

-
- 1. He is sittingthe shade of a tree.

- A. in

- B. under

- C. below

- D. on

- Ans.A

•

• 2. He is sitting a tree.

• A. in

• B. under

• C. below

• D. on

• Ans. B

-
- 3. The monkey is sitting a tree.
- A. in
- B. under
- C. below
- D. on
- Ans.in

-
- 4. The bird is sitting a tree.

- A. in

- B. under

- ✓ C. in / on

- D. on

- Ans.c

-
- 5. The bird is sittingthe branch of a tree.
- A. in
- B. under
- C. in / on
- D. on

- Ans.D

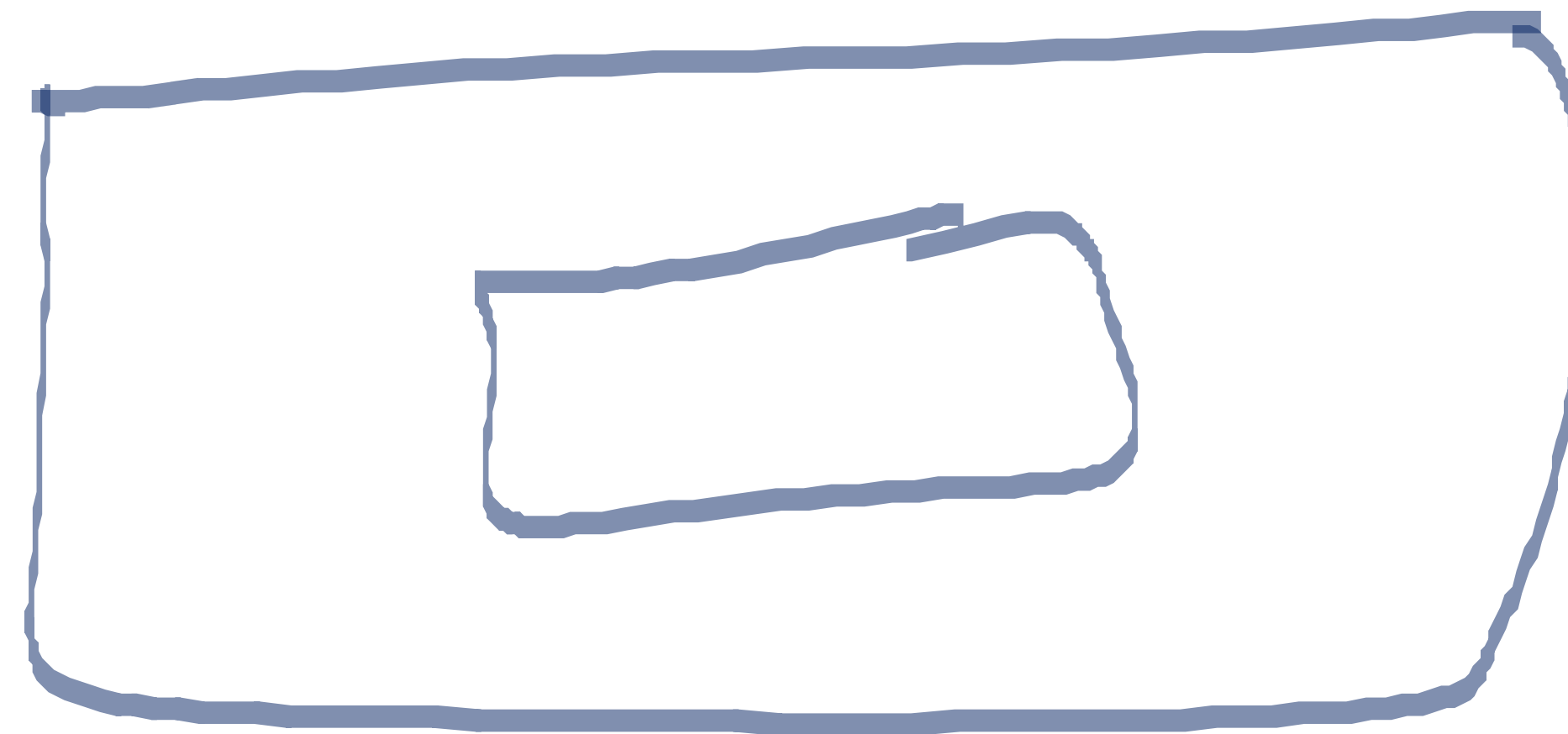
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• 6. The carpet isthe floor.

• A. in ✗

• B. under ✗

• C. in / on

• D. over



• Ans.D

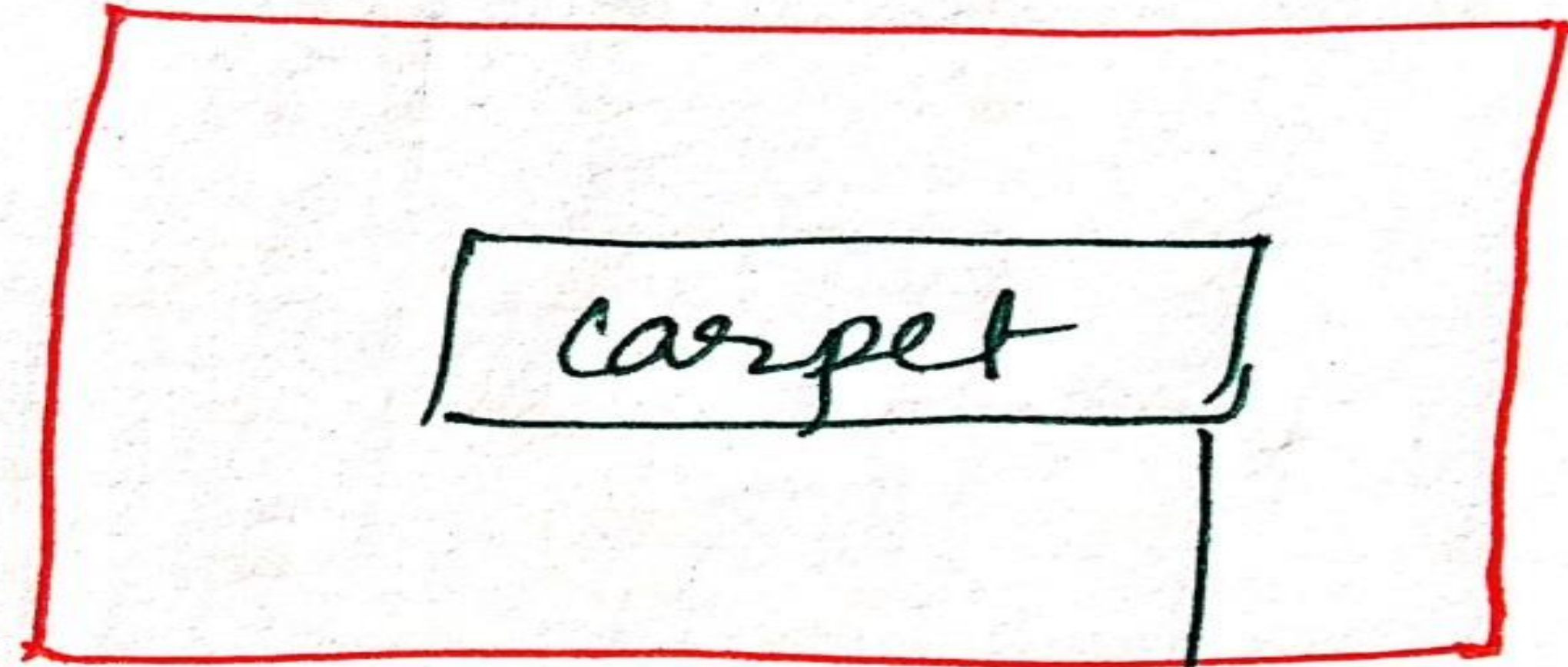
Carpet

IRS/IAS कट एल

over the floor

कट

कट sense



income Tax
inspector

on the floor

a [Deprive
Devoid
Void
Bereft
For want of
Lack of
Short of
Deficiency of]

Lack (V) in (No prep.)

- कमी होना

deficient in

•

7. She completely lacks..... confidence.

A. in

✓ B. No preposition

C. of

D. off

-
- 8. The plant dried for want.....water.
- A. in
- B. due to
- C. of
- D. off

-
- 9. There was no lack..... volunteers.
- A. in (4) (4) (4)
- B. No preposition
- C. of
- D. off

-
- 10. This diet is deficientvitamin A.
- A. in
- B. No preposition
- C. of
- D. off

-
- 4. There was no lack..... volunteers.
- 5. She completely lacks..... confidence.
- 6. This diet is deficientvitamin A.
- 7. She is standing opposite.....me

6. She was indignant.....at my reaching late in the meeting.

7. The child longed.....for the love of mother.

long for = wish

8. She deals in mobile phones with her friend.

angry / indignant

at sth.
with sb.

. 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.

restart

. 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.

remains
अमर उजाला

. To save both money and time, he 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 room-mate 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.

अमर उजाला

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

. 2. Who amongst the following was Dr. Ambedkar's benefactor?

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

who helps
with money

- . 3. Name Dr. Ambedkar's friend who helped him to go to England.
- a) Lenin
 - b) Naval Bhathena
 - c) Nawal Kishore
 - d) Karl Marx
 - e) Savarkar

- . 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
 - e) sufficient time

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

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

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

. 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

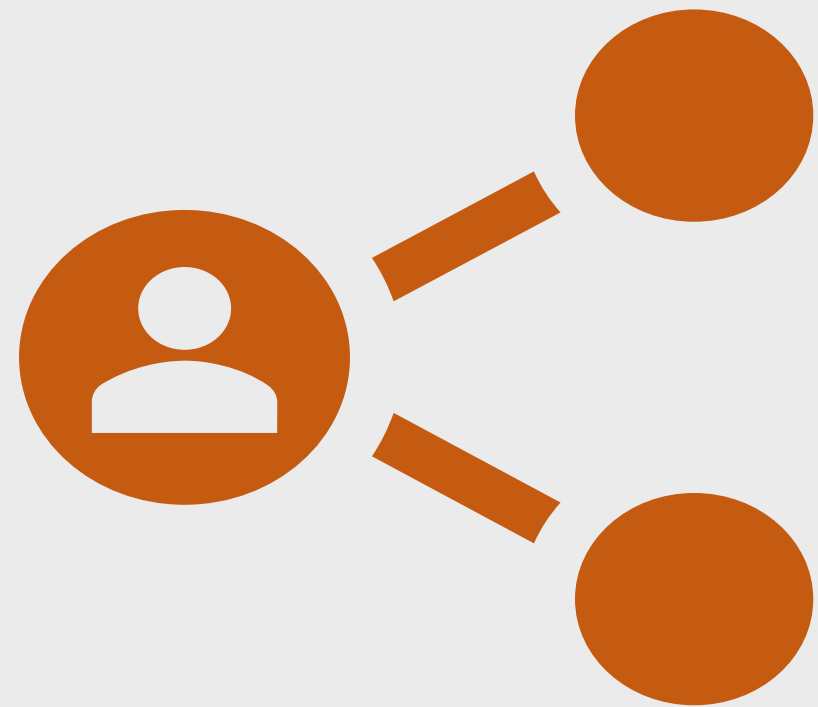
e) 5 years

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
 - e) strength of his academic eminence

- . 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

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