



SAFALTA CLASSTM

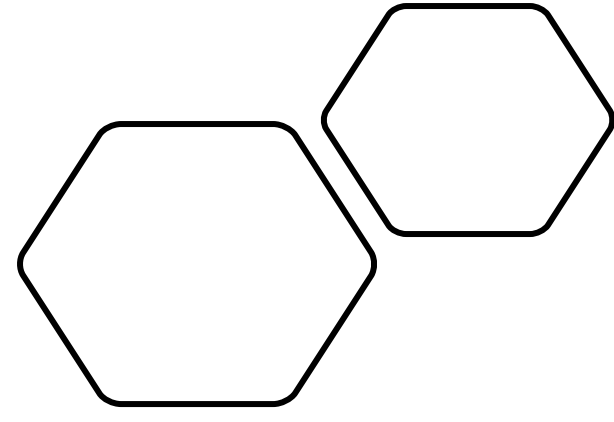
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

ENGLISH PRACTICE

ENGLISH

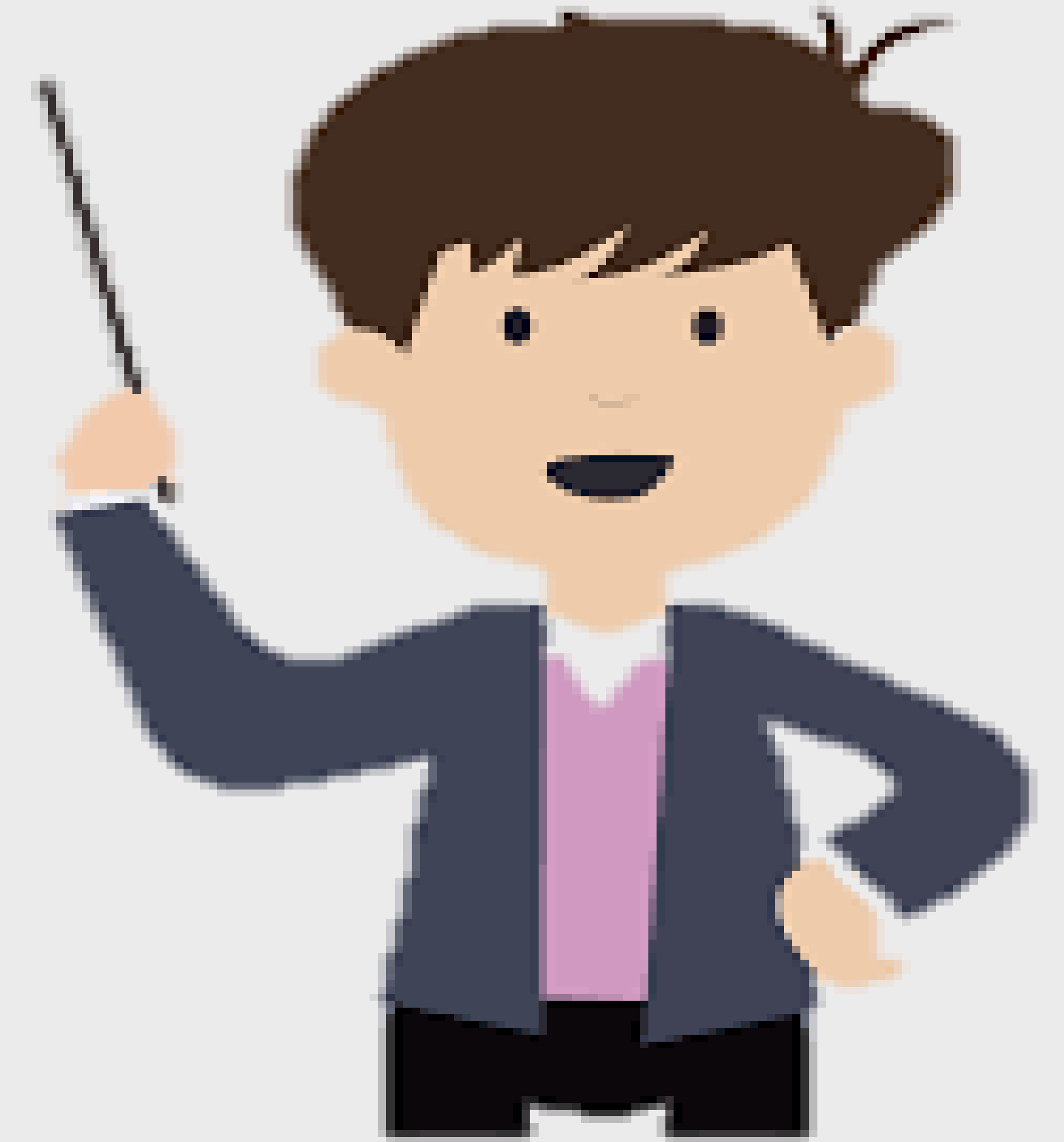
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PRACTICE SESSION-2

By: Santosh Sir



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Everyone keeps looking for signs of water. Then one day the men see patches of green grass. There are pools of water in the hollows. Men and animals begin to hurry, for they know that rain has fallen nearby. Farther on, they find enough grass for pasture and enough water in the hollows for their animals. Chief Omar gives the signal to make camp.

Again the camels kneel. And again the men unload them. Quickly they put up their tents, with the openings facing east. They spread rugs and blankets on the ground and place pillows on them.



A blanket divides the tent into two rooms. Then they unload the dishes and pots and bags of food and water. And once more the nomads are at home.

Meanwhile the thirsty animals take a long drink at the water holes. The goats drink first. Next come the sheep. Then come the camels. They are the thirstiest of all. They drink and drink. They have travelled for days without water. But at last they, too, turn away.

Rain has fallen here, and there will be pasture for many weeks. The animals will grow fat on the green grass. Then the men will choose the animals they want to sell. After they shear the sheep and fill the bags with wool, they will go to the big town on the oasis.



Again the nomads break camp and move on. They pitch their tents on the sand at the edge of the oasis. The first few days in town are exciting days. There is the excitement of seeing shops and streets and crowds of people. The men must sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies. They bargain at the bazaars, and they drink coffee in the cool shade and listen to the sound of flowing water.

But soon the men become restless. They begin to miss the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert. Then one morning the black tents are gone. Far out from the oasis a caravan moves slowly out of sight.

green area in desert



1. What signs of water did the men see?
 - (a) The hollows
 - (b) Grass and the hollows
 - (c) Pools of water
 - ✓ (d) Patches of green grass and pools of water in the hollows



2. "They drink and drink." Who does 'they' refer to?

(a) The animals

☒ (b) The camels

(c) The sheep

(d) The goats



3. Which of the following statements is not true?

false

(a) The nomads put up tents when they make camp.

(b) They spread rugs and blankets on the ground

(c) A blanket divides the tent into two rooms. ✓

(d) The nomads collect the dishes and pots and bags of food and water.



4. Why do the nomads go to the big town?
- (a) To do shopping
 - ☒ (b) To sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies
 - (c) To drink coffee
 - (d) To listen to the sound of flowing water ☐



5. The nomads _____ the big town on the oasis.

(a) liked

(b) didn't like ✓

(c) avoided ✗

(d) remembered ✗



6. Why did the nomads not stay in the big town? *uncomfortable*
- (a) Because they felt ill at ease with strangers in the big town
 - (b) Because they were not able to drive a hard bargain with traders in the big town ✕
 - (c) Because they found the big town a little too crowded and noisy for comfort ✕
 - ☒ (d) Because they felt restless, and missed the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert



7. Which is the ordered in which the thirsty animals take a long drink at the water holes?
- (a) Goats, Sheep, Camels (b) Sheep, Goats, Camels
- (c) Camels, Sheep, Goats (d) Camels, Goats, Sheep



8. What does the word 'shear' mean in the passage?

(a) Cut the sheep

☒ (b) Cut off the sheep's wool

(c) Wash the sheep

(d) Tend the sheep

शेअर का मतलब है बाल काटना



9. Which word in the passage means a place for camels to feed?

- (a) Pools (b) Hollows (c) Pasture (d) Oasis

lake
pond

↓
गड्ढा

grassland



10. Which of the following statements best sums up the main idea of the passage?
- (a) Water is more precious than gold in the desert ✗
 - (b) The camel is the ship of the desert ✗
 - (c) Men and animals are always on the move in the desert ✓
 - (d) The big towns are concrete deserts

There is the excitement of seeing shops and streets and crowds of people.

11. The above sentence is:

✓ A. Simple sentence →

B. Compound sentence →

C. Complex sentence →

D. If clause

only one finite verb
more finite verb + coordinate conj.
- - - + sub-ordinate conj.

12. The verb form of the word 'signal' is:

- ✓ A. Sign
- B. Signalise ✗
- C. signate ✗
- D. Signify

+

co-ordinate conj

Rain has fallen here, and there will be pasture for many weeks

13. The underlined part is :

A. Noun clause

B. Complex sentence

✓ C. Co-ordinate clause

D. Simple sentence

↓
part of sentence
(clause) होता



There is the excitement of seeing shops and streets.....

14. The underlined word is:

A. Verb

B. Adjective

☒ C. Noun

D. Present participle

my / on / you ...
prep. (at / on / in)
+ (ing)
Verbal Noun
(gerund) noun

*** Verb ends with**

-ise

- categorise, chastise

-ify

- classify, beautify

-ate

- abate (reduce – कम करना),
(instigate – भड़काना), activate

-en

- soften, darken

en (prefix)

- enable, endanger (खतरे में डालना)

+

Beauty → Beautify

Strength → en

Necessary → necessitate

Education → educate

Manager → manage

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Question: Children can best learn a language when they having

- (a) a good textbook
- (b) a proficient language teacher
- (c) inhibition
- ✓ (d) motivation

Question: Which one of the following is not true about the status of English language across the world?

false

- ✓ (a) English as a native language
- (b) English as a heritage language
- (c) English as a foreign language
- (d) English as a second language

Question: A good paragraph writing in English involves:

- (a) Correct punctuation marks —
- ✓ (b) Ideas, presentation and coherence —
- (c) Flowery language ✗
- (d) Legible handwriting —

Question: The first generation learners are those who are:

(a) coming first time to school to seek admission.

(b) learning Hindi for the first time.

(c) learning English for the first time.

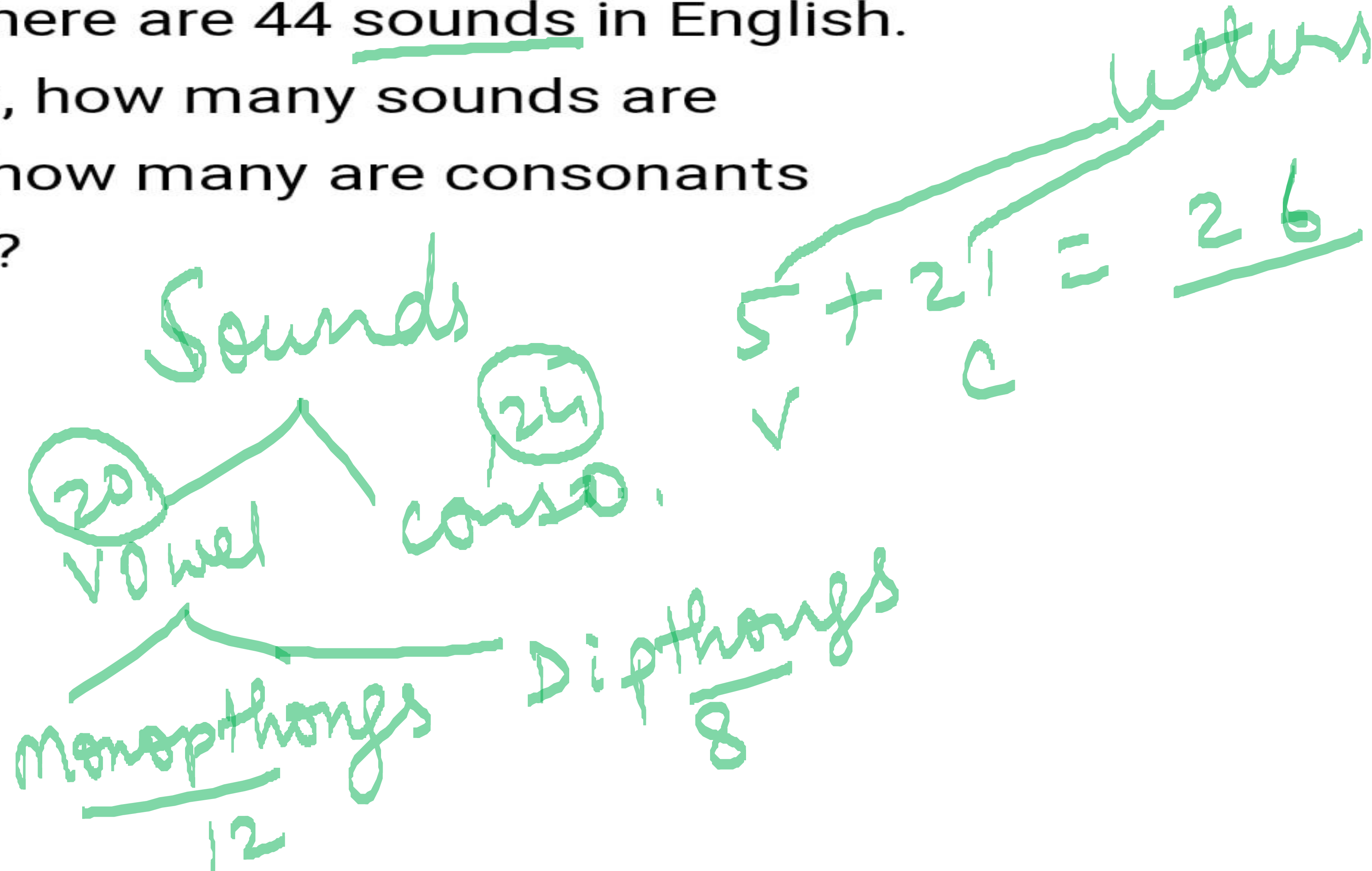
✓ (d) the first from their family to come to school.

Question: Etymology is:

- (a) science of Pedagogy. ✗
- (b) science of study of language. ✗
- (c) science of meaning of words. ✗
- ✓ (d) science of knowing the origin of
words.

Question: There are 44 sounds in English. Out of these, how many sounds are vowels and how many are consonants respectively?

- ✓ (a) 20, 24
- (b) 5, 39
- (c) 22, 22
- (d) 10, 34



Question: A word gets its meaning:

✓ (a) in relation to its context

(b) from dictionary only

(c) spelling

(d) from its origin

Right

1. The most critical period of acquisition and development of language is

CPH

(1) Pre-natal period.

✓ (2) Early childhood.

(3) Middle childhood.

(4) Adolescence.

106. In the multilingual classroom learners can interact _____

(1) in the medium of instruction followed by the school.

✓ (2) in their own language and can be a mix of words from more than one language,

(3) only in the language prescribed in three-language formula.

(4) in the language with which the teacher is familiar.

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107. Diagnostic tests are administered to

_____.

✓ (1) find out deficiencies of the students with a view to planning remedies.

(2) assess the suitability of a candidate for a specific Programme.

(3) test the language proficiency of students for providing them jobs.

(4) judge the students' capabilities.

108. Structural approach gives more importance to ____

(1) speech and reading

(2) reading only

(3) speech only

✓ (4) reading and writing

109. Which among the following does not come under meaning based activities?

(1) Interacting with the text.

(2) Using previous knowledge.

(3) Reading the text and then narrating the same to peers,

✓ (4) Reading out every word aloud and translating it.



110. _____ comprehension is the skill or reading a piece of text closely or intensely for the purpose of extracting specific Information from the text.

(1) Inferential

(2) Global

✓ (3) Local

(4) Transactional

locate in the passage

