



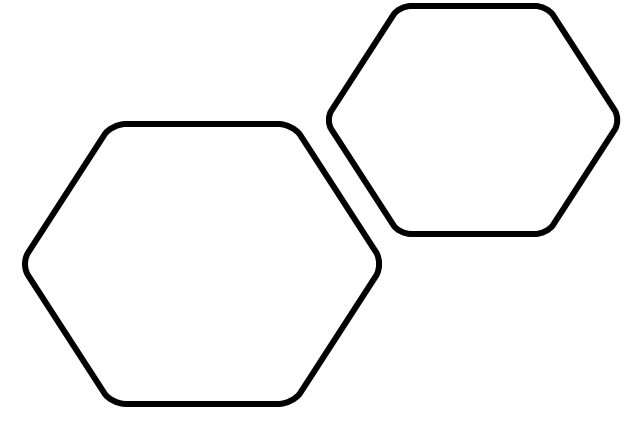
SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

PASSAGE & PARAJUMBLING ENGLISH

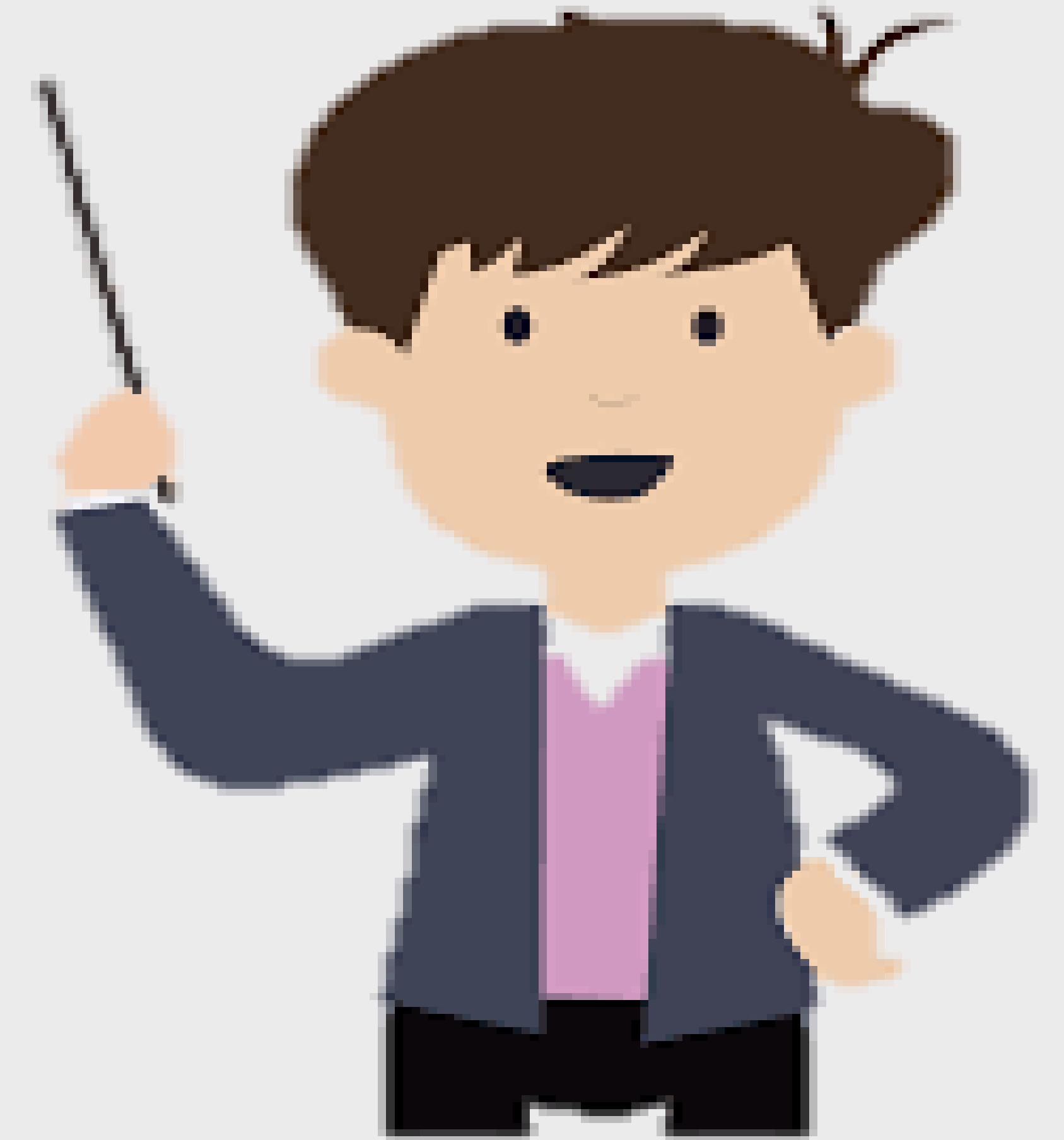
AIR FORCE-X-Y

16th June 2020 | 12:30 PM – 01:30 PM



PASSAGE AND PARAJUMBLING

By: Santosh Sir



• 1 small passage

- Factual questions - Based on the fact given in the passage

→ synonyms / Antonyms

→ Theme / Central idea

→ Read Question at first!

समर्पण

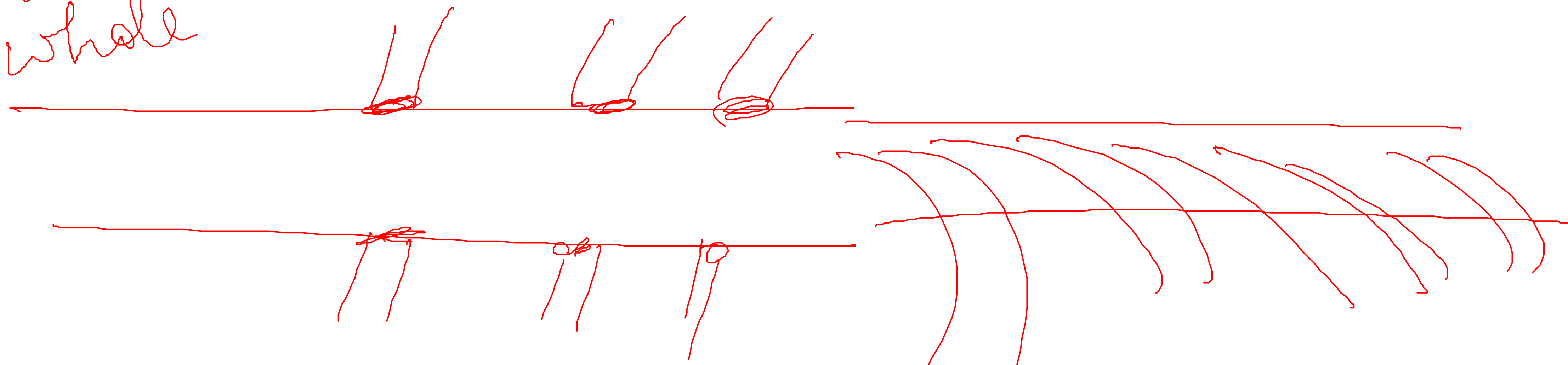
साधना

सफलता

The great Arharyas have said that having discovered a great goal, surrender yourself to that goal and act towards it drawing your inspiration from that goal whereby you will get new column of energy. Do not allow this energy to be dissipated in the futile memories of past regrets or failures, nor in the excitement of the present. And thus bring that entire energy focused into activity. That is the highest creative action in the world outside. Thereby the individual who is till now considered most inefficient finds his way to the highest achievement and success.

useless

↓
whole



- This is said very easily in a second. But in order to train our mind to this attitude, it needs considerable training because we have already trained the mind wrongly to such an extent that we have become perfect in imperfections. Not knowing the art of action, we have been master artists in doing the wrong thing. The totality of activity will bring the country to a wrong end indeed.

collide - टकराव

If each one is given a car to achieve an ideal socialistic pattern, and nobody knows driving but everybody has equal right on the public road. Then each car must necessarily dash against the other, and there is bound to be a jumble. This seems to be the very apt pattern of life that we are heading to. Everyone of us is a vehicle. We know how to go forward. The point is, intellect is very powerful and everyone is driving but nobody seems to know how to control the mental energy and direct it properly or guide it to the proper destination.

•

1. Which of the following is the source of energy?
 - (a) A column that supports a building
 - (b) Stimulation obtained from a set aim
 - (c) Highest creative action
 - (d) Proper training of the mind to achieve perfection

•

2. The author's chief concern is
- (a) Establishment of a socialistic pattern
 - (b) The car accidents resulting from a lack of driving skill
 - (c) Discovery of a great goal in life
 - (d) Regulation of energy in the proper direction

-
- 3. Which of the following will cause the country to perish?
 - (a) Directing mental energy to the right destination
 - (b) Driving cars without proper driving knowledge and skill
 - (c) Wrong deeds performed without proper knowledge
 - (d) Memories of past regrets and failures

destroy

cherish → अस दत्त / value highly

4. Which of the following could lead to success?
- (a) Cherishing the memories of the past ✗
 - (b) Preparing oneself to face probable sorrows of the future ✗
 - (c) Bringing all the energy into activity
 - (d) None of these

. Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is unduly severe to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose a brother of yours does you some harm. and you say. “Never mind. you are my brother, I let you go,” there is no great virtue in that. The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If your enemy who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness. It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, “Forgive thine enemies.” which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue. Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is pre-eminently a Hindu and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends.

. 1. Whom should we forgive?

- (a) Son (b) Father (c) enemy (d) Brother

. 2. What is difficult to forget?

(a) Sins of enemies

(b) Sins of brothers

(c) Sins of friends

(d) Sins of parents

- . 3. “Forgive thine enemies” -is one of the teachings of
- (a) Mohammed
 - (b) Mahaveer
 - (c) Jesus Christ
 - (d) Gandhiji

- . 4. What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about?
- (a) Piety (b) Courage (c) Selflessness ~~(d) Forgiveness~~

5. By practising forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of
- (a) Jainism (b) Hinduism (c) Buddhism (d) Christianity

•

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•

•

CONNECTORS

Pairs

- (either ... or – ...) ✓
- (neither ... nor – ...) ✓
- (not only ... but also – ...) ✓
- (both ... and) ✓
- (whether ... or) ✓
- (so/as ... as) ✓



CAUSE AND EFFECT

(so/therefore/hence/thus)consequently

(since/because/as/for)

+

CONTRAST

(but), still

(though/although)

(Yet)

(while/ whereas)

(Even then)

परन्तु
अतः



वर्ना

अतः

+

SIMILAR WORDS

And

As well as

Along with

Also

Too 

Rearrangement

1. P: ~~X~~ It drove the ship ashore.
 Q: ~~X~~ It remained there for several days.
 R: The wind was strong.
 S: The ship ran on to the sand

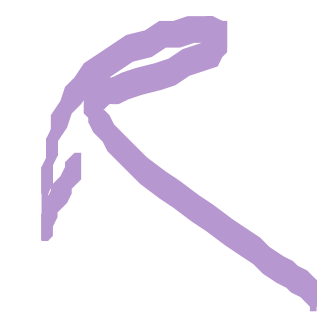
a) SRPQ

b) SQRP

c) RPSQ

d) PRSQ

RS PQ



①

Find the starting

with the help of

Pro / Noun

②

Go with the option

2. P: It grew dark.
Q: A stranger picked him up. *Q*
R: The sun set.
S: The traveler stumbled and fell down.
T: Nothing was visible
- a) PRQST b) RPTSQ
c) SQRPT d) RTQPS

starting - R
sun set
grew dark
invisible

3. 1. Agriculture
P. cotton for our clothes
Q. raw materials like jute
R. and sugarcane for our industries
S. gives us food
6. and food for cattle

(a) SRQP

(b) RQPS

(c) QPRS

(d) SPQR

close link
QR

4.

1. Guru is a university professor.

P. ~~It~~ It was about strange beings called KUNUS who live in holes in the ground.

Q. ~~The~~ The book is very popular now.

R. Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars".

S. He is also a famous writer.

6. In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.

(a) PRSQ (b) QPRS

(c) SRPQ (d) RQSP

•
5.

1. It was nine O' clock in the evening and Rajan was reading.
 - P. At first he thought nothing of it.
 - Q. The walls were a moving mass of big ants.
 - R. Suddenly, he heard faint noises.
 - S. When he went to his bedroom later, however, he was shocked by what he saw.
6. They covered everything the bookcase, the shelves, the chest of drawers.

(a) PSRQ (b) SRPQ

✓ (c) RPSQ (d) QSRP

1. I am a simple man.

P. ✗ That year the winter came early.

Q. ✗ So I love the earth, the fresh air, the animals, and the wind and the sky.

R. I was born in a village and never left it.

S. One evening I visited my cousin, Karl.

6. He wanted me to go with him and shoot ducks in the fields.

(a) RQPS (b) QPSR

(c) RPQS (d) SQRP

→ fixed

— cause → RR

1. Rani never went out to play until she finished her homework.

P. After she had got out of her room, she followed Rani to the playground.

Q. So, when she finished her homework. she went out to play.

R. As they were greatly interested in the game, they kept on playing for a long time.

S. When Uma saw her go, she stopped writing and got up.

6. When they saw the sunset, they stopped playing and started back.

(a) QSPR (b) PRQS

(c) PSRQ (d) QPSR

QR

10. 1. Laughter is a
P. must first accept and
Q. gift—one that you
R. yourself before you can
S. cultivate within
6. share it with others
(a) PRSQ (b) SQPR
(c) RPQS (d) QPSR

16. 1. One day Guru Nanak went to a small village.

P. So he went to a small house and knocked at the door.

Q. It was late in the evening.

R. Aman opened the door.

S. He was hungry and tired.

6. Guru Nanak said to him, "I am a traveler."

(a) PQRS (b) QRSP

(c) PQSR (d) QSPR

18. 1. Gandhi lived the life of an ascetic
P. even in the midst of winter
Q. eating the simplest fruits of the earth
R. in the open air
S. sleeping on a plank
6. and cared nothing for his personal appearance.
- (a) SPQR ~~(b) QSRP~~ *S R P*
(c) PQRS (d) PRSQ

19. 1. Abraham worked very hard and had no time to feel lonely.
P. Abraham was very fond of books.
Q. When his day's work in the fields or in the forest was over, he settled down in the evenings to read by the light of the fire.
R. She used to sit by the fire side in the evenings and tell him stories.
S. His mother had taught him to read when he was very young.
6. Every evening he would spend his time in reading all the books he could find.
- (a) QSRP (b) SPRQ
(c) PSRQ (d) PRSQ

21. 1. When the Governor

P. the bell had rung

Q. justice should be immediately

R. he ordered that

S. found out why

6. Done to the horse

(a) RSPQ (b) PQRS

(c) SPRQ (d) SQRP

22. 1. When you ponder over
P. that the only hope
Q. you will realize
R. of world peace lies
S. the question deeply
6. in the United Nations
(a) QRSP (b) SPQR
(c) SQPR (d) RSPQ

20 questions
start से से-
No proper
strategy

- - A newly appointed teacher with good academic records has come to take up English classes of class VII. He is sincere enough and has sound knowledge of the new trends and approach of teaching English Language, whether through, functional communicative method or the direct method. He tries to follow his professional skills acquired from the handbook or the teacher's manual and advice from linguists. In the classroom he uses only English as the medium of his instruction. He advises his learners to guess the meanings. He sincerely tries to improve the standard of teaching by means of interaction. As a man he is a sociable one and within a few days he becomes popular among his students. But, unfortunately, after a few days he comes to know from one of his students outside the classroom that they could understand very little of what he taught. The teacher asks politely, "Why did you not confess your problem in the classroom?" The student replies modestly but hesitatingly, "We could not say anything as you were not speaking our mother tongue and we cannot speak English."

-
- . 1. The teacher is a sociable one, which means he is
 - (a) friendly
 - (b) gets easily influenced
 - (c) does not like society
 - (d) very popular

•

2. As a result of his teachings the students
- (a) were able to understand everything
 - (b) could understand only little of what was taught
 - (c) found everything very interesting and pleasing
 - (d) got bored and stressed

•

3. Modestly means
- (a) rude
 - (b) bashful
 - (c) polite and genuine
 - (d) ashamed.

•

4. If Hindi is our mother tongue, then English is our
- (a) first language
 - (b) third language
 - (c) second language
 - (d) None of these

-
- 5. His teaching skills are aided by
 - (a) teacher's manual
 - (b) advice from linguists
 - (c) website
 - (d) (a) and (b)

•

6. What is his method of teaching?
- (a) Functional communicative method
 - (b) Direct method
 - (c) (a) and (b)
 - (d) Descriptive and elaborate

•

7. Which class has he been appointed to teach?

(a) VII

(b) VI

(c) IX

(d) X

-
- 8. The children could not say anything because
 - (a) they could not speak English
 - (b) the teacher was not speaking their mother tongue
 - (c) (a) and (b)
 - (d) they did not like the way he was teaching

•

9. In the classroom what is that teacher's only medium of instructions?
- (a) Hindi
 - (b) Regional language
 - (c) English
 - (d) All of these

•

10 . He is sincere enough and has sound knowledge of the new trends and approach of teaching English Language.....

The above sentence is :

1. Simple sentence
2. Compound sentence
3. Imperative sentence
4. Complex sentence

•

11. The teacher asks politely, “Why did you not confess your problem in the classroom?”

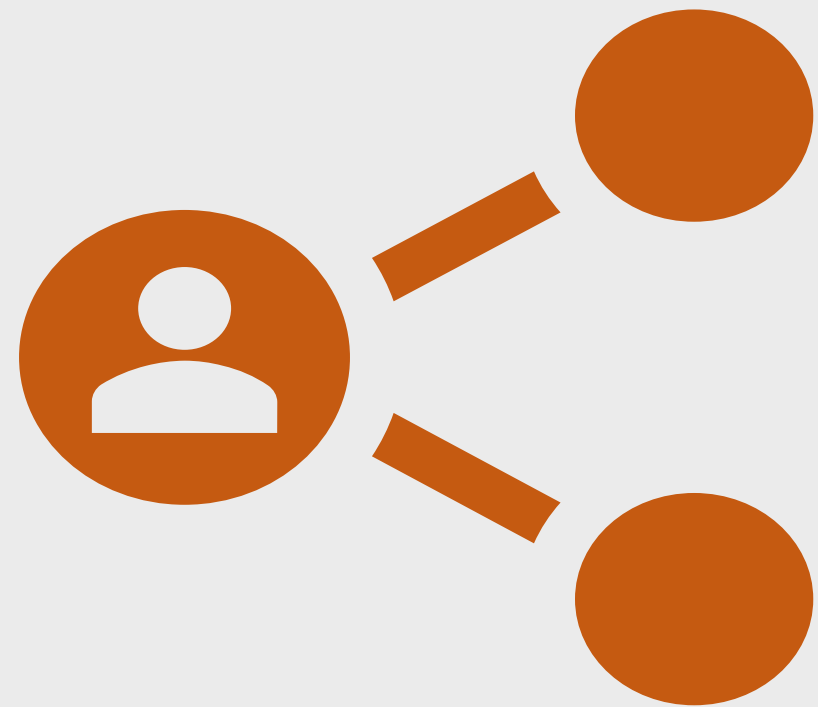
1. The teacher asks politely why he did not confess his problem in the classroom.
2. The teacher asked politely why he did not confess his problem in the classroom.
3. The teacher asked politely why he had not confess his problem in the classroom.
4. The teacher asks politely why they did not confess their problem in the classroom.

•

12. He advises his learners to guess the meanings.

The underlined part is :

1. Adjective clause
2. Adverb clause
3. Noun clause
4. Principal clause



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