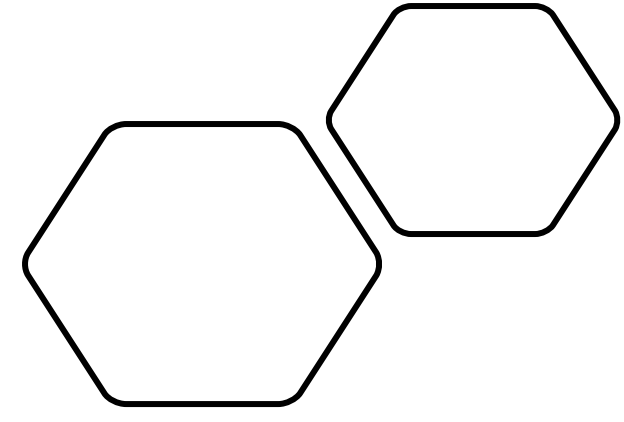




SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**



# VOICE

**By: Santosh Sir**



अतिशय लोभाल  
Adi  
contradiction  
Adi  
lavish | spend thrift  
hate

. 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.

Adi  
peace

adverbial clause

•

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

*economical -  
frugal*

*सिद्धांत*

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 ✗ - calm and relaxed
- (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



<b>TENSES</b>	<b>ACTIVE</b> <i>Subject (Main) + V + Object</i>	<b>PASSIVE</b> <i>Object (Main) + (H.V.) + MV<sup>3</sup> + Subject</i>
<b>Present Indefinite</b>	Sub + <b>V<sup>1</sup>/V<sup>1</sup> + s/es</b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>writes</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>is/am/are</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>is written</u> by her
<b>Present Continuous</b>	Sub + <b>is/am/are + ving</b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>is writing</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>is/am are + being</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>is being written</u> by her.
<b>Present Perfect</b>	Sub + <b>has/have + v<sup>3</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>has written</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>has/have + been</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>has been written</u> by her.
<b>Past Indefinite</b>	Sub + <b>V<sup>2</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>wrote</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>was/were</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>was written</u> by her
<b>Past Continuous</b>	Sub + <b>was/were + ving</b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>was writing</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>was/were + being</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>was being written</u> by her.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	Sub + <b>had + V<sup>3</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>had written</u> a letter.	Obj + <b>had + been</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>had been written</u> by her.
<b>Future Indefinite</b>	Sub + <u>will/modals</u> + <b>V<sup>1</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>will/can write</u> a letter.	Obj + <u>will/modals</u> + <b>be</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>will/can be written</u> by her
<b>Future Perfect</b>	Sub + <u>will/modals</u> + <b>have + V<sup>3</sup></b> + obj <i>e.g.</i> She <u>will/may have written</u> a letter.	Obj + <u>will/modals</u> + <b>have + been</b> + V <sup>3</sup> + by + Sub A letter <u>will/may have been written</u> by her.



+

\* The + adj = Plural Noun  
किसी शब्द को  
संज्ञक

1. The rich look down upon the poor.

The poor are looked 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.

Pr. A. He plays football.  
 Pr. C. Football is played by him.

Pr. C. - is being  
 Pr. P. - has been  
 P. T. - was  
 P. C. - was being  
 P. P. - had been  
 P. T. - will be  
 P. C. - will have been



+

4. Do you love your parents?

Is/Am/Are your parents loved by you?

5. Have we done this?

Has this been done?

He can do it. → It can be done by him.

How [Can he do it?] → How [Can it be done by him?]

+

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?

by +

all  
everyone

none

someone

people

us | them | you

public & sense of

↓  
useless

+

9. You can not touch the sky.

The sky can not be touched.

10. People speak Hindi in Delhi.

Hindi is spoken in Delhi.

11. Someone stole my pen.

my pen was stolen

+

15. She knows me. - I am known to her.

16. He promised me a great present.

I was promised a great present by him.

17. They painted the house red.

The house was painted red.

- known ] ✓  
to
- married ] ✓  
to
- surprised ] ✓  
at
- shocked ] ✓  
at
- pleased ] ✓  
with
- satisfied ] ✓  
with

+

1. I am doing sums.

a) Sums are done by me.

✓ b) Sums are being done by me.

c) I must be doing the sums.

d) Sums must be done by me.



+

2. People speak English all over the world.

a) English is spoken all over the world. ✓

b) English ~~was~~ spoken all over the world.

c) English ~~was~~ spoken by people.

d) English is spoken by people all over the world.



3. Who gave you permission to enter?

- a) By whom were you given permission to enter?
- b) By whom was you given permission to enter?
- c) By whom ~~you~~ were given permission to enter?
- d) By whom ~~given~~ you permission to enter?



4. The Principal has granted him a scholarship.

a) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.

✓ b) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.

c) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.

d) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.



5. This shirt cannot be worn by me any longer.

- ✓ a) I cannot wear this shirt any longer.
- b) Wearing ~~of~~ this shirt any longer is not possible.
- c) This shirt is too worn out to be worn any longer.
- d) This worn out shirt cannot be worn any longer.



6. The school was damaged by the earthquake which caused havoc to other buildings as well.
- (a) The earthquake damaged the school and other building
  - (b) The earthquake damaged ~~other~~ buildings
  - (c) The earthquake caused ~~damage~~ to the school and havoc to other buildings
  - (d) The earthquake damaged the school besides causing havoc to other buildings





7. You don't need to wind this watch.
- (a) This watch need not be wound
  - (b) This watch does not wind
  - (c) This watch need not be wind
  - (d) This watch need not be winded up



8. When the conductor blows the whistle, the driver stops the bus.
- (a) When the whistle is ~~being~~ blown by the conductor the bus is stopped by the driver
  - (b) When the whistle the ~~bus~~ is stopped by the driver
  - (c) When the conductor blows the whistle the bus is stopped by the driver
  - (d) When the whistle is blown by the conductor, the bus is stopped by the driver



9. Shut the door and leave.
- (a) Let the door be shut and you are ordered to leave.
  - (b) Let the door be ~~shutted~~ and you are ordered to leave.
  - (c) ~~Let~~ the door be shut and you be left.
  - (d) ~~Let be~~ the door shut and you are ordered to



10. The case is being investigated by the police alongwith the CBI.
- (a) The police alongwith the CBI are investigating the case.
  - (b) The police alongwith the CBI is investigating the case.
  - (c) The police alongwith the CBI was investigating the case.
  - (d) The police alongwith the CBI were investigating the case.



11. Someone is following us.

- (a) We are being followed.
- (b) We are being followed by someone.
- (c) We were ~~being~~ followed by someone.
- (d) We had ~~been~~ followed by someone.

let the door be opened  
You are ordered to  
open the door

open the door.

let + obj + be + v<sup>3</sup>

You are /  
ordered  
advised  
requested + to + same  
sentence