



SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

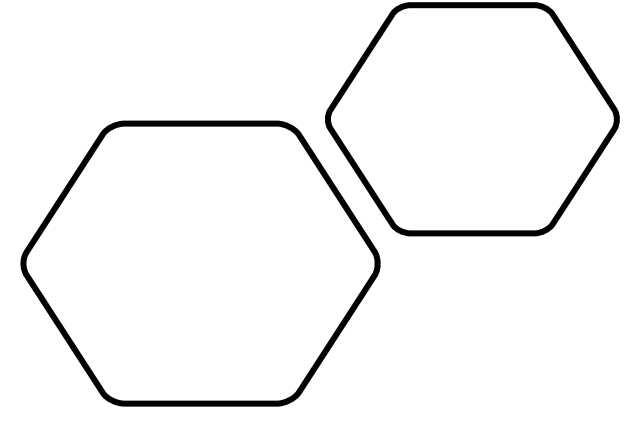
PASSAGE & Foreign

Words

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLAT

16th July 2020 | 02:00 PM – 03:00 PM



Passage & Foreign words

By: Santosh Sir



FIB

1. To _____ time, please go foot and not by bus.

- a) spend, with ~~X~~ b) kill, towards ~~X~~
c) utilise, on ✓ d) gain, on

on foot - ~~दुम~~

2. Please do not _____ me now; I am very busy. I will look into it tomorrow.

a) demand

b) disturb

c) expect

d) worry.

investigate

3. After a recent mild paralytic attack his movements are _____
restricted; otherwise he is still very active.
- a) not b) entirely (completely)
✓ c) slightly d) nowhere

4. The victorious army _____ through the fallen city.
- a) attacked b) ran
c) marched d) disturbed

- . 5. How much did it ____ you to have your radio repaired?
- a) cost b) charge
c) price d) pay

mechanic - charge
Things - cost
Customer → pay

6. Despite his _____ he had to suffer.
- a) punishment b) crime
- c) fault d) innocence

7. There is a disturbing _____ between politics and sports in India.

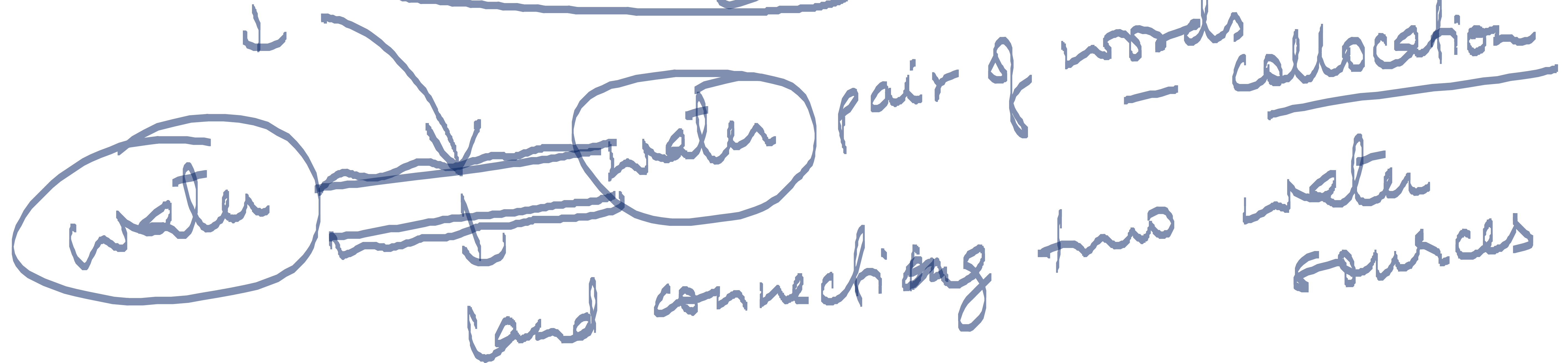
a) link

b) connection

c) isthmus

d) nexus. ✓

link



8. There seems to be an air of peace now ___ in our country.
- a) flowing b) floating
c) smelting d) blowing

water - flow → गिरना
wind → Blow

9. The two brothers look so _____ that it is difficult to tell one from the other.

- a) identical b) same
c) similar d) alike

10. His _____ income does not allow him to buy a TV.

- a) small b) meagre ✓
c) spared) scarce

CLOZE TEST-4

16. He does not like to be friendly with Sunil. He always gives him the cold _____

a) push b) insult

c) shoulder d) coffee

17. There is a/an _____ to every rule.

a) objection b) criticism

c) caveat d) exception

18. Renu is a _____. You can lead her by the nose.

a) novice b) woman

c) blind d) simpleton

CLOZE TEST-4

19. He admired precision in everything but it never hampered his quick _____

precise → exact

- a) dealing b) action
✓ c) decision d) finalisation

20. Mahesh _____ a bit _____ he was not invited by his friends

- a) expressed, than ✓ b) grumbled, when ✓
c) angered, since d) surprised, about

21. I cannot ___ it to you right now; tomorrow we will discuss it.

- a) demand ✓ b) explain
c) worry d) expect

explain sth. to sb

CLOZE TEST-4

159. Let him sleep, he is (dozing/dosing) ✓

160. He has taken four..... of Mixture. (doses/dozes) ✓

161 ^{दूध} drops spread on the green grass look like pearls.

(Dew/Due)

162. He showed me..... respect. ^{due} (due/dew)

163. Mr. Gupta has gone for..... hunting. ^{boar} (boar/bore) ✓

157. It is the policy of our government to help the Harijans.
(decided/decisive)

158. The first battle of Panipat was.....(decisive/decided)

फर्रुख़ ख़ान

5.

. If we look back on the great political revolutions and the great technological revolutions both of which are clues to the range of mankind's capacities and possibilities, we see a striking contrast. Political revolutions, generally speaking, have revealed men's organised purposefulness, his social conscience, his sense of justice, the aggressive assertive side of his nature. Technological change, invention and innovation have tended, rather, to reveal his play instinct, his desire and his ability to go where he has never gone, to do what he has never done. The one shows his willingness to sacrifice in order to fulfill his plans the other his willingness to sacrifice in order to pursue his quest. Many of the peculiar successes and special problems of our time come from our efforts to assimilate these two kinds of activities. We have tried to make government more experimental and to make technological change more purposive, more focused, more planned than ever before.

The one - 1st
The other - second

1. According to the author our peculiar successes and special problems are a result of

- a) our ability to experiment
- b) man's organized purposefulness
- c) our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities
- d) desire to fulfill our plans.

. 2. Man's assertive and aggressive side of his nature is expressed in

- a) Technological revolutions b) Political revolutions
c) his social conscience d) his play instinct

3. Technological revolutions reveal man's

- . 3. Technological revolutions reveal man's
- a) aggressive side of his nature
 - b) assertive side of his nature
 - c) play instinct
 - d) psychological maturity

. 4. Man's willingness to sacrifice to fulfill his plans are attributed to

- a) his organized purposefulness b) his kind nature
c) his sense of responsibility d) his ability to go

where he has never gone

- . 5. A striking contrast is established in the passage between
- a) mankind's capacities and possibilities
 - b) man's maturity and irresponsibility
 - c) political and technological revolution achieved by man
 - d) peculiar successes and special problems of our time

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FIB

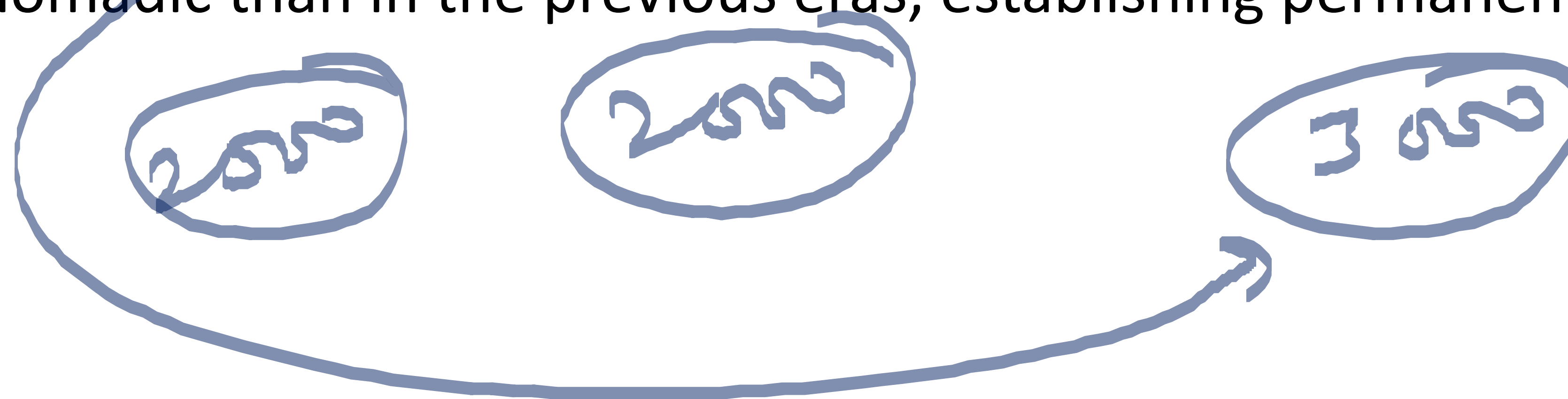
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FIB

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PASSAGE-10

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (1 million to 8000 B.C.) the fist hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about one million years in the Palaeolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D. The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous eras, establishing permanent settlements and creating Governments.



PASSAGE-10

1. The Stone Age was divided into
(a) 5 periods (b) 3 periods (c) 4 periods (d) 6 periods
2. Which of the following was first developed in Palaeolithic period?
(a) The bow and arrow (b) Pottery (c) The fist hatchet (d) The fish hook
3. How many years did Mesolithic Age exist?
 (a) 2000 (b) 4000 (c) 5000 (d) 3000

PASSAGE-10

4. Which period lasted longest?

- (a) Palaeolithic (b) Neolithic (c) Mesolithic (d) Ice Age

5. When did the people create Governments?

- (a) 8000 to 6000 B.C. (b) 2 millions to 8000 B.C.
 (c) 6000 to 3000 B.C. (d) 2 millions to 1 million B.C.

. Indians have a long history of travelling, trading and establishing settlements abroad. Buddhist pilgrims and missionaries penetrated most of Central and East Asia. Several Hindu dynasties ruled parts of Indonesia and South East Asia, and Hindu businessmen established themselves in Afghanistan and parts of Central Asia. Indian contacts with East Africa were among the oldest and the closest. According to one Arab tradition Aristotle advised Alexander the Great to establish a Greek colony on the island of Sokorta off north eastern Africa. The enthusiastic Greeks subdued the Indians who were established there, took possession of Sokorta and removed a colossal idol to which Indians paid homage. As the famous Periplus of the Erythraean Sea makes clear, Indian traders continued to visit trading centres along the East African coast well into the first century AD. Chinese blue-and-white porcelain that found its way to East African during the mediaeval period owed its origin largely to Gujarati ships.

. Gujarati commercial establishments existed in Africa from the thirteenth century onwards, and Gujarati businessmen, many of them Muslims, acted as bankers, money changers and money-lenders. Their business acumen endeared them to the Arabs who had acquired a hold over the coastal areas of East Africa and who offered them protection and commercial immunity in return of finance and successful economic management. Indian merchants, mainly Muslims, also financed some of the Arab slave traders. By 1860 they are said to have controlled almost the whole of Zanzibari trade. Indian traders married or had liaisons with African women, and their offsprings were to be found not only on the East African coast where they were called 'Chotara', but also in the coastal regions of Gujarat where their racially mixed features earned them the name of 'habsi' or 'habsi-like' people.

- . 1. Buddhist pilgrims went to different parts of Asia
 - (a) to remove the Hindu rulers
 - (b) to establish colonies
 - (c) to propagate Buddhism
 - (d) to enhance Indian commercial interests

2. In the long past Indians travelled
 - (a) for trade and commerce
 - (b) for labour
 - (c) for missionary activities
 - (d) A and C

. 3. The interest of the Hindus in Indonesia, South East and Central Asia was

(a) religious

(b) commercial

(c) political

(d) both political and commercial

4. Gujarati ships sailed to East Africa as early as

(a) prehistoric period

(b) mediaeval period

(c) modern period

(d) none of these

5. India's relations with East Africa date back to
✓ (a) the Pre-Christian era (b) the third century AD.
(c) the thirteenth century AD. (d) the eighteenth century
A.D.

6. Most of the Gujarati businessmen in Africa in the thirteenth
century were
✓ (a) Muslim businessmen (b) Hindu businessmen
(c) Buddhist missionaries (d) Hindu and Muslim money-
lenders .

. 7. The Indian merchants in Africa

(a) discouraged slave trade (b) encouraged slave trade

✓ (c) financed slave trade

(d) kept themselves away from slave trade

8. 'Chotara' are

(a) offspring of the immigrants (b) offspring of the local

people

(c) offspring of the local people and the Arabs

✓ (d) offspring of the local people and the immigrants

. 9. The Indian immigrants were endeared to the Arabs because of their

(a) liberal view of life
sentiment

(b) strong religious

(c) wealth

(d) business acumen

10. The Gujarati traders in Africa were offered protection by

(a) the Africans (b) the local businessmen

(c) the rulers (d) the Arabs

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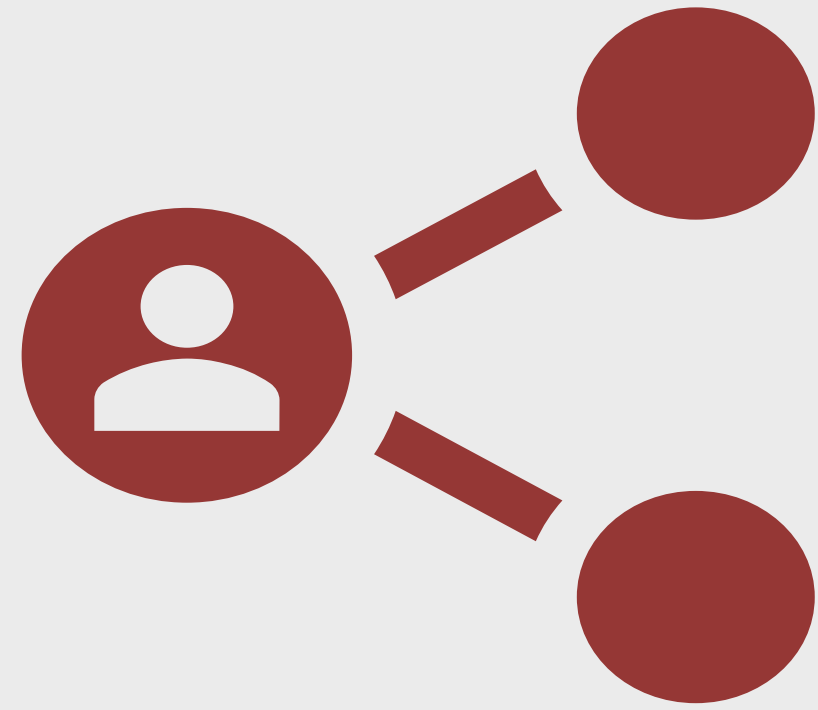
MATCH THE COLUMN

- | A | | B |
|-----------------|-----|------------------------|
| 1. Prima facie | - G | A. The other way round |
| 2. Vice versa | - A | B. Beyond the powers |
| 3. Ultra vires | - B | C. In good faith |
| 4. Innuendo | - H | D. Something in return |
| 5. Quid pro quo | - D | E. Actual |
| 6. Bona fide | - C | F. In proportion |
| 7. De facto | - E | G. At first view |
| 8. Pro rata | - F | H. Indirect reference |

MATCH THE COLUMN

- A**
1. Sine die — D
 2. Ab initio (initial) — F
 3. Intra vires power — G
 4. Status quo — H
 5. Ipso facto — C
 6. Ex gratia — B
 7. Ad valorem — A
 8. Ad interim — E
- Condition*

- B**
- A. According to value
 - B. Payment made out of generosity
 - C. By the reason of the fact
 - D. Uncertain period
 - E. In the meantime
 - F. From the very beginning
 - G. Within the powers
 - H. Present condition



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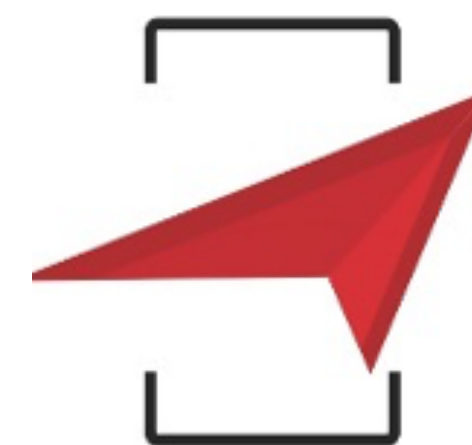
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