

## Reading Comprehension

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Choose the right answer from the given alternatives:

(1)

*Almost all creatures care for their young. Many animals play with their babies and show their love by touching and hugging them. Most animals clean, feed and protect their babies. Birds also teach their fledglings how to go about in the world as adults. A number of animals build homes for their young. Tailor birds and weaver birds, ants, wasps and bees are among nature's master designers, engineers and architects. They weave, stitch and make different types of homes for their young using twigs, leaves, plant fibers, saliva, mud, wood and wax. Female elephants care the longest for calves. After a baby is born, it is closely guarded for months. While marching through the jungle, it is made to walk between the mother and an aunt (another adult female). The males of a number of species also help look after the young. The male saltwater crocodile is known to care for its babies when 'mama' is out for swim. At meal times, the chief gorilla keeps a watch while the females and the youngsters feed.*

Question 1.

Many animals ..... their young in order to show their love for them.

- (a) play with them
- (b) enjoy with
- (c) touch and hug
- (d) accompany

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) touch and hug

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Question 2.

One of the following who is not called nature's engineers and architects?

- (a) tailor birds
- (b) weaver birds
- (c) ants
- (d) goats

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) goats

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Question 3.

The things that are needed for making a house by the birds:

- (a) twigs
- (b) plant fibres
- (c) leaves
- (d) all of them

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) all of them

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Question 4.

Who takes care of salt water crocodile's babies in their mother's absence?

- (a) their father
- (b) their community members
- (c) they themselves
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) their father

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Question 5.

What is the duty of the chief gorilla at the time when the females and the youngsters feed?

- (a) to keep a watch
- (b) to arrange the food items
- (c) to help the babies
- (d) to accompany all of them

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) to keep a watch

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Question 6.

The 'architect' is a person .....

- (a) who works for money
- (b) who makes designs for buildings
- (c) who does wooden work
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) who makes designs for buildings

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Question 7.

The opposite of 'show' is:

- (a) hide
- (b) shown
- (c) unshow
- (d) do

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) hide

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(2)

*There is an interesting story about a rabbit and his grandpa. It happened on a full-moon night. Our friend, the rabbit, had gone out for a stroll when I s met a cunning Jackal. Luckily for Mr. Rabbit, Mr. Jackal had a very hearty meal that night. So, instead of making Mr. Rabbit his dinner, Mr. Jackal decided to have only some fun at the expense of Mr. Rabbit. He said to Mr. Rabbit, "Look up there. Your grandpa is waiting for you on the moon. Don't you want to go up there and see him ?" Mr. Rabbit was taken in. He did not understand that cunning Mr. Jackal was only trying to befool him. He paid no heed to the advice of his dear mother and went from friend to friend seeking help in reaching the moon.*

Question 1.

When did Mr. Rabbit meet Mr. Jackal?

- (a) In the evening
- (b) At night
- (c) In the morning
- (d) On a full moon night

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) On a full moon night

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Question 2.

Why did Mr. Jackal not eat up Mr. Rabbit?

- (a) he did not like Mr. Rabbit
- (b) rabbit's grandfather was with him
- (c) his stomach was full
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) his stomach was full

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Question 3.

What was Mr. Rabbit told about his grandpa?

- (a) that his grandfather was waiting for him
- (b) that he was very active
- (c) that his mother was waiting for him
- (d) that his friends were waiting for him

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) that his grandfather was waiting for him

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Question 4.

What was its effect on Mr. Rabbit?

- (a) the rabbit began to cry

- (b) the rabbit went to his mother for help
- (c) he believed what Jackal said
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) he believed what Jackal said

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Question 5.

What would the rabbit not understand?

- (a) that the jackal wanted to kill him
- (b) that the jackal was cunning
- (c) that the jackal was trying to help him
- (d) that the jackal was befooling him

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) that the jackal was befooling him

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Question 6.

The rabbit did not pay heed to his ..... advice

- (a) father's
- (b) mother's
- (c) brother's
- (d) friend's

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) mother's

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Question 7.

Write the meaning of 'taken in'.

- (a) deceived
- (b) taken out
- (c) come in
- (d) withdrew

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) deceived

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(3)

*Androcles was ordered to fight with a huge lion that had been kept hungry for two days. He was sure the lion would tear him to pieces. So, he was sad to be back. A large crowd of people had come to see the fight. The lion was let loose into the arena where Androcles had been made to enter. The beast came roaring aloud out of its cage looking fiercely. As the lion neared him people got excited to see the bloody drama. But suddenly the lion*

*stopped roaring and became calm. Instead of attacking Androcles he crouched at his feet and began to lick hands. Tears of joy welled up in Androcles' eyes and he embraced the lion. It was the same lion with whom Androcles had lived in den for many days.*

Question 1.

Who was Androcles?

- (a) a king
- (b) a minister
- (c) a slave
- (d) a guard

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) a slave

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Question 2.

What was Androcles ordered to do?

- (a) to fight with the other king
- (b) to fight with an elephant
- (c) to fight with a minister
- (d) to fight with a huge and hungry lion

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) to fight with a huge and hungry lion

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Question 3.

What was Androcles sure of?

- (a) that the lion would tear him to pieces
- (b) that the king would kill him
- (c) that the ministers would put him in jail
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) that the lion would tear him to pieces

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Question 4.

Who came to see the fight?

- (a) the king only
- (b) a large crowd of people
- (c) the king and the ministers
- (d) all the animals

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) a large crowd of people

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Question 5.

How did the lion come towards Androcles?

- (a) roaring
- (b) shivering
- (c) limping
- (d) smiling

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) roaring

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Question 6.

What did the lion do?

- (a) killed Androcles
- (b) began to lick his hands
- (c) killed the minister
- (d) fought with Androcles

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) began to lick his hands

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Question 7.

Give the meaning of 'embraced'.

- (a) hugged
- (b) killed
- (c) smiled
- (d) hold

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) hugged

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(4)

*Children should be educated without pressure. They should enter into adulthood free from the damaging effects of tradition and fear. Free expression of thought should be given to the children. A child once asked Krishnamurthy, "Is it your hobby to give lectures? Don't you get tired of talking? Why are you doing it?" Krishnamurthy replied : "I am glad you asked that question. You know, if you love something, you never get tired of it. I mean love in which there is no desire of wanting something out of it. If you are talking because you are getting something out of it: money, reward, sense of your importance : then there is weariness. Then it has no meaning because it is only self fulfillment, but if there is love in your heart, it is like a fountain, always giving fresh water."*

Question 1.

Children should be educated without .....

- (a) fear

- (b) money
- (c) pressure
- (d) teachers

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) pressure

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Question 2.

What type of expression should be given to children?

- (a) busy
- (b) damaging
- (c) complex
- (d) free

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) free

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Question 3.

If you ..... something you never get tired of it.

- (a) hate
- (b) love
- (c) enjoy
- (d) express

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) love

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Question 4.

Weariness means feeling .....

- (a) happy
- (b) joy
- (c) tired
- (d) angry

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) tired

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Question 5.

What quality of Krishnamurthy excited the child?

- (a) talking
- (b) singing
- (c) listening
- (d) enjoying

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) talking

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Question 6.

Which word is wrongly matched with its opposite?

- (a) damaging—preserving
- (b) never—always
- (c) give—take
- (d) fresh—sour

► Answer

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Question 7.

Which reward will not make you feel weariness?

- (a) money
- (b) sense of importance
- (c) only reward
- (d) love in your heart

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) love in your heart

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(5)

*In history we read of great periods in the life of nations. We also read of great men and women and great deeds performed by them. Sometimes in our dreams we imagine doing brave deeds like the heroes and heroines of old. Do you remember how attracted you were when you first read the story of Joan of Arc. How your ambition was to be something like her! Ordinary men and women are not usually heroic. They think of their daily bread and butter, of their children, of their household worries and the like. But a time comes when a whole people become full of faith for a great cause. Then even simple, ordinary men and women become heroes. Great leaders have something in them which inspires a whole people and makes them do great deeds.*

Question 1.

In history we read life of .....

- (a) nations
- (b) deeds
- (c) great periods
- (d) all of above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) all of above

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Question 2.

Ordinary men and women think of .....

- (a) bread and butter
- (b) heroes
- (c) heroines
- (d) heroism

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) bread and butter

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Question 3.

Joan of Arc inspired people to be .....

- (a) cowards
- (b) ambitious
- (c) brave
- (d) heroic

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) ambitious

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Question 4.

Heroism is found in .....

- (a) ordinary men
- (b) ordinary women
- (c) great men
- (d) ordinary children

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) great men

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Question 5.

They think of ordinary bread and butter, they are .....

- (a) heroes
- (b) heroines
- (c) great figures
- (d) ordinary people

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) ordinary people

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Question 6.

Which is not a matter of concern for ordinary men and women?

- (a) daily bread
- (b) children

- (c) household worries
- (d) great shows

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) great shows

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Question 7.

Which word can be used for 'work'?

- (a) deeds
- (b) nations
- (c) performed
- (d) household

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) deeds

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(6)

The dams not only save the water of our rivers for irrigation but they do other things as well. They control floods in the rivers. When there are floods, the gates of the dam opened and the water flows down the rivers and into the canals. The water does not overflow the banks. The dams also do other important things; for example, they make electricity. The water in the dams falls on giant wheels and turns them. The wheels turn machines which produce electric current. Some years ago, only the cities and the big towns in our country had electricity. But now-a-days a lot of it produced by the dams and supplied also to the villages. When more dams are built and more electricity is produced, it can be supplied even to small villages. This will give our villages not only light but also power for small industries.

Question 1.

What important works do the dams do?

- (a) save water for irrigation
- (b) supply water for irrigation
- (c) control floods
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) all the above

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Question 2.

The water does not overflow the .....

- (a) banks of rivers and canals
- (b) canals
- (c) rivers
- (d) ponds

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) banks of rivers and canals

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Question 3.

..... is also produced from water.

- (a) wheat
- (b) gram
- (c) electricity
- (d) rice

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) electricity

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Question 4.

Electricity is supplied to .....

- (a) cities
- (b) small villages
- (c) big towns
- (d) all the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) all the above

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Question 5.

For what purpose is the electricity used in villages?

- (a) for running small industries
- (b) for cooking
- (c) for watching T.V. etc.
- (d) for studying

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) for running small industries

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Question 6.

Write the opposite of 'light'.

- (a) bright
- (b) faint
- (c) dark
- (d) lighted

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) dark

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Question 7.

Write the verb form of irrigation.

- (a) irrigating
- (b) irrigate
- (c) enirrigate
- (d) doing irrigation

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) irrigate

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(7)

*Of all the creatures living on earth, none causes more harm to man than the rats and mice. Their high rate of breeding beats all efforts at controlling them. The damage done by them to agriculture alone is enormous. Grains of all sorts are their chief and favourite food. Grave havoc is also caused to all kinds of fruits and vegetables and to poultry and other domestic stock. They are also the cause of dangerous diseases. Ratainted food causes disease to man and animal. Bubonic plague, the dreadful disease, is spread by rats. There are many kinds of rats and mice in India: first, those that live in fields, the common enemy of crops; the second, the wild species found in forests; and the last those which are household pests.*

Question 1.

..... cause the most harm to men.

- (a) rats and mice
- (b) cats
- (c) dogs
- (d) cows

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) rats and mice

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Question 2.

Why is it difficult to control them?

- (a) low rate of breeding
- (b) high rate of breeding
- (c) a lot of damage caused to agriculture
- (d) they run away here and there

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) they run away here and there

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Question 3.

..... is the favourite food of rats.

- (a) Rice

- (b) Pulses
- (c) Fruits
- (d) Grains

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Grains

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Question 4.

'Havoc' means .....

- (a) construction
- (b) destruction
- (c) breeding
- (d) control

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) destruction

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Question 5.

Bubonic plague is caused by .....

- (a) cats
- (b) rats
- (c) dogs
- (d) cows

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) rats

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Question 6.

Common enemy of crops lives in .....

- (a) forests
- (b) household
- (c) fields
- (d) water

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) fields

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Question 7.

The word 'enormous' means:

- (a) big
- (b) very big
- (c) small
- (d) very small

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) very big

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(8)

*Tilak was born on July 23, 1856 in Maharashtra. After completing his schooling, he joined Deccan College in Pune. As a college student he enjoyed participating in discussions and debates and devoted ample time to physical exercise. He graduated in 1877. He established New English School in 1880 and taught mathematics at this school. To reach out to the masses, Tilak launched two journals—"KESARI" in Marathi and "MARATHA" in English in 1881-. Very soon he was addressed as Lokmanya which means respected one. He also wanted to bring in a social change in the country. He was against child marriage and advocated widow remarriage. He also felt that the women must be educated. Tilak became an important member of the Indian National Congress. He was accused of writing poems and articles and giving speeches that stirred a revolt. After the partition of Bengal in 1905, Tilak launched a new party called National Party and started working actively for the freedom of India. With all kinds of pressures, diabetes and old age, Tilak's health began to fail. Finally on August 1, 1920-the nation lost its leader who had shown such grit and courage.*

Question 1.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born on .....

- (a) July 23, 1756
- (b) July 25, 1856
- (c) July 23, 1856
- (d) July 22, 1850

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) July 23, 1856

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Question 2.

He was born in .....

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Maharashtra

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Maharashtra

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Question 3.

Which college did Tilak join?

- (a) Deccan College in Delhi
- (b) Deccan College in Pune

- (c) Degree College in Pune
- (d) Degree College in Delhi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Deccan College in Pune

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Question 4.

Two journals launched by Tilak were:

- (a) Marathi News, English News
- (b) Kesari Nandan, Maharattan
- (c) Kesari, Maratha
- (d) Kesariana, Maharattan

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Kesari, Maratha

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Question 5.

Tilak was accused of:

- (a) stopping child marriages
- (b) advocating widow remarriage
- (c) writing poems and articles that stirred a revolt
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) writing poems and articles that stirred a revolt

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Question 6.

He was titled .....

- (a) saint
- (b) Gandhi
- (c) Lokmanya
- (d) prophet

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Lokmanya

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Question 7.

The word ..... in the passage means 'not in favour of'.

- (a) ample
- (b) masses
- (c) social
- (d) against

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) against

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(9)

*The kingdom of books is as vast as the universe, for there is no corner of it which they have left unexplored. There is no dearth of books on any topic, be it as simple as the composition of sodium nitrate or as intricate as the mechanism of a space craft rocketing towards the Mars. We make use of books for the dissemination of useful ideas, for popularising the fruits of our research in various fields of knowledge and for spreading our progressive views on matters which are of vital concern to our fellow beings. In fact, no single product of human labour has been as helpful to the advancement of civilisation as books which are written in all languages of the world and which are decoratively placed in bookshelves in our homes and tastefully displayed in bookstalls and libraries. If to Keats works of ancient poets like Homer were realms of gold from which he derived much joy as well as inspiration, to the modern lover of books, the labours of all geniuses, including those of Keats, are mines of inestimable intellectual wealth which he goes on exploring for the sake of his mental and spiritual advancement.*

Question 1.

The kingdom of books is compared to .....

- (a) a nation
- (b) universe.
- (c) a country
- (d) a state

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) universe.

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Question 2.

The books are used for .....

- (a) for gaining knowledge
- (b) for learning new things
- (c) for gaining useful ideas
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) all the above

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Question 3.

Keats was inspired by:

- (a) Ancient poets
- (b) Homer
- (c) Wordsworth
- (d) Robert Frost

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: (b) Homer

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Question 4.

The appropriate title for the passage is:

- (a) Books
- (b) Books and Men
- (c) Books are the temple of learning
- (d) Books—An everlasting companion

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Books—An everlasting companion

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Question 5.

Books are written in ..... the languages of the world.

- (a) some of
- (b) all
- (c) a few of
- (d) most of

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) all

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Question 6.

Books are displayed in .....

- (a) libraries
- (b) bookstalls
- (c) book stalls and libraries
- (d) shops

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) book stalls and libraries

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Question 7.

'Dearth' means:

- (a) scarcity
- (b) plenty
- (c) lineant
- (d) benefit

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) scarcity

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*Newspaper reading has become a necessity in the modern times. Newspaper brings us news from every corner of the world. A newspaper caters to the needs of various sections of the society. A politician finds the views and reviews of others on the policy adopted by the Government or a political party. A businessman can find the trends of the market. A job seeker can find a suitable job through its columns. The matrimonial columns serve everybody. The movie and sports fans get the latest information from the newspaper. Newspapers also give weather forecast. In brief, daily newspaper contains all information that a man needs. It is a good watchdog of the government's policies. The letters to editors bear information about current affairs.*

Question 1.

Newspaper reading acquaints us with ..... news.

- (a) social
- (b) national
- (c) regional
- (d) world-wide

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) world-wide

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Question 2.

We can express our views on different issues through:

- (a) e-mails
- (b) advertisements
- (c) messages
- (d) letters to editors

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) letters to editors

---

Question 3.

Newspapers provide information about:

- (a) business
- (b) matrimonial
- (c) games and sports
- (d) all of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) all of the above

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Question 4.

A businessman can find the trends of ..... from the newspaper.

- (a) business
- (b) matrimonial

- (c) games and sports
- (d) all of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) all of the above

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Question 5.

A suitable title for the above passage is:

- (a) Newspapers
- (b) Reading Newspapers
- (c) Importance of Reading Newspapers
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Importance of Reading Newspapers

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Question 6.

The word 'various' means:

- (a) some
- (b) different
- (c) same
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) different

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Question 7.

Newspaper is a good watchdog of ..... policies.

- (a) government's
- (b) personal
- (c) public
- (d) various

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) government's

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(11)

*One day a farmer, who was well-known in his village as a very mean man, announced, "I will give three meals and five shillings to anyone who is willing to do a day's work for me." This offer was accepted by a hungry tramp, who was more interested in the meals than the money. "You can have your breakfast first," said the farmer, "and then you can start the work." After the farmer had given him a very small breakfast, he said, "Now you can have your lunch. This will save us a lot of time." The tramp agreed, and ate a poor lunch. When*

*he had finished, the farmer said, "What would you say to having dinner also while you are about it"? "I will try," replied the tramp, "to enjoy another meal." Then he had his dinner, which again was not a very filling meal. When it was over, the farmer looked very pleased and said, "Now, you can do a long day's work." "No, thank you," was the tramp's reply, as he rose to leave, "I never work after dinner."*

Question 1.

Who accepted the farmer's offer?

- (a) another farmer
- (b) a laborer
- (c) a hungry tramp
- (d) a beggar

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) a hungry tramp

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Question 2.

Why was he ready to work for the farmer?

- (a) he was interested in money
- (b) he was interested in meals
- (c) he was interested to help the farmer
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) he was interested in meals

---

Question 3.

The farmer gave the tramp .....

- (a) a heavy breakfast
- (b) a heavy dinner
- (c) a light lunch
- (d) very small amount of meals every time

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) very small amount of meals every time

---

Question 4.

What did the tramp do to teach the farmer a lesson?

- (a) that he never works after dinner
- (b) that he would come the next day
- (c) that he can not do any work
- (d) that he is not feeling well

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) that he never works after dinner

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Question 5.

The farmer was well-known for his .....

- (a) bravery
- (b) cowardice
- (c) meanness
- (d) prosperity

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) meanness

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Question 6.

Which word in the passage means 'satisfying'.

- (a) satisfied
- (b) filling
- (c) agreed
- (d) interested

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) filling

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Question 7.

Write the opposite of 'agree'.

- (a) consent
- (b) disagree
- (c) dissatisfied
- (d) agreed

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) disagree

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(12)

*Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy. It is not one island but a group of one hundred and seventeen islands. These islands are near one another. There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the islands of Venice. In this city there are no motor cars, no horses and no buses. This is because Venice has no streets. Everyone must go by boat from one place to another. The boats sail on one hundred and fifty canals or waterways. The water touches the walls and steps on the buildings. The men of Venice are very good sailors. They have long boats with flat bottoms, called 'gondolas'. But today we can also see plenty of motor boats in Venice.*

Question 1.

Venice is situated in the ..... of Italy.

- (a) east
- (b) west

- (c) north
- (d) south

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) north

---

Question 2.

Venice is a city of ..... islands.

- (a) one hundred
- (b) one hundred and seventeen
- (c) seventeen
- (d) two hundred

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) one hundred and seventeen

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Question 3.

How many stone bridges join the islands of Venice?

- (a) One hundred
- (b) Two hundred
- (c) Three hundred
- (d) Four hundred

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Four hundred

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Question 4.

Which is the only mode of transport in Venice?

- (a) motor cars
- (b) boats
- (c) horses
- (d) buses

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) boats

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Question 5.

The men of Venice are very good .....

- (a) drivers
- (b) laborers
- (c) fishermen
- (d) sailors

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) sailors

---

Question 6.

What are 'gondolas'?

- (a) long boats
- (b) flat boats
- (c) long boats with flat bottoms
- (d) small ships

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) long boats with flat bottoms

---

Question 7.

Write the opposite of 'beautiful'.

- (a) ugly
- (b) handsome
- (c) smart
- (d) pretty

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) ugly

---

(13)

*Gandhiji's greatest strength was his belief in God. He fought for the freedom of India because he used to say that the best way to serve God was to serve His people and, therefore, when he worked for the happiness of Indians, he was also making God happy. Many times people would put a straight question to him, asking him to give proof that there is God and how we can know Him. Gandhiji would admit frankly that he could not show God to anyone, because his presence could be felt, in the heart only. He was, however, a lover of God and could not live without Him. He once said, "If you do not give me air and water I can still live, but if you take away my belief in God, I shall die immediately."*

Question 1.

Gandhiji's greatest strength was his .....

- (a) zeal for freedom
- (b) belief in God
- (c) firm belief
- (d) services

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) belief in God

---

Question 2.

According to Gandhiji, the best way to serve God is .....

- (a) to serve his people
- (b) to do the right things
- (c) to be his disciple
- (d) to follow a teacher

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) to serve his people

---

Question 3.

He made God happy by .....

- (a) serving his people
- (b) preaching
- (c) working for the happiness of Indians
- (d) doing good things

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) serving his people

---

Question 4.

For whom 'Him' is used?

- (a) for Gandhiji
- (b) for God
- (c) for the Indian
- (d) for students

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) for God

---

Question 5.

God's presence could be felt in .....

- (a) heart
- (b) mind
- (c) books
- (d) air

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) heart

---

Question 6.

Gandhiji was a lover of .....

- (a) freedom
- (b) water



- (c) air
- (d) God

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) God

---

Question 7.

The opposite of presence is .....

- (a) not present
- (b) anti-present
- (c) absence
- (d) absent

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) absence

---

(14)

*Sarojini Naidu was educated in her early years under her father's own care. He wanted her to become a great mathematician or scientist but she loved to dream and write poems. She was hardly eleven when she wrote her first poem. At thirteen she wrote a long poem in the manner of famous English poets. After her matriculation in India she went to England for higher education. In London, she met Sir Edmund Gosse—a distinguished man of letters. He was impressed by her knowledge and intelligence. He was surprised to see that she had written poems in flawless English but felt disappointed to find that they had nothing of the East in them. They were all about English sights. From this day onwards, she devoted herself to writing verses about India.*

Question 1.

1. Sarojini Naidu loved to .....

- (a) become a great mathematician or scientist
- (b) be an English poet
- (c) be an English teacher
- (d) dream and write poems

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) dream and write poems

---

Question 2.

She wrote her first poem at the age of .....

- (a) ten
- (b) eleven
- (c) twelve
- (d) nine

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) eleven

---

Question 3.

She wrote a long poem like English poets at the age of .....

- (a) ten
- (b) thirteen
- (c) twelve
- (d) eleven

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) thirteen

---

Question 4.

She did her matriculation in .....

- (a) India
- (b) England
- (c) London
- (d) U.K.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) India

---

Question 5.

She pursued higher studies in .....

- (a) India
- (b) England
- (c) London
- (d) U.K.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) England

---

Question 6.

Sir Edmund Gosse is known as a .....

- (a) intelligent and knowledgeable person
- (b) renowned English poet
- (c) distinguished man of letters
- (d) mentor of Sarojini Naidu

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) distinguished man of letters

---

Question 7.

The word ..... means 'distressed'.

- (a) flawless
- (b) disappointed
- (c) higher
- (d) hardly

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) disappointed

---

(15)

*Gandhiji's elder brother got into a debt and didn't know what to do about it. -At last he thought to clip a bit out of a golden bangle he always wore on his arm and sell it. Gandhiji, who was in know of this secret, helped his brother in this plan. The debt was paid. However, as soon as it was done, Gandhiji's heart almost broke with remorse. He felt sure that what he had done was wrong, and he made up his mind to confess it to his father. He felt terribly afraid, but he wanted to get the weight off his conscience. So he wrote what he had to say on a sheet of paper. He told him everything and ended by promising never to steal again and asking for his forgiveness.*

Question 1.

Who had got into debt?

- (a) Gandhiji's brother
- (b) Gandhiji's mother
- (c) Gandhiji's father
- (d) Gandhiji

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Gandhiji's brother

---

Question 2.

How was the debt paid?

- (a) by selling the golden bangle
- (b) by selling part of golden bangle
- (c) by mortgaging the bangle
- (d) by borrowing

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) by selling part of golden bangle

---

Question 3.

What does the word 'remorse' mean?

- (a) happy
- (b) sad

- (c) joyful
- (d) guilty

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) guilty

---

Question 4.

..... to confess it to his father. What was to be confessed for?

- (a) for loss of money
- (b ) for theft
- (c) for debt
- (d) for helping brother in pain

► [Answer](#)

---

Question 5.

How did Gandhiji get off his conscience?

- (a) talked to his father
- (b) talked to his brother
- (c) talked to his friend
- (d) wrote on a sheet of paper

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) wrote on a sheet of paper

---

Question 6.

Which one single word can describe the quality of Gandhiji?

- (a) coward
- (b) brave
- (c) truthful
- (d) afraid

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) truthful

---

Question 7.

Choose the word which mean 'You owe something to other'.

- (a) conscience
- (b) confess
- (c) remorse
- (d) debt

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) debt

---

(16)

*One of the greatest mysteries of bird life is travelling. Every year during autumn and early winter birds travel from northern regions of Asia, Europe and America to the southern warmer lands. They make the return journey again during spring and early summer. They are very punctual unless they are delayed by bad weather. They face many dangers and hardships while travelling long distances through the air over hills, forests, plains and large stretches of water. Sometimes sudden storms arise and drive them far out of course. Often they are blown right out to sea and are drowned in the wild waves. At night bright lights attract and confuse the birds. They can't fly at their fastest. The migration speed is usually from 48 to 64 km. an hour and rarely exceeds 80.*

Question 1.

Which is the greatest mystery of bird life?

- (a) travelling
- (b) flying
- (c) swimming
- (d) soaring

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) travelling

---

Question 2.

In which season is the return journey undertaken by birds?

- (a) autumn
- (b) spring
- (c) summer
- (d) winter

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) spring

---

Question 3.

What can delay the journey of the birds?

- (a) good weather
- (b) bad weather
- (c) lack of food
- (d) lack of housing

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) bad weather

---

Question 4.

What confuses the bird?

- (a) winds

- (b) storm
- (c) rain
- (d) bright lights

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) bright lights

---

Question 5.

What can drive the birds out of course?

- (a) heavy rains
- (b) bright lights
- (c) sudden storms
- (d) wild waves

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) sudden storms

---

Question 6.

The word 'punctual' means .....

- (a) irregular
- (b) on time
- (c) not on time
- (d) bright'

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) on time

---

Question 7.

The opposite of word 'attract' is

- (a) drowned
- (b) course
- (c) repel
- (d) migrate

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) repel

---

(17)

*Helen Keller lost her sight and hearing at two because of an illness. Since she was deaf, she also lost the ability to speak, for we learn to speak by imitating what we hear. At first it seemed impossible that she would ever understand others or be understood by them. Hers was thus a lonely world. She was helped by a wonderful teacher called Miss Sullivan who has herself been blind as a child but recovered her sight after an operation. Miss Sullivan*

*volunteered to help Helen and taught her to speak, read and write. Helen later went to a university and even gained a degree. She then spent the rest of her life working to help the blind and deaf.*

Question 1.

Helen Keller lost her sight at the age of .....

- (a) one
- (b) two
- (c) three
- (d) four

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) two

---

Question 2.

She lost the ability to speak due to being .....

- (a) blind
- (b) illness
- (c) handicapped
- (d) deaf

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) deaf

---

Question 3.

Helen Keller enjoyed ..... world.

- (a) busy
- (b) lonely
- (c) happy
- (d) sightful

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) lonely

---

Question 4.

Helen Keller had a wonderful teacher named .....

- (a) Miss Sullivan
- (b) Mr. Sullivan
- (c) Mrs. Sullivan
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Miss Sullivan

---

Question 5.

Sullivan gave her many skills. Which skill was not given by Sullivan?

- (a) speak
- (b) read
- (c) write
- (d) sing

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) sing

---

Question 6.

What does the word 'imitating' mean?

- (a) speaking
- (b) talking
- (c) listening
- (d) copying

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) copying

---

Question 7.

Which word has been wrongly matched with its opposite?

- (a) recovered—lost
- (b) volunteered—refused
- (c) illness—healthy
- (d) ability—disability

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) volunteered—refused

---

(18)

*A rich man who died long ago left no heirs. When his household goods were auctioned off, an elderly lady dressed in shabby garments was the only one to bid on the picture of the dead man's son. The picture had been greatly cherished by the wealthy father because his only son had died at an early age. But the crowd that had gathered for the sale showed no interest in it. When the woman who bought the portrait was asked why she wanted it, she said-she had been the boy's nurse many years before, and had loved him dearly. Later she examined the picture closely and noticed a bulge on the back of the picture. Making a small cut, she removed a folder paper which turned out to be the man's missing will. The document very clearly stated that he wanted to leave the property to the person who still held dear the memory of his beloved son.*

Question 1.

'Heirs' means:



- (a) children
- (b) family
- (c) servants
- (d) goods

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) children

---

Question 2.

When household goods were 'auctioned'. 'Auctioned' means:

- (a) to buy
- (b) to sell
- (c) to pick
- (d) to bid

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) to bid

---

Question 3.

Which word means 'to be loved'?

- (a) cherished
- (b) wealthy
- (c) picture

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) portrait

---

Question 4.

Who was the woman in shabby garments who had come for the auction?

- (a) rich lady
- (b) nurse
- (c) poor woman
- (d) washerwoman

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) nurse

---

Question 5.

Where was the will placed?

- (a) on the desk
- (b) in the back of picture
- (c) under the beds
- (d) under the mattress

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) in the back of picture

---

Question 6.

Which word in the passage means 'picture'?

- (a) wealthy
- (b) portrait
- (c) will
- (d) document

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) portrait

---

Question 7.

Choose the word which means 'Swollen'.

- (a) bulge
- (b) closely
- (c) cherished
- (d) interest

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) bulge

---

(19)

*Food can maintain or save life; it can destroy life as well. Proper food serves the purpose of medicine while improper food works as poison and causes diseases. We may take pride in calling ourselves civilized; but we have started to flout all the norms about the quality and quantity of food. Attracted to material pleasures, we have become slaves to our tongues. We mostly eat processed foods and refined sugar. In short, we have drifted away from mother nature, thereby giving rise to the incidence of diabetes. According to survey, diabetes was rare in the natives of Canada a few years ago. With the advent of processed and junk foods, the incidence of diabetes shot up within a very short time. By offering chocolates, cakes and ice-creams too often to our children and by attending parties every other day, we in fact invite obesity and diabetes.*

Question 1.

Proper food keeps us .....

- (a) medicine free
- (b) lively
- (c) disease free
- (d) healthy

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) healthy

---

Question 2.

Improper food is ..... for our body.

- (a) poison
- (b) harmful
- (c) not good
- (d) injurious

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) harmful

---

Question 3.

Improper food leads to various .....

- (a) problems
- (b) diseases
- (c) deficiencies
- (d) disasters

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) diseases

---

Question 4.

We have become addicted to .....

- (a) processed foods
- (b) proper food
- (c) processed and junk foods
- (d) injurious food

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) processed and junk foods

---

Question 5.

We have given rise to the incidence of diabetes because.

- (a) we are attracted towards junk food etc.
- (b) we have become slaves to our tongues
- (c) we have drifted away from mother nature
- (d) we can't avoid sweets

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) we have drifted away from mother nature

---

Question 6.

..... invite obesity and diabetes.

- (a) chocolates

- (b) cakes
- (c) ice-creams
- (d) all of them

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) all of them

---

Question 7.

In the passage, the word, which means 'being fat' is .....

- (o) diabetes
- (b) slaves
- (c) civilized
- (d) obesity

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) obesity

---

(20)

*Swami Vivekananda once stayed in a small village. Thousands of people came to him and asked different type of questions. He was as busy with them he did not get time to eat. No one cared to see if he had his food or rest. That night when people went away, a poor man came to Vivekananda and said "Swamiji, I am greatly pained to see that you are hungry and tired". Swamiji asked him if he could give him food. The poor man had much desire to do so, but he was afraid. If the king came to know that a cobbler had given food to swamiji he would be driven away from the kingdom. Swamiji told him not to be afraid of anything. The cobbler brought the bread. Swamiji took the bread and ate it.*

Question 1.

Swami Vivekananda once stayed in a .....

- (a) small village
- (b) big town
- (c) small town
- (d) hotel

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) small village

---

Question 2.

Why did the people go to Swami Vivekananda?

- (a) to ask different questions
- (b) to ask three different questions
- (c) to invite him to their houses
- (d) to take help from him

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) to ask different questions

---

Question 3.

Why was poor man pained to see Swami Vivekananda?

- (a) because Swamiji was hungry
- (b) because Swamiji was tired
- (c) because Swamiji was hungry and tired
- (d) because Swamiji was ill

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) because Swamiji was hungry and tired

---

Question 4.

The cobbler was afraid of .....

- (a) Swamiji
- (b) the ministers
- (c) the people
- (d) the king

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) the king

---

Question 5.

What did the cobbler bring for Swamiji?

- (a) bread
- (b) chapatis
- (c) milk
- (d) all of them

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) bread

---

Question 6.

Give the meaning of 'desire'.

- (a) try
- (b) wish
- (c) gain
- (d) get

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) wish

---

Question 7.

Who is a cobbler?

- (a) who cuts the hair
- (b) who rapairs anything
- (c) who mends the shoes
- (d) who washes clothes

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) who mends the shoes

---