



SAFALTA CLASSTM

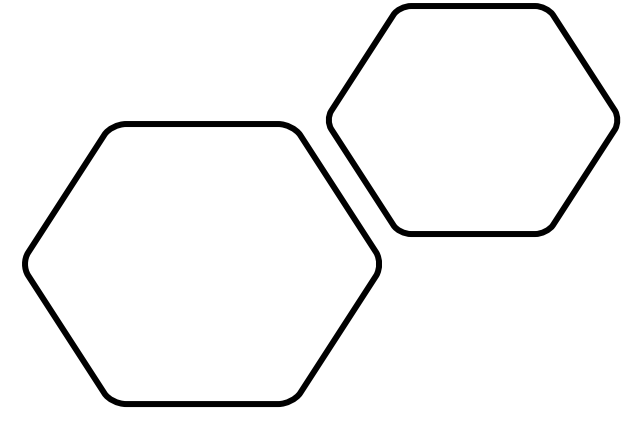
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

Reading Section

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

DEFENCE SPECIAL

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Reading Section

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By: Santosh Sir



Revision on Voice

15. She knows me. — *I am known to her.*

16. He promised me a great present. *I was promised a great present.*

17. They painted the house red. → *The house was painted red.*

18. He told me to leave the room. → *I was told to leave the ~~door~~ room.*



19. He keeps me waiting. — *I am kept waiting by him.*

20. Tell him to come as soon as possible.

let him be told — — — — —

21. Open the door. → *let the door be opened.*

22. Please do me a favour. → *You are requested to do me a favour.*



26. Circumstances will oblige me to go.

I will be obliged to go.

27. She is to write a letter.

A letter is to be written by her.

28. She (has to) buy a new car.

A new car has to be bought by her.

+

29. There is nothing to lose.

There is nothing to be lost.

30. It is time to learn computer.

It is time for computer to be learnt.

31. Mangoes taste sweet.

Mangoes are sweet

to be tasted

when tasted X

when they are tasted ✓

+

32. The surface feels ^{Ads} smooth.

The surface is smooth when it is felt.

33. The rose smells sweet.

The rose is sweet when it is smelt.

+

- was seriously wounded*
- a) 3. He seriously wounded a)/ during the crossfire and b)/ was rushed to hospital. c)/ No error d)
- c) 4. The policemen a)/ who were on duty in this area b)/ were discovered two drug addicts. c) No error d) *broke into*
- a) 5. The burglars were broken a)/ into the house and took away some cash b)/ and many precious things. c)/ No error d)

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. Unlike the masses, intellectuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts. Their critical habit of mind makes them resistant to the kind of propaganda that works so well on the majority. Intellectuals are the kind of people who demand evidence and are shocked by logical inconsistencies and fallacies. They regard oversimplification as the original sin of the mind and have no use for the slogans, the unqualified assertions and sweeping generalizations, which are the propagandist's stock-in-trade.

- . 1. Intellectuals are the kind of people who
 - a) look for evidence in support of logical inconsistencies and fallacies ✗
 - ✓ b) accept only those things which are logically consistent and well supported by evidence
 - c) demand logical inconsistencies and fallacies
 - d) ignore faulty logic and wrong beliefs

2. 'Fallacies' means
- a) illogical arguments
 - b) inconsistencies
 - c) false evidence
 - d) false beliefs.

Quality - गुण

3. A trait which intellectuals do not possess is
- a) over-simplification
 - b) logical thinking
 - c) critical thinking
 - d) rationality - logic

- . 4. The first sentence of the passage suggests that
- a) intellectuals behave like individuals, not like members of a crowd
 - b) individuals are intellectuals
 - c) all individuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts
 - d) groups consist of intellectuals

- . 5. The majority of people
- a) work well with intellectuals
 - b) possess a critical habit of mind
 - c) resist propaganda ✕
 - ✓ d) do not possess a critical habit of mind



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.



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?
- (a) The nomads put up tents when they make camp. T
 - (b) They spread rugs and blankets on the ground. T
 - (c) A blanket divides the tent into two rooms. T
 - (d) The nomads collect the dishes and pots and bags of food and water. F



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 ✗

सहूलता /
greenery in
desert areas



6. Why did the nomads not stay in the big town?
- (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



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



9. Which word in the passage means a place for camels to feed?
- (a) Pools (b) Hollows (c) Pasture (d) ~~Oasis~~



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 ✗

Ernest Rutherford was the son of a Scot emigrant to New Zealand. His parents had 12 children, of whom Ernest was the fourth. His education was in a state primary school from which children at the age of 13 could get grants of scholarships to secondary schools and to the universities. Rutherford had no intention of following an academic career. He was no book-worm. He was good in any rough-and-tumble and a keen football player. But he was good at Latin and he had a passion for music and a mechanical bent of mind. At Nelson College, a state boarding school, he was an outstanding pupil, he sat for a scholarship to Canterbury College and this was because his masters expected it of him and he won it.

There, Rutherford as a student was fascinated by Hertz's work on radio waves and he began to conduct his own experiments in the cloakroom of the college, where the students hung their gowns.

- . 1. Rutherford was his parent's child.
(a) last (b) only (c) fourth (d) second

2. Nelson College was a
- ✓ (a) state boarding school In New Zealand
 - (b) college in England
 - (c) school in Scotland
 - (d) school in the United States

- . 3. Rutherford sat for a scholarship test because
- (a) he was an outstanding student
 - (b) he was a book-worm
 - (c) he thought of following an academic career
 - (d) his masters wanted him to do that

- . 4. Rutherford carried out his own private experiments in
 - (a) some corner of the cloakroom of Nelson College
 - ✓ (b) some corner of the cloakroom of Canterbury College
 - (c) a corner of the room allotted to him in the boarding house
 - (d) in the laboratory of Nelson College

- . 5. The phrase 'mechanical bent' suggests that Rutherford
- (a) was quite mechanical
 - (b) was devoid of human warmth, emotion, feeling, intelligence etc.
 - (c) did things and lived as thoughtlessly as a machine
 - (d) had an aptitude for the Science of machinery

6. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to 'Fascinated'.
- (a) Uninterested (b) Hindered
(c) Enthralled (d) Perturbed

7. 'Rutherford had no intention of following an academic career.'

What is the parts of speech of the underlined word?

- ✓ A. Noun
- B. Adjective
- C. Adverb
- D. Verb

.8. "he was an outstanding pupil....." The underlined word is:

A. Noun

B. Adjective

C. Adverb

D. Verb

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(1)...the common(2)....the ostrich does not bury its head in the sand to....(3).... danger.
 An ostrich can run....(4)....a speed of forty-five miles....(5)....hour, kick powerfully and....(6)....
 aggressively(7).... its beak. As the(8)and fastest bird in the world. it(9).... need
 to(10)....its head.

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|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. (a) | In keeping with | (b) | As per | (c) | According to | (d) | Contrary to |
| 2. (a) | fact | (b) | view | (c) | expectation | (d) | belief |
| 3. (a) | resist | (b) | avoid | (c) | face | (d) | encounter |
| 4. (a) | with | (b) | for | (c) | at | (d) | to |
| 5. (a) | one | (b) | per | (c) | a | (d) | every |
| 6. (a) | peck | (b) | play | (c) | push | (d) | poke |
| 7. (a) | on | (b) | through | (c) | with | (d) | by |
| 8. (a) | larger | (b) | largest | (c) | more large | (d) | large |
| 9. (a) | doesn't | (b) | did | (c) | does | (d) | didn't |
| 10. (a) | put | (b) | cover | (c) | shield | (d) | bury |

