



SAFALTA CLASSTM

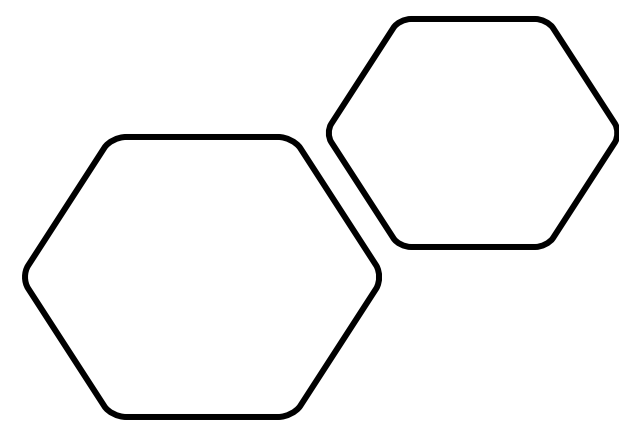
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

READING SECTION

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

NDA/NA

27th June 2020 | 05:30 PM – 07:00 PM onwards.....



Passage + parajumbling

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You Tube
Vocabulary
[Thursat 4.00 - 4.20] pm



Reading Section

- Passage

- Close Test

- Paragraph based (fill in blanks)

- Parajumbles - (Reordering)

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.

pulling
अभिनति

फाटल

मार्ग

useless

↓
whole

person

↓
from where

↓
discover st

= After discovering

अज्ञान सफालता

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.

wood to wood
by fox

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.

dash against
collide with

दड़कना

suitable

going
forwards

stimulation
motivation

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

①

if read questions
you get ideas about
passage

wood for wood
अपेक्षा
verbalism

indeed - Really

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

① Central idea —
② Author's view point —
③ convey — संदेश — संदेश देना

3.

Which of the following will cause the country to perish?

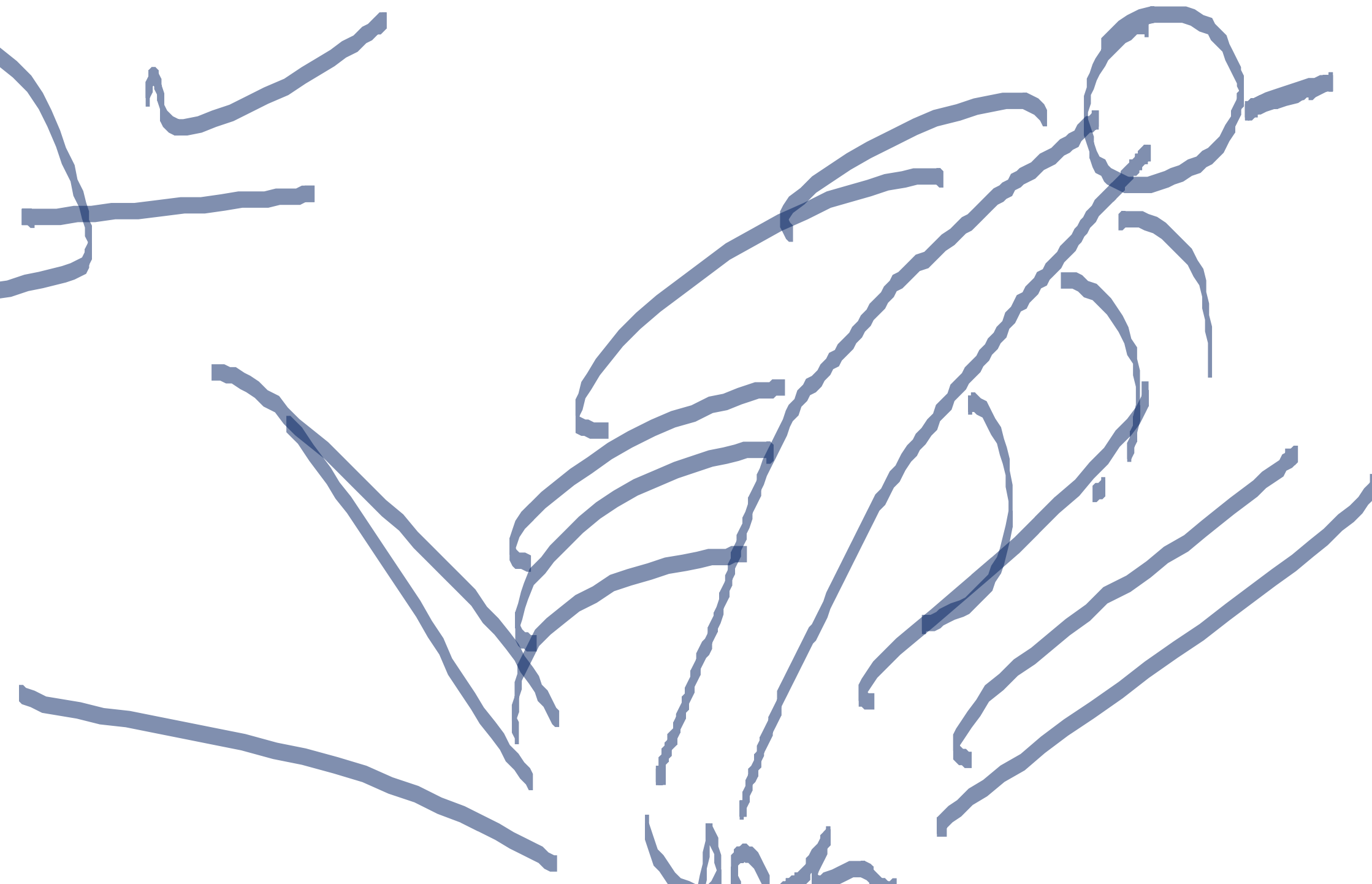
- (a) Directing mental energy to the right destination ~~X~~
- (b) Driving cars without proper driving knowledge and skill
- (c) Wrong deeds performed without proper knowledge ✓
- (d) Memories of past regrets and failures

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

Stories ✓



words ✓
sentence ✓ pattern

I can't help going there with you.

. 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.

very much

सुखी

सिद्ध

युद्ध

इतिहास उपदेश है

- . 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~~

दण्ड

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

. In November 1918, he joined Sydenham College as a professor of political economics and worked there for two years. With his little savings, some help from the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and with a loan of five thousand rupees from his friend, Naval Bhathena, he left for England in 1920 to complete his studies in Law and Economics. He resumed his studies at the London School of Economics and kept his terms at Gray's Institute of Law.

31/02/21

historical imp. thing

. He turned his attention to the London Museum where the relics of the saintly and scientific thoughts are preserved, where the ruins of the antique world are displayed and where Karl Marx, Mazzini, Lenin and Savarkar had dug for knowledge and digested it. In the Museum, he poured over books from morning till evening. Time was an important factor with him.

. To save both money and time, he ^{used to} would go without lunch. After this, the second round of reading begins at his residence. The endless reading would go on till early morning. He told his roommate that his poverty and want of time require him to finish his studies as early as possible.

. During these studies in London for his academic eminence, he had not forgotten the real aim in his life. He could not for a minute forget the dumb faces of the untouchables in India. He took up this matter with the Secretary of State for India and also held discussions with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in London. Neither he could forget the alien political realities of the nation. In a paper read before the Students Union and also in his famous thesis "The Problem of the Rupees", he exposed the hollowness of the British policies in India, which caused a stir in the academic world of London and Ambedkar was suspected to be an Indian Revolutionary.

stranger

foreign

- . 1. Dr. Ambedkar was a teacher of _____.
- a) Literature
 - b) Political Science
 - c) Political Economics
 - d) Law

. 2. Who amongst the following was Dr. Ambedkar's benefactor? → *who helps with money ✓*

- a) Raja of Kolhapur
- b) Lord Gray
- c) Raja of Kathiawar
- d) Queen of England

. 3. Name Dr. Ambedkar's friend who helped him to go to England.

- a) Lenin
- b) Naval Bhathena
- c) Nawal Kishore
- d) Karl Marx

. 4. Why did Dr. Ambedkar try to finish his studies as early as possible?

a) due to adverse climate

b) due to nostalgia

c) due to illness

d) for lack of resources and time

- . 5. Where did Dr. Ambedkar teach?
- a) London Museum
 - b) Gray's Institute of Law
 - c) London School of Economics
 - d) Sydenham College

- . 6. What was the core slogan raised by Dr. Ambedkar?
- a) Pacification of the untouchables
 - b) Revolt of the oppressors
 - c) Self-awareness amongst the oppressed
 - d) Open revolt

- . 7. Where did Dr. Ambedkar spend most of his time in London?
- a) Royal Palace
 - b) London Museum
 - c) Courtroom
 - d) India House

. 8. How many year(s) did Dr. Ambedkar work as a teacher in India?

- a) 3 years b) 4 years
c) 1 years d) 2 years

पाँच - शान्त कला

9. What did Dr. Ambedkar expose in his thesis?
- a) Universal laws of brotherhood
 - b) Hollowness of the English policies in India
 - c) Marginality of the rulers
 - d) Infallibility of the British Rule

- . 10. What was Dr. Ambedkar's real aim in life?
- a) Academic eminence
 - b) Successful career as a lawyer
 - c) Upliftment of the downtrodden caste
 - d) Upliftment of his family

उत्तम उद्देश्य



- A vexed problem facing us is the clamour to open more colleges and to reserve more seats for backward classes. But it will be a sheer folly to expand such facilities recklessly without giving any thought to the quality of education imparted. If admissions are made far more selective, it will automatically reduce the number of entrants. This should apply particularly to new colleges, many of which are little more than degree factories. Only then can the authorities hope to bring down the teacher-student ratio to manageable proportion. What is more, teachers should be given refresher courses every summer to brush up their knowledge.

. Besides, if college managements increase their library budget it will help both the staff and the students a great deal. At the same time, however, it will be unfair to deny college education to thousands of young men and women, unless employers stop insisting on degrees even for clerical jobs. For a start, why can't the Government disqualify graduates from securing certain jobs, say class III and IV posts? Once the link between degrees and jobs is severed, at least in some important department, it will make young people think twice before joining college.

- . 1. What can automatically help to reduce admission?
 - (a) Tough entrance tests
 - (b) Discouragement to open new colleges
 - (c) Selective admissions
 - (d) Abolishing reservation

- . 2. Many of the new colleges are
 - (a) centres of advanced learning
 - (b) research institutions
 - (c) factories producing degree holders
 - (d) known for their academic excellence

- . 3. How can teachers brush up their knowledge?
 - (a) By arranging refresher courses
 - (b) By providing monetary help/incentive
 - (c) By providing better library facilities
 - (d) By sending them abroad

- . 4. The author is in favour of restricting college admissions
 - (a) only when degrees are delinked from jobs
 - (b) when alternative avenues are open for the students
 - (c) when the teacher-student ratio is reduced
 - (d) only when parents think twice before sending their children to colleges

- . 5. The phrase "vexed problem" means
- (a) a serious problem
 - (b) a debatable problem
 - (c) a difficult problem
 - (d) an irritating problem

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~~

starting statement

i) Read the whole sentences with aim to find the starter

ii) starting sentence is found with the help of Noun / pronoun / conj

iii) Key pairs also seen

Note

starting sentence confirm the option एक काम करने

2. P: It grew dark.
Q: A stranger picked him up.
R: The sun set.
S: The traveler stumbled and fell down.
T: Nothing was visible

RP

- a) PRQST b) RPTSQ
c) SQRPT d) RTQPS

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

(a) SRQP

(b) RQPS

(c) QPRS

~~(d) SPQR~~

QR

4.

1.

Guru is a university professor.

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

Q. 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

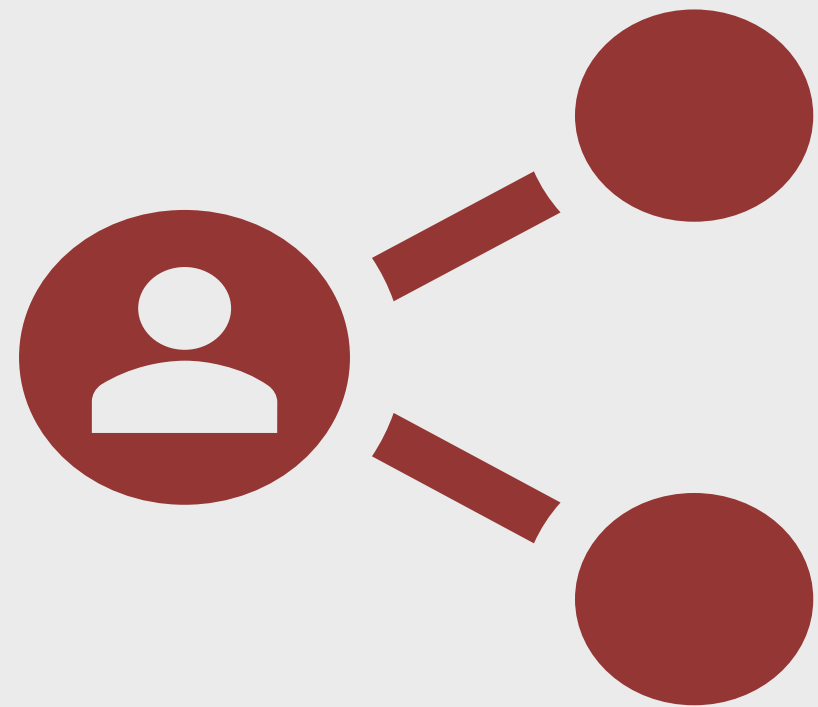
(c) RPSQ (d) QSRP

R P

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

•

1. Rani never went out to play until she finished her homework.]
- P. ~~X~~ 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. ~~X~~
- 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



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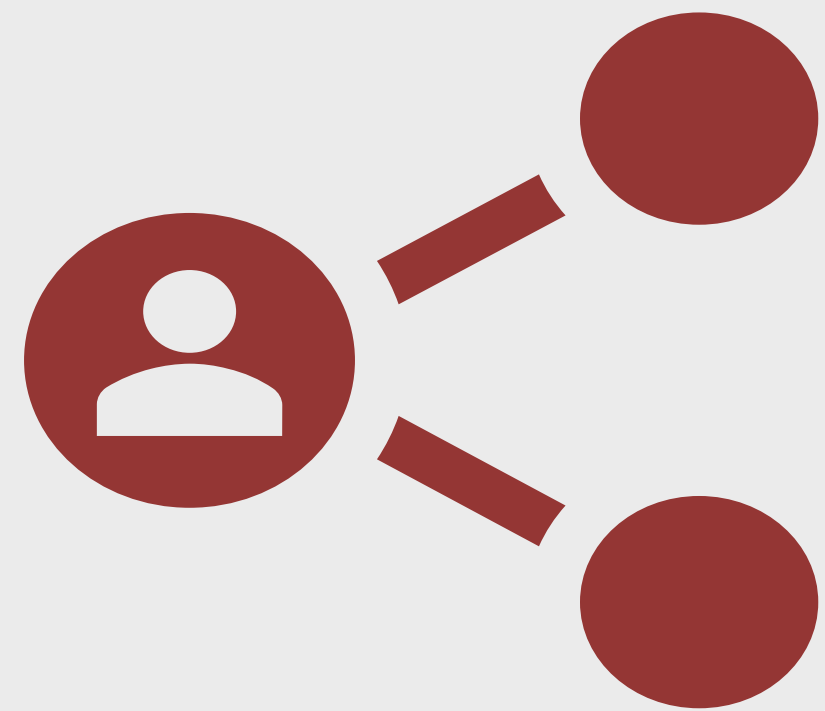
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