

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage given below and write the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheets:

(1)

If you wish to be a writer, you must learn to develop your own point of view. All good writers make us see things in a different light. You may be writing about the same thing as your classmates, but your presentation must reflect your personality and individuality. There are so many interesting subjects you can write about in different forms but here we will try to attempt writing short stories. There is a good market for the following types: the humorous stories, the adventurous stories, the domestic stories, the mysteries and stories related to animals and strange experiences. Don't worry if your story turns out to be short – some of the best stories are quite short. Be very careful about the climax or end of the story. It must be what the reader fears, desires, expects or best of all doesn't expect. So, get down to it. Think of a plot-make points on how the story will progress and pen it down.

Question 1.

The most important thing about being a writer is that:

- (a) you must have a pen and paper
- (b) you must have a degree in writing
- (c) you must have a painful heart
- (d) you must learn to develop your own point of view

▼ Answer

- (d) you must learn to develop your own point of view
-

Question 2.

The narrator advises the reader to write in order to:

- (a) earn a livelihood
- (b) encourage him to become a writer
- (c) make him famous among his people
- (d) show his intelligence to others

▼ Answer

- (b) encourage him to become a writer
-

Question 3.

Most of the people like to read:

- (a) horror stories
- (b) social stories
- (c) humorous and adventurous stories
- (d) love stories

▼ Answer

- (c) humorous and adventurous stories
-

Question 4.

A successful writer's presentation must reflect:

- (a) his personality and individuality
- (b) his handwriting

- (c) his showy nature
- (d) his superiority too theirs

▼ Answer

- (a) his personality and individuality
-

Question 5.

The phrase 'pen it down' here means:

- (a) to writ
- (b) to write
- (c) to throw the pen
- (d) to throw it down

▼ Answer

- (b) to write
-

(2)

Prayerful Chandra Ray was born on 2 August, 1861 in the district of Jessore now in Bangladesh, close to the birth place of Madhusudan Dutt, widely regarded as the Milton of Bengal. It was the best of times and the worst The British had by now perfected their role as masters and British values permeated the Indian upper classes to the very last detail like table manners. That, of course, was not the worst of the British influence. What was far more demeaning to the educated Indians – and there were several – was the fact that senior government positions were closed to them. Being forfeited of one's right in one's land to birth would become the rallying point for the Indian intelligentsia in the years to come. Ray's father Harish Chandra Ray, a man of learning and taste, was closely associated with the cultural and intellectual leaders of the time and exerted great influence on his son. Ray had his early schooling in the village school founded by his father but soon his father shifted to Calcutta and at the age of nine, little Prafullaset eyes for the first time, on the bustling city that would be his home for many years to come. He was filled with wonder at the ever changing sights and sounds – the city seemed to change moods ever so often! His formal schooling was interrupted due to illness but that did not affect his education.

Question 1.

Jessore is a district in:

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Bengla

▼ Answer

- (b) Bangladesh
-

Question 2.

The worst influence of the British was:

- (a) tables
- (b) manners
- (c) table-manners
- (d) British values

▼ Answer

- (c) table-manners
-

Question 3.

Prafulla Chandra Ray was greatly influenced by:

- (a) his brother
- (b) his uncle
- (c) his father
- (d) his cousin

▼ Answer

(c) his father

Question 4.

He was surprised at:

- (a) ever changing colours
- (b) ever changing sounds and lights
- (c) ever changing sounds and songs
- (d) ever changing sights and sounds

▼ Answer

(d) ever changing sights and sounds

Question 5.

'Intelligence' here means:

- (a) intelligent animals
- (b) Intel television
- (c) intelligent people
- (d) a special detergent

▼ Answer

(c) intelligent people

(3)

My next pet was a pigeon. He was still very young. He was the most revolting bird to look at, with his feathers pushing through the wrinkled scarlet skin, mixed, with the horrible yellow down that covers baby pigeons and makes them look as though they have been peroxidizing their hair. Because of his repulsive and obese appearance, Larry suggested we call him Quasimodo and, liking the name without realizing the implications, I agreed. Owing to his unorthodox upbringing, and the fact that he had no parents to teach him the facts of life, Quasimodo became convinced that he was not a bird at all,, and refused to fly. Instead, he walked everywhere. If he wanted to get onto a table, or a chair he stood below it, ducking his head and cooing in a rich contralto until someone lifted him up. He was always eager to join us in anything we did, and would even try to come for walks with us. This, however, we had to stop, for either you carried him on your shoulder, which was risking an accident to your clothes, or else, you let him walk behind. If you let him walk, then you had to slow down your own pace to suit his, for should you get too far ahead you would hear the most frantic and imploring coos and turn around to find Quasimodo running desperately after you, his chest pouted out with indignation at your cruelty. Gerald Durrell

Question 1.

The narrator describes the pigeon as a 'revolting bird' because:

- (a) it could not fly
- (b) it had to be carried everywhere
- (c) it had wrinkled skin covered with yellow feathers
- (d) it was fat

▼ Answer

(c) it had wrinkled skin covered with yellow feathers

Question 2.

If Quasimodo had parents, he would have:

- (a) known he was a bird
- (b) behaved like a bird
- (c) learnt to fly
- (d) not walked so much

▼ Answer

(b) behaved like a bird

Question 3.

We know that Quasimodo was always eager to go on walks because:

- (a) he walked everywhere
- (b) he did not know how to fly
- (c) he protested loudly if he was not taken along
- (d) he always copied whatever humans did

▼ Answer

(c) he protested loudly if he was not taken along

Question 4.

Quasimodo considered the human beings cruel when:

- (a) they tried to leave him at home
- (b) they lifted him on their shoulders
- (c) they took him for a walk
- (d) they walked too fast

▼ Answer

(d) they walked too fast

Question 5.

The word 'unorthodox' means:

- (a) following generally accepted beliefs
- (b) strict and disciplined
- (c) different from what is usual or accepted
- (d) active and outgoing

▼ Answer

(c) different from what is usual or accepted

(4)

I was seven-year-old. I had lived at the same place for all of my life, but we were moving. We were moving from the farm with all of its animals, with its memories of searching for chicken eggs, and with the black and white cows that had to be milked each day. We were going from the place of scrub pines, of pastures, of irrigation ditches to an unknown, unknowable place, far, far away. We had worked hard to get ready. Finally, dad piled all of us into the car. As we began to drive away, I looked out of the rear window of the car. As I looked back, I saw my dog, and my cats. I could not see my horse. I asked my father what would happen to these pets. All that dad could tell me was that they had to remain there, that they could not come with us. There was no

explanation – merely the declaration that we must go. I was bitterly disappointed, so disappointed that this memory is still seared into me. forty-three years later. Why could my father not change this ? I could not . understand then, but I do now. But still don't understand why there was no explanation.

Question 1.

The narrator remembering an episode of his childhood is now:

- (a) thirty-year-old
- (b) forty-year-old
- (c) sixty-year-old
- (d) fitly-year-old

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) fitly-year-old
-

Question 2.

His regret, at that time, was that:

- (a) he would miss his books
- (b) he would miss his pets
- (c) he would miss his games
- (d) he would miss his friends

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) he would miss his pets
-

Question 3.

He asked his father as to:

- (a) what would happen to his pets
- (b) what would happen to his friends
- (c) what would happen to his books
- (d) what would happen to his games

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) what would happen to his pets
-

Question 4.

Leaving the farm, the child was very disappointed because he could not understand:

- (a) why his father could not stop him
- (b) why his mother could not unpack the luggage
- (c) why his father could not change the situation
- (d) why his brother could not oppose his father

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) why his father could not change the situation
-

Question 5.

The verb form of 'explanation' is:

- (a) explanatory
- (b) explainable
- (c) explainible
- (d) explain

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) explain

(5)

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, i.e., AIDS is one of the latest medical tragedies that has become the dominant public health concern. It was not known before 1981 and even now there is a lot about it that we don't know. It is not a disease, but a condition caused by a virus known as HIV (Human Immune Deficiency Virus). It attaches itself to the genetic material of the human Cell and infects it. Human body is infected by HIV in three ways : Sexual relation with an infected person, transmitted through infusion of blood or blood products, and transmitted by HIV infected mother to the newborn child before, during and afterbirth. Once the person is infected, the immune system of the person will be completely destroyed and will eventually fall prey to any disease. AIDS has no cure and there is jio vaccine that can prevent HIV infection so far. The only way to be away from AIDS and to prevent HIV transmission is the 'safe behaviour' of the human beings. Use of disposable syringe in transfusion of blood should be concerned.

Question 1.

The latest medical tragedy AIDS affects:

- (a) digestive system
- (b) blood circulatory system
- (c) immune system
- (d) lavatory system

▼ Answer

- (c) immune system
-

Question 2.

AIDS is caused by a virus known as:

- (a) HIV
- (b) MIT
- (c) HIR
- (d) MIV

▼ Answer

- (a) HIV
-

Question 3.

The only way to be away from AIDS is:

- (a) safe remedy
- (b) safe attitude
- (c) safe behaviour
- (d) safe medicine

▼ Answer

- (c) safe behaviour
-

Question 4.

What should be concerned in transfusion of blood is:

- (a) use of expensive syringe
- (b) use of disposable syringe
- (c) use of extra fine apparatus
- (d) use of already used syringe

▼ Answer

(b) use of disposable syringe

Question 5.

The word 'disposable' here means:

- (a) to be packed in a box
- (b) to be had in a store
- (c) to be cleaned after use
- (d) to be thrown after use

▼ Answer

(d) to be thrown after use

(6)

Smoking is the single largest preventable cause of death worldwide. It is killing about 2200 people in India everyday that means one every forty seconds. It is alarming that inspire of this smoking is increasing among the youth of India. According to World Bank study. India. Indonesia and China are the only countries in the world where incidence of smoking is going up. It is increasing not only in cities but also in towns and villages. Higher education groups are also taking to smoking more readily. Since smoking enjoys social acceptance, it is easy to get cigarettes. What starts as an experiment, soon turns into a habit. It is difficult to give up smoking because unlike other drugs, craving for it is immediate. Nicotine in cigarettes brings structural changes in brain. Its non-availability can cause symptoms of agitation. Smoking also has a strong associational aspect. People smoke while reading, after meals or with a cup of coffee.

Question 1.

In India daily about 2200 people die:

- (a) due to starvation
- (b) due to accidents
- (c) due to smoking
- (d) due to fraud activities

▼ Answer

(c) due to smoking

Question 2.

It is difficult to give up smoking because:

- (a) craving for a cigarette is immediate
- (b) it is a tough job
- (c) it can't be remedied
- (d) its lust does not spare one

▼ Answer

(a) craving for a cigarette is immediate

Question 3.

Nicotine brings out some changes in the brain, they are:

- (a) physical changes
- (b) structural changes
- (c) chemical changes
- (d) atmospheric changes

▼ Answer

(b) structural changes

Question 4.

Three countries where the incidence of smoking is going up, are:

- (a) Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka
- (c) India, Indonesia and Canada
- (b) China, India and Bangladesh
- (d) India, Indonesia and China

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) India, Indonesia and China

Question 5.

The noun form of 'preventable' is

- (a) preventative
- (b) preventively
- (c) prevent
- (d) prevented

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) preventative

(7)

Despite the frustrating years of dragging children out of bed and persuading them to go to school, young children have an internal drive to learn about their world, and become industrious and productive individuals. Their educational eagerness and curiosity can either be stifled or encouraged by parents, teachers and other adults. Aware parents can encourage their children's development of important life skills. Besides teaching them to read and write, school and home environments teach children cooperation and interdependence. Children also engage in important play rituals (like playing with dolls or cops and robbers) which prepare them for adolescence and adulthood. Supportive parents can promote crucial learning of life skills. Above all, school-age children struggle with feelings of inferiority and incompetence when they compare themselves with their peers. If they don't fit in, they might feel insignificant. Loving and accepting parents help these children develop the confidence to create a future where they can thrive and feel good about themselves.

Question 1.

Most of young children have an internal drive:

- (a) to learn the basics of fear
- (b) to learn the fundamentals of English
- (c) to teach manners to others
- (d) to learn about their world

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) to learn about their world

Question 2.

When the students compare themselves with their peers:

- (a) they feel inferiority
- (b) they feel superiority
- (c) they feel afraid of them
- (d) they notice something awkward

▼ Answer

(a) they feel inferiority

Question 3.

The role parents can play to help their children is by:

- (a) punishing them
- (b) providing them extra food
- (c) loving and accepting them
- (d) taking them to zoo daily

▼ Answer

(c) loving and accepting them

Question 4.

Some games prepare the children for:

- (a) discipline
- (b) adolescence and adulthood
- (c) character
- (d) their superiority

▼ Answer

(b) adolescence and adulthood

Question 5.

The adjective form of 'promote' is:

- (a) promoted
- (b) promotion
- (c) promoter
- (d) promotional

▼ Answer

(d) promotional

(8)

It was very hot in the court-room. Everybody was feeling sleepy. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get off to lunch. Even the judge seemed relieved when the last case came up before the court. A short middle aged man with grey hair and small blue eyes was now standing before him. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking stupidly as if he was trying hard to understand what was going on. The man was accused of breaking into the house and stealing a cheap watch. The witness who was called did not give a very clear account of what had happened. He claimed to have seen the man outside the house one night, but on being questioned further, he confessed that he was not sure whether this was the man. The judge considered the matter for some time and said that as there was no real proof, the man could not be found guilty of any crime. He said that the case was dismissed and then he rose to go. Mean while the accused looked very puzzled and said suddenly, "Excuse me, Sir, but do I have to give the watch back or not?"

Question 1.

When the last case came up, the judge felt relieved because:

- (a) it was lunch time
- (b) it had been a hot and tiring day

- (c) he was called by his wife
- (d) he had to go to visit his senior

▼ Answer

- (b) it had been a hot and tiring day
-

Question 2.

A short middle-aged man was accused of:

- (a) punishing the court clerk
- (b) bribing the judge
- (c) breaking into the house
- (d) making loud noise in the court

▼ Answer

- (c) breaking into the house
-

Question 3.

The judge did not find the man guilty as:

- (a) there was no real proof against him
- (b) there was not anything written
- (c) there nobody was to cry against him
- (d) he was innocent-looking man

▼ Answer

- (a) there was no real proof against him
-

Question 4.

The man facing the trial was guilty because:

- (a) he had slapped the clerk
- (b) he had a knife in his hand
- (c) he was proved so
- (d) he had the watch in his possession

▼ Answer

- (d) he had the watch in his possession
-

Question 5.

The word 'accused' here means:

- (a) forgave
- (b) the person laughing unknowingly
- (c) the person who is cunning
- (d) the person charged with a criminal case

▼ Answer

- (d) the person charged with a criminal case
-

(9)

The song of birds is one of the loveliest sounds in nature. Sometimes when we are out in the country and we hear birds singing, it seems to us they are calling back and forth, that they are telling one another something. The fact is that birds do communicate with one another, just as many other animals do. Of course, at times the sounds birds make are more expressions of joy,

just as we may make cries of 'Oh!' and 'Ah!'. But for the most part, the sounds that birds make are attempts at communication. A mother hen makes sounds that warns her children of danger and causes them to crouch down motionless. Then she gives another call which collects them together. When wild birds migrate at night, they cry out. These cries may keep the birds together and help lost ones return to the flock. But the language of birds is different from language as we use it. We use words to express ideas and these words have to be learned. Birds don't learn their language. It is an inborn instinct with them. In one experiment, for example, chicks were kept away, from cocks and hens so they could not hear the sounds they made. Yet when they grew up they were able to make those sounds just as well as chicks that had grown up with cocks and hens! This does not mean that birds can't learn how to sing. In fact some birds can learn the songs of other birds. This is how the mocking bird gets its name.

Question 1.

In nature, one of the loveliest sounds is:

- (a) the sound of film song
- (b) the roar of a lion
- (c) the song of a crow
- (d) the song of birds

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) the song of birds

Question 2.

When wild birds migrate at night, they cry out:

- (a) to keep them warm
- (b) to keep the birds together
- (c) to keep the enemy away
- (d) to keep the young lings tight

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) to keep the birds together

Question 3.

We human beings use words:

- (a) to express ideas
- (b) to express meanings
- (c) to express other's speech
- (d) to express talent

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) to express ideas

Question 4.

Birds don't learn their language as:

- (a) it is tough to learn
- (b) it is only a quality with human
- (c) it is an inborn instinct with them
- (d) it is developed with extra intelligence

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) it is an inborn instinct with them

Question 5.

The noun form of 'mocking is:

- (a) mock
- (c) mockery
- (b) mockingly
- (d) mocked

▼ Answer

- (c) mockery
-

(10)

A weak old man went to live with his son, daughter-in-law, and four-year-old grandson. The family ate together at the table. But the elderly grandfather's shaky hands and failing sight made eating difficult. Peas rolled off this spoon on to the floor. When he grasped the glass, milk spilled on the table cloth. The son and daughter-in-law became angry. "Something must be done about father", said the son. So the husband and wife set a small table in the corner. There, grandfather ate dinner alone. Since he had broken a dish or two, his food was served in a wooden bowl. He had a tear or two in his eyes as he sat alone seeing the family glancing at him occasionally. The four-year-old watched it all in silence. One evening before supper the couple noticed their son working with wooden scraps on the floor. The father asked the child, "What are you making?" Innocently the boy responded: "Oh, I am making a little bowl for you and mamma to eat your food in when you grow old." The parents were speechless. They did not utter a word. But that evening, the husband took grandfather's hand and gently led him back to the family table.

Question 1.

The elderly grandfather's shaky hands and failing sight

- (a) made everyone rude
- (b) made sewing the shirt difficult
- (c) made playing tennis difficult
- (d) made eating difficult

▼ Answer

- (d) made eating difficult
-

Question 2.

The husband and wife set aside a table for the old man to eat as:

- (a) they could not enjoy it more
- (b) they could not tolerate it more
- (c) he could relish alone
- (d) he felt lonely

▼ Answer

- (b) they could not tolerate it more
-

Question 3.

The food was served to the elderly man in a wooden bowl as:

- (a) he had broken a dish before
- (b) he was happy in eating such a meal
- (c) he had liking for such a thing
- (d) he had broken his own glassware

▼ Answer

- (a) he had broken a dish before

Question 4.

The underlying message in the story is:

- (a) we should not give extra time to parents
- (b) we should not think about care of them
- (c) we should not discard our elderly parents
- (d) we should provide them wooden bowl to eat

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) we should not discard our elderly parents
-

Question 5.

The noun form of 'angry' is:

- (a) angered
- (b) angrily
- (c) anger some
- (d) anger

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) anger
-

(11)

The ball-point pen was invented by a Hungarian called Lasso Biro. He was the man of many talents. He was a journalist, painter, sculptor and a hypnotist. As an editor it was his job to select, correct and sometimes compose articles. This meant considerable paper work for which he used a fountain pen. Sometimes it scratched the paper. Sometimes it overflowed leaving blobs of ink on the writing. He had to change the paper and rewrite again. All these interruptions irritated Biro. He always dreamt of a pen without these flaws. He worked on it and ultimately succeeded in designing a pen that answered his expectations. Technically it was a superb discovery but its production was expensive. For sometime it remained a funny item. It soon caught the attention of air-force pilots who found it ideal for high altitude since it did not depend on gravity and went on writing without having to be ink-filled now and then. Gradually the pen became so famous that in the first market sale organized in 1945 in New York, the entire stock of 10,000 pens was sold out on the same day. The people wanted to be the first owners of the miracle pen.

Question 1.

Lasso Biro, the inventor of ball-point pen was:

- (a) the man of many pets
- (b) the man of letters
- (c) the man of many talents
- (d) the man of masters

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) the man of many talents
-

Question 2.

As an editor, Biro's job was to:

- (a) select, correct and compose articles
- (b) compose. correct and select articles
- (c) select, compose and correct articles
- (d) correct, compose and select articles

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) select, correct and compose articles

Question 3.

Ball-point pen was a superb discovery but its production was:

- (a) cheap
- (b) expensive
- (c) attractive
- (d) far away

▼ Answer

- (b) expensive
-

Question 4.

Ball-point pen's first market sale was organized in:

- (a) 1948 in Geneva
- (b) 1947 in India
- (c) 1949 in Canada
- (d) 1945 in New York

▼ Answer

- (d) 1945 in New York
-

Question 5.

The noun form of 'compose' is:

- (a) composed
- (b) compositivity
- (c) composments
- (d) composition

▼ Answer

- (d) composition
-

(12)

Language is a wonderful gift given to man. No animal possesses this gift but they have their own ways of expressing themselves. When a rabbit sees an enemy it runs away into its hole. Its tail, which is white, bobs up and down as it runs. The other rabbits see it and they run too. They know that there is a danger. When a cobra is angry, it raises its hood and makes itself look fierce. This warns other animals. When a bee has found some food, it goes back to the hive. It can't tell the other bees where the food is by speaking to them, but it does a kind of dance in the air. Some animals say things by making sounds. A dog barks when a strange comes near.

Question 1.

A cobra raises its hood when it is:

- (a) happy
- (b) bughing
- (c) angry
- (d) fearful

▼ Answer

- (c) angry
-

Question 2.

When a rabbit sees an enemy:

- (a) it makes sound
- (b) it rubs its skin
- (c) it laughs loudly
- (d) it runs away into its hole

▼ Answer

- (d) it runs away into its hole
-

Question 3.

A rabbit's white tail bobs up and down:

- (a) as it dances
- (b) as it runs
- (c) as it hides underground
- (d) as it laughs

▼ Answer

- (b) as it runs
-

Question 4.

Language is a wonderful gift from God:

- (a) given to man
- (b) given to animal
- (c) given to birds
- (d) given to lions

▼ Answer

- (a) given to man
-

Question 5.

The word possesses' means:

- (a) it is
- (b) ones
- (c) owns
- (d) ready

▼ Answer

- (c) owns
-

(13)

One should pour tea into the cup first. Then stir in the milk as it is poured. In this way one can exactly regulate the amount of milk. If one does it the other way round, one is likely to put in too much milk. Tea-unless one is drinking it in the Russian style – should be drunk without sugar. I know very well that I am in a minority here. But still, how can you call yourself a true tea-lover if you destroy the flavor of your tea by putting sugar in it ? Tea is meant to be bitter. If you sweeten it, you are no longer tasting the tea, you are merely tasting the sugar. You could make a very similar drink by dissolving sugar in plain hot water. Some people would answer that they don't like tea in itself, that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated, and they need sugar to take the taste away. To those people I would say, try drinking tea without sugar, say for a fortnight and it is very unlikely that you will ever want to spoil your tea by sweetening it again.

Question 1.

The Russian people drink tea:

- (a) without milk
- (b) with sugar
- (c) without sugar
- (d) with less milk

▼ Answer

- (b) with sugar
-

Question 2.

Some people drink tea only to:

- (a) be greedy
- (b) be stimulated
- (c) keep awake
- (d) savour its flavour

▼ Answer

- (b) be stimulated
-

Question 3.

The author is in minority as:

- (a) most people like sugar in their tea
- (c) people drink tea with milk
- (b) most people dislike sugar in their tea
- (d) he is not a tea drinker

▼ Answer

- (a) most people like sugar in their tea
-

Question 4.

A true tea-lover does not destroy its flavour by:

- (a) adding cold water
- (b) putting some masala
- (c) adding sugar to it
- (d) putting some extra milk

▼ Answer

- (c) adding sugar to it
-

Question 5.

The noun form of 'stimulated' means:

- (a) stimulation
- (b) stimulate
- (c) stimulation
- (d) none of the above

▼ Answer

- (a) stimulation
-

A tiny uninhabited island, one of the 1190 that constitute the republic of Maldives, disappeared into the sea, raising speculation among scientists about onset of global warming. The islands constituting the Maldives rise barely two to four metres above the sea level. Various scientific studies had identified the Maldives and Bangladesh as the most prone to flooding due to predicted rise in sea level caused by one or two degree Celsius increase in the earth's temp. The Maldives case has aroused considerable curiosity among scientists due to the predicted vulnerability of the islands to minute changes in the global weather system. Further, the Maldives already face serious environmental degradation, mainly because of high population density on the few inhabited islands. This Maldives capital Male is an extreme case, with a population density of more than 30000 people per square kilometres.

Question 1.

The calamity that befell on the island was:

- (a) that it blew away
- (b) that it disappeared in air
- (c) that no habitant was found there
- (d) that it disappeared into the sea

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) that it disappeared into the sea
-

Question 2.

The scientists gathered that:

- (a) this was the coming of dinosaur
- (b) this was the result of earthquake
- (c) this was done
- (d) this was the onset of global warming

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) this was the onset of global warming
-

Question 3.

These Islands are prone to flooding because:

- (a) they are low-lying
- (b) they are insecure
- (c) they have no human being
- (d) nobody is there to control flood.

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) they are low-lying
-

Question 4.

A serious problem being faced by the Maldives is:

- (a) high percentage of voters
- (b) high density of electric wires
- (c) high density of population
- (d) high altitude of mountains

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) high density of population
-

Question 5.

The noun form of 'inhabited' is:

- (a) inhabitable
- (b) in habitable
- (c) inhibit
- (d) inhabitant

▼ Answer

- (d) inhabitant
-

(15)

Health and happiness are co-related. But we generally ignore health and that is why we are not happy. How can we preserve good health? First of all, walking is very important to keep us in good health. Not only walking is good for the body, it also helps keep the mind clear and sharp. Modern medicine has offered definite proof that walking is good for the brain. For good health, we must preserve a quiet and peaceful mental attitude. Also, worrying too much about the various troubles can lead to the development of stomach ulcers. Besides it, we must wear a smiling face. We must have faith in the supreme being and remain tranquil-minded. We must radiate Peace and Love and pray for world peace. Besides it, the positive attitude is essential. Meditation also calms the mind, soothes the nerves and restrains angry impulse. A supple body is maintained by avoiding excessive strain. When unusual strain is put on the body, it becomes exhausted and loses its tone. One must be careful about the food one takes. Some foods despite being quite delicious may be harmful to the body. We should eat only enough to satisfy our needs. Also, listening to music is good for one's health. Music calms mind and emotions and provides stimulation and excitement. Listening to a programme of classical or orchestral music after work can help to relax and relieve the exhaustion and frustration of the day.

Question 1.

walking is very important to keep us:

- (a) in good taste
- (b) in good humour
- (c) in good manners
- (d) in good health

▼ Answer

- (d) in good health
-

Question 2.

For good health, we must preserve:

- (a) a store of excellent oranges
- (b) a quiet and peaceful mental attitude
- (c) a lot of spiritual intelligence
- (d) everything needed for it

▼ Answer

- (b) a quiet and peaceful mental attitude
-

Question 3.

Our body becomes exhausted when:

- (a) unusual strain is put on it
- (b) overburdens it with weight
- (c) it is unwisely used
- (d) it is tortured much

▼ Answer

(a) unusual strain is put on it

Question 4.

Excessive worrying about various troubles can lead to:

- (a) the development of acidity
- (b) the development of cancer
- (c) the development of stomach ulcers
- (d) the development of typhoid

▼ Answer

(c) the development of stomach ulcers

Question 5.

The noun form of 'radiat' is:

- (a) radiately
- (c) radiable
- (b) radiation
- (d) radiated

▼ Answer

(b) radiation

(16)

Many animals are able to communicate with each other very well – but none of them can talk as we do. That's no animals use words. Birds cry out and make sounds that other birds understand. Smells, movements, and sounds are used for communication by animals, through which they express joy and anger or fear. Human speech is a very complicated process, which no animal can perform. One reason is that in a very special way we use a whole series of organs to produce the sounds we want to make when we utter words. The way our vocal cords are made to vibrate, the way the throat, mouth and nasal cavities are adjusted, the way the lips, teeth, lower jaw, tongue and palate are moved – just to make vowel and consonant sounds, is something animals can't be. They can't produce a whole series of words to make a sentence. And there is another perhaps more important reason why animals can't talk. Words are only labels for objects, actions, feelings expressions and ideas. For example, the word 'bird' is a label for a living, flying object. Other words describe its colour, shape, flying and singing. Still other words would be used to tell what the speaker thinks or feels about the bird or its actions. For human beings, therefore, the use of words means the use of labels or symbols, and then organizing them in a certain way to communicate something. This requires a degree of intelligence and logical thinking that no animals have. So they can't talk the way people do.

Question 1.

Communication in animals is made through:

- (a) smells, movements and sounds
- (b) smells, sitting and flying
- (c) smells, sitting and running
- (d) smells, sitting and eating

▼ Answer

(a) smells, movements and sounds

Question 2.

The emotions which are expressed by birds are:

- (a) joy, love or hate

- (b) joy, jealousy or zeal
- (c) joy, fear or anger
- (d) joy, cry or anger

▼ Answer

- (c) joy, fear or anger
-

Question 3.

Animals cannot perform human speeches as it is a:

- (a) complete process
- (b) easy process
- (c) complicated process
- (d) confused process

▼ Answer

- (c) complicated process
-

Question 4.

For using words properly human beings require:

- (a) a degree of graduation
- (b) a degree of intelligence and logical thinking
- (c) logical thinking's and sound
- (d) logical thinking and imagination

▼ Answer

- (b) a degree of intelligence and logical thinking
-

Question 5.

The noun form of 'communicate' is:

- (a) communicative
- (c) communication
- (b) communicated
- (d) communicating

▼ Answer

- (c) communication
-

(17)

The Himalayas are among the largest sources of fresh water in the world. All the major rivers of north India originate from its high altitude snow-capped peaks. Shrouded in a veil of icicles and mist, the Bhagirathi emanates from the Gomukh – a massive snout of one of the longest glaciers in the Himalayas. The glacier starts from a massif of mountains called the Chaukhamba and sprawls over 26 km of awesome terrain interspersed with other glaciers like the Shwetawarna, Raktawarna and Chaturangi, all named after the hues of rock and snow peculiar to each one. As one starts walking downstream towards Gangotri, the path takes a gentler gradient which can be negotiated, by most people. And, it is here that a layman's impression of Himalayan solidity is replaced gradually by one of Himalayan fragility – as big and small landslides are seen crashing down every few minutes from the crumbling slopes of the mountains. Initially, one is afraid of being swept away, but gradually one starts noticing the beautiful, leaning birch trees, which act as supports. Like all Himalayan regions, the weather in this abode of snow changes within minutes – from bright sunshine the sky becomes dark and overcast and suddenly little flakes of snow cover the whole landscape.

Question 1.

A massive snout of one of the longest glaciers in the Himalayas is:

- (a) Srimukh
- (b) Devmukh
- (c) Trimukh
- (d) Gomukh

▼ Answer

- (d) Gomukh
-

Question 2.

One of the largest sources of fresh water in the world are:

- (a) the Himalayas
- (b) the Alps
- (b) the Satpura
- (d) the Niagara

▼ Answer

- (a) the Himalayas
-

Question 3.

High altitude snow-capped peaks are the origin of:

- (a) all the major rivers of Central India
- (b) all the major rivers of North-india
- (c) grand sea in Mumbai
- (d) all the seas in world

▼ Answer

- (b) all the major rivers of North-india
-

Question 4.

On the slopes of the mountains, one is afraid of:

- (a) being killed
- (b) being freezed
- (c) being swept away
- (d) the snow-animals

▼ Answer

- (c) being swept away
-

Question 5.

The word 'fragility' here means:

- (a) easily destroyable
- (b) easily packable
- (c) easily changeable
- (d) easily resistable

▼ Answer

- (a) easily destroyable
-

Kanha Tiger Reserve is 160 km away from the marble city of Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh. Wildlife experts declare summer to be the best season to spot wildlife as the heat makes animals come out in the open in search of water. One can enter the central area of the reserve in an open Gypsy – the best and only permissible way to go through the park. On the way can be seen barasinghas and langoors, innumerable chitals, dancing peacocks and green pigeons. Kanha has a rich bird life with close to 300 species. It requires an eagle's eye to spot a sambhar blended with the colour of the forest and standing still behind the trees. The presence of about 120 tigers makes it the 'Flagship of Project Tiger'.

Question 1.

The visitors have a nigh time to visit reserve during summer:

- (a) to have a soothing affect on body
- (b) to watch the wildlife
- (c) to play with the rabbits
- (d) to offer feeding to younglings

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) to watch the wildlife

Question 2.

In Madhya Pradesh Jabalpur is known as:

- (a) Atomic City
- (b) Nuclear city
- (c) Gardencity
- (d) Marbiacity

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) Marbiacity

Question 3.

Heat in summer makes animals come out in the open:

- (a) in search of food
- (b) in search of mate
- (c) in search of water
- (d) in search of human beings

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) in search of water

Question 4.

A sambhar blended with the colour of the forest is:

- (a) very difficult to spot
- (b) very rare to watch
- (c) very difficult to chase
- (d) very rare to play with

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) very difficult to spot

Question 5.

The word 'eagle's eye' here means:

- (a) keen bright
- (b) keen sight

- (c) keen delight
- (d) keen motive

▼ Answer

- (b) keen sight
-

(19)

While students look forward to summer vacations to let off steam, looking after them or taking them on a holiday is a tough task. As more and more couples are taking to work seriously and opting out of the joint family fold, children's recreation options during vacations are limited to just television or comics. Sending a kid to a summer camp or a creche during vacations, a phenomenon unheard of till a decade ago, has become an unavoidable circumstance today. These summer camps are conducted over a short period of four to five weeks involving interesting and fun-filled activities. A whole new world is opened up for the child who can have a taste of adventure or sports or he can be a part of a personality development camp. Camps offer four or five weeks of interesting and fun-filled activities and artistic pursuits. Parents can pick and choose the camp they think is most suited to their child.

Question 1.

Students look forward to summer vacation because:

- (a) it is a period to go to mountains
- (b) it is a time to relax
- (c) it is enjoyed thoroughly
- (d) they wait for the period

▼ Answer

- (b) it is a time to relax
-

Question 2.

The duration of summer camps is:

- (a) five to six weeks
- (b) four to five weeks
- (c) three to four weeks
- (d) six to seven weeks

▼ Answer

- (a) five to six weeks
-

Question 3.

Working parents find it a tough job to:

- (a) provide air conditionert children
- (b) save enough money tor tuture
- (c) judge children's activities daily
- (d) look after children during summers

▼ Answer

- (d) look after children during summers
-

Question 4.

Most of the children's recreation choices during vacations are limited to:

- (a) oul door games
- (b) just television or comics

- (c) indoor games
- (d) fighting with each other

▼ Answer

- (b) just television or comics
-

Question 5.

The verb form of 'pursuits' is:

- (a) pursuant
- (b) pursue
- (c) pursuable
- (d) pursuer

▼ Answer

- (b) pursue
-

(20)

A mask is a laist face'. It can have several functions. First, it is used to hide the identity of the person wearing it. Criminals often wear it for this reason. Masks may also be worn for having fun. At one time, masked balls were very popular in Europe. People who attended these dances wore masks and only removed them at the end of the night. Another function is to change the wearer into another person or being. This is based on the old belief in some cultures that the person wearing the mask can change into the character of the mask as there are spirits in all living and non-living matter and these are contained within a mask made of such matter, Masks are also important in many different kinds of dance and the a tre. The audience recognizes the character played by the actor by identifying the masks they wear

Question 1.

The author calls the mask 'a false mask' because:

- (a) it looks like so
- (b) it hides the face of the wearer
- (c) it appears to be a false one
- (d) it denotes an alien character

▼ Answer

- (b) it hides the face of the wearer
-

Question 2.

Most of the criminals wear masks:

- (a) to hide their identity
- (b) to make others laugh
- (c) to make them fool
- (d) to get reward

▼ Answer

- (a) to hide their identity
-

Question 3.

Masks are useful to stage actors because:

- (a) they hide their foolishness
- (b) they conceal their identity

- (c) the audience recognizes the character being played
- (d) the audience can't see him depress

▼ Answer

- (c) the audience recognizes the character being played
-

Question 4.

The use of masks in masked balls was:

- (a) for taking results
- (b) for getting prize
- (c) for giving comfort
- (d) for having fun

▼ Answer

- (d) for having fun
-

Question 5.

The noun form of 'contained' is:

- (a) containly
- (b) containerize
- (c) contain
- (d) container

▼ Answer

- (d) container
-

(21)

Surrounded by the deep blue sea. the tiny hillock consisting of only 80 acres of land. known as Ross Island. was the paradise from which the Commissioner ruled the 293 big and small islands, 8249 square km in area. Now the only permanent residents of the deserted Ross Island were some deer and peacocks. They stamped over many a buried heads of convicts and their executioners, of those who gave orders and those who obeyed them, some good and some evil. Silent trees spread their branches and shoots into the crumbling skeletons of once majestic mansions in a desperate bid to stop them from totally disappearing. A million leaves murmured against the violent gusts of wind trying to dislodge the fragments of the structures from their intricate embrace. Wave after wave pounded the is tet from all sides. There was no other sound. Strangely. I never heard any chirping of birds.

Question 1.

The Commissioner ruled from:

- (a) Rose villa
- (b) Rose island
- (c) Ross island
- (d) Ross hillock

▼ Answer

- (c) Ross island
-

Question 2.

On the Ross Island deer and peacocks were:

- (a) regular visitors
- (b) regular guests

- (c) permanent visitors
- (d) permanent residents

▼ Answer

- (d) permanent residents
-

Question 3.

To stop the mansion from totally disappearing, the trees:

- (a) spread their leaves on them
- (b) spread their branches
- (c) spread their roots over them
- (d) spread their branches and shoots

▼ Answer

- (d) spread their branches and shoots
-

Question 4.

There was no sound in the island:

- (a) because there were no trees
- (b) because there were no animals
- (c) because there were no habitants there
- (d) there was no noise in the island

▼ Answer

- (c) because there were no habitants there
-

Question 5.

The noun form of 'trying':

- (a) trying
- (b) try
- (c) trial
- (d) tried

▼ Answer

- (c) trial
-

(22)

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879 in the German city of him. He went to high school in Munich, but later on he left the school forever and went to Switzerland to continue his education. Einstein was highly gifted in Mathematics and interested in Physics. After finishing school, he graduated from a University in Zurich. He was a genius. One of the famous papers of 1905 was Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity. He became world famous, when in 1915, he published his General Theory of Relativity. This theory provided a new interpretation of gravity. He received the prestigious Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921. Einstein was deeply shaken by the destruction in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. He campaigned against the arms build up and for peace and democracy. That is why he is remembered as a visionary and world citizen. He emigrated to the United States when the Nazis came to power in Germany in 1933. He died in 1955 at the age of seventy six, but his name has been immortalised because of his extraordinary achievements.

Question 1.

Albert Einstein was highly gifted in:

- (a) Chemistry

- (b) Sociology
- (c) Social Sciences
- (d) Mathematics

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) Mathematics

Question 2.

Einstein was given Nobel Prize in 1921:

- (a) for Chemistry
- (b) for Mathematics
- (c) for Physics
- (d) for Biology

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) for Physics

Question 3.

World-renowned discovery of Einstein is:

- (a) General Theory of Relativity
- (b) General Theory of Genesis
- (c) General Theory of Radioactivity
- (d) General Theory of Statistics

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) General Theory of Relativity

Question 4.

When the Nazis came to power in Germany, Einstein:

- (a) emigrated to Russia
- (b) emigrated to India
- (c) emigrated to the United States
- (d) emigrated to Canada

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) emigrated to the United States

Question 5.

The noun form of 'visionary' is:

- (a) visitor
- (b) vision
- (c) visibility
- (d) visit

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) vision

(23)

In this age of machinery, when man is getting less and less important and the machine more and more important, the walker feels a pride that he is independent of the machine. The strength of his own legs carries him, the pure air in his lungs gives him new life, the fitness of his whole body

gives him a joy that the lazy motorist can never feel. This slave of the machines can't climb, he can only go up in the lift. The same laziness extends to the motorist's mind and spirit. He can't talk, he can only turn on the music system. He knows everything but he is not educated; he can talk in anything but he can't think. He is always in such a hurry to get somewhere else that he never stops to ask himself whether the place he is going to give him more happiness than the place he is already in. He drives along 70 or 80 km an hour to save ten minutes on the journey, without the faintest idea of what to do with the ten minutes when he has saved them. He thinks that because he can go five times faster than we could a hundred years ago we are therefore five times better off. By walking you escape from people and find yourself. Usually we are all so busy doing something like making money, doing business, enjoying pleasure that we forget the one thing of which these are but the partly-namely, to live.

Question 1.

A walker feels a pride that:

- (a) he is doing exercises
- (b) he is watched by my people
- (c) he is taking exceptional work
- (d) he is independent of the machine

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) he is independent of the machine
-

Question 2.

The fitness of a walker's whole body gives him a joy that:

- (a) is not mentioned in the words
- (b) the lazy man at next door can never feel
- (c) the lazy motorist can never feel
- (d) an animal can never feel

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) the lazy motorist can never feel
-

Question 3.

A motorist thinks that he can go five times faster than:

- (a) a machine
- (b) a walker
- (c) our ancestors
- (d) his parents

▼ [Answer](#)

- (c) our ancestors
-

Question 4.

The advantage of walking is that:

- (a) we escape from people and find ourselves
- (b) we meet people daily and say 'good morning'
- (c) we solve our day to day problems
- (d) we exhale carbon monoxide from our body.

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) we escape from people and find ourselves
-

Question 5.

The verb form of 'pure' is:

- (a) purity
- (b) purify
- (c) purifier
- (d) puritiness

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) purify
-

(24)

It took about 3,00,000 years for early man to learn how to grow crops. This invention of agriculture was the beginning of new civilization. As long as water was available there was no limit to his territory. This knowledge made important changes in his life. He remained no longer a nomad and rested with settled life. He began to take some animals and created vast pastures for them to feed. The dog looked after the sheep. The sheep provided meat and skin for winter wear. Goats provided milk. Oxen helped him in his agricultural work. He extended his domestic and social activities. He constructed houses for safety. Settled life led him to varieties of economic activities. Twigs were used for making baskets. Covered with clay the baskets could be used for storing grain. Forests provided the base . for new economy. There was no desperate struggle against nature. Humanity was evolving with a new direction. The discovery of wheel at this time made his new task easier. Mixed with cattle power it helped him in extending economic activities to far off places. Bazaars were created. They gradually became places of celebration and for exchanging goods. Settled agriculture brought peace to humanity.

Question 1.

For early man it took about 3 lac years to learn:

- (a) how to tame animals
- (b) how to cook food
- (c) how to hunt animals
- (d) how to grow crops

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) how to grow crops
-

Question 2.

The availability of water helped him to make:

- (a) unlimited progress in agriculture
- (b) unlimited hunting
- (c) unlimited progress in housing
- (d) unlimited progress in road-making

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) unlimited progress in agriculture
-

Question 3.

The goats provided milk and the oxen helped early man in:

- (a) his spiritual work
- (b) his mental work
- (c) his agricultural work
- (d) his physical work

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) his agricultural work

Question 4.

Discovery of wheel helped him to extend:

- (a) the economic activities
- (c) the spiritual activities
- (b) the social status
- (d) the mental activities

▼ Answer

(a) the economic activities

Question 5.

The word 'desperate' here means

- (a) extremely happy
- (c) extremely hopeful
- (b) extremely difficult
- (d) extremely courageous

▼ Answer

(b) extremely difficult

(25)

Nobody knows exactly where the orange originated. Though it is grown today in most of the warmer parts of the world, it was not until recently that the crop became so widespread. The Greeks and Romans knew about the orange, and it probably was carried from India to Western Asia and then to all of Europe. The Spanish colonists took the sour orange to the West Indies, and from there to Florida soon after the first settlement there in 1565. The three most important species of oranges are the sweet or common orange, the mandarin orange, and the sour orange. But as many as ninety-seven varieties of sweet and mandarin oranges alone have been counted. Different varieties of oranges are grown in different parts of the country and the world.

Question 1.

For growing oranges (the climate which is required should be:

- (a) cold
- (b) icy
- (c) warm
- (d) rainy

▼ Answer

(c) warm

Question 2.

The three most important species of oranges are:

- (a) common orange, sweet orange, sour orange
- (b) mandarin orange, yellow orange, sour orange
- (c) sweet orange, sour orange, common orange
- (d) common orange, mandarin orange, sour orange

▼ Answer

(d) common orange, mandarin orange, sour orange

Question 3.

To the whole of Europe, the orange was first carried:

- (a) from India to Western Asia
- (b) from India to Eastern Asia
- (c) from Western Asia to America
- (d) from United States to India

▼ [Answer](#)

- (a) from India to Western Asia
-

Question 4.

The sour orange was taken to the West Indies by:

- (a) The German colonists
- (c) The British colonists
- (b) The Spanish colonists
- (d) The Russian colonists

▼ [Answer](#)

- (b) The Spanish colonists
-

Question 5.

The noun form of 'originated' is:

- (a) original
- (c) originally
- (b) originated
- (d) origin

▼ [Answer](#)

- (d) origin
-