**Fill out the blanks with suitable words to complete the sentences in 1-3:**

1. **Project Tiger**

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the  authorities realised \_\_\_ [1] the tiger population had \_\_\_ [2] to 1,827 from an \_\_\_\_ [3] 55,000 at the turn \_\_\_ [4] the century. The major \_\_\_ [5] to tiger population are \_\_\_\_, [6] such as poaching for \_\_\_\_, [7] shrinking habitat, depletion of \_\_\_\_ [8] base species, growing human \_\_\_, [9] etc. The trade of \_\_\_ [10] skins and the use \_\_\_\_ [11] their bones in traditional \_\_\_\_, [12] especially in the Asian \_\_\_ [13] left the tiger population \_\_\_ [14] the verge of extinction. \_\_\_ [15] India and Nepal provide \_\_\_ [16] to about two-thirds of \_\_\_\_ [17] surviving tiger population in \_\_\_\_ [18] world, these two  nations \_\_\_ [19] prime targets for poaching \_\_\_ [20] illegal trading. "Project Tiger", \_\_\_[21] of the well publicised wildlife \_\_\_ [22] in the world, was \_\_\_\_[23] in 1973. Tiger conservation \_\_\_ [24] been viewed not only \_\_\_[25] an effort to save \_\_\_[26] endangered species, but with \_\_\_[27] importance as a means \_\_\_[28] preserv-ing biotypes of sizeable \_\_\_. [29] Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand is the oldest Tiger Reserve in of India.

**Answers**

that [1]  
dwindled [2]  
estimated [3]  
of [4]  
threats [5]  
numerous [6]  
trade [7]  
prey [8]  
population [9]  
tiger [10]  
of [11]  
medicines [12]  
countries [13]  
on [14]  
Since [15]  
habitat [16]  
the [17]  
the [18]  
became [19]  
and [20]  
one [21]  
campaigns [22]  
launched [23]  
has [24]  
as [25]  
an [26]  
equal [27]  
of [28]  
magnitude. [29]

1. **Evaporation**

Do we always need to heat or change pressure for changing the state of matter? Can you quote some \_\_\_\_\_\_[1] from everyday life where \_\_\_\_\_\_[2]of statefrom liquid \_\_\_\_\_[3]vapour takes place without \_\_\_\_\_ [4] liquid reaching the boiling\_\_\_\_? [5] Water, when left uncovered, \_\_\_\_\_changes into vapour. Wet \_\_\_ [7] dry up. What happens \_\_\_\_\_[8] water in the above \_\_\_\_\_[9] examples? We know that \_\_\_\_\_[10] of matter are always \_\_\_\_\_[11]and are neverat \_\_\_\_[12] At a given temperature \_\_\_\_\_[13] any gas,liquid or\_\_\_\_\_,14] there are particles with \_\_\_\_\_\_[15] amounts of kinetic energy. \_\_\_\_\_[16] thecase of liquids, \_\_\_\_\_[17] small fraction of particles \_\_\_\_[18] thesurface, having higher \_\_\_\_\_[19] energy, is able to \_\_\_\_\_[20] away from the forces \_\_\_\_\_[21] attraction of other particles \_\_\_\_\_[22] gets converted into vapour. This phenomenon of change of liquid into vapours at any temperature below its boiling point is called evaporation.

**Answers**

examples [1]

change [2]

to [3]

the [4]

point? [5]

slowly [6]

clothes [7]

to [8]

two [9]

particles [10]

moving [11]

rest. [12]

in [13]

solid [14]

different [15]

In [16]

a [17]

at [18]

kinetic [19]

break [20]

of [21]

and [22]

1. **What is a Solution?**

A solution is a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances.You come across various \_\_\_[1] of solutions in your \_\_\_\_[2] life.  Lemonade, soda water, \_\_\_\_\_\_, [3] are all examples of \_\_\_\_. [4] Usually we think of \_\_\_\_ [5]. Solution as a liquid \_\_\_\_\_ [6] contains either a solid, \_\_\_\_\_\_ [7] or a gas dissolved\_\_\_\_\_[8] it. But, we can \_\_\_\_[9] have solid solutions (alloys) \_\_\_\_[10] gaseous solutions (air). In \_\_\_\_\_\_ [11] solution there is homogeneity \_\_\_\_ [12] the particle level. For \_\_\_\_\_\_\_,[13] lemonade tastes the same \_\_\_\_\_. [14] This shows that particles \_\_\_\_\_\_[15] sugar or salt are \_\_\_\_\_ [16] distributed in the solution. \_\_\_\_ [17] solution has a solvent \_\_\_[18] a solute as its \_\_\_[19] Thecomponent of the \_\_\_\_\_[20] that dissolves the other \_\_\_\_[21] in it(usually the \_\_\_\_\_[22] present in larger amount) \_\_\_\_\_\_ [23] called the solvent. The component of the solution that is dissolved in the solvent (usually present in lesser quantity) is called the solute.

**Answer**

types [1]  
daily [2]  
etc. [3]  
solutions. [4]  
a [5]  
that [6]  
liquid [7]  
in [8]  
also [9]  
and [10]  
a [11]  
at [12]  
example [13]  
throughout. [14]  
of [15]  
evenly [16]  
A [17]  
and [18]  
components. [19]  
solution [20]  
component [21]  
component [22]  
is [23]

1. **Fill out the blanks with suitable words from the given options to complete the sentences.**

**Cytoplasm**

a by called cell cells contains each illustrated is nuclear organelles significance the the the very viruses

well

When we look at the temporary mounts of onion peel as well as human cheek cells, we can see a large region of each cell enclosed by the cell membrane. This region takes up \_\_\_\_\_ [1] little stain. It is \_\_\_\_\_ [2] the cytoplasm. The cytoplasm \_\_\_\_\_\_[3] the fluid content inside \_\_\_ [4] plasma membrane. It also \_\_\_\_\_[5] many specialized cell organelles. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [6] of these organelles performs \_\_\_\_\_ [7] specific function for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. [8] Cell organelles are enclosed \_\_\_\_\_\_ [9] membranes. In prokaryotes, beside \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [10] absence of a defined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [11] region, the membrane-bound cell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [12] are also absent. On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [13] other hand, the eukaryotic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [14] have nuclear membrane as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [15] as membrane-enclosed organelles. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_[16] of membranes can be \_\_\_\_\_\_[17] with the example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_[18]. Viruses lack any membranes and hence do not show characteristics of life until they enter a living body and use its cell machinery to multiply.

**Answers**

very [1]  
called [2]  
is [3]  
the [4]  
contains [5]  
Each [6]  
a [7]  
cell. [8]  
by [9]

the [10]  
nuclear [11]  
organelles [12]  
the [13]

cells [14]  
well [15]  
significance [16]  
illustrated [17]  
viruses. [18]

1. **In the following passage, choose from a choice of five words one which fits the meaning of the passage.**

**Miss Mason**

While the class was circling the room, the Peon from the principal’s office brought Miss Mason a note. Miss Mason read it (1)……….. times and studied it (2)………… Then she said, “Attention, (3) ……. Everyone go back to (4) …… seat.” When the class (5) ….. still and quiet, Miss (6) ……. said, “I have a (7) ………. from Wanda’s father that (8) ….. want to read (9)……you.” She stood there (10) …… moment and the silence (11) ……. the room grew tense. (12) …… adjusted her glasses slowly (13) ………deliberately. Her manner indicated (14) …….. what was coming, the (15) ……., was a matter of (16) …………. importance. Everybody listened closely (17) …….Miss Mason read the (18) …….. It read- “My Wanda (19) …….not come to your (20) ……. anymore; now we move away to big city”. A deep silence met the reading of this letter.

**Choose the correct answer from the given options-**

1. A. several

B. more

C. lot

D. a lot

E. lots

2. A. careful

B. thoughtful

C. thoughtfully

D. care

E. attentive

3. A. class

B. classes

C. dear

D. boy

E. girl

4. A. their

B. their

C. on

D. into

E. in

5. A. was

B. go

C. is

D. went

E. had

6. A. Mason

B. teacher

C. Principal

D. Madam

E. She

7. A. letterS

B. mail

C.news   
D. letter

E. mails

8. A. we

B. I

C. he

D. they

E. ME

9. A. to

B. for

C. on

D. after

E. before

10. A. for

B. at

C. from

D. to

E. on

11. A. at

B. on

C. in

D. from

E. into

12. A. he

B. she

C. they

D. hers

E. their

13. A. as well

B. as

C. and

D. an

E. while

14. A. those

B. that

C. then

D. if

E. else

15. A. note

B. mail

C. copy

D. notes  
E. noted

16. A. very

B. lot

C. great

D. more

E. Many

17. A. as

B. and

C. then

D. now

E. after

18. A. note

B. book

C. piece

D. chapter

E. notebook

19. A. is

B. will

C. son

D. ward

E. did

20. A. school

B. schools

C. house

D. home

E. classes

Answer key

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. A
18. A
19. B
20. A