such as these may help save some animals from extinction.

19. As it is used in this text, the phrase 'behind the scenes' indicates that the information about the zoo
- (A) may not be available all the time.
 - (B) is secret and therefore hard to find.
 - (C) is something only a few people know.
 - (D) may not be known by all zoo-keepers.
20. Why does the writer list some of the food that the zoo animals eat?
- (A) to show that zoo animals have a choice of food
 - (B) to emphasise that zoo animals are meat eaters
 - (C) to highlight that the food storeperson's job is difficult
 - (D) to prove that the food storeperson is the animals' favourite person
21. In the text the zoo is described as a 'protected environment' because
- (A) there are no predators to attack the animals.
 - (B) visitors are only allowed in the zoo during the day.
 - (C) the enclosures look like the animals' natural habitats.
 - (D) the animals are kept in cages to keep them away from visitors.
22. The words 'they spend most of their time in water' are placed in brackets () because
- (A) the writer added them to the text later.
 - (B) the information they provide is unimportant.
 - (C) they give additional information about hippos.
 - (D) they explain the meaning of 'aquatic creatures'.
23. According to the text, what is an incubator used for?
- (A) It keeps native and endangered animals apart.
 - (B) It helps eggs to hatch if there are no adult birds.
 - (C) It provides a warm environment for sick animals.
 - (D) It allows chicks to grow before they go back to the wild.
24. 'Breeding programs such as these may help save some animals from extinction.'
- In the sentence the word 'programs' is
- (A) a verb.
 - (B) a noun.
 - (C) an adjective.
 - (D) a conjunction.
25. Arrows have been included in this text in order to
- (A) remind readers what they should read first.
 - (B) point out the most important feature in each picture.
 - (C) show clearly the picture that matches the information.
 - (D) tell readers that pictures are more important than words.

Gretel

Gretel sat on her suitcase in the empty room. From the open window she could smell the grass that had just been cut in the front garden. A car zoomed up the street and a dog barked.

These were things that Gretel had been used to all her life. Soon they would be gone. No, she thought. That was wrong. *They* would not be gone, *she* would be gone. The house, the garden, the street and the dog would all still be there. But Gretel would be in a new house that she had never seen before.

From tomorrow, there would be a different family here. Gretel tried to imagine who might be sleeping in her room. A boy about her age, she decided, with thick black hair, and a gap in his front teeth and freckles. He would stand in the middle of the room and look around. He would feel as strange as she was feeling now that she was leaving it behind.

Gretel held a tiny metal aeroplane in her hand. It had been hers since she was a baby. Suddenly, she stood up and put the little plane carefully on the windowsill. When the boy with the black hair came in here tomorrow, he would see it straightaway. He would run over and pick it up. Maybe it would help him feel that he belonged here too.

Gretel heard her father calling. She picked up her suitcase. It was time to go.



26. Who is Gretel?
- (A) an old woman
 - (B) a young girl
 - (C) a mother
 - (D) a baby
27. In the second paragraph, why are the words '*They*' and '*she*' written in *italics*?
- (A) to point out the main idea
 - (B) to show they replace names
 - (C) to show they are familiar words
 - (D) to put emphasis on the words
28. The room Gretel was sitting in was empty because
- (A) her family was going on a holiday.
 - (B) her house was being repaired.
 - (C) her things had been stolen.
 - (D) her family was moving house.
29. Why did Gretel think that the boy would feel strange?
- (A) He would be living in a new place.
 - (B) He would not know where he was.
 - (C) He would be living with new people.
 - (D) He would not know where his things were.
30. 'she was leaving it behind'
- What does the word 'it' refer to?
- (A) her aeroplane
 - (B) the dog
 - (C) the room
 - (D) her suitcase
31. Which of these phrases does **NOT** have an adjective?
- (A) 'the open window'
 - (B) 'smell the grass'
 - (C) 'thick black hair'
 - (D) 'tiny metal aeroplane'
32. Why did Gretel leave the toy aeroplane for the boy?
- (A) She did not like the aeroplane anymore.
 - (B) She could not keep the aeroplane.
 - (C) She wanted to make the boy feel at home.
 - (D) She thought the aeroplane belonged to the boy.



For questions 33 to 35 read *The world's largest flower* and choose the best word to complete the passage.

The world's largest flower

The world's largest flower grows on a plant called *Rafflesia*. Each flower may grow up to one metre wide. It takes up to 10 months for a flower to ____ (33) ____ but it dies after a few days. The flower also gives off a strong ____ (34) ____ which some people say is like rotting meat. The plant is very ____ (35) ____ as it is only found in a few places in the world.

33. (A) age
(B) live
(C) open
(D) finish
34. (A) taste
(B) smell
(C) colour
(D) sound
35. (A) rare
(B) ugly
(C) native
(D) strange



Grade 2- 2013 English: Answer Keys

Question Number	Answer
1	D
2	D
3	A
4	B
5	A
6	D
7	D
8	C
9	D
10	C
11	A
12	D
13	C
14	A
15	B
16	B
17	D
18	C
19	C
20	C
21	C
22	D
23	B
24	B
25	C
26	B
27	B
28	D
29	A
30	C
31	B
32	C
33	C
34	B
35	A

**END OF
PAPER**