



SAFALTA CLASSTM

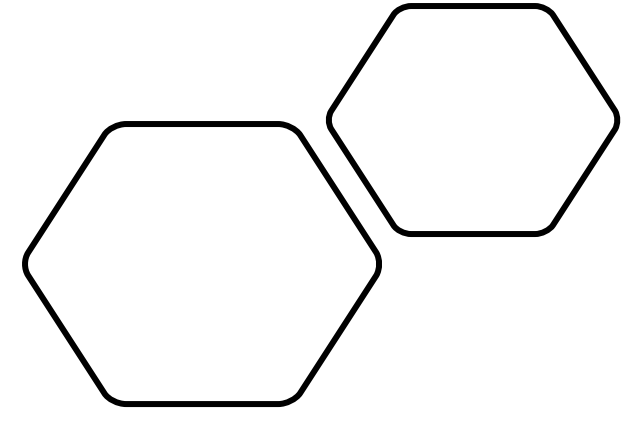
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

Reading Section

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

NDA /NA

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Reading Section

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not like

logic

. 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

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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? = *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?
- (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