



SAFALTA CLASSTM

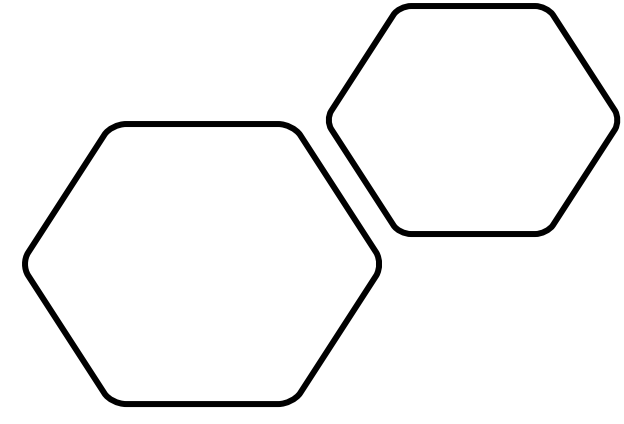
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

VOICE

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

NDA / NA

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VOICE

By: Santosh Sir



. It is strange that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is admired or despised. A successful business man does nothing to increase his popularity by being careful with his money. He is expected to display his success, to have a smart car, an expensive life and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The paradox remains that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place, he would never have achieved his present wealth. Among the low income group, a different set of values exists. The young clerk, who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he hasn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles so much for rent, for food, for the children's shoes; she is able to face the milkman with equanimity every month, satisfied with her economising ways, and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford. As for myself, I fall into neither of these categories. If I have money to spare, I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up, then I am the meanest man imaginable.

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1. Which of the following would be the most suitable title for the passage?

(a) Extravagance is Always Condemnable

(b) Extravagance Leads to Poverty

✓ (c) Extravagance in the Life of the Rich and the Poor

(d) Miserly Habits of the Poor

- . 2. In the opinion of the writer, a successful businessman
- (a) should not bother about popularity
 - (b) is expected to have expensive tastes
 - (c) is more popular if he appears to be doing nothing
 - (d) must be extravagant before achieving success

. 3. The phrase 'lavish with his hospitality' in the third sentence of the first paragraph signifies

(a) considerateness in spending on guests and strangers

(b) indifference in treating his friends and relatives

(c) miserliness in dealing with his friends

(d) extravagance in entertaining guests

- . 4. The word 'paradox' in the last sentence of the first paragraph means
- (a) statement based on the popular opinion
 - (b) that which is contrary to received opinion
 - (c) statement based on facts
 - (d) that which brings out the inner meaning

- . 5. It seems that low paid people should
 - (a) feel guilty if they overspend
 - (b) borrow money to meet their essential needs
 - (c) not keep their creditors waiting
 - (d) not pay their bills promptly

. 6. How does the housewife, described by the writer, feel when she saves money? She

(a) Wishes she could sometimes be extravagant

(b) is still troubled by a sense of guilt

(c) Wishes life were less burdensome

~~(d) is content to be so thrifty~~

balance/peace

. 7. The statement “she is able to face the milkman with equanimity” implies that

(a) she is not upset as she has been paying the milkman his dues regularly

(b) she loses her nerve at the sight of the milkman who always demands his dues

(c) she manages to keep cool as she has to pay the milkman only a month's dues

(d) she remains composed and confident as she knows that she can handle the milkman tactfully

8. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'applauded' in the passage?

(a) thrift may lead to success

(b) wealthy people are invariably successful

(c) all mean people are wealthy

~~(d)~~ carefulness generally leads to failure

Economical
~~for success~~

TENSES	ACTIVE Subject (Main) + V + Object	PASSIVE Object (Main) + (H.V.) + MV ³ + Subject
Present Indefinite	Sub + V¹/V¹ + s/es + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>writes</u> a letter.	Obj + is/am/are + V³ + by + Sub A letter <u>is written</u> by her
Present Continuous	Sub + is/am/are + ving + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>is writing</u> a letter.	Obj + is/am are + being + V ³ + by + Sub A letter <u>is being written</u> by her.
Present Perfect	Sub + has/have + v³ + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>has written</u> a letter.	Obj + has/have + been + V ³ + by + Sub A letter <u>has been written</u> by her.
Past Indefinite	Sub + V² + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>wrote</u> a letter.	Obj + was/were + V ³ + by + Sub A letter <u>was written</u> by her
Past Continuous	Sub + was/were + ving + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>was writing</u> a letter.	Obj + was/were + being + V ³ + by + Sub A letter <u>was being written</u> by her.
Past Perfect	Sub + had + V³ + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>had written</u> a letter.	Obj + had + been + V ³ + by + Sub A letter <u>had been written</u> by her.
Future Indefinite	Sub + <u>will/modals</u> + V¹ + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>will/can write</u> a letter.	Obj + <u>will/modals</u> + be + V ³ + by + Sub A letter <u>will/can be written</u> by her
Future Perfect	Sub + <u>will/modals</u> + have + V³ + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>will/may have written</u> a letter.	Obj + <u>will/modals</u> + have + been + V ³ + by + Sub A letter <u>will/may have been written</u> by her.

+

 1. The rich look down upon the poor.

The ^spoor are ^vlooked down upon by the rich.

2. He can catch the running bus.

The running bus can be caught by him.

3. He switched off the fan.

The fan was switched off by him. द्वारा

The + adj = Phe (N)

+

4. Do you love your parents?

~~Is/Am/Are~~ your parents loved by you?

5. Have we done this?

~~Has this been done~~ by us.
Have

+

6. When did you do this?

When was this done by you?

7. Who has broken the jug?

By whom has the jug been broken?

$\{ + (H.V.) + (m.v.) + obj$
 $\{ + (H.V.) + subj + (m.v.) + obj?$
 wh wood $\{ (H.V.) + subj + (m.v.) + obj$
 being been ke

+

9. You can not touch the sky.

The sky can't be touched. (by you)

NO required users

10. People speak Hindi in Delhi.

→ Hindi is spoken in Delhi.

by + someone / Anyone / everyone / all / each

11. Someone stole my pen.

my pen was stolen ✓

people
public (us, them / & sense you)

+

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

Known → to sb.
 married — at ✓
 surprised / shocked — at ✓
 sympathised — with

+

were were killed

- A** 1. Five persons killed a)/ and a baby was badly injured in the bus accident b)/ which took place last night. c)/ No error d)
- B** 3. He ^{was} 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)
- D** 5. The burglars were broken a)/ into the house and took away some cash b)/ and many precious things. c)/ No error d)

broke

घर में

✓

✓

CLOZE TEST-4

Learning to keep our environment...(1)....is absolutely necessary....(2)....polluted environment affects us in many ways. It is needless to stress the importance....(3) ^{for} fresh air, pure water and clean surroundings. We must....(4)....an earnest effort to achieve this laudable...(5).. Firstly, we must keep our house and its(6)....clean. Garbage of all kinds must be disposed(7).... promptly. Secondly, drains should be kept(8).... preventing disease carrying flies and mosquitoes(9).... in them. Lastly, water should not be allowed to stagnate(10)....mosquitoes breed in these puddles and spread diseases like malaria, filaria and dengue fever.

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|-----|-----|---------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|--------------|
| 1. | (a) | strong | (b) | happy | (c) | shabby | (d) | clean |
| 2. | (a) | if | (b) | for | (c) | but | (d) | so |
| 3. | (a) | by | (b) | in | (c) | of | (d) | from |
| 4. | (a) | make | (b) | get | (c) | find | (d) | do |
| 5. | (a) | View | (b) | goal | (c) | wish | (d) | desire |
| 6. | (a) | clothes | (b) | inmates | (c) | items | (d) | surroundings |
| 7. | (a) | of | (b) | off | (c) | out | (d) | down |
| 8. | (a) | closed | (b) | opened | (c) | covered | (d) | tight |
| 9. | (a) | sitting | (b) | sleeping | (c) | breeding | (d) | flying |
| 10. | (a) | if | (b) | as | (c) | also | (d) | but |

for - ते, वास, अंशु

गले की अर्थात्

take off

get rid of

dispose of

.CLOZE TEST-5

Pythons are (1) ... non venomous snakes found(2).... in damp places or rocky ledges near marshes or in dense ...(3)... They are considered to be the most primitive....(4).... the living snakes(5)..... they retain the traces of hind limbs of a(6).... era in the form(7).... horny claw like spurs. which are present(8).... either side of(9).... anus. These hind limbs are functionless(10).... female pythons.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | (a) small | (b) tiny | (c) cute | (d) huge |
| 2. | (a) mostly | (b) rarely | (c) occasionally | (d) hardly |
| 3. | (a) cities | (b) towns | (c) hills | (d) homes |
| 4. | (a) between | (b) in | (c) among | (d) over |
| 5. | (a) so | (b) because | (c) and | (d) but |
| 6. | (a) by gone | (b) latest | (c) present | (d) recent |
| 7. | (a) in | (b) for | (c) on | (d) of |
| 8. | (a) over | (b) above | (c) on | (d) in |
| 9. | (a) the | (b) a | (c) an | (d) that |
| 10. | (a) with | (b) among | (c) on | (d) in |